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Ninth Session



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

C O N T E N T S

COLUMNS

[FIFTH SERIES, VOLUME XXXIV, 9TH SESSION, 1973]

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LOK SABHA

Monday, December 10, 1973/Agrahayana 19, 1895(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the United Nations Organisation and its Member States are today observing the 25th anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations in 1948. It is befitting, therefore, that before we start our business today we should recall this historic Declaration. It may be recalled that both on the occasion of the 10th anniversary on the 10th December, 1958 and on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the said Declaration on the 20th December 1968, references to the Declaration were made in this House.

The Declaration embodies the most cherished ideals of mankind and seeks to lay down basic principles which would ensure to each and every human being on this earth full liberty and freedom in pursuit of progress, prosperity and happiness without any discrimination or restriction based on race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other states. The Member States of the United Nations are making efforts on an individual, bilateral or multilateral basis to strive towards the realisation of the goals set

forth in the Declaration. It is a matter for deep regret and concern, however, that over two-thirds of the human population still continues to live in poverty and misery. The noble ideals of the Declaration and indeed the U.N. Charter will remain pious platitudes unless the standards of living of these millions are raised and the quality of their life improved.

It is also of equally great concern that violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms persist in many parts of the world. We were witness not very long ago to the brutal suppression of basic human freedoms in our own part of the world accompanied by unparalleled human suffering and the culmination of these great events is a matter of recent history. I refer to the birth of the Sovereign and independent Republic of Bangladesh. I also need not recall that in some countries discrimination of one kind or another is still being practised. The policy, of Apartheid, of course, constitutes the most flagrant violation of human rights. There is urgent need to eliminate Apartheid as well as all other forms of discrimination on all vestiges of colonialism through persistent and concerted efforts by the world community as a whole.

India has consistently and firmly stood by the Declaration and has exerted every effort possible in this collective effort. Our own Constitution embodies the basic principles enunciated in the Declaration.

I am sure I am voicing the feelings of every Member of the House when I say that this House re-affirms its dedication to these principles and to the noble task of ensuring their full realisation for all mankind.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Programme for Fish Production
suggested by I.C.A.R.

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

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has recommended a programme for raising the fish production;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Based on the results of researches carried out by the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute the technique of composite fish culture using the Indian major carps and some of the exotic carps has been evolved. Fishes feeding at the surface, in the column and at the bottom of the fish farm are selected in suitable combinations, depending on the fertility of the water, for culturing together so as to make the maximum use of fish food in the farm.

(c) the reaction of the different State Governments, where inland fish farming has been traditionally carried out, has been quite encouraging.

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: The main recommendations seem to be regarding inland fishing. Is there any recommendation regarding development of deep-sea fishing?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I am sorry, I thought the intention of the question was about research on development of inland fisheries on which the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has taken up a number of projects. As far as deep sea fishing is concerned, exploitation is the main aspect, though some aspects of research and involved there also. As far as deep sea fishing is concerned, ICAR has no specific projects.

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: In the last portion of the answer the Minister stated that the reactions of the State Governments are encouraging. What are the concrete steps taken by the States to develop fishing?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Recently, we have started fish development agencies in five States, namely, Assam, West Bengal, Mysore, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. Next year when the fifth Five Year Plan begins we propose to take up these projects in very State, including the State of Kerala from which the hon. Member comes. This agency will make fish seed available in plenty for multiplication at subsidised rates. It will also impart training to the farmers and extension workers. With that specific object in view we have established one institute at Hyderabad for training in inland fisheries.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: So far as research in inland fisheries is concerned, ICAR has not made any significant progress. While taking some steps for improving fish production, are they simultaneously taking some steps for preservation of fish, which will go a long way in giving incentives to the people to breed fish?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I am sorry, a wrong impression was carried, by the hon. Member of my earlier reply. I did not say that ICAR is not doing any research, so far as inland fisheries is concerned. I only said that there is no specific project for marine fisheries. As far as inland fisheries is concerned, very specific projects have been taken up by the ICAR and some results have been obtained. We are co-ordinating all the research projects. This programme has been taken up in five States and we propose to extend them to a number of other States in the Fifth Plan. ICAR attaches very much importance to the research on all aspects including preservation.

, श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की मूच्छा है कि लैंड रिफर्म के बाद जितने ताल या पोखरे थे, जहां इनलैंड फिशरी को डेवलप किया जा सकता था उसको ग्राम समाज ने या दूसरे लोगों ने अपने नाम से करा लिया जिसके कारण लैंड नहीं रह गई है जहां पर तालाब बनाये जा सकें ऐसी दशा में पंचवर्षीय योजना के बो प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, जो उसके एप्स एंड आर्केट्स हैं वह पूरे हो सकें उसके बारे में क्या प्रदेशीय सरकारों को आप लिखने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We are aware of this problem. In fact, one of the problems in regard to inland fishing is the system of leasing as a result of which the leaseholders are not interested in the development of the ponds etc. We have drawn the attention of the State Governments to this aspect. Of course, we cannot prohibit leasing, but we have suggested to the State Governments that if there is any lease, it should be for a specific term of five years. The State Governments are taking steps to see that these fishermen are given permanent rights of exploiting fish in these ponds.

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: In view of his answer what is the composite culture project? May I know whether it has been undertaken in any of the States?

MR. SPEAKER: May I invite his attention to the fact that this question pertains to their commendations of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The hon. Member is right, because we call it a composite culture, because in the water there are three levels. Some food is available at the surface then there is something in between.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not concerned with that. I am only concerned with

whether it is relevant to the main question.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We call it composite culture.

MR. SPEAKER: My difficulty is that sometimes the Member and the Minister are so much accommodative to each other that the Speaker does not count anywhere. The main question relates to the recommendations of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. If his question is covered by that, then you can mention.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The experiment that is carried out by the ICAR, we call it composite culture.

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: My question is whether any such project has been taken on hand or whether it is only a suggestion of the I.C.A.R.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I have already replied that in the Five-Year Plan, it is being taken up.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: May I know whether it is true that, due to the faulty system of spraying insecticides on the crops in that vicinity of certain sea-coast areas there has been a large scale destruction of fish and if so, whether proper precautions will be taken to see that such destruction of fish is avoided. For instance, in Goa and other coastal areas, such destruction of fish is taking place.

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Dandavate, you have just arrived. The main question is about recommendations of the ICAR....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, the production of fish is also related to destruction of fish.

MR. SPEAKER: You are fishing in waters which are not covered by this question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This is a very important aspect affecting fish production.

MR. SPEAKER: If he is prepared to oblige, I do not come in.

SHRI ANNASHAHEB P. SHINDE: I can only submit that this particular aspect is engaging the attention of the Government. But as far as Goa is concerned, it is a different problem because pollution of water is reported to have affected fish; that is being ascertained; I do not know the full facts. But as far as the general problem is concerned that we should be cautious in using pesticides so that it does not affect the other ecological factors including fish, it is engaging our attention.

नई दिल्ली में नसिंग होम भवन को किराये पर लेना

* 408. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा दिल्ली में एक नसिंग होम के भवन को 18 नाख रुपये वार्षिक किराये पर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त भवन में मूल्यतया क्या क्या कार्य होंगे;

(ग) क्या सरकार इसके परिवर्तन और परिवर्तन पर भी कुछ घनराशि खर्च करेगी ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितनी घनराशि खर्च करेगी ; और

(ङ) इस भवन का लागत व्यय क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० कर्बं सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) से (ङ) . ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यद्यपि मंत्री महोदय ने प्रश्न के उत्तर

में "जी नहीं" कहा है लेकिन मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार इस प्रकार का भवन स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय द्वारा 18 नाख रुपये वार्षिक किराये पर लिया गया है तो क्या मंत्री महोदय फिर से इस बात की जांच करवायेंगे कि इस प्रकार का कोई भवन बने ही नसिंग होम के लिए न लिया गया हो, किसी दूसरे काम के लिए लिया गया हो ?

MR. SPEAKER: Be fair. You asked a question about nursing home and he has said 'no'. You can do the probing yourself.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : यद्यपि उन्होंने उत्तर में कहा है कि नहीं लिया है लेकिन हो सकता है किसी दूसरे काम के लिए लिया हो ।

डा० कर्बं सिंह : जहां तक हमने माननीय सदस्य के इस प्रश्न को समझा है, यह डा० सेन के नसिंग होम के विषय में है

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : किसी भी नसिंग होम के लिए कोई भी भवन किराये पर लिया गया है क्या ?

डा० कर्बं सिंह : नसिंग एसोसिएशन के लिए शायद लिया हो लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने नसिंग होम के लिए पुछा है। माननीय सदस्य फिर दूसरा प्रश्न पूछे तो हम बतायेंगे ।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : नसिंग होम के लिए नहीं लिया है यह मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर मिनिस्टर से ऐसी गलती हो जाये तो आप पीछा नहीं ढोड़ेंगे ।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : यदि नसिंग एसोसिएशन के लिए भवन लिया गया है तो क्या मंत्री महोदय उसका व्योरा रखेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह अलग सवाल है । I am sorry; that does not arise out of this question.

कृषि में अनुसंधान के लिए प्रोत्साहन

* 409. श्री लालचंद्री भाई : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार उन लोगों को किसी प्रकार का प्रोत्साहन देती है जिन्होंने कृषि अनुसंधान कार्य किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार का है; और

(ग) उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनको भव तक कोई प्रोत्साहन अवश्य पुरस्कार दिया गया है?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANN ASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has instituted the following awards/schemes with a view to create an incentive for Research Workers in this country and to recognise outstanding research work done by them in the field of agriculture, animal husbandry and allied sciences:

1. *Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Memorial Prizes for Agricultural Research*.—11 prizes of the value of Rs. 10,000/- each to be awarded biennially for either fundamental research or applied research including inventions, discoveries, etc. leading to results of practical value in the field of Agricultural Production.

2. *Jawaharlal Nehru Awards for Post-Graduate Student Agricultural Research*.—5 prizes of the value of Rs. 5,000/- each covering all disciplines of Agriculture and Animal Sciences annually.

3. *Indian Council of Agricultural Research Merit Promotion and Advance Increment Scheme*.—Such a scheme was introduced by the Government of India for encouragement to scientific personnel working in Scientific Organisations under them. The benefits of this scheme, which were available to the agricultural scientists working in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Central Rice Research Institute and, Central Potato Research Institute, only, have, after re-organisation of the Council, been extended to Scientists working in all Research Institutes under the Council. Rules for the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Scheme came into effect in the year 1967.

(c) (i) 15 Research Workers (individually or jointly) have been awarded the Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Memorial Prizes for Agricultural Research since its inception in 1956.

(ii) 4 Ph. D. students have been awarded the Jawaharlal Nehru Awards for Agricultural Research so far.

(iii) 26 Scientists in different Institutes have been given promotion to the higher grade under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Merit Promotion Scheme so far.

श्री लालचंद्री भाई : क्या सरकार बड़ते हुए रेगिस्ट्रान को रोकने के लिए किसी विशेष योजना पर विचार कर रही है? रेगिस्ट्रान के क्षेत्रों में कृषि करने के लिए कौन कौन से अनुसंधान कार्य किये गये हैं? सूखी ज़मीं के प्रयोग का क्या परिणाम निकला है? अगर कोई अनुसंधान किया गया है, तो रेगिस्ट्रान के कौन कौन से इलाकों में किया गया है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का सवाल इस बारे में है कि जिन लोगों ने एशीकल्चरल रिसर्च की है, उन को एनकरेज करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या किया है। आप जो सप्लीमेंटरी पूछ रहे हैं, वह उस में से नहीं उठता है।

श्री लालजी भाई : मैंने अनुसंधान के बारे में ही पूछा है कि क्या बढ़ते हुए रेगिस्ट्रान को रोकने के लिए कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

श्रद्धक महोदय : ये सप्लीमेंटरी उम में से नहीं उठता है । मैं इस को एलाइनहीं कर सकता हूँ ।

श्री लालजी भाई : मैं कृषि अनुसंधान के बारे में प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ । क्या सरकार ने बढ़ते हुए रेगिस्ट्रान को रोकने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है ?

श्रद्धक महोदय : यह सप्लीमेंटरी उम में से विलुप्त नहीं उठता है । आप ने जिस सवाल का नोटिस दिया है, क्या आप ने उम को पढ़ा है ? अगर मिनिस्टर माहव कुछ बताना चाहते हैं, तो बता दें ।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It is completely out of the scope of the question. I mean what encouragement is being given to the Scientists is the main question.

श्री लालजी भाई : मैंने यह भी पूछा है कि मूर्खी खेती के प्रयोग का क्या परिणाम निकला है और जो अनुसंधान हो रहा है, वह कौन कौन से इलाकों में हो रहा है ।

श्रद्धक महोदय : इम का आप को मैन सवाल में कोई तालिक नहीं है । आप अपने मैन सवाल को पढ़िये । मैं अभी आप को फिर मौका दूँगा ।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The statement given by the Minister gives a detailed account of scholarships available and the number of students who have been awarded such scholarships to promote research.

I want to know from him whether Government are also giving encourage-

ment to research scholars in terms of publication of their research by the I.C.A.R. and whether the research scholars are also given a free hand to arrive at conclusions and decisions which may be contrary to the accepted standards and conclusions cherished by the Establishment and by senior or Superior Scientists and Scholars.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Sir, every encouragement is given to the scientists to publish their research findings. The only proviso is that if there is any difference of opinion in a particular discipline dealt with by a particular scientist, there is a forum to discuss that. Normally, we take all necessary steps to encourage such publications.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: There are five prizes of Rs. 5000/- each in value in the name of Jawaharlal Nehru. But so far, only four prizes have been given. Does it mean that we do not get sufficient research scholars to encourage them during their studies? What is the difficulty?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: This is a continuing work. We invite suggestions from the Directors of the Institutes and Directors of Agriculture etc. and as the cases go on coming to us, we process them. There is no specific scholarship scheme which has not been given encouragement to which the hon. Member has referred. These five prizes were awarded during a particular period.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I thought that in respect of a part (c) of the Question regarding 'the number of persons who have been given any incentives or awards so far' we could also get a mention of the people in Agricultural Research who have been given either Padma Shri, Padma Vibhushan, Bharat Ratna and things like that, when a person like Dr. Swaminathan has been recognised even by being given world awards like the Ramsay Magsasay award from the Philippines, we would

get information as to who are the agricultural scientists in that country who have been recognised by the country as a whole who have been given such awards?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As the hon. Member pointed out Dr. Swaminathan has been awarded one of the very distinguished awards from our Government of India scheme. A Member of the Rajya Sabha, Dr. Ramiah who is one of our colleagues, has been given the award. There are a number of other scientists who have been given the award. Every year we do get suggestions from the scientific institutions. I do appreciate the hon. Member's anxiety and I may inform that we are trying to recognise and we give the necessary distinction in the public life, and it would be our endeavour to do it.

श्री लालजी भाई : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पूछा है कि क्या सरकार बढ़ते हुए रेगिस्ट्रेशन को रोकने के लिए कोई कार्य करा रही है। अगर सरकार कोई कार्य नहीं करा रही है तो मंत्री महोदय को बताना चाहिए। मुझे उन के उत्तर में तसल्ली नहीं हुई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह इस में से नहीं उठता है।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि चार विद्यार्थियों को कृषि अनुसन्धान के लिए वाहरलाल नेहरू पुस्तकार प्रदान किये गये हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन चार विद्यार्थियों ने किन किन विद्यायों में कृषि अनुसन्धान किया है।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I can indicate those subjects: Genetics and Plant breeding Dr. Hukum Chand Bansal; Agronomy, Dr. Biswanath

Mitra; Plant Bacteriology, Dr. Y. P. Rao; Agricultural Engineering, Dr. Pyara Mohan Singh.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : मैंने यह पूछा है कि उन्होंने क्या विजेय अनुसन्धान कार्य किया है, किसके लिए उन्हें पुस्तकार दिया गया है। इन सबवेक्षण में नो उन्हें डिग्री मिली है। उन्होंने क्या अनुसन्धान कार्य किया है?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I mentioned for awards not for Ph. d.

Absorption of employees of Chowgule Steamships Limited by Moghul Lines

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

(a) whether the employees of the Chowgule Steamship Limited connected with the Konkan Steamer Service have been absorbed by the 'Moghul Lines' after the take-over of the service; and

(b) if so, what is the number of such employees and whether they will be given all the benefits of continued service?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): (a) and (b). 37 Floating Staff Officers and Petty Officers, and 57 Shore Staff formerly employed by M/s. Chowgule Steamships Ltd., have been re-employed by M/s. Moghul Line Ltd., on the taking over of the Konkan Passenger Service. M/s. Chowgule Steamships Ltd., have agreed that the Employees Provident Fund Contributions as well as the amount of gratuity (on termination of their employment with M/s. Chowgule Steamships Ltd.,) would be deposited with the Moghul Line Limited for payment to these employees on their retirement from M/s. Moghul Line Limited in due course.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In the first part of his reply, the hon. Minister has said that 37 floating staff officers and 57 shore staff formerly employed by Messrs. Chowgule Steam-

ships Limited will now be re-employed by Messrs. Mogul Lines Ltd., I would specifically like to know from him the number of floating staff including petty officers and shore staff formerly employed by them that is, before the take-over and from among them, how many are still left without employment.

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : कोंकण पैसेन्जर सर्विस में यही अफसर काम करते थे। जिन्हें लिया गया है सब कोंकण पैसेन्जर सर्विस से कनेक्टेड थे, उन सबको मुगल लाइन्स में ले लिया गया है, कोई बाकी नहीं बचा।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In the second part of his reply, he has said that the provident funds contributions as well as the gratuity of the former employees of Messrs. Chowgule Steamships Ltd., would be deposited with the Mogul Lines Ltd., for payment to these employees on their retirement from Messrs. Mogul Lines Limited in due course. This assurance is welcome. But in addition to this, since the question refers to all the benefits of continued service. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the facilities like increments and promotions will be awarded to all these employees taken over by the Mogul Lines Limited, treating their service as continued service.

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : मैं जहां तक समझता हूँ जो टर्म आफ ऐपीइन्टर्मेट था और जो कन्डीशन्स थीं फौरदेयर ऐमप्लायमेंट चौगुले के साथ, वे सब मंजूर कर ली हैं मुगल लाइन्स ने।

It is all accepted by the Mogul Lines Ltd.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have specifically asked about increments and promotions. I take it that they will also be accepted.

SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI : I think so.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is no question of thinking. I would like to know exactly what the position is.

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : जब वह ले लिये गये ऐमप्लायमेंट में नो उनको सब मुविधायें मिलेंगी ऐसा मैं समझता हूँ।

SHRI S. B. GIRI: May I know whether the people who have been taken over by the Mogul Lines Limited will continue to get the service benefit from the date of appointment in their private company and also whether they are entitled to bonus, and whether the benefit of bonus will also be given to them?

SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI: They will be getting all the benefits of their continued service.

MR. SPEAKER: His question was very specific about bonus.

SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI: I think including bonus, they will be getting it. That is how the arrangement has been made.

मुगल लाइन्स के साथ जो अरेंजमेंट हुआ, जितरी भी उनकी मुविधायें रही हैं चौगुले के साथ वह सब उनको मिलेंगी।

SHRI S. L. PEJE: The hon. Minister has just now stated that the staff formerly employed by Messrs. Chowgule Steamships Limited have now been re-employed by Messrs. Mogul Lines Limited. Am I to understand that before their re-employment there was break in service and if so, may I know whether that break in service has been condoned by Government?

SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI: I have no information that there was any break in service. I think the service continues.

भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों और संसद सदस्यों के पास
सरकारी आवास

* 413. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :

(ब) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम और
विवरण क्या हैं तथा उनकी और किराये
की किननी रकम बताया है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भोला
पस्वान शास्त्री) : (क) जी, हां ।

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अभी भी कुछ भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों
और भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्यों के पास सरकारी
आवास हैं ; और

(ब) एक विवरण-पत्र सभा पटल
पर रखा है ।

विवरण

जो भूतपूर्व मंत्री (जो न तो मंत्री हैं और न ही संसद सदस्य हैं) तथा भ० पू० संसद सदस्य
सरकारी भवानों पर बहल किये हुए हैं उनके नामों और 30-11-1973 तक उनकी और
बताया लाइसेन्स कीस/हर्जनि के औरतों का विवरण यह ।

क्रम सं०	नाम	निवास का व्योरा	जिस तारीख बताया लाइसेन्स से पात्र होना कीस/हर्जनि समाप्त हुआ
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रूपये

1. श्री मुहम्मद युनूस सलीम, भूतपूर्व उप-मंत्री ।	7, तुगलक लेन	17-4-71	13,425,72
2. श्री एम० एन० कौल, भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्य (राज्य सभा) संसद सदस्य (राज्य सभा)	बंगला नं० 23, अशोक रोड	3-8-72	19-255-06
3. श्री आर० एस० पंजहजारी, भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्य (राज्य सभा) अब अध्यक्ष, काटन कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (भारत सरकार उपक्रम)	13, तालकटोरा रोड	2-5-72	2,274-02

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4.	श्री ए० के० चन्दा, भूतपूर्व संसद् सदस्य (लोक सभा) अव अध्यक्ष, अधिल भार- तीय हस्तकला बोर्ड ।	14,पिंडित पंत मार्ग 1-4-71	2425 26
5.	श्री ए० ए० कोठारो, भूतपूर्व संसद् सदस्य, (राज्य सभा)	फैरेंट नं० 35, रवोन्द्र नगर	2-5-70 6,156 65
6.	श्री जोगेन्द्र सिंह, भूतपूर्व संसद् सदस्य, (राज्य सभा) इन समय राजस्वान के राज्यपाल	बंगला नं० 1, इनेकिंड 20-10-71 लेन, सर्वेंट क्वार्टर नं० 27,केर्निंग लेन । गराज नं० 17, वेस्टर्न कार्ट ।	35,394 11
7.	स्वर्गीय चौ० ए० मुहम्मद, भूतपूर्व संसद् सदस्य (राज्य सभा)	गराज नं० ए०-४ साऊथ एवेन्यु	6-4-73 2,309.89
8.	स्वर्गीय, श्री नेंजा सिंह, स्वतन्त्र, भूतपूर्व संसद् सदस्य, लोक सभा	सर्वेंट क्वार्टर नं० 10.3 12-6-73 नार्थ एवेन्य	1.919 90
9.	स्वर्गीय श्रीमति ज्योत्स्ना चन्दा भूतपूर्व संसद् सदस्या, लोक सभा ।	फैरेंट नं० 187, सर्वेंट क्वार्टर ए०-३, साऊथ एवेन्य	16-11-73 634 96

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, सरकार की ओर से इम सम्बन्ध में जो उत्तर आया है उम्मीद देखते हैं कि लगता है कि जो भूतपूर्व मंत्री, या भूतपूर्व संसद् सदस्य जो अभी तक सरकारी मकानों को अपेक्षा रूप में अपने पास रखे हैं उन में से कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जो बहुत ऊचे पर्दों पर हैं जैसे श्री आर० ए० पंजहजारी, भूतपूर्व संसद् सदस्य अव अध्यक्ष, काटन कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड, श्री ए० के० चन्दा, भूतपूर्व

संसद् सदस्य अव अध्यक्ष, अधिल भारतीय हस्तकला बोर्ड, श्री जोगेन्द्र सिंह, भूतपूर्व संसद् सदस्य, इम समय राजस्वान के राज्यपाल इन के जिम्मे 35,394.11 रु० बाकी है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मव के जिम्मे हैं या एक के ?

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : एक के जिम्मे हैं । श्री दुब्बद वात यह है कि श्री जोगेन्द्र सिंह पर 35,394.11 रु० बाकी है इनका बंगला इनेकिंड लाइन में है, सर्वेंट क्वार्टर

केनिंग लेन में है और मैराज बेस्टर्न कोर्ट में है। इसी तरह से श्री मुहम्मद यूनुस सलीम पर 13,425.72 रु. बाकी है और श्री एम० एन० कौल के जिम्मे 19,255.06 रु. बाकी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन मकानों को खाली कराने के मध्यन्तर में अब तक सरकार की ओर से कौन सी कार्यवाही की गई है? और अगर आगे भी वे मकान नहीं खाली करते हैं तो आप कौन सी कार्यवाही करेंगे?

श्री भोला पस्वान शास्त्री : सरकार ने बराबर कार्यवाही की है। उन को निवारा गया है कि आप किराया दे दीजिये, मकान खाली कर दीजिये। जहां तक मकान का सवाल है कुछ हृपूर्व ऐनीमेंट भी आ जाता है। मवको लिखा गया है कार्यवाही हो रही है।

जहां तक गवर्नर साहब के मकान का सवाल है राजस्थान सरकार को मकान आवंटित करने के बारे में लिखा पड़ी जारी है और अगर ऐमा हो गया तो इस बात का निवारा हो जाएगा। तो सैब के साथ कुछ न कुछ कारण हैं। श्री एम० एन० कीन को एक वर्ष के लिए क्रमसंशेत दिया गया केविनेट द्वारा और श्री मुहम्मद यूनुस मरीम को दिमान्वर तक रहने के लिए इजाजत मिली है क्योंकि उनके बच्चे की दर्जूकेशन का सवाल है। तो कुछ हृपूर्व कंसीडरेशन का भी विचार किया जाता है।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मंत्री महोदय ने जहां तक हृपूर्व ऐलीमेंट की बात कही है, मैं मान सकता हूँ कि मानवता के नाते स्वर्गीय चौधरी ए० मुहम्मद, स्वर्गीय श्री तेजा सिंह स्वतन्त्र, स्वर्गीय जयोत्सना चन्दा, इन की बात तो समझ में आती है कि कुछ दिन के लिए उन के पास मकान छोड़ दें। लेकिन जिन को आप ने चैयरमैन बनाया है कौरपोरेशन का, गवर्नर बनाया है उन के साथ कौन सी दिक्कत है? इस से पता चलता है कि सरकार खुद चाहती है कि वह मकान न छोड़े।

और अगर इस तरह की परम्परा कायम हो गई तो और दूसरे लोगों को आप मकान छोड़ने के लिए क्यों बाध्य करते हैं।

माथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन लोगों से मार्केट रेंट अब तक कितना वसूल किया गया और इनके बगलों का मार्केट रेंट कितना नियंत्रित जाता है?

श्री भोला पस्वान शास्त्री : स्टेटमेंट में दिया हुआ है कि कितना बकाया है। सरकार ने मकान खाली कराने में कोई रियायत की है सो बात नहीं है। लेकिन योड़ा सा प्रेक्टिकल लाइफ में सरकार को देखना पड़ता है कि किस के साथ कैसे काम करें। अगर पुनिस की सहायता ले कर माकान से इक्विट करा दिया जाय, कानूनन तो यह ठीक है, लेकिन ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में कानून से ही काम नहीं चलता। प्रैक्टिकल प्रेसोच भी रहनी है। किराया नो किसी के साथ छोड़ा नहीं जा रहा है। योड़ा सा उन की तरफ से भी रेस्पॉम होना चाहिए। जो स्वित है वह स्टेटमेंट में बता दी गई है, कोई बात छिपायी नहीं मई है।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मैंने मंत्री महोदय से पूछा था कि श्री जोगेन्द्र सिंह के मकान का, श्री आर० एम० पंजहजारी के मकान का और श्री मुहम्मद यूनुस सलीम के मकान का मार्केट रेंट हर महीने लेते हैं? इसका जवाब मंत्री जी ने नहीं दिया।

श्री भोला पस्वान शास्त्री : उसी का स्टेटमेंट दिया है जितना बकाया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनका कहना है कि मार्केट रेंट लेते हैं कि नहीं?

श्री भोला पस्वान शास्त्री : जो अमाउन्ट बताया गया है वह मार्केट रेंट के आवार पर ही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शंकर दयाल सिंह जी, अब छोड़िये, कहीं आप कोई ही रहना पड़ गया तो।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मैं अगर इस स्थिति में आया तो एक महीने के अन्दर ही मकान छोड़ कर चला जाऊँगा । प्रतिमास उन से कितना किराया लेते हैं, आप क्यों नहीं बता रहे हैं ? सरकार की ओर से मान्यवर, उत्तर आना चाहिये ।

श्री भोला पस्वान शास्त्री : प्रति माह लिया जाता तो बकाया कहां रहता ?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : शंकर दयाल जी, अब छोड़िये । आप एक महीने तक भी नहीं रहेंगे तो आप में ह्यूमन एलीमेंट ही नहीं है ।

प्रौढ़ मधु दण्डवते : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, स्पेसिफिक सवाल पूछा था कि स्वर्गीय सदस्य और दोनों को एक समान स्तर पर क्यों मानते हैं ?

श्री भोला पस्वान शास्त्री : मानते इसलिये हैं कि दोनों के यहां बकाया बराबर है ।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : बराबर नहीं है । स्वर्गीया श्रीमती ज्योत्सना चन्दा के यहां केवल 634 रुपये बकाया हैं ।

श्री भोला पस्वान शास्त्री : बराबर इस माने में हैं कि दोनों के यहां बकाया है इस माने में बराबर है ।

MR. SPEAKER: May I tell you one thing about Mr. Kaul who retired as Secretary of the Lok Sabha. After his retirement as a Member, he was appointed as Director-General of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies and I recommended that he should be allowed to stay on for some time till he finds another house, on market rent. But it is only about two months back I hope you will follow the human side on this side also.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: The hon. Minister says that on human consideration

we have to give extension. Mr. Jogendra Singh, Governor of Rajasthan has been there since October 1971, for more than two years, in unauthorised occupation of the bungalow, servant quarter and garage. What human considerations were allowed to play in this regard? He has been allowed some good house in Jaipur as Governor—it should be Raj Bhawan. Why should he maintain a bungalow servant quarter and garage costing him about Rs. 35,000 for the past two years? Was the attention of the Home Ministry and of the President invited that Governor of a State is indulging in unauthorised occupation in the capital of India? What steps have specifically been taken in this case to get the premises?

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN HASTRI: The hon. Member is repeating the same points which have been given in the statement; there is nothing now. What human considerations are shown to Mr. Jogendra Singh, he asks. The only consideration is that he could not be evicted physically; that is all....(Interruptions).

SHRI SEZHIYAN: It is not as if he has no other premises and therefore physical eviction is inevitable. He occupies the Raj Bhawan in Jaipur. Why does he still require a bungalow, a servant quarter and garage in Delhi?

MR. SPEAKER: It is the same question....

SHRI SEZHIYAN: He has not answered it.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry; it is going too far. The Minister made it clear that they are charging market rent.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I am not concerned with market rent.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: Is it correct that one of the factors responsible for allowing the Governor of Rajasthan to retain his old place is that accommodation in Rajasthan house is not adequate and if separate accommodation were to be arranged for him it would cost a lot more?

MR. SPEAKER: It is the same question being repeated. I am not allowing it. Mr. Shamim.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Is the hon. Minister for Housing aware that there is a great shortage of houses in this capital of India and there is a long list of Government servants who have been in the queue waiting for Government accommodation for years? Why is it that two different standards are being maintained in showing human consideration to ex-M.Ps., Ministers and Governors on the one side and the Government servants or retired Government servants on the other? Also, this is jeopardising the chances of those who are in the queue for accommodation. Coming to the question of market rent, there are many people who are willing to pay the market rent if these houses are made available to them.

MR. SPEAKER: Give the Minister also a chance to reply.

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI: Human consideration is shown to all.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: There is a legitimate criticism in the press about ex-M.Ps. being in possession of these houses for long and our reputation as Members of Parliament is involved. Therefore, I want the Government to assure this hon. House that immediate steps would be taken to see that this legitimate criticism in public against ex-M.Ps. is eliminated. We want the Government to act swiftly. Sir, we want your protection. We want to know what action is being taken.

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI: Government is already active.

Economy Drive in Government Works

*417. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the enforcement of economy drive this year and owing to shortage of cement, all Government constructions and even repairs and maintenance works have been deferred or dropped;

(b) if so, the text of the orders in this regard and the extent of economy affected thereby; and

(c) whether despite such economy drive, cemented and other pucca pavements are being dug open and relaid even within a radius of one mile from Parliament House, New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir. Ban on civil works has been issued mainly due to the economy drive.

(b) Copies of the orders enforcing the ban are placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5952/73.]

It is too early to assess the extent of savings as a result of the issue of the ban orders. This will have to be collected from all construction agencies of Government, both Central and State, and can be undertaken only after the end of the current financial year.

(c) Yes, Sir. Some work of relaying of curb stone on footpaths is being carried out by the N.D.M.C. This concerns a Local Body. This is, however, being brought to the notice of the Delhi Administration who are directly concerned in the matter.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: In reply to part (b) of my question, it is mentioned in the statement attached:

"Revised budget provisions for 1973-74 in respect of the above services should be framed taking into account the savings resulting from the above decision."

So, even the revised budget provisions will have to be framed after taking the results into account. Again it says:

"The savings achieved may be reported to the Ministry of Finance by the end of September 1973."

Your orders ask them to furnish information by the end of September.

Then how do you say in December that information is to be collected?

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI: I can give information only relating to the CPWD. But there are so many other Ministries where construction work is going on. How can I answer for those departments?

DR. H. P. SHARMA: The reply is by the Secretary to the Finance Ministry and that is attached to the statement. I have to go by that.

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI: So far as my Department is concerned, I am saying that the assessment will be made at the end of this month.

Outlay suggested by Planning Commission for Rural Roads programme in Kerala

*419. **SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total outlay suggested by the Planning Commission for rural roads programme for Kerala State under the "minimum needs programme" in the State Sector; and

(b) the proposal of the State Government in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLA-PATI TRIPATHI): (a) Rs. 18 crores.

(b) Rs. 128 crores [excluding improvements to existing roads and construction of bridges (Rs. 205 crores) which do not form part of the Minimum Needs Programme.]

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: In view of the fact that road is the only link between the rural areas and the urban areas and also a large number of rural areas are not covered by the road facility, will the hon. Minister consider allotting the total amount required by the State Government?

SHRI KAMLA-PATI TRIPATHI: The whole question was discussed with the representative of the State and also the Members of the planning Commission, and the Kerala Government agreed to have Rs. 18 crores for the link road. They demanded Rs. 333 crores. Rs. 205 crores are there for the construction of bridges and improvements of roads; they cannot be included in the Minimum Needs programme. If that figure is deducted, then it is Rs. 128 crores. Then there are overlapping schemes. They have discussed the whole thing and came to the figure of Rs. 18 crores.

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: May I know how many villages have been covered by the Minimum Needs Programme?

SHRI KAMLA-PATI TRIPATHI: The Minimum Needs Programme is the responsibility of the State Government. They get only some financial help from the Planning Commission, from the Central Government. So, it is for them to chalk out their scheme.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Apart from the Minimum Needs Programme, there is a scheme by name Central Roads Construction Scheme; that is being financed from out of Central taxes that accrue from States. May I know whether this minimum needs programme outlay of Rs. 18 crores as stated by the Minister is inclusive of the Central Roads Funds Scheme?

SHRI KAMLA-PATI TRIPATHI: This will form part of their State Plan.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: There is a scheme called Central Roads Funds Scheme. That is each State will send up proposals to be executed under the Central Roads Funds Scheme programme. Is that programme inclusive of this capital outlay of Rs. 18 crores?

SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI: No.

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: What is the total amount allotted for this minimum needs programme throughout India and what are the criteria that are being followed to allot these funds to each State?

SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI: I think it is a separate question. Still I can say this Rs. 500 crores is for the minimum needs programme.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: What are the criteria for the allocation of these Rs. 500 crores?

SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI: The States demand money and they chalk out their schemes and the distribution will take place keeping in view the financial position of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Phool Chand Verma—absent. Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya—also not here. Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma—also absent.

There are still two minutes to go. So I will call the second round. Shri Jadeja—not here. Shri Vekaria—also absent. Shri Kakodkar—absent. Shri Mallanna—absent. Shri Mayavan—absent. Shri Mahadeepak Singh Shakya—absent. Shri R. V. Swaminathan—not here. Shri Saminathan—also absent. Shri Kakodkar—absent. Shri G. P. Yadav—absent. Shri Kathamuthu—absent. Shri Solanki—absent. Shri Phool Chand Verma—absent. Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya—absent. Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma—absent. The question hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Implementation of Land Reform Regulation Act 1971 in Dadra and Nagar Haveli

*404. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: SHRI R. R. PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

2625 LS—2.

(a) whether Land Reform Regulation Act, 1971 of Dadra and Nagar Haveli has already been re-examined in respect of national guidelines on ceiling;

(b) if so, why action has not been taken for its immediate implementation; and

(c) when the final decision is likely to be taken in that regard?

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

(a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The 1971 Regulation referred to in part (a) of the Question was amended in the light of the national guidelines on ceiling on agricultural holdings by the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Land Reforms (Amendment) Regulation, 1973. It has been promulgated by the President on the 30th November, 1973.

W.H.O's Help for Eradication of Small Pox

*405. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

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

(a) whether any help has been sought from the World Health Organisation for the eradication of smallpox in India; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

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

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

STATEMENT

The assistance so far received from the W.H.O. for Smallpox Eradication Programme in India is indicated below :—

SUPPLY & EQUIPMENT

1. Vehicles with spare parts	•	•	•	•	121
2. Honda Motor Cycles with spare parts	•				112
3. Refrigerators	•	•	•	•	59
4. Bifurcated needles				•	1,07,42,000
5. Bifurcated needle holders		•	•	•	41,806
6. Vaccination Kit Bags				•	22,500
7. Photo copy machines		•	•	•	1
8. Calculating machines	•	•	•	•	24
9. Typewriters	•			•	5 (with W.H.O. Medical Officer)
10. Projectors	•	•		•	2 (with W.H.O. Medical Officer)
11. Disposable Collection Kits	•				2000
12. Arcton					14 drums
13. Difco bacto Peptone					460 Lbs.
14. Mixer Emulsifier					1
15. Deep Freezer					
16. Freeze Dryer with accessories					
17. Incubator					
18. Centrifugger					1
19. Electronic Speed Control	•				1
20. Compressor Unit					1
21. Nitrogen Cylinders					1
22. Peptone	•			•	65 bottles each containing 450 gms.
23. Vacu pump					1
24. Condenser without compressor unit					1

Consultants and Fellowships

From time to time short-term Consultants and Fellowships have been provided both for the programme and for the production of freeze dried smallpox vaccine.

Epidemiologist

Long-term Epidemiologists 8

Educational Material

Printed proformae, slides, posters, teaching exercises, recognition cards and other educational material.

Assistance for Intensive Anti-Smallpox Campaign (September—December, 1973)

(i) Epidemiologists 12

(ii) Anti-Epidemic Officer 1

(iii) Cost of

(a) Daily allowance for epidemiologists, para-medical assistants and drivers of 29 special teams.

(b) Daily allowance and travel expenditure of Central Appraisal Team.

(c) Printing of special proformae to be utilised in the campaign.

(d) Petrol and repairs for the vehicles attached with the special teams.

(e) Compensatory allowance for 5 State Programme Officers of the four endemic States viz., Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, U.P. and West Bengal.

(f) Daily allowance for members of the State Surveillance Teams of the four endemic States.

Deterioration in the Working of C.P.W.D. in Delhi

*407. SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a deterioration in the working of the C.P.W.D. in Delhi;

(b) whether the enquiries or complaints made in the books of the Enquiry Offices specially in Nauroji Nagar and Sarojini Nagar are not properly looked into and immediately attended to;

(c) whether the lawns are not being properly maintained in the various Government Colonies in New Delhi; and

(d) if so, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Complaints are dealt with instantaneously if they are of immediate nature. Other complaints are attended to as promptly as possible. Some repairs etc. may be held up due to shortage of funds for maintenance work.

(c) No, Sir. The lawns are being maintained to the best of the ability consistent with the yardstick of maintenance staff prescribed by Government which is again regulated by the limited funds for maintenance.

(d) In view of (b) and (c), the question does not arise.

रखी की फसल के लिए राज्यों की रासायनिक उत्तरकारों की स्थिति

* 410. श्री महाराष्ट्र के सिंह शास्त्री : क्या हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों ने वर्ष 1973 में 'अधिक अन्न उपजाहो' भ्रमियान

को सकन बनाने हेतु अपनी रखी की फजलों के लिये सरकार से राजनीतिक उर्वरकों की मांग की है।

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक राज्य की उर्वरकों की मांग के आंकड़े क्या हैं; और

(ग) सरकार उनसी मांगों को पूरा करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही कर रहा है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्णासाहेब पी० शिंदे) : (क) से (ग). इन विवरण तभी पठन पर रख दिया गया है। [प्रधानालय में रखा गया। वेलिये संख्या LT 5952/73]

Agreement with Poland for supply of Ships

*411. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

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

(a) whether agreement has been reached between India and Poland for supply of Ships to India;

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

(c) what is the total number of ships to be supplied under the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLA-PATI TRIPATHI): (a) to (c). In the recent meeting of the Indo-Polish Joint Commission held in Warsaw during November, 1973, Poland agreed to supply one ore-oil-bulk carrier of 1,05,000 DWT during the Fifth Plan period and also agreed to explore the possibility of supplying another such ship. Poland has also offered product tankers of 25,000 to 28,000 DWT, con-

tainer ships of 8,000 DWT, other smaller ships upto 15,000 DWT and one oil tanker of 2,50,000 DWT. The Indian Shipping Lines are being advised to pursue the matter with Polish ship-builders for finalising orders after negotiating price, payment terms etc.

Distribution of Fertilizers

*414. SHRI J. G. KADAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the system of distribution of fertilizers at present; and

(b) whether Government are considering to allot the distribution of fertilizers through cooperative institutions?

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

(a) and (b). Fertilisers used in the country come from domestic manufacture as well as from imports. The imported fertilisers are handled by the Central Fertiliser Pool operated by the Union Ministry of Agriculture. The allotments in respect of these are made only in favour of State Governments (except for small quantities in favour of certain commodity boards pertaining to some of the export-oriented commodities). The State Governments have been instructed to distribute all the fertilizers allotted to them through cooperatives and other public institutional agencies.

As far as indigenously produced fertilisers are concerned, internal distribution within a State is left to the domestic manufacturers. However, in order to ensure equitable distribution of all available fertilisers, including imported fertilisers, the Union Ministry of Agriculture draws up a coordinated supply plan for the country as a whole. For this purpose the Ministry of Agriculture holds six monthly Zonal Conferences to determine in respect of each State its

estimated consumption during the next Kharif or Rabi season, work out the supply expected to be made by domestic manufacturers, and then to determine the deficit to be met by imported fertilizers through the Central Fertilizer Pool.

In respect of domestic fertilizers, manufacturers have the freedom to market their produce through agencies of their choice. Efforts are however being made to persuade the manufacturers to distribute as much fertilizers as possible through the institutional agencies like cooperatives and Agro-Industries Corporations etc. Fertilizer Corporation of India have already decided to distribute at least 50 per cent of quantities of fertilizers through cooperatives and other public institutional agencies.

The Policy of the Government is to encourage to the maximum possible extent distribution of fertilizers to farmers through public agencies like cooperatives and Agro-Industries Corporations etc.

दिल्ली में गेहूं की चोरबाजारी

* 415. श्री जानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : वरा छुटियां में गेहूं वर्ताने की कुराकरेगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में गेहूं की चोरबाजारी वडे जारी में हो रही है;

(ब) क्या नक्काश और नरेला मंडियों में गेहूं 120 में 150 हजार प्रति किलो तक काले बाजार में बेचा जा रहा है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इससे मंहगाई को बढ़ावा दिलता है; और

(घ) इससे रोकथाम के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं।

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अच्छासाहित यी० शिंदे) : (क) से (घ). तक लाई-में देने, स्टाक-र्ज. मा निर्पालित करने, अधिक-तम खुदरा मूल्य निर्धारित करने आदि सहित गेहूं के खुदरा व्यापार को विनियमित तथा नियंत्रित करने हेतु दिल्ली प्रशासन ने कई एक पग उठाए हैं। भारत सुरक्षा नियमों के अन्तर्गत इस आदेश जारी किया गया है जिस के अधीन गेहूं अधिकतम खुदरा मूल्य भी निर्धारित किए गए हैं। काला बाजारी के बारे में प्राप्त जिकायतों पर तुरन्त ध्यान दिया जाना है और जमाबोरी तथा काला बाजारी को गंकने के लिए अचानक भाषे भी मारे जाने हैं।

Re-employment of Freedom Fighters Teachers of Delhi

*416. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to re-employ those teachers who have been freedom fighters having spent many years of their early life in jail;

(b) whether any request has been received from such teachers working in Delhi Schools; and

(c) if so, decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Yes, Sir. Request was received from one teacher.

(c) The Delhi Administration has re-employed him for a period of one year. A request for extending the period is before the Administration.

Difficulties of People in getting DMS Milk

418. SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the citizens of the Union Territory of Delhi have to stand in queues on Milk Booths of D.M.S. right from 2-3 A.M. and 2-3 P.M. to get their milk supply and even then they do not get their prescribed quota and if so, the steps the concerned authorities propose to take to mitigate their hardships; and

(b) whether full quota of milk is not being supplied to the D.M.S. Booths in accordance with the total number of Milk Cards/Tokens per booth, and because of which there are troubles on various booths and if so, the steps being taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The Milk Booths run by the Delhi Milk Scheme function between fixed hours in the morning and in the evening. As at present full quota of milk is supplied to all token holders and in fact some small quantity is occasionally returned by the milk booths to the dairy undistributed after fully satisfying the requirements of the token holders. It should, therefore, not be necessary for the token holders to come to the milk booths much in advance of the fixed opening time. However, it has been observed that, in order to make sure of their supply some customers come to the milk booths somewhat before the prescribed opening time of the milk depots.

The D.M.S. has proposed formation of Depot Advisory Committees at the milk booths to co-ordinate and regulate the distribution of milk at the milk booths. With full supply of milk by D.M.S. at the milk booths and co-ordination by these Advisory Com-

mittees (which will be elected by the token holders) it is expected that the customers will not consider it necessary to come to the milk booths very much in advance of the fixed opening time.

जबलपुर में प्रागंतिहासिक संग्रहालय और उद्यान की स्थापना

* 420. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार जबलपुर (मध्य प्रदेश) में प्रागंतिहासिक संग्रहालय और उद्यान की स्थापना पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उत्तरान्वयी रूप-रेखा क्या है।

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डॉ० पी० यादव) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) प्रज्ञ ही नहीं उठता।

Functioning of C.M.D.A.

*421. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent by Government for the C.M.D.A.;

(b) whether the functioning of the C.M.D.A. is in doldrums as per Press Reports; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): (a). From 1970-71 to 1972-73, the State Government gave Rs. 34.94 crores to the C.M.D.A. In the same period the Central Government gave Rs. 23.70 crores through the State Government.

(b) No such press report has come to Government's notice. However it is not a fact that C.M.D.A.'s functioning is in Doldrums.

(c) Does not arise.

Strike by Employees of Suratgarh Farm, Rajasthan

*422. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether workers at Suratgarh Farm in Rajasthan have gone on strike;

(b) if so, the main demands of the strikers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The employees of the Central State Farm, Suratgarh had proceeded on strike with effect from 3rd October, 1973. Their main demands were:

1. Protection of the constitutional and legal remedies admissible to them under service rules of Central Government.
2. Increase in the wages of daily paid workers from Rs. 3.50 to Rs. 5.15 per day.
3. Regularisation of daily paid workers who were in continuous service for years, as far as possible.

Direct negotiations were held between the management of the Corporation and the representatives of

the Union and the strike has been called off with effect from 23rd November 1973. In respect of the principal demand regarding increase in the wages of daily paid workers from Rs. 3.50 to Rs. 5.15 per diem, it may be stated that the minimum wages payable are governed by the wages fixed by the State Governments under the Minimum Wages Act. In fact, the Corporation has been paying Rs. 3.50 per day which was more than the minimum wages fixed by the State. The minimum wages now fixed by the Central Government for workers in the Suratgarh region is also Rs. 3.50 per day. The minimum wage of Rs. 5.15 per day demanded by the workers is for areas in Schedule 'A' and is applicable to areas in cities like Bombay, Delhi, Madras etc. As a result of the agreement, it has been decided that the 'Demand Charter' of the Union would be negotiated, immediately after the strike is called off, and that further, the wages for the strike period would be decided by negotiations under the aegis of Labour Commissioner, Rajasthan.

Non-Filling of Vacancies of Junior Drawing Teachers from Panel

3940. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Education drew up a panel of 84 candidates for the posts of Junior Drawing Teachers in the month of July, 1972 which was made valid till 15th September, 1973; and

(b) if so, the number of vacancies which existed till 15th September, 1973 and whether all the vacancies of Junior Drawing Teachers were not filled from the panel and if so, 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) A Panel of 82 candidates was drawn up in July, 1972, which remained valid upto the end of August, 1973.

(b) There were only 28 vacancies and they were filled up from the panel.

Relaxation of Rules for Appointment of Junior Drawing Teachers

3941. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rules for appointment of Junior Drawing Teachers had been relaxed by the Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration at the time of holding interviews for these posts in July, 1972;

(b) whether daughter of an Assistant Director of Education (Delhi Administration) has been appointed under the relaxed rules;

(c) whether there was a good number of qualified candidates already available on the panel of Junior Drawing Teachers; and

(d) if so, the reasons for relaxation of the rules?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No, Sir. The rules were amended in May, 1973.

(b) No, Sir. She was appointed after the amendment of the Recruitment Rules were notified.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Memorandum to Lt. Governor from Junior Drawing Teachers

3942. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether five Junior Drawing Teachers who were at serial Nos. 29 to 33 of the panel drawn up for appointment by the Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration in July, 1972 submitted a Memorandum to the Lt. Governor, Director of Education, requesting for their appointment;

(b) whether the memorialists were subsequently medically examined as a result of letters issued to them by the Zonal Office (West) of the Directorate of Education; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not sending the appointment letters to them so far?

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) No, Sir. Some of the candidates were asked to appear for medical examination due to receipt of an unauthorised letter. But when the real facts came to light the medical examination was cancelled.

(c) Does not arise.

पंजाबी गार्डन, दिल्ली-26 में पेय जल और सीधर की सुविधायें

3943. श्री हरी सिंह : क्या निम्नांच और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की ज़रूर करेंगे कि:

(अ) क्या 12 वर्ष से पहले से वर्षी, नई दिल्ली-26 शेव की पंजाबी गार्डन कालोनी में निवासियों द्वारा मांग करने के बावजूद नगर निगम ने पेय जल और सीधर की सुविधायें शामिल न कर्नी दी हैं। जिससे वहाँ के निवासियों को भारी असुविधा हो रही है;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) इस कालोनी को उक्त सुविधाएं कब तक उपलब्ध करने का सरकार का विचार है?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और साकास भवालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) दिल्ली नगर नियम के जल संचार तथा मल निपटान उपक्रम से प्राप्त सूखना के अनुसार, पंजाब गार्डन कालोनी में पेय जल तथा मल जलनिष्कासन की सुविधायें प्रदान नहीं की गई हैं क्योंकि यह एक नाधिकृत बानोनी है।

(ग) और (ग). प्रश्न हां नहीं उठता।

Percentage of Literates in various States

3944. SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the target of literacy estimated during the Fifth Five Year Plan, State-wise; and

(b) what was the literacy target fixed at the commencement of the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The programmes for the Fifth Plan emphasise the following:

(i) Enlarged provision of facilities for primary education in the age-group 6—14.

(ii) Liquidation of illiteracy in the age-group 15—25.

(iii) Linking of literacy programmes with employment programmes; and

(iv) Development of literacy programmes amongst adults through voluntary services especially by college students. No targets for literacy have, however, been estimated.

(b) No such target was fixed.

Expansion of cultural Relations

3945. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

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

(a) the names of the countries with whom India has made agreements for the expansion of cultural relations during the last six months; and

(b) the terms of the agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) During the last six months, India has entered into a Cultural Agreement with only one country viz., Belgium.

(b) The Cultural Agreement concluded between India and Belgium on the 21st September, 1973 aims at promoting and developing relations and understanding between the two countries specially in the realm of culture, art, science, technology and education. The Agreement lays down the broad principles for exchange of educationists, scientists, dance and music ensembles, writers, art exhibitions, translation and publication of literary works of the other party, dissemination of knowledge of each other's culture through radio, press, television films and similar mass media etc.

Copies of the Agreement are available in Parliament Library.

Foreign Exchange earned by F.C.I. during current year through export of ground Extractions

3946. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned by the Food Corporation of India during the current year through export of groundnut extractions to Japan, Poland and U.K.; and

(b) the new plant of the F.C.I. set up during last two years?

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

(a). The foreign exchange earned during the current year so far is Rs. 66,09,872.87 Paise.

(b) Food Corporation of India has only one plant for groundnut extraction at Ujjain, commissioned for production from April, 1972.

Selection of Towns in Andhra Pradesh for conversion of dry Latrines into Water-Borne Latrines

3947. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the two towns selected in Andhra Pradesh as a part of Independence Jayanthi Programmes, for the conversion of dry latrines into water-borne latrines; and

(b) the estimated expenditure in each town with progress of work, if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Recommendations of all India Council of Sports

3948. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what have been the main recommendations of the All India Council of Sports since its reconstitution in 1972;

(b) whether Government have acted upon any of them; and

(c) what are the financial implications of any actions taken upon the recommendations of All India Council of Sports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b):

1. Some of the major recommendations of the All India Council of Sports are indicated below:

(i) The Council prepared a Plan for the improvement of standard of sports and games in the country, and broad-basing of the sports activities at the grass-root levels, covering the rural and urban sectors. The advice of the Council was taken into consideration while formulating proposals for the development of sports and games during the 5th Five Year Plan. Implementation of these proposals would depend on adequate allocation of funds during the 5th Plan Period.

(ii) The Council laid down guidelines for the proper Selection/Training of Sportsmen for participation in International Tournaments and Management of the Indian teams during visits abroad. These have been brought to the notice of the Sports Federations for necessary action.

(iii) To ensure proper utilisation of Government assistance by the National Sports Federations, the Council has suggested some qualifying condi-

tions to be fulfilled by the grantee Federations. The suggestions are under examination.

(iv) To ensure better coordination of the efforts for the promotion and development of sports, the Council has recommended that representatives of the Indian Olympic Association and recognised National Sports Federations should be invited to a joint meeting with the All India Council of Sports, twice a year. Action on this recommendation has been taken.

2. The advice of the All India Council of Sports is sought on all requests for financial assistance, under approved schemes by the National Sports Federations and State Sports Councils. By convention, the advice of the Council on all such cases is accepted by Government.

(c) Grants totalling Rs. 26,90,313 during 1972-73 and Rs. 12,00,889 during 1973-74 (upto 30-11-1973) have been sanctioned on the recommendation of the Council.

Jayanthi Villages in Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh

3949. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Jayanthi Villages selected from the following Community Development Blocks in Kurnool District of Andhra Pradesh (i) Kurnool, (ii) Dhone (iii) Kudumur (iv) Alur (v) Pathikonda (vi) Yemmaganur and (vii) Adrol

(b) whether any developmental activities have been initiated in the above villages; and

(c) if so, the salient features and the estimated expenditure proposed, village-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The

names of selected Jayanti Villages are as under:

Name of Community Development	Name of Jayanti Block	Village
(i) Kurnool		Narnoor
(ii) Dhone		Erikalacheravu
(iii) Kudumur		Polakal
(iv) Aluru (not Alur)		Battybelagal
(v) Pathikonda		Pampal
(vi) Yemmaganur		Magathi
(vii) Adoni (not Adori)		Ballekal

(b) and (c). According to the information furnished by Government of Andhra Pradesh, a sum of Rs. 73,666 has been incurred on 14 Jayanti villages including the above mentioned 7 villages in Kurnool District on providing facilities like drinking water supply, school building, roads and electricity. Information on the estimated expenditure village-wise is not available.

Central Assistance to State of Kerala for Family Planning Schemes

3950. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted for the State of Kerala as Central assistance for different Family Planning Schemes for the years 1973-74; and

(b) the salient features of the schemes proposed to be taken up during this period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) Rs. 246.88 lakhs.

(b) All the Family Planning Schemes being carried on during the Fourth Plan are being continued during this year, except that construction activity had to be slowed down.

The details of the allocation are :—

Rs. lakhs

(i) Services & supplies including compensation for Sterilisation and IUD cases	232.51
(ii) Training	5.01
(iii) Mass Education activities	4.00
(iv) Demographic Research	1.00
(v) Maternal and Child Health care activities	0.66
(vi) Organisation for supervision	3.70

Amount for Kerala for development of minor ports during 1973-74

3951. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the total amount sanctioned for the State of Kerala for the development of minor ports for the year 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLA-PATI TRIPATHI): On the basis of the available funds, loan assistance to the extent of Rs. 6 lakhs is likely to be released during the current financial year for the development of Beypore port in Kerala State, which is included in the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of minor port development.

Free Plots and construction of Houses for Homeless Persons in Dadra and Nagar Haveli

3952. SHRI R. R. PATEL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exists in force Government policy of granting free-plots for construction of houses to

homeless persons in the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli;

(b) if so, why the Administration of Dadra and Nagar Haveli does not give free plots to such persons on their applications and are misusing Government orders by granting such plots to Capitalists; and

(c) whether Government will make an enquiry into the matter and take necessary action against the Administration and instruct them for granting free-plots and all possible aids to homeless persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) There is Central Sector Scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas, free of cost throughout the country.

(b) and (c). The Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration have not so far furnished any specific project proposals under the Scheme for approval by the Government of India. However, the Administration has reported that the Government land available with them is more than adequate for allotment of house-sites to landless labourers, that they had allotted house-sites to 501 families against 1400 persons to be allotted house-sites, and that further allotment would be made on the implementation of Dadra and Nagar Haveli Land Reforms Regulation.

Power of Transfer of Terum Plots in Dadra and Nagar Haveli

3953. SHRI R. R. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Terum plots in Dadra and Nagar Haveli can be transferred by the Administrations to any person in his name;

(b) if not, whether Government is aware that the Administration of

Dadra and Nagar Haveli are misusing their power and has transferred Terum plots illegally to persons with a loss of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 thousands.

(c) whether Government propose to consider to hold an enquiry through Central Bureau of Investigation or Judicial Court urgently in the matter; and

(d) if so, when the enquiry will be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) to (d). The information is being collected. Further action will be decided on receipt of such information.

Provision of Upper Tank for improvement of Water supply in New Moti Nagar, New Delhi

3954. SHRI A. M. CHELLACHAMI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2018 on the 6th August, 1973 regarding the duration of water supply in New Moti Nagar, New Delhi and state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposals Undertaking for installing an upper-tank for providing proper pressure of water for the residents of the First Floor in 'B' Block, of New Moti Nagar, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the expected time by which an upper tank is to be installed?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Sugar-Beet Cultivation

3955. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to intensify sugar beet cultivation in potentially favourable regions to bridge the gap between sugar requirements under the availability in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(b) It is proposed to extend the cultivation of sugar-beet to potential areas in the Fifth Five Year Plan depending on installation of additional equipment for processing beet roots by existing carbonation sugar factories in those areas.

आदिवासी लोकों में सहकारी समितियां

3956. श्री घनशाह प्रकाशन : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय के द्वारा किए गए अध्ययन के अनुसार, आदिवासी लोकों में सहकारी समितियों का वर्तमान प्रबन्ध वहां की स्थिति के अनुरूप नहीं है ?

(ख) क्या उनका ध्यान आदिवासी लोकों में भारी रकम के दुरुपयोग की ओर दिलाया गया है और क्षण न लेने वाले आदिवासी लोगों के विषद भी क्षण की राशि बकाया दिखाई गयी है और खाता पुस्तकों में श्रदायगी की राशि दर्ज नहीं की गई है जिससे उन पर धनावश्यक भार पड़ा है ;

(ग) विभिन्न सहकारी कार्यक्रमों में आदिवासी लोगों को अधिकतम लाभ सुनिश्चित करने के लिए और स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा शुरू की जाने वाली योजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं; और

(घ) क्या आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के लिए पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में कोई विशेष प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है।

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अरण्णासाहिब पी० शिवदे) : (क) कृषि मंत्रालय द्वारा गठित अध्ययन टोली दृ.रा चार राज्यों अर्थात् आनंद्र प्रदेश (श्रीकाकुलम) विहार (सिंहभूम), मध्य प्रदेश (दांतवाडा तथा कोटा) और उड़ीसा (गंगम तथा कोरापट) के आदिवासी विकास अभिकरण परियोजना क्षेत्रों में सहकारी ढाँचे का पुनर्गठन करने के बारे में अध्ययन किए गए थे। अध्ययन टोली ने इन सभी परियोजना क्षेत्रों में सहकारी सोसायटियों के कार्यकरण को असंतोषजनक नहीं पाया। अध्ययन दल ने कहा है कि आंध्र प्रदेश के श्रीकाकुलम जिन में गिरीजन सहकारी निगम ने गिरीजन अर्थ-व्यवस्था के तीन महत्वपूर्ण खेतों, अर्थात् कृषि की व्यवस्था, लघु बन उपज के विपरण तथा उपभोज्य वस्तुओं की आपूर्ति, जो विचौलियों तथा महाजनों द्वारा आदिवासी लोगों का शोषण किए जाने के तीन मूल खेत हैं, में प्रमुख भूमिका अदा की है। तथापि, अन्य बहुत से आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में सहकारी सोसाइटी के ढाँचे को नया रूप देने और उनके कार्यकरण को सरल तथा कारगर बनाने की आवश्यकता है, ताकि उन्हें आदिवासियों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए और भी प्रभावी बनाया जा सके।

अध्ययन दल की सिफारिशों की असल बात यह है कि आदिवासियों को सहायता के लिए बहुत अधिक संस्थाओं के पास न

जाना पड़े। इस लिए प्राथमिक सहकारी सोसायटी जो ग्रलग-ग्रलग आदिवासियों का काम करती है को ही उनकी आदश्यकता की बे सभी सेवाएं उपलब्ध करनी चाहिए अर्थात् अल्प व मध्यकालीन उत्पादन अृष्ट तथा उपभोग कृष्ण प्रदान करना, जिसकी वसूली लघुबन उपज की दिकी से की जानी है, निवैग तथा उपभोज्य वस्तुएं वितरित करना, लघु बन उपज तथा कृषि उपज का विपरण, आदि। इन क्षेत्रों में सहकारी सोसायटियों के ढाँचे के प्रतिकूल के अभिकल्पन में वर्तमान ढाँचे, जहां कहीं यह काफी सदौप्रजनक रूप ने कार्य कर रहा है, का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। नये संगठन केवल तब स्थापित किए जाने चाहिए जब तक यह नमस्त्रा जाये कि उभरती हुई परिस्थिति की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए वर्तमान ढाँचे पर निर्भर नहीं किया जा सकता है। इस अध्ययन टोली ने प्रत्येक परियोजना क्षेत्र के लिए सहकारी सोसायटियों के ढाँचे के बारे में विस्तृत सिफारिशें की हैं।

(ख) अध्ययन टोली ने आदिवासियों के लिए रखी गई अव्यवा उनसे वसूल की गई घनराशियों के दुरुपयोग की कोई जांच नहीं की है तथापि इसने इन आदिवासी विकास अभिकरण परियोजनाओं में से एक के बारे में अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह कहा है कि रिपोर्टों के अनुसार ऐसे दृष्टान्त ये जहां प्रबंधकों और पर्यावरण की अपर्याप्ति आदि के कारण कुछ सदस्यों विशेष रूप से आदिवासियों द्वारा लौटाई गई घनराशियां उनके हिसाब में जमा नहीं की गई थी। इस प्रश्न के भाग (ख) में उन्निलिखित किसी के अन्य कोई दृष्टान्त इन मंत्रालय के ध्यान में नहीं आये हैं। यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि इन इलाकों में आदिवासियों को पर्याप्त बन मिल सके और आदिवासियों का उनके लिए बनाई गई सहकारी संस्थाओं में विवास उत्पन्न किया जा सके, अध्ययन टोली ने बहुत सी विशिष्ट सिफारिशें की हैं।

(ग) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में आदिवासी ज्ञेयों में कार्यान्वयन किए जाने वाले सहकारी कार्यक्रमों को मुख्यतः आदिवासियों के लाभ के अनुकूल बनाया जाएगा। अध्ययन टोलों की सिफारिशें इन कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वयन करने के लिए मोटे मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्तों के रूप में उपयोगी होंगी।

(घ) यात्रिकार्य ज्ञेयों की सहकारी सोसायटियों को सामान्य सहकारी कार्यक्रमों और साथ ही विशेष आदिवासी विकास अभियान कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत मिलने वाली धनराशि के अलावा पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों की सहकारी सोसायटियों को सहायता देने के लिए लगभग 3 करोड़ रुपये का विशिष्ट प्रावधान करने का प्रस्ताव है। सहकारी कार्यक्रमों विशेष रूप से अप्रधान बन उपज के एकत्रीकरण, विधायन, विधायन, भण्डारण तथा निर्यात, जिससे आदिवासियों को प्रमुख्यतः लाभ पहुंचेगा, के लिए सहायता देने हेतु राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम अधिनियम, 1962 में संशोधन करने का भी प्रस्ताव है।

Protein from Sorghum

3957. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any likelihood of obtaining protein from Sorghum;

(b) whether any research has been carried out in respect of this; and

(c) if so, outcome of the research?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Sorghum is a coarse cereal containing about 10 per cent protein. It is not a source from which protein is normally extracted.

पंचवर्षीय योजना में कच्ची खाद का उत्पादन

3958. श्री भागीरथ भंवर: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या आगामी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कच्ची खाद बनाने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) स्थानीय खाद संस्थानों और विशेषकर शहरी तथा ग्रामीण खाद के उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में लागू करने हेतु एक व्यापक समेकित योजना तैयार की गई है जिस पर केन्द्रीय ज्ञेय से 9 करोड़ रुपए तथा राज्य ज्ञेय से 9 करोड़ रु० की राशि व्यय की जाएगी।

शहरी कम्पोस्ट खाद कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पांचवीं योजना के अन्त तक हर साल 75 लाख मीटरी टन कम्पोस्ट खाद तैयार करने का विचार है। चुने हुए शहरों में शहर की गन्दगी से कार्बोनिक खाद बनाने के लिए 8-10 यंत्रीकृत कम्पोस्ट संयंक्रमों की स्थापना करने का भी प्रस्ताव है।

पांचवीं योजनावधि के अन्त तक हर वर्ष 3500 लाख मीटरी टन ग्रामीण कम्पोस्ट गोबर की खाद तैयार करने का लक्ष्य है।

खाद तथा जलाने के लिए गैस तैयार करने के लिए गोबर गैस प्लान्टों को लोकप्रिय बनाने का भी प्रस्ताव है।

मध्य प्रदेश में वन सम्पदा का समुचित उपयोग

3959. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में वन सम्पदा का समुचित उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार इस दशा में सहायता देने का है जिससे कि राज्य वन सम्पदा का समुचित प्रयोग सुनिश्चित किया जा सके?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से जानकारी की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

(ख) वित्तीय कठिनाईयों के कारण राज्यों में, वन सम्पदा का अधिक उपयोग तथा विकास नहीं हो सका है। राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग ने वानिकी के इस पहलू पर गहराई से विचार करके वन विकास निगमों की स्थापना करने की सिफारिश की है। भारत सरकार ने इस सिफारिश को स्वीकार कर लिया है और साम्य योगर पूँजी के अंशदान के रूप में भारत सरकार की सहायता से राज्यों में वन विकास निगमों की स्थापना करने के लिए कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश में भूजल

3960. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में किती एकड़ भूमि ऐसी है जहां सिंचाई के लिए भूजल उपलब्ध नहीं है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसी भूमि के लिए सिंचाई सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करने हेतु कार्यवाही करने का है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में, जिस क्षेत्र की सिंचाई के लिए भूमिगत जल उपलब्ध नहीं है, उसका पता उस राज्य द्वारा भूमिगत जल सर्वेक्षण सम्बन्धि कार्य पूरा किए जाने के बाद ही लग सकेगा।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार जो राज्य के जल स्रोतों के विकास के लिए जिम्मेदार है, सिंचाई सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था कर रही है वर्षों कि जल स्रोत उपलब्ध हों और वित्त सम्बन्धी कठिनाई न हो।

ट्रैक्टरों और उर्वरकों की खरीद के लिये मध्य प्रदेश के किसानों को दिये गये क्रहण

3961. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) ट्रैक्टरों और उर्वरकों आदि की खरीद के लिए मध्य प्रदेश के ऐसे किसानों को कितना क्रहण दिया गया है जिन्होंने क्रहण का उस समय वापस भुगतान नहीं किया जबकि वापस भुगतान का समय आया;

(ख) किसानों को कितना क्रहण दिया गया है तथा उसमें से अभी कितनी राशि बसूल की जानी है; और

(ग) वड़ी जोत वाले किसानों पर करों की कितनी राशि बकाया है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अल्लासाहिब पी० शिवे) : (क) से (ग) जानकारी एकद्वितीय की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में तम्बाकू की खेती के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र

3962. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में 1972-73 में तम्बाकू की खेती के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र में कमी हई है;

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

(ग) राज्य में तम्बाकू का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये हैं?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अच्छासाहिव वी० शिंहे) : (क) से (ख) तक तीन वर्षों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में तम्बाकू की खेती के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र के आंकड़े नीचे दिये गये हैं :-

वर्ष	क्षेत्र
1970-71	2,3000 हैक्टेयर
1971-72	2,4000 हैक्टेयर
1972-73	2,3000 हैक्टेयर

इस से प्रतीत होता है कि तम्बाकू की खेती के क्षेत्र में कोई खास परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश में तम्बाकू कोई महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका की फसल नहीं है। तथापि के मध्य प्रदेश में नाटू तम्बाकू के विकास के लिए जबाहर लाल नेहरू कृषि विश्व विद्यालय के मैसिहोर और इन्दौर अन्वेषण संबंधी प्रयोग किए गए हैं। इन प्रयोगों से

प्राप्त परिणामों से पता चलता है कि यह क्षेत्र उत्तम प्रकार के नाटू तम्बाकू के उत्पादन के लिए उचित नहीं है। इसलिए यह योजना जून 1972 में बन्द कर दी गई थी।

वनस्पति के मूल्य में कटौती का बने रहना

3963. श्री अन्नलाल अन्नाकर : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :-

(क) सरकार दवारा की गई वनस्पति भी के मूल्यों में कटौती कब तक स्थिर रहने की सम्भावना है,

(ख) क्या गत तीन वर्षों की तुलना में इस वर्ष मूँगफली की बहुत अच्छी फसल को देखते हुए सरकार का विचार वनस्पति भी के मूल्यों में और कमी करने का है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब और कितनी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) (क) से (ग) : यह कहना सम्भव नहीं है कि एक बार निर्धारित किए गए मूल्य कितने समय तक बिना परिवर्तन कि चलते रहेंगे। पिछले पखवाड़े के दौरान वनस्पति तैयार करने में प्रयुक्त किए गए कच्चे तेल के मूल्यों के सन्दर्भ में प्रत्येक पखवाड़े में वनस्पति के मूल्यों की समीक्षा की जाती है। 16 नवम्बर और पहली दिसम्बर, 1973 को लगातार दो बार मूल्यों में की गई कमी के अलावा जब कभी कच्चे तेल के मूल्यों ने इजाजत दी, मूल्यों में कमी करने की सम्भावना पर भविष्य में समीक्षा करते समय विचार किया जाएगा।

पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत खाद्यान्नों के आयात की राशि को छोड़ देना

3964. श्री चन्द्रसाल चन्द्राकर : क्या हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत भारत द्वारा खाद्यान्नों के आयात की दो अरब डालर की राशि को अमरीका सरकार ने छोड़ दिया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में भारत को मिली भूमिका का सार क्या है; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

हृषि मंत्री (श्री फलरहीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ग), भारत में संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका के खाते में पी० एल० 480 करार के अधीन हृषि जिस्तों की विक्री के रूपयों के निपटारे के बारे में संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका के साथ बातचीत चल रही है। अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ है।

दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा दिल्ली दुर्घ योजना के दूष की जांच करना

3965. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली नगर निगम दिल्ली दुर्घ योजना द्वारा सप्लाई किये गये दूष के नमूनों की जांच नहीं कर रहा है;

(ख) पिछले तीन महीनों में नगर निगम ने दिल्ली के दुकानदारों द्वारा बेचे गये दूष के कितने नमूनों की जांच की है;

(ग) दूष के कितने नमूने अपेक्षित स्तर के नहीं पाये गये और इस बारे में कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध किस प्रकार की कायवाही की गई है; और

(घ) नगर निगम द्वारा दिल्ली दुर्घ योजना के दूष के कितने नमूने जांच के लिए लिये गये और उनमें से कितने अपेक्षित स्तर के नहीं पाये गये ?

हृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) दिल्ली नगर निगम दिल्ली दुर्घ योजना द्वारा सप्लाई किये गये दूष के नमूने जांच करने के लिए लेना रहा है।

(ख) : और (ग), नगर स्वास्थ्य अधिकारियों के पास उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार, सितम्बर, अक्टूबर और नवम्बर, 1973 में दुकानदारों आदि से जांच करने के लिए 467 नमूने लिए गये थे। इन में से 65 नमूने विनिर्देशों के अनुसार नहीं पाये गये थे और नगर निगम अधिकारी पी० एफ० ए० अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध अधियोग चला रहे हैं।

(घ) दिल्ली दुर्घ योजना के द्वारा सप्लाई किए गये दूष के चार नमूने नगर निगम ने जांच करने के लिए एक व किए। और ये सभी पी० एफ० ए० अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप पाए गए थे।

Memorandum by Government Secondary Art Teachers Association, Delhi

3966. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2005 on the 6th August, 1973 regarding the memorandum given by Government Secondary Art Teachers Association, Delhi and to state:

(a) whether the demands have been examined; and

(b) if so, the demand-wise action taken by the Government?

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 matter is still under examination in consultation with Delhi Administration.

सायंकाल में दिल्ली कालेज, दिल्ली से दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों को छानने के लिये इस कालेज के छात्र प्रतिनिधियों से ग्रन्थावेदन

3967. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मरी यह बताने की दृष्टि करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली कालेज, दिल्ली के सायंकालीन पारी के छात्र प्रतिनिधियों ने 9 अक्टूबर, 1973 को दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के इन्द्रप्रस्थ डिपो के अधिकारियों को एक पत्र भेजा है जिसमें एक मांग यह की गई है कि दिल्ली के विभिन्न भागों के लिये कालेज से ही 5 विशेष वर्ने राति के 9 बजे चलायी जानी चाहिए;

(ख) क्या 5 बसों के लिए की गई मांग में से केवल एक बस ही दी गई है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप 1050 छात्रों को भारी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार का विचार उन छात्रों की कठिनाई को कब तक दूर करने का है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राजा) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) जी नहीं, यह सही नहीं है । छात्रों की मांग के अनुसार 5 विशेष बसों की व्यवस्था पहले ही की गई है । इसके

प्रलापा वह स्थान, जहा दिल्ली कालेज स्थित है, नगर के विभिन्न थानों से दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बस भेवाओं से अच्छी तरह से जुड़ा हमा है । कालेज के निकट कमला मार्केट म भी बसों का अन्तिम स्थान है जहाँ दिल्ली के सभी भागों तो कई से एक चलाई जाती है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

National Association of Anatomists demanded representation in the Medical Council of India

3968. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Association of Anatomists has demanded representation in the Medical Council of India; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) A representation was received from the Association of Physiologists and Pharmacologists of India for giving representation to the National Association of Anatomists, Physiologists, Pharmacologists, etc., on the Medical Council of India.

(b) The Medical Council of India is constituted under the Indian Medical Registers. They can also be nominees for representation of teachers of different disciplines in medicine including the basic sciences from the Universities and Registered Medical Graduates enrolled in the State Medical Registers. They can also be nominated by the Central/State Governments. Since the medical educators are fully represented on the Council, it is not considered necessary to give separate representation to the Medical/Scientific Associations.

Case of irregularity referred to Government by ICAR enquiry committee

3969. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the official and demi-official letters written by the Chairman, ICAR Inquiry Committee to the Minister and State Minister of Agriculture for suitable action during the period the Committee was in office;

(b) whether appropriate action on all of them has been taken;

(c) whether all the suggestions made therein have been accepted and implemented; and

(d) whether any of the communications are still pending under consideration, and if so, when appropriate action is to be completed on such pending communications?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. An international seminar on agricultural banking jointly sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, Government of India, Reserve Bank of India and the State Bank of India was held at Hyderabad from the 10th September, 1973 to the 13th October, 1973.

(b) As a result of the discussions in working groups and in lectures, certain broad conclusions were drawn on the institutional structure for the promotion of agricultural banking in developing countries; the roles of the Governments and Central Banks in promoting agricultural credit in these countries; the significance of small farmers in agricultural development of developing countries and the means of integrating them in agricultural policies and programmes.

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

(a) to (d). The Chairman, ICAR Inquiry Committee wrote thirteen letters to the Minister of Agriculture between 3rd June, 1972 and 17th January, 1973. Action considered appropriate was taken on the various suggestions made therein. No communication is pending consideration with the Government.

Seminar on Agricultural banking at Hyderabad

3970. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an international seminar on agricultural banking was held in Hyderabad in the month of September, 1973; and

(b) if so, the nature of deliberations and recommendations thereof?

ICAR Inquiry Committee inability to Examine cases of irregularities

3971. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ICAR Inquiry Committee expressed its inability to examine certain cases of grave injustices, supersessions and irregularities brought out by specific individuals stating that these are beyond the purview of its terms of reference;

(b) whether because of its limited purview, the Committee has proposed and referred to him that such specific cases and other matters of serious character may be investigated through CBI or through any other agency; and

(c) if so, which are these cases referred to and whether the Government has got them investigated by now and what are the findings? What

steps are being taken to rectify the wrong done to the victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). On the basis of the information available, the ICAR Inquiry Committee do not seem to have expressed its inability to examine certain cases of grave injustices, supersessions and irregularities brought out by specific individuals on the grounds that these were beyond the purview of its terms of reference. Attention in this connection is particularly invited to para 1.13 of Chapter I, paras 4.21 and 4.22 of Chapter IV and para 6.18 of Chapter VI of the Report of the ICAR Inquiry Committee, which was placed on the Table of the House on 3rd August, 1973. As stated in para 1.13 of the Report, the question as to the manner in which the individual representations received should be dealt with was considered by the Committee, which decided that, "it was not within its terms of reference to examine individual complaints, nevertheless, it took the view that the representations received by the Committee may be scrutinised and the relevant papers may be called for from the ICAR. These along with 879 files already received from the ICAR containing proceedings of selection committees constituted by the ICAR for recruitment to scientific and technical posts of Class I category, should be carefully examined to find out if they disclosed any general defects in the working of the existing system of recruitment. Where it appeared to the Committee that grave irregularities had been committed in respect of some of the appointments, the relevant cases were referred to the Director General for his comments and, after examining the comments received from him, the said cases were re-examined and, if the Committee felt that there were some cases of grave irregularities which indicated an in-

firmity in the procedures prescribed for appointment by the ICAR after it came on the scene in 1966 or unfortunate departure from the rules prescribed in that behalf, notes were prepared illustratively for some of these cases and they have been placed in the Report as Appendix VIII'. The factual position relating to the cases included in Appendix VIII of the Report is explained in the Appendix to the Statement, laid on the Table of the Sabha by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture on 12th November, 1973, indicating Government decisions on the reorganisation of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in the light of the recommendations of the ICAR Inquiry Committee.

The Chairman, ICAR Inquiry Committee had referred to the Minister of Agriculture, for sympathetic consideration, cases relating to service matters of two employees of one of the Institutes under the Council. These cases were duly examined and action considered appropriate was taken. Apart from this, the Committee do not appear to have referred any other specific cases, as suggested in part (b) of the Question.

Loss of Fertilizer brought from Japan in accident on the Sea

3972. SHRI H. M PATEL:
SHRI G. P. YADAV:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has lost about Rs 20 lacs in foreign exchange because of about 8000 tonnes of Japanese fertilizer brought by India was destroyed when a collision between two ships in the Malacca Straits took place recently; and

(b) the facts of this accident and whether the Government of India has made any investigation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No Sir. In the first place, only part not the whole of the cargo is reported to have been lost. Secondly the proportion of loss on different accounts resulting from this accident, to be borne under the Maritime Law by different interests like the vessel owners, the cargo owners, etc. will only be decided after legal formalities have been completed.

(b) The vessel 'CARNATION' carrying 8078 tonnes of Urea from Japan for India, collided with another ship in the Straits of Malacca on 26th July, 1973. As a result of the collision, the vessel was severely damaged. She was towed to Singapore where she was put under repairs. The vessel owners undertook the repair and salvage operations at their cost, subject to adjustments and sharing of cost between different interests as per Maritime Law to be decided subsequently.

2. On receipt of the information regarding the collision, the India Supply Mission, London, was requested to protect Government of India's interest by taking necessary action in consultation with their Solicitors. Indian High Commission, Singapore was also asked to render all possible assistance in this and take all action required at Singapore. The London Salvage Association appointed surveyors at Singapore to look after Government of India's interest. The Indian High Commissioner, Singapore was also authorised by the Government of India to appoint Legal Adviser at Singapore. According to the reports received from Singapore Surveyors, some cargo was completely lost during the collision and some had to be unloaded at Singapore to enable repairs to the ship. Two officials were sent from India to Singapore to look into the various aspects of the matter, particularly to assess and decide (a) the acceptability of the balance cargo on arrival on which issue a reply was required to be given to the vessel owners who had under-

taken the salvage operations and (b) the relative advantages/disadvantages of keeping the unloaded cargo warehoused at Singapore, till the vessel 'CARNATION' was repaired on the one hand and engaging another ship to take the cargo to India on the other. After examining the position it was decided by these officials that (a) the cargo would be acceptable at the Indian ports subject to usual claims of shortage and damage and (b) it was more economical to keep the cargo unloaded at Singapore, warehoused at Singapore itself and reloaded it in the vessel 'CARNATION' after repairs. Action was taken accordingly. The ship after repairs and reloading of cargo sailed from Singapore on 31st October, 1973 and arrived at Nagapattinam on 6th November, 1973.

3. According to the report of the Singapore surveyors, out of the total of 8,078 tonnes of fertiliser originally in the ship about 2,743 tonnes were completely lost in the collision and out of the balance cargo of 5,335 tonnes about 2,845 tonnes were unloaded at Singapore to enable repairs to the ship and reloaded after repairs.

4. The question of loss to the Government of India on account of loss of cargo or damage to ship will be determined only after legal formalities in this case have been completed and it has been decided as to the proportion in which the different interests like vessel owners, cargo owners, etc., will bear the cost of loss due to this accident.

5. The Food Corporation of India, who are Government of India's handling agents at the ports for imported fertilisers, have arranged for the survey of the ship and cargo on the arrival of the ship. Necessary legal action to recover the maximum possible amount for the Government of India in connection with this accident is being taken.

Polish Chair at Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad

3973. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India urged the Government of Poland to give credit to set up a Polish Chair at the Indian School of Mines at Dhanbad; and

(b) if so, their response thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). At the recent meeting of the Indo-Polish Joint Commission for economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation held in Warsaw, it was indicated that the Polish side would consider the possibility of cooperation with India in the institution of a Chair of Mining at the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad. However formal proposals for this purpose have still to be considered by the Government of India.

वित्तीय संगठनों के माध्यम से छोटे तथा सीमान्तक किसानों को वित्तीय सहायता देने की योजना

3974. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने वित्तीय संगठनों के माध्यम से छोटे तथा सीमान्तक किसानों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने की कोई योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) गत तीन महीनों के दौरान कितनी धन राशि वितरित की गई और इसके राज्यवार प्रांकड़े क्या हैं ?

कृषि अंतरालमय में राष्ट्र कृषि (प्रो० और सिंह) : (क) और (ख) भारत सरकार ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान देश के विभिन्न भागों में 46 लघु किसान विकास एजेन्सियों और 41 सीमान्त कृषक तथा कृषि श्रमिक विकास एजेन्सियों के लिये स्वीकृति दी है । ये मार्गदर्शी परियोजनाएँ इस उद्देश्य से बनाई गई हैं कि आर्थिक विकास से ग्रामीण समाज के अधिकाधिक और आधारक रूप से कमज़ोर वर्गों को लाभ हो सके । प्रत्येक लघु कृषक विकास एजेन्सी परियोजना के लिये लगभग 150 लाख रु० और प्रत्येक सीमान्त कृषक तथा कृषि श्रमिक परियोजना के लिये 100 लाख रु० निर्धारित किए गए हैं ।

आशा है कि 5 वर्षों में सम्बद्ध परियोजना क्षेत्रों में प्रत्येक लघु कृषक विकास एजेन्सी के अन्तर्गत लगभग 50,000 ऐसे लघु कृषक आ जाएंगे जिनके पास जोत की भूमि 2.5 से 7.5 एकड़ तक है और प्रत्येक सीमान्त कृषक तथा कृषि श्रमिक एजेन्सी के अन्तर्गत 15,000 ऐसे सीमान्त कृषक आ जाएंगे जिन के पास 2.5 एकड़ तक जोत भूमि है । इसके अतिरिक्त 5000 कृषि श्रमिकों को भी लाभ पहुँचेगा ।

इन परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत जो कायक्रम किए जा रहे हैं उनका उद्देश्य छोटे तथा सीमान्त किसानों के लिये सधन उप्रत कृषि और छोटे काम धनधे उपलब्ध करना है । कृषि श्रमिकों को सीमान्त कृषक तथा कृषि श्रमिक परियोजनाओं के ग्रामीण निर्माण कार्यों में बेकारी के दिनों में रोजगार दिया जा रहा है । एजेन्सियाँ विकास के विभिन्न कार्यों पर होने वाले खच पर आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में विभिन्न भागीदारों को सहायता देती है । संस्थात्मक छूण संगठन लाभानुभोगियों को शेष लागत के लिये छूण देती है ताकि वे सिचाई एककों, कुकुट पालन, डेरी आदि कार्यों पर पये लगा

सके । एजेंसी संस्थाओं को भी सहायता देती है ताकि वे अपेक्षित मूल सुविधा उपलब्ध कर सके । सहकारी समितियों को प्रबन्धकीय कर्मचारियों को क्षेत्रीय कर्मचारियों और चुने हुए लाभानुभोगियों को दिए गए अतिरिक्त ऋण से सम्बद्ध जोखम घन राशि के लिये आविक सहायता दी जाती है ।

(ग) सितम्बर-नवम्बर, 1973 के दौरान छोटे तथा सीमान्त किसानों को सहायता देने के लिये लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी । सीमांत कृषक तथा कृषि श्रमिक योजनाओं के अंतर्गत विभिन्न राज्यों को भारत सरकर द्वारा निर्मुक्त किए गए सहायक अनुदान की राशि को प्रदानित करने वाला एक विवरण सभा पट्ट पर रखा है । [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया । देखिये संस्था LT.-5954/73]

Supply of Text Books to Students in various colleges in South Delhi

3975. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the students of various colleges in South Delhi (specially of Hastinapur College) have not been supplied with the text books, which were sanctioned to them from Students' Aid Fund, even after seven months of the commencement of the current year academic session;

(b) whether some of the students of Hindi medium of Hastinapur College have been supplied English medium books; and

(c) what remedial measures Education Ministry would like to propose to cover up the loss suffered by poor students due to non-availability of text books in time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). According to the information received from Delhi University, the authorities of the Hastinapur College announced the list of students eligible for receiving text books from the Students' Aid Fund on September 20, 1973. The distribution of books to the students was started in September itself but some of the students collected their books late after repeated reminders. All the eligible students have since been supplied with the books. In certain subjects, standard Hindi medium books as prescribed by the University, were not available in the market and the students were supplied with English medium books temporarily. As soon as Hindi books became available, the same were issued to the students.

Information in respect of other colleges in South Delhi is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

इन्दौर में चाकलेट में लोहे का टुकड़ा

3976. श्री कूलचन वर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इन्दौर से यह रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है कि 'गवलगांव' कंपनी द्वारा बनाई जाने वाली चाकलेट में एक इंच लम्बा लोहे का टुकड़ा निकला है ;

(ख) क्या बड़नगर के एक डाक्टर द्वारा पत्रकारों के समक्ष लोहे के टुकड़े वाली चाकलेट का पंचनामा भी बनाया गया ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई और उसका व्यौदा क्या है तथा भविष्य में क्या उपाय किये जाने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्सू) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकल की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

उत्तर प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र के लिए चीनी सामे हेतु मन्दसौर और रत्नाम जिलों के चीनी व्यापारियों को परमिट देना

3977. डा० सरमीनारायण पांडिय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में मन्दसौर और रत्नाम जिले के उन चीनी व्यापारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनको वर्ष 1970-71 और 1971-72 में मध्य प्रदेश के अतिरिक्त उत्तर प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र से चीनी लाने के लिये परमिट दिये गये थे ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस आशय की शिकायत मिली है कि इन व्यापारियों ने उन्हीं राज्यों में चीनी को बेच दिया था जहां से उन्होंने खरीदी थी, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) से (ग). विभिन्न राज्यों में स्थित कारखानों में लेकी चीनी के स्टाक उठाने के लिए थोक व्यापारियों की नियुक्ति करना, राज्य के अन्दर विभिन्न जिलों को उत्तरस्टाक को आवंटित करना, और उससे सम्बन्धित भाग्य 1970-71 और 1971-72 में राज्य सरकार के लिए चिन्ता का

विषय बने रहे। तदनुसार मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से अपेक्षित सूचना मांगी गई है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Sale of a child at Tiptu (Karnataka)

3978. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a South Kanara Couple sold its child for Rs. 30 at Tiptu (Karnataka);

(b) whether the couple was in difficulties and had no food; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken by providing food to such people in the drought affected areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Karnataka Government has intimated that the reported sale of child was not due to poverty or non-availability of food but due to the apprehension of the parents based on some religious superstition.

(c) Does not arise.

Requirement of Yeast

3979. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of Yeast in the country;

(b) how much is produced by the companies given licence for its production; and

(c) the proposal of Government to meet the gap; if any in the supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The total requirement of yeast (dried) as estimated by DGTD is 1250 tonnes. Production of dry

yeast by the existing units is reported by DGTD to be of the order of 78 tonnes in the year 1972. Modern Bakeries are considering setting up of a plant for the manufacture of yeast in the country.

Increase in prices of Fertilizers in West Bengal

3980. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently allowed enhancement of fertilizer prices in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the rate of enhancement allowed for each variety of fertilizer;

(c) the reasons why the prices have been enhanced; and

(d) whether the Government agrees that this enhancement will adversely affect agricultural economy of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. The statutory prices of urea ammonium sulphate and calcium ammonium nitrate both imported and indigenously produced and the retail prices of other imported fertilizers have been recently raised.

(b) The rate of enhancement of retail prices of different fertilizers is as given below:—

Name of fertilizer	Increase in retail price (Rs. per tonne)
Urea 46% N	91
Ammonium sulphate (100 kg. bags) white	41
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (26% N)	51
Di-Ammonium Phosphate	89
Ammonium Nitro-Phosphate	291
Muriate of Potash (100 kg. bags)	127

(c) The increase in prices was necessitated due to (i) the increased cost of production due to rise in price of Naphtha and (ii) the rise in the import costs of fertilisers.

(d) The Studies carried out indicate that this small rise in the prices of fertilisers may not seriously affect the consumption of fertilisers or the net return to the farmer in the country.

Soviet offer to Map Ground Water Resources

3981. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Union have offered to map the ground water resources in India; and

(b) the steps taken to consider the offer and the decision taken in the matter, if any?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Differences over demand for Fertilizer

3982. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether differences have been reported between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Planning Commission over the projected demand for fertilizers; and

(b) if so, the remedies proposed to iron out these differences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Agriculture has projected a demand of 8.5 million tonnes of fertilizer nutrient for the last year of the Fifth Five Year Plan. A projection of demand of 8 million tonnes of nutrients finalised after discussion between the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Agriculture has been accepted by the Government of India.

**बिहार द्वारा सिंचाई पम्पों की खरीद हेतु
ऋण का उपयोग**

3983. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार द्वारा केन्द्र सरकार से प्राप्त हुए ऋण का उपयोग ऐसे सिंचाई पम्पों के खरीदने में किया है जिनमें से अधिकांश बेकार पड़े हैं ; और

(ख) इस बारे में सम्पूर्णतया और दोषी व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं तथा व्याकार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

हृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अच्छासाहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क) और (ख) . बिहार सरकार ने वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान आपात हृषि उत्पादन कार्यक्रम के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये गये दीर्घावधि ऋण के एक भाग को पम्पसेटों की खरीद के उपयोग में लिया है । इन पम्पसेटों के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार से जानकारी मांगी गई है ।

Funds for sinking Tube-Well in Rajkot District, Gujarat

3984. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is an acute shortage of water in Rajkot District in Gujarat State;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to provide sufficient fund to

the State Government for sinking of more tube wells in that area?

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

Ground Water Irrigation Resources in Andhra Pradesh

3985. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the rapid depletion of ground-water irrigation resources in Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh, which is entirely dependent on minor irrigation sources like tanks and wells;

(b) whether a suitably modified and financially assisted master plan for replenishing ground-water resources by water conservation projects will be formulated to meet this situation;

(c) whether World Bank Aid is proposed to be sought for this; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Request from Manufacturers of Urea for increase in its price

3986. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the manufacturers of fertilisers have asked for an increase of about Rs. 250 per tonne in the price of urea and a corresponding increase for other fertilisers; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b). The Fertiliser Industry had been representing for sometime that the maximum retail prices of three Nitrogenous Fertilisers fixed under the Fertiliser Control Order, be increased because of the increase in their cost of production as a result of increase in the cost of raw-materials plant equipment, spare parts, labour etc.

After considering this demand for increase in prices on account of increase in cost of production and the increased cost of similar imported fertilisers and keeping in mind the cultivators' ability to pay, Government of India have increased the prices by Rs. 91/- per tonne in the case of urea, Re. 41/- per tonne in the case of ammonium sulphate and Rs. 51/- per tonne in the case of calcium ammonium nitrate.

Installation of tube wells in districts of Punjab

3987. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government had requested the Centre for funds for the installation of 10,000 new tube-wells in the 10 miles border belt of Gurdaspur Amritsar and Ferozepore Districts;

(b) if so, whether the Centre had provided the same; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Punjab Government had requested the Centre for funds for the installation of 10,000 private (Shallow) tube-wells in the border areas.

(b) and (c). The scheme has since been cleared by the Govt. of India and an amount of Rs. 2.5 crores representing the subsidy portion of the scheme has been sanctioned as grant-in-aid by the Govt. of India. The remaining amount of Rs. 2.5 crores is to be found out by the State Govt. from the institutional sources.

R.S.S. activities in Educational Institutions in Andhra Pradesh

3988. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the R.S.S. is very actively working in several educational institutions in Andhra Pradesh and creating communal tension and disharmony; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government will take to weed out this poisonous weed of communalism from the educational institutions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a). Some complaints have been received regarding R.S.S. activities in educational institutions in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Various steps have been taken to encourage extra curricular activities and promote national integration.

Record Production of Hybrid Cotton at Central State Farm (Raichur, Mysore)

3989. SHRI K. MALLANNA: SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Farm (Raichur-Mysore) has set a record in the production of Varalaxmi hybrid cotton which matches to yields of Sudanese and Egyptian cotton;

(b) if so, the details regarding its production per hectare; and

(c) the time when India would be self-sufficient in this regard?

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

(b) - The highest production of 35 quintals per hectare during the year 1972-73 was obtained in one of the plots of 6 hectares put under Varalaxmi hybrid cotton at Central State Farm, Raichur. This is higher than the international average output of 25 quintals per hectare. The figure is also higher than that of the United Arab Republic which was about 24 quintals per hectare for the year 1969. However, the total area covered by the Farm for production of Varalaxmi cotton was 81 hectares and the average production was only 23 quintals per hectare.

(c) Varalaxmi cotton is a long staple cotton and the country is likely to be self-sufficient in the production of long staple cotton during the Fifth Five Year Plan. However, in so far as the extra long staple cotton is concerned, we will still have to import some quantities.

दिल्ली की गन्दी बस्तियों की सफाई के कार्यक्रम के लिये राशि में कटौती

3991. श्री जगभावराव जोशी :

श्री राजभगत पासवान :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने वाली कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में गन्दी बस्तियों की सफाई के लिए निर्धारित 40 करोड़ रुपये की राशि को कम करके 5 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो 75 करोड़ रुपये की कटौती के अन्तर्गत किन किन मदों और परियोजनाओं को रद्द किया गया है?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीमद्भैरव) : (क) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना को अभी अन्तिम रूप देना चाहिए है।

... (ख) यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

रत्नाम (मध्य प्रदेश) में बनस्पति के कारखाने की स्थापना

3993. डा० सर्वीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या हृषि मंत्री रत्नाम (मध्य प्रदेश) में बनस्पति का कारखान लगाने के लिए लाइसेंसों के बारे में 29 अगस्त, 1973 के अतारांकित प्रश्न में द्वारा 4803 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस बारे में इस बीच क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

हृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० जेर सिंह) : (क) अधिक स्थापित क्षमता और बनस्पति में प्रयुक्त होने वाले खाने योग्य तेलों की मांग तथा सप्लाई स्थिति के संदर्भ में बनस्पति उद्योग को और लाइसेंस देने की आवश्यकता की अभी समीक्षा की जा रही है। समीक्षा पूरी होने पर ही रत्नाम आवेदन पत्र तथा लाइसेंस पड़े अन्य आवेदन पत्रों का निपटारा किया जाएगा।

International Protection of Copyrights

3994. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether International Protection of Copyright was stressed by the Director General of World Intellectual Property Organisation in New Delhi on 23rd October, 1973; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Copyright by ensuring protection to creators of literary, artistic, scientific works and films and phonograms encourages the production of and investment in such works. India is already a signatory to the two International Conventions on Copyright, viz. Universal Copyright Convention 1952, and the Borne Con-

vention for the Protection of Library and Artistic Works, as revised from time to time.

Soura Development Scheme at Keonjhar, Orissa

3995. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently Prime Minister has inaugurated Soura Development Scheme at Keonjhar, Orissa; and

(b) if so, the board outlines of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No Soura Development Scheme was inaugurated by the Prime Minister at Keonjhar (Orissa) recently. However, the Prime Minister inaugurated a new Pilot Project for Tribal Development (T.D.A. Project) in the Keonjhar District of Orissa State on the 17th October, 1973 for the economic development of the tribals of the Bhuyanpir and Juangpir areas.

A Soura Development Scheme, however, is in operation in the Chandragiri area of Ganjam District of Orissa and is being implemented by the State Government.

(b) The Government of Orissa has since furnished a Project Report (Action Plan) for the T.D.A. Project at Keonjhar which is now under consideration of the Government of India. The broad outlines of the scheme to be taken up under T.D.A. Project, Keonjhar will be—

- (i) giving assistance to the tribal farmers for land development,
- (ii) encouraging them for taking to improved agricultural practices,
- (iii) development of oilseeds, monsoon potato, vegetable cultivation, pulses and other high yielding crops etc. in the tribal areas,
- (iv) horticultural development,

(v) assisting the tribals through subsidiary occupations under animal husbandry programmes like dairying, piggery, poultry, goat-rearing, sheep-rearing, bee keeping etc..

(vi) improvement of minor irrigation and communication systems,

(vii) development of the cooperative and marketing structure in the Project areas.

So far as Soura Development Scheme of Ganjam district is concerned, the Government of Orissa has formulated a special scheme for the development of the displaced Soura adivasis at a total cost of Rs. 16.66 lakhs. The scheme aims at resettling the Souras of Chandragiri who need special care and attention for allround economic development. The State Government has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 3.95 lakhs out of the State resources for initiating the preliminary work.

Planning forums in Colleges and Universities

3996. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of "Planning Forums" that exist in Colleges and Universities in the country;

(b) whether the activities and findings of the said Forums are made available to Government;

(c) if so, the assessment by Government of the achievements of these Forums and the further suggestions outlined, if any, by the Government for the more effective role of the said Forums; and

(d) the total amount allotted and spent for the purpose during the current year?

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 Planning Forums scheme implemented by the Planning Commission from 1955 was transferred to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare from 198. The number of Planning Forums in universities/colleges increased from about 400 to over 1140 during the operation of the scheme. Under the scheme the State Governments are to assess the performance of the Planning Forums and sanction grants. On receipt of demands from the State Governments, the Government of India reimburse 60 per cent of the expenditure incurred by each State Government on the Planning Forums. The Central Government receives summaries of reports of activities only of such Planning Forums for which the State Governments have released grants and demand reimbursement from the Centre.

(c) Nothing that a large majority of Planning Forums in existence have not been functioning effectively, and keeping in view the fact that some of the activities of the Planning Forums and the National Service Scheme, which was introduced in 1969, had overlapping elements, the Planning Forums scheme was reviewed in August, 1973. It was decided to modify this scheme as a Central Scheme financed wholly by the Central Government and functioning as complementary to the National Service Scheme. The programmes to be implemented in the revised Planning Forums Scheme are aimed to create Plan consciousness not only among the university students but also in the nearby communities. The scheme envisages socio-economic survey of specified areas by students and teachers to assess the type of development programmes most useful for the community. They will later participate in the creation of community assets as can be undertaken and completed by them.

(d) During the current financial year a sum of Rs. 14,550/- has so far been released out of the revised budget provision of Rs. 50,000/-.

बम्बई में चोरी-छिपे से जाये गये गोमांस का पकड़ा जाना

3997. श्री रमेशहातुर सिंह : क्या हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली से चोरी-छिपे बम्बई से जाया गया 3000 रुपये मूल्य का 800 किलोग्राम गोमांस पकड़ा गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्योरा क्या है और सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

हृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो-जेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन और महाराष्ट्र सरकार से अनकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते हैं सभा एटल पर रख दी जाएंगी ।

Development of a new wheat seed by a Farmer of Ganganagar, Rajasthan

3998. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether one progressive farmer, Balwant Rai Verma of 59 R. B. Rai Singh Nagar, Ganganagar District of Rajasthan has, on his own and without any State development assistance, developed some of the best varieties of wheat yet developed in the country from the point of view of both grain and fodder; and

(b) whether on the initiative of the Minister of Planning, the Project Coordinator (Wheat) of the ICAR and Chief (Agriculture) Planning Commission had fixed dates for visiting his Farm, but they neither up at the Farm nor his K. R. I and II varieties were included in All India Wheat Coordinated tribals; if so reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Shri Kulwant Rai Verma a progressive farmer (not Balwant Rai Verma) is reported to have developed certain Wheat varieties which are claimed by him to be one of the best varieties from the point of view of both grain and fodder production.

(b) The I.C.A.R. received seed samples grown by Shri K. R. Verma through the Planning Commission. The standing crop could not, however, be inspected in the field due to limited time placed at the disposal of wheat scientists.

These varieties (K.R. I. & K.R. II) have, however, been tested by the Wheat Specialist, Rajasthan and also by the Project Coordinator (Wheat) and from the results of trials it has been observed that the varieties developed by Shri Verma are tall and highly susceptible to wheat rusts as well as are very late in maturing. The grain developed is also small.

The data compiled by growing the varieties received from Shri Verma in the experimental fields were discussed in the All India Wheat

Research Workers Workshop in September, 1973. The Workshop did not consider the varieties sufficiently promising for inclusion in the All India Coordinated trials.

Estimate of Groundnut in Karnataka

3999. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated yield of Groundnut in the State of Karnataka per hectare during last two years; and

(b) the estimated increase in the yield during 1972-73 in different States including Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The yield per hectare of groundnut in Karnataka was estimated at 756 kgs. in 1971-72 and 603 kgs. in 1972-73.

(b) A statement showing the variations in the yield per hectare as well as total production of groundnut in different States during 1972-73 as compared to the previous year (1971-72), is attached.

Statement

Variation in yield of groundnut (Nuts in shell) in different States.

State	Increase(+) or decrease (-) in yield during 1972-73 compared to 1971-72.	
	Yield per hectare (in kgs.)	Total production (thousand tonnes)
I	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	• • • • •	(-)74 (--)267.4
Bihar	• • • • •	@ (--)2.1
Gujarat	• • • • •	(-)665 (--)1191.2

@ Crop is important in the State

1	2	3
Haryana	@	(—)1.0
Himachal Pradesh	@	—
Karnataka	(—)153	(—)310.7
Kerala	(—)112	(—)0.3
Madhya Pradesh	(+).57	(+).19.6
Maharashtra	(—)365	(—)271.0
Orissa	(—)241	(—)27.3
Punjab	(—)91	(—)31.0
Rajasthan	(—)188	(—)33.3
Tamil Nadu	(—)129	(—)226.3
Uttar Pradesh	(+).336	(+).86.3
Pondicherry	@	(—)1.0
ALL-INDIA	(—)252	(—)2256.7

@Crop is not important in the State.

NOTES : 1. There was generally a decline in yield during 1972-73 due to widespread prevalence of drought in the kharif season.

2. In States and Union Territories not mentioned above, crop is not grown to any appreciable extent.

Conference of Chief Ministers held in Delhi during September, 1973 1973-74 season with special reference to:

4000. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
K9KODKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state what subjects were discussed in the Conference of Chief Ministers held in New Delhi on 17th September, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): The following issues were discussed at the Conference:-

(1) Procurement prices and procurement policy for kharif cereals for

(i) Fixation of procurement prices of paddy, rice and coarse grains;

(ii) Fixation of issue prices of rice;

(iii) Determination of targets for procurement of kharif foodgrains and acquisition of stocks for the Central Pool;

(iv) System of procurement; and

(v) Zonal restrictions.

(2) Fixation of guaranteed price for wheat for 1974-75 marketing season.

Mixing of poisonous Pesticides in Vegetables

4001. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various varieties of poisonous pesticides are being mixed with vegetables; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). No poisonous pesticides are directly mixed with vegetable after harvest. Pesticides are used for spraying vegetable crops for control of pests and diseases. Under the Food Adulteration Act, the tolerance limits for pesticide residues are prescribed. The Central and State Governments have set up necessary machinery to educate farmers about the correct use of pesticides, both in the field and storage so that no toxic residues of pesticides are left on vegetables.

Conference of State Agricultural Experts

4002. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether representatives of I.C.A.R. also participated in the Conference of State Agricultural Experts held in New Delhi in early September, 1973?

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

Take-over of Cattle Grazing Land in Dadra and Nagar Haveli and its Distribution to Landless Adivasis

4003. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI R. R. PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to issue orders against those persons who are occupying the cattle grazing lands in Dadra and Nagar Haveli to take-over such lands and arrange to distribute it among landless Adivasis; and

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Some grass lands are covered under the alwara leases which according to the terms of the lease are required to be brought under cultivation. Owing to the failure of some lessees, holding grass lands under alwaras, to bring them under cultivation, the alwara leases were rescinded under Article 12 of the Organizacao Agraria in 1969-70. The orders of rescission were set aside on procedural grounds by the Bombay High Court. According to the High Court decision, fresh show-cause notices have been issued to the alwara holders. These proceedings which are pending in the Collector's court are quasi judicial, and therefore, no decision can be taken at this stage.

Guidelines for Cattle Development Scheme

4004. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines prepared by Government for cattle development scheme in the country;

(b) the names of States which have implemented the scheme and the impact of the scheme; and

(c) the amount earmarked for the cattle development during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise?

Danés can also be taken up. Simultaneously upgrading of indigenous cattle should be taken up with recognised Indian breeds e.g. Red Sindhi, Gir, Tharparkar, Haryana for increasing production of milk. The areas covered under cross-breeding are to be linked with Dairy Plants to facilitate marketing of the milk produced.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) In order to increase milk production rapidly stress is to be increasingly placed on improving genetic make up of our cattle by cross-breeding with exotic dairy breeds. The bulk of exotic inheritance may be from Jersey breed but where feeding and management conditions and also the existing level of productivity of cattle justify, crossing with Friesian, Brown Swiss and Red

(b) In spite of the fact that the programmes of cattle development particularly relating to breeding take much longer to show results all the States and Union Territories have been taking increasing interest in implementing cattle development schemes with a view to improve the quality of their cattle and stepping up the production of milk.

(c) The expenditure incurred during the last three years is shown in the Table attached.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

States/U. Territories	1	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73 (Anticipated)
		2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	.	21.32	32.27	41.18
2. Assam	.	72.99	77.80	82.84
3. Bihar	.	41.02	28.17	63.00
4. Gujarat	.	77.24	89.00	125.00
5. Haryana	.	45.12	53.97	70.00
6. Himachal Pradesh	.	39.02	29.38	42.00
7. J. & K.	.	58.31	74.09	121.36
8. Kerala	.	52.17	51.70	60.37
9. Madhya Pradesh	.	54.09	78.76	150.64
10. Maharashtra	.	43.57	61.48	78.93
11. Manipur	.	4.23	4.58	14.69
12. Meghalaya	.	16.72	15.21	21.00
13. Mysore	.	46.70	47.81	62.70

	I	2	3	4
14. Nagaland*	.	18.25	18.17	28.85
15. Orissa	.	49.01	61.13	88.32
16. Punjab	.	54.67	95.60	125.00
17. Rajasthan	.	37.10	48.27	62.70
18. Tamil Nadu	.	31.99	46.17	96.75
19. Tripura	.	3.20	6.50	14.00
20. U. P.	.	103.94	121.14	129.64
21. West Bengal	.	99.13	81.58	89.00
TOTAL OF STATES		969.79	1122.78	1567.97
22. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	.	1.32	2.16	8.20
23. Aurnachal Pradesh	.	7.29	6.58	11.03
24. Chandigarh	.	8.15	10.47	5.05
25. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	.	0.50	0.43	1.00
26. Goa, Daman & Diu	.	20.22	19.16	14.36
27. Delhi	.	9.62	25.03	32.53
28. Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi	.	0.64	0.60	0.92
29. Mizoram	.			12.83*
30. Pondicherry	.	3.79	4.03	4.70
TOTAL OF U. T. S		51.53	68.46	90.62
GRAND TOTAL		1021.31	1191.25	1658.58

*Includes Dairying and Milk Supply also.

Increase in freight surcharge on cargoes loaded from Bombay for U.S.A.

4005. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI VEKARIA:

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

(a) whether Shipping Conference has decided to impose a freight surcharge of 25 per cent on all cargoes loaded from Bombay for U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, the reaction on decision?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLA-PATI TRIPATHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The West Coast of India and Pakistan/U.S.A. Conference have imposed surcharge of 25 per cent on all freight charges for cargo loaded at Bombay effective on vessels commencing loading on or after 24th November, 1973. The surcharge is not applicable to heavy lift/long lengths, diversion charges and other surcharges.

(b) The Government have lodged strong protest with the Conference and have requested them to defer the surcharge till matter is discussed with shippers on the basis of cost/revenue data. The reaction of the Conference is awaited. The Bombay Port Trust have also introduced third shift to relieve congestion in the Port.

Request from cooperative Federation for supply of Fertiliser

4006. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KA-KODKAR:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Co-operative Federations in Rajasthan, Bangalore and Lucknow have asked his Ministry to make arrangements for the supply of 2.50,000 tonnes of fertilizer by December, 1973; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(a) No, Sir. This Ministry makes allotment of Pool fertilisers only in favour of the State Governments. The State Governments have the discretion to reallocate Pool fertilisers to (a) Government departmental agencies, (b) public agencies like Cooperatives and State Agro Industries Cooperations and (c) mixing and granulation units. Supplies are then made on the basis of the reallocations; but requirements are assessed and intimated to Government of India by the State Government only, for the State as a whole, and allotments are also made only to the State Governments. There are no direct communications regarding requirements and allotments between the Government of India and the Cooperative federations.

(b) Does not arise.

Demonstration by Employees of F.C.I. North Zone

4007. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the employees of the Food Corporation of India, North Zone held demonstrations from 15th November at the residences of Union Food Minister and the Chief Minister at Lucknow;

(b) if so, the demands of the employees; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The demonstrations were held against some reversions and retrenchment of temporary employees who were recruited by the F.C.I. during the wheat procurement drive for a period of 3 months or on

the specific understanding that their services would be terminated at short notice. The reversions and retrenchments became necessary as it was found that even after making all possible adjustments, about 800 employees were surplus to the requirement.

कृत्तिमाला के लिए गेहूं तथा चने के बीज की कमी

4008. श्रावणीनारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृत्ति करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनेक राज्यों में किसानों को बोने के लिये गेहूं तथा चने के बीज उपलब्ध नहीं हो सके थे;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस कमी की जानकारी थी; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या व्यवस्था की थी तथा मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में विपणन सोसायटियों अथवा अन्य सरकारी ऐजेंसियों ने तथा चने का बीज प्रति किलोलि किस दर पर बेचा था ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अम्बासासाहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क) से (ग). बीजों की मांग का भूल्यांकन करने और उन के उत्पादन तथा वितरण की व्यवस्था करने के लिये प्रमुखतः राज्य सरकारें उत्तरदायी हैं। किसी भी राज्य सरकार ने चने के बीजों की कमी की मूल्याना नहीं भेजी है। राजस्थान सरकार ने भारतीय राज्य फार्म निगम से 19,000 किलोलि चने के बीजों की मांग की थी, जो उन्हें सप्लाई कर दी गई थी। जहां तक गेहूं के बीजों का सम्बन्ध है, कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने वर्षा होने से उत्पन्न हुई अनुकूल परिस्थितियों के कारण बेती के अन्तर्गत अतिरिक्त खेत लाने के लिये बेहूं के बीजों की

सप्लाई करने का अनुरोध किया था। कुछ राज्य रबी के गत मौसम में सूखे की स्थिति मौजूद होने के कारण अपने क्षेत्रों से अपनी मांग पूरी न कर सके। गेहूं के बीजों की सामान्य कमी को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए भारत सरकार ने बीज के रूप में उपयोग करने के लिये भारतीय खाद्य निगम से अच्छी किस्म के गेहूं के स्टाक की निम्नलिखित मात्रा नियुक्त करने के लिये व्यवस्था की थी :—

1. मध्य प्रदेश	3,000 मीटरी टन
2. गुजरात	3,000 मीटरी टन
3. राजस्थान	5,000 मीटरी टन
4. बिहार	5,000 मीटरी टन
5. असम	5,000 मीटरी टन

मध्य प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान में विपणन समितियों अथवा अन्य सरकारी ऐजेंसियों ने गेहूं तथा चने का बीज किलो १० प्रति किलोलि की दर पर बेचा था, इस के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है, और ममा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

जंगलों को काटकर उस क्षेत्र को कृषि के लिए वितरित करना

4009. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृत्ति करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहां सरकार ने वर्ष 1971-72 और 1972-73 के दौरान जंगलों को काट कर उस क्षेत्र को कृषि योग्य बनाया है; और

(ख) हरिजनों को ऐसी भूमि किस सीमा तक प्राप्तिकी गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) : राज्यों से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

सवन कृषि फार्म

4011. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

उर्वरकों में मिश्रित पदार्थों की जांच

4010. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्राइवेट कम्पनियों द्वारा उत्पादित उर्वरक तथा यूरिया सरकार द्वारा समय समय पर जांचा जाता है ताकि उन में मिश्रित पदार्थों का सही मिश्रण का पता लगता रहे; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्णा साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख) उर्वरक नियंत्रण आदेश के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों में निजी कम्पनियों द्वारा निर्मित उर्वरकों सहित सभी उर्वरकों की क्वालिटी पर नियंत्रण रखने की दृष्टि से उन की जांच करने का अधिकार प्राप्त है। इस के द्वारा यह सुनिश्चित किया जाता है कि उर्वरक निर्दिष्ट मानकों के अनुसार हो और उस में पोषक तत्वों का अनुप्रति सही हो ।

राज्य सरकारों द्वारा दी गई ताजा सूचना के अनुसार 1972-73 में निजी कम्पनियों द्वारा बनाये गये उर्वरकों भंगित सभी उर्वरकों के 12,075 नमूने लिये गये थे और निर्धारित मानकों के अनुरूप क्वालिटी सुनिश्चित करने की दृष्टि से उन का विश्लेषण किया गया था ।

(क) देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में कितने "सवन कृषि फार्म" हैं; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों से कितने फार्मों को लगातार घाटा हो रहा है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्णा साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) भारत सरकार अवधा राज्य सरकारें "सवन कृषि फार्म" नाम के किसी फार्म को नहीं चला रही है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

विली प्रशासन द्वारा मेडिकल कालेजों और अस्पतालों को अपने नियंत्रण में लेने की योजना

4012. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने को कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के मेडिकल कालेजों और अस्पतालों को अपने नियंत्रण में लेने की कोई योजना दिल्ली प्रशासन के समक्ष है;

(ख) क्या उन का शिक्षा प्रणाली में संशोधन करने का भी कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उस का व्यौरा क्या है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्क०) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभी पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

F.A.O. plan to Ensure food supplies

4014. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

Performance of New Dwarf variety of Wheat

4013. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether even under low fertility conditions, the new dwarf varieties of wheat performed better in the farmers' fields and gave higher yield than the traditional tall varieties;

(b) if so, how far this is true;

(c) whether in view of this successful findings the Indian Agricultural Council of Research advised the farmers to sow as much dwarf wheat as possible during this rabi despite the present fertiliser shortage; and

(d) if so, how many States agreed to sow this kind of wheat?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) In All-India co-ordinated trials, the dwarf varieties invariably gave more yield over the tall conventional varieties both under no fertilizer application as well as under low fertility conditions.

(c) Yes.

(d) No information is available.

(a) whether the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation held a Conference for seeking a consensus on emergency action to ensure food supplies for all nations in Rome on 10th November, 1973;

(b) if so, the other subjects discussed; and

(c) the decisions arrived at?

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

(a) to (c). F.A.O. Conference held in November 1973 was a regular biennial Conference for approval of its programme and budget for two years. Special subjects discussed were the steps to work out a programme to ensure basic food supplies and adoption of steps towards evolving a strategy for international agricultural adjustments and proposals for holding a special World Food Conference in 1974. This Food Conference may decide on specific commitments to help developing countries in their production efforts as also by special measure in the field of Food Aid and trade. The F.A.O. Conference approved the new priorities in the F.A.O. programme and called for greater production efforts as also increase availability of agricultural inputs. The Conference called for a new orientation to FAO's handling of nutrition programmes and especially for FAO's help to countries in formulating integrated food and nutrition policies. The official report of the Conference is, however, awaited.

Covering of Steamer Service to Malvan, Dhabol and Achra Ports by Moghul Lines

4015. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ports like Malvan, Dhabol and Achra will be covered by the Konkan Steamer Passenger Service, taken over by the Moghul Lines; and

(b) what will be the frequency of the steamers covering these ports?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLA-PATI TRIPATHI): (a) In the sailing schedule for the period 28-11-1973 to 31-12-1973 drawn up by M/s. Moghul Line Ltd., Malvan and Dabol ports will be covered. The Port of Achra is not covered.

(b) Malvan and Dabol being Tidal ports, these will be served during the above period as follows:—

(1) Sailing from Bombay to Panaji:

(i) Dabol Four times

(ii) Malvan Eight times

(2) Sailing from Panaji to Bombay:

(i) Dabol Nine times.

(ii) Malvan Once only.

अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय का मुस्लिम व्योलाजी विभाग

4016. श्री अटल विहारी बाजपेयी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के मुस्लिम व्योलाजी विभाग में कितने अध्यापक तथा गैरअध्यापक नियुक्त हैं तथा उनका कुल वार्षिक बेतन कितना है और उन्हें क्या अन्य सुविधायें प्राप्त हैं ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में, वर्ष-वार इस विभाग में कितने विद्यार्थी रहे हैं ; और

(ग) इस विभाग में प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी पर कुल कितना व्यय प्रतिवर्ष हो रहा है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण और शास्त्र तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उच्चार्दी (श्री डो० पी० यादव) (क) से (ग). विश्वविद्यालय में दो प्रमंशास्त्र विभाग हैं; एक मुख्य प्रमंशास्त्र विभाग और दूसरा शिक्षा प्रमंशास्त्र विभाग। विवरण संलग्न है, जिस में विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार इन विभागों में संबंधित अपेक्षित सूचना दी गई है।

विवरण

वर्ष	श्राव्यापकों की संख्या	गैर-श्राव्यापक] कर्मचारियों कर्मचारियों] के वार्षिक वेतन की संख्या।	पूर्व विश्वविद्यालय वी०१० वी० एम० एम० टेक सी०	दार्शिल छात्रों की संख्या	पूर्व विश्वविद्यालय वी०१० वी० एम० एम० टेक सी०	प्रति छात्र खर्च*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1970-71	12	2	1. 0 1	784	522	29
1971-72	12	2	1. 1 5	712	490	31
1972-73	13	2	1. 2 3	759	503	32

₹० (लाखों में)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1970-71	12	2	1. 0 1	784	522	29	4	1339	76	
1971-72	12	2	1. 1 5	712	490	31	3	1236	93	
1972-73	13	2	1. 2 3	759	503	32	4	1298	95	

*कालम 1.0 के शावकड़े, कालम 4 में दिए गए खर्च के शावकड़ों को कालम 9 में दिए गए विवादियों की संख्या में भाग देकर आए हैं।

पटना का विकास

भारतीय खात्त नियम के कर्मचारी

4017. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने 30 सितम्बर, 1973 को पटना में नागरिक परिवहन द्वारा आयो-जित विचार गोष्टी में आग लिया था तथा पटना के विकास के संबंध में विशद चर्चा की थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उम्में क्या मुख्य बाबौं उठाई गई थीं और क्या उनको नागरिकों की ओर से जापन दिया गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो जापन का मुख्य व्यौरा क्या है और सरकार का विचार उस पर क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास भंडालय में राज्य बंत्री (श्री शोभ मेहता) : (क) मेरे (ख) जो चर्चा हुई तथा बाते उठायी गयी थीं वे पटना के विकास संबंधी मामलों के बारे में थीं। ये विषय मुख्यतः राज्य सरकार में संबंधित हैं जिनमें इन पर आगे कार्रवाई करनी है।

लेकिन गन्दी बस्तियों के पर्यावरणीय सुधार की केन्द्रीय योजना के अन्तर्गत पटना की गन्दी बस्तियों का सुधार भी जामिल है। राज्य सरकार संसद इस योजना के अधीन हाल ही में केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनुमोदनार्थ प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं।

4018. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश भर में भारतीय खात्त नियम के कुल कितने कर्मचारी हैं और प्रति माह उनके बेतन तथा भत्ते पर कुल कितना व्यय होता है ; और

(ख) पिछले ४ महीनों के दौरान उक्त नियम के कुल कितने कर्मचारियों के विशद भ्रष्टाचार के आरोपों के कारण कार्यवाही की गई है और तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

हृषि भंडालय में राज्य बंत्री (श्री अच्छासाहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क) और (ख) भारतीय खात्त नियम से सूचना एक-वित की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

रांची, बिहार में उवरकों का गड़बड़ घोटाला

4019. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ दिन पूर्व रांची (बिहार) से बड़ी मात्रा में उवरकों के गड़बड़ घोटाले के बारे में कोई समाचार सरकार के पास पहुंचा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका मुख्य व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इसे रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (ओ मण्डासाहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क) ओ० (ख) विहार सरकार ने उर्वरक (संचलन नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1973 का उत्तराधिन करते हुए एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में अनधिकृत रूप से उर्वरक ले जाने के एक मामले की सूचना दी है। इस मामले में दो वेगन उर्वरक रांचों से गोला पुल (आंध्र प्रदेश) में ले जाया गया था।

(ग) उर्वरक (संचलन नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1973 के अन्तर्गत संबंधित विकेता के विशद मामला चलाया गया है और उसका पंचीयन प्रमाण-पत्र रद्द कर दिया गया है। एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में उर्वरक ले जाने की जांच का कार्य कड़ा कर दिया गया है।

Scheme for Broadening of National Highways heavy Communication by road Transport and construction of Broadening of bridges on National Highways

4020. SHRI J. G. KADAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for broadening the National Highways in the country under the consideration of Government including the heavy communication by road transport and

construction and broadening of bridges on these National Highways; and

(b) if so, the progress made upto October, 1973 especially in Maharashtra State and amount spent by Maharashtra State upto October, 1973 and the amount required for completing the work and allotment asked by Maharashtra Government for 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) Yes Sir, out of the total length of 16000 kms of single lane carriageway at the beginning of the Fourth Plan, the 4th Plan provides for widening to two lanes with/without strengthening in length of about 13000 kms at an estimated cost of Rs. 174.00 crores. Out of this length estimates amounting to Rs. 143 crores covering length of about 9990 kms. have already been sanctioned. The programme of widening will continue in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

The Fourth Plan programme also inter alia provides for reconstruction/widening of 2422 major and minor bridges to provide for a road width of 7.5 metres, at an estimated cost of Rs. 78 crores.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha on its receipt from the Government of Maharashtra.

राजन की दुकानों से मिलने वाले गेहूं की भावा में कमी

4021. श्री जानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : श्री शीर्षक अध्यक्ष :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की शुरू बरेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में राशन का कोटा कम कर दिया गया है; और

•

(म) यदि हां, तो क्यों और सरकार दिल्ली की जनता को पूरा राशन देने के लिए क्या प्रयास कर रही है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनन्दासाहित्य श्री० शिंदे) : (क) और (ख) गर्ज्यकिन्द शामिल प्रदेश में खाद्यान्नों का वितरण और काइंप्रारियों को दी जाने वाली मात्रा का निर्वाचन करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों/प्रशासनों की होती है। केन्द्रीय भण्डार से दिल्ली प्रशासन को किए जाने वाले खाद्यान्नों के मासिक आवंटन में : अक्टूबर से बढ़ि कर दी गई है। परिचालन संबंधी कारणों से दिल्ली प्रशासन ने नवम्बर, 1973 के 'झंसरे पखवाड़े' में अस्थायी कटौती की थी जिम्मेदार बहल कर दिया गया है।

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम में कर्मचारियों की संख्या

4022. श्री बालेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या नौवाहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली परिवहन निगम में कुल कितने कर्मचारी काम करते हैं, और उनमें से कितने स्थायी हैं और कितने अस्थायी हैं ;

नौवाहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० शौ० राजा) : दिल्ली परिवहन निगम में 1.11.1973 को कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या 14,092 है। इनमें से 6,671 स्थायी (नियमित) 6,029 अस्थायी तथा 1,092 दैनिक मज़दूरी वाले कर्मचारी हैं।

Request from Kerala for Baby Food and Milk Powder

4023. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a great shortage of Baby Food and Milk powder in the State of Kerala;

(b) whether appeal was made to the Central Government for immediate supply of Baby Food and milk powder; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the distribution of milk powder and Baby Food in the State?

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

(a) to (c). No specific complaint has been received from the Government of Kerala during the current year about the shortage of Baby food. No appeal for immediate supply was also received from them. However, shortages of Baby food/milk powder etc. in any State or area is reported, manufacturers are contacted to provide all possible assistance for increasing supply/availability of Baby food in that area.

Principle for monthly release of sugar and quota fixed for various Sugar Mills

4024. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the principle underlying the monthly release of sugar by Directorate of sugar and Vanaspati and the quotas fixed for the various sugar mills in India; and

(b) whether Government would modify their policy in such a way that the sugar stocks of sick and poor mills be exhausted at the earliest so that their liability for the payment of interest for the pledge loans be terminated at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The monthly releases of sugar are fixed keeping in view the level of stocks, future production and demands etc. The levy and free sale shares of various sugar factories in the monthly sugar releases are determined on the basis of uniform percentage of released quantity to production upto a particular date prior to the release. On a few occasions especially at the beginning of a season, when the quantity to be released is higher than the upto date production, the estimated production upto a suitable future date is taken into account for determining the uniform percentage of releases to production.

(b) There is no intention of doing so.

Strengthening machinery to cope with Adulteration of Agriculture Products

4025. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Agmark' products are intended to check purity and exert quality control of various agricultural products like vegetable oil, ghee and other fats and woollen and other products;

(b) whether the present Department of Marketing and Inspection has proved inadequate to cope with the problem;

(c) whether it is proposed to overhaul that Department so that 'Agmark' scheme becomes effective and the existing rules of recruitment and promotion including the present group system of recruitment in that Department are to be revised; and

(d) whether a Committee is to be set up to go into the problems of making 'Agmark' scheme effective and popular in urban and rural areas as well, and if so, the steps taken or

proposed there about and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. Grading under 'Agmark' is intended to check purity and quality control as per prescribed grade standards on agricultural commodities including wool.

(b) No, Sir. The Directorate is exercising control on quality, both on compulsory and voluntary basis. While grading under Agmark has been made compulsory for 39 agricultural commodities for exports, the quality control exercised within the country is purely on voluntary basis under the existing law. There is no reason to believe that the Directorate has proved to be inadequate to cope with the problem.

(c) and (d). There are no such proposals.

Recovery of overdues from Primary Agricultural Societies

4026. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large amount is overdue to be recovered by the primary Agricultural Societies in the country upto the middle of December, 1972;

(b) if so, the amount to be so recovered from these Societies;

(c) the break-up of the Societies, State-wise; and

(d) the time by which the amount are expected to be recovered together with the steps to recover the dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Cooperative Year is from 1st July to 30th June. Information as on 30th June, 1972 is given in the

Statement. Information upto middle of December, 1972 is not available.

(d) The cooperative credit structure and the Cooperative Departments are expected to take stringent coercive steps and persuasive measures to recover arrears. The success achieved in this regard, however, varies from State to State and within the State from region to region depending upon

the efficiency of the supervisory machinery and the assistance given by the Governmental machinery. A study Team appointed by the Reserve Bank of India in December, 1972 is going into the question of overdues at various levels of the three-tier cooperative credit system in the country.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/Union Territory	Total loans outstanding as at the end of June, 1972	Total overdues as at the end of June 1972
I	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	4282.33	2234.18
Assam	684.63	551.55
Bihar	2114.87	1320.82
Gujarat	10639.83	2658.57
Haryana	2111.60	1106.35
Himachal Pradesh	856.31	210.58
Jammu & Kashmir	200.54	110.88
Kerala	4308.56	1283.89
Madhya Pradesh	9177.66	4296.25
Maharashtra	16836.89	7386.67
Karnataka	5782.80	2647.47
Nagaland*	0.29	0.05
Orissa	2541.10	1478.11
Punjab	5491.76	2598.28
Rajasthan	2311.21	1458.47
Tamil Nadu	7180.35	2045.02
Uttar Pradesh	9103.55	4695.45
West Bengal	1833.67	1459.00

*Data relates to 1970-71

1	2	3
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5.48	2.84
Chandigarh*	4.90	..
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.08	1.08
Delhi	113.37	21.40
Goa, Daman & Diu	23.27	11.89
Lakshadweep	2.20	0.15
Manipur	49.70	37.48
Mizoram	0.14	..
Pondicherry	66.14	21.12
Tripura	102.03	28.93
TOTAL	85826.26	37666.48

Carry of Goods to Bangladesh by Indian Ships

4027. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that Indian ships refused to carry Bangladesh jute cargo from Chittagong Port;

(b) if so, the reasons for the refusal to carry jute when there was enough space in the ships; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to make provision of space for carrying Bangladesh goods in Indian ships?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLA-PATI TRIPATHI): (a) to (c). No Specific complaint about refusal of Indian ships to carry Bangladesh jute cargo from Chittagong has been received. Indian ships are carrying jute goods from Bangladesh to overseas

destinations such as U.K./Continent Australia etc.

Scheme to Develop National Highways in Gujarat

4028. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have formulated any scheme to develop National Highways in the state of Gujarat;

(b) how much funds have been agreed upon by the Central Government for sanction to the Gujarat Government to develop National Highways and to remove deficiencies in the existing highway system; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) to (c). Presumably the Member

*Data relates to 1970-71.

is having in mind the formulation of the scheme for the development of National Highways in Gujarat under the Fifth Plan. Since the formulation of that Plan which covers Gujarat also is as yet in a preparatory stage, it is premature to give the required details at this stage.

Recommendation of the Bhore and Mudaliar Committees

4029. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) how many State Governments have implemented progressive measures, for the benefit of the common people in the field of public health having implemented the recommendations of the Bhore as well as Mudaliar Committees, which had suggested the norm of one Hospital bed to every thousand people;

(b) the progress of the above programme by the Government of Gujarat in percentage; and

(c) if there is no progress, the reasons for not implementing the same by the Government of Gujarat?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Almost all the State Governments are endeavouring to implement progressive measures/norms recommended by the Bhore/Mudaliar Committees. By the end of 1969 ten States/Union Territories achieve/crossed the norm recommended by the Mudaliar Committee in regard to bed population ratio of 1 bed per 1000 population.

(b) In so far as Gujarat State is concerned the bed population ratio is likely to improve from 0.54 bed per 1000 population in 1971 to 0.58 bed per thousand population by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, i.e., 1973-74 which would register an increase of 4 per cent.

(c) Question does not arise.

Necessary action to achieve the norm of one bed per 1000 population recommended by the Mudaliar Committee is being taken by the Gujarat Government in a phased manner taking in view the availability of trained manpower and financial resources.

अखिल भारतीय गैर मुस्लिम उर्दू लेखक सम्मेलन

4030. श्री रामाकृतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नवम्बर के दूसरे मप्ताह में लखनऊ में अखिल भारतीय गैर-मुस्लिम उर्दू लेखक सम्मेलन हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें कितने लेखकों ने भाग लिया और उन में से प्रमुख लेखकों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या सम्मेलन ने जिन राज्यों में हिन्दी सरकारी भाषा है वहां उर्दू को दूसरा दर्जा देने की मांग की है; यदि हां, तो उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(घ) क्या सम्मेलन में कुछ और महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्ताव भी स्वीकृत हुए हैं और यदि हां, तो उनका सारांश क्या है और उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री डॉ पी० पाठक) : (क) से (घ) एक अखिल भारतीय गैर मुस्लिम उर्दू लेखक सम्मेलन 10 तथा 11 नवम्बर, 1973 को लखनऊ में आयोजित किया गया था । सम्मेलन में

87 प्रतिनिधियों और 116 पर्यवेक्षकों ने भाग लिया, जिनमें सर्वश्री फिराक गोरखपुरी, आनन्द नारायण मुल्ला तथा कृष्ण चन्द्र भी शामिल थे। सम्मेलन ने मांग की कि सभी हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में उर्दू को दूसरी भाषा का दर्जा प्रदान किया जाए। और स्कूलों में मैट्रिकुलेशन उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर तक इसका अध्ययन अनिवार्य किया जाए। इस तथ्य पर जोर देते हुए कि उर्दू किसी विशेष समाज अथवा प्रदेश से सम्बन्धित नहीं है, सम्मेलन ने मांग की थी कि अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में उर्दू भाषी क्षेत्रों में उर्दू के शिक्षण के लिए उपयुक्त व्यवस्था की जाए; हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में सभी सरकारी नियुक्तियों के लिए मैट्रिक/उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर तक उर्दू का ज्ञान एक अनिवार्य पूर्वपिक्षा घोषित किया जाए; आकाशवाणी/टीलीविजन के उर्दू कार्यक्रमों की आवृत्ति तथा अवधि बढ़ायी जानी चाहिए; विश्वविद्यालयों को किसी भी उर्दू परीक्षा में बैठने के लिए प्राइवेट छात्रों को अनुमति देनी चाहिए, और चण्डीगढ़ के सभ क्षेत्र में उर्दू का अध्ययन अनिवार्य किया जाए।

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उर्दू की तरकी का सम्पूर्ण प्रस्तुत उर्दू के प्रोत्साहन के लिए एक समिति के बिचाराधीन है, जिसकी रिपोर्ट को शीघ्र ही अन्तिम रूप दिए जाने की आशा है।

Asia Foundation Funds to Gandhian Institute of Studies at Varanasi

4031. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gandhian Institute of Studies at Varanasi has been, or is the recipient of funds from the Asia Foundation; and

(b) if so, whether Dr. Sailendra Nath Srivastava incharge of the N.S.S. Scheme of Patna University was train-

ed in the said Gandhian Institute of Studies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The Gandhian Institute of Studies Varanasi is not receiving any funds at present from the Asia Foundation. The Institute received, in the past, with the approval of the Government of India, a total sum of Rs. 2,10,000 (Rupees two lakhs ten thousand only) from the Foundation, during the period July, 1964 to June, 1967.

(b) Dr. Sailendra Nath Srivastava was trained under the N.S.S. Programme at the Institute from March 11 to 22, 1970.

दिल के दौरे की जांच का नया तरीका

4032. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल के दौरे की जीघ जांच का नया तरीका निकाला गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू) : (क) और (ख) प्रेस रिपोर्टों के अनुसार तत्काल पेशाव जांच करने की एक नयी विधि से लगभग तभी यह पता लग सकता है कि अमुक व्यक्ति को दिन का दौरा पड़ा है या नहीं जांच की यह विधि अमरीका के डा० स्टेन्जे बन्स्टीन और डा० हेरी सारचक नेनिकाली

है। यह बताया गया है कि इम प्रकार की जांच के कुछ ही घटों में पेशाव के अन्दर दिल के दौरे के चिह्न मालम हो सकते हैं और पेशाव में ये चिह्न चार दिन तक मिल सकते हैं। यह भी बताया गया है कि इस समय प्रचलित एन्जाइम रक्त जांचों की अपेक्षा यह प्रणाली अधिक सुप्राही दिखाई देती है।

इस प्रणाली के बाहर तथा इस विषय पर प्रकाशित सामग्री मिल जाने पर ही सरकार समुचित कार्यवाही करेगी।

Coins Stolen from National Museum, New Delhi

4033. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

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

(a) whether antique coins stolen from the National Museum in New Delhi have since been recovered; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Forty out of forty-one Persian coins of the Sassanian period stolen from the National Museum, New Delhi, on 15th November, 1973, were recovered by the Police on the 17th November, 1973, from a goldsmith of Sadar Bazar, Delhi. These forty coins were brought back to the National Museum after due identification by the Museum's experts. All the coins recovered were found in good condition except one which was found in a slightly chipped condition.

The missing coin, still untraced, belongs to the time of Sassanian ruler, Shapur II. Investigations are still in progress.

किसानों को खाद और बीज सत्ते दामों पर देने की योजना

4035. श्री अंकोर लाल बेरदा: क्या हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने किसानों को भारतीय खाद निगम के माध्यम से सस्ती खाद और बीज देने की कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन राज्यों में?

हृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अम्बासाहिव पी० जिन्दे) : (क) और (ख) भारत सरकार की भारतीय खाद निगम के जरिये किसानों को सस्ती दरों पर उबरक और बीज सप्लाई करने की कोई योजना नहीं है। तथापि, अप्रत्याशित मांगों के कारण अच्छी किस्म के बीजों की कमी पूरी करने की दृष्टि से भारत सरकार ने भारतीय खाद निगम को इस बात के लिए प्राधिकृत किया था कि वह राज्य सरकारों को बीजों के तौर पर प्रयोग में लाने के लिए कुछ मात्रा में अच्छी किस्म का मेंढ़ दे।

Training to Untrained Pharmacists in the Country

4036. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether a number of untrained Pharmacists is increasing every year in the country; and

(b) if so, whether Government have made any plan to train them and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes, the increase in the number of untrained Pharmacists is marginal.

(b) Training of Pharmacists is linked with the training of Para-medical personnel in general, responsibility for which rests with the State Governments. They have been requested to organise refresher courses for practising Pharmacists (Untrained).

Import of Tractors

4037. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to import tractors;

(b) if so, the number and names of the countries with whom contractors have been made; and

(c) whether the tractors manufacturing units in India are not in a position to meet the demand of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). While every effort is being made to increase indigenous production to meet the demand of the country, the question of the need for import of tractors in all its aspects in this connection is also under examination. As no final decision has been taken regarding import of tractors, the question of contracts with any country for the same does not arise.

Wool Industry

4038. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the annual wool production, (b) the number of people employed in Wool Industry; and

(c) the facilities provided by Government by eliminating middlemen increasing the average hard to an economic unit and by giving breeding marketing facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The estimated wool production in 1986-69 was 37.60 million Kg.

(b) According to 1971 Census, an estimated number of 342,800 workers were engaged in sheep industry. Of these 2,02400 workers were engaged in sheep and wool production and 140,400 workers in processing of wool and manufacture of carpets, blankets, woollens, textiles, etc.

(c) A programme of sheep shearing, wool grading and marketing was initiated in Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, with U.N.D.P. assistance. In some of the States wool is being departmentally procured, graded and thereafter auctioned; while in Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh wool is being graded on behalf of Khadi and Village Industries Board or Woollen Mills. This programme is proposed to be expanded in the Fifth Five Year Plan which will help to eliminate the middlemen to some extent.

The programme of sheep development is being enlarged under the Fifth Five Year Plan and States have been advised to take up sheep development on package programme basis in selected areas providing for improved breeding, disease control, credit and marketing facilities. Sheep production

is also being taken up in States through small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers providing for credit facilities and subsidies for increasing the flocks to economic Unit.

Taking over the Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi by Delhi Administration

4039. **SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has written to the Union Ministry for taking over the Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi; and

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

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

(a) No

(b) Does not arise.

Research and Latest Methods in Family Planning

4041. **SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state the steps taken to increase research in the field of Family Planning and to propagate the latest methods with the expenditure incurred so far during the last three years, year-wise and the results achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAFPA): Research in the field of reproductive biology and contraception has been encouraged through various specialised organisations, such as the Indian Council of Medical Research, Central Drug Research Institute, Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy, etc.

Clinical trials with latest methods of contraception like the CUT IUD,

oral pills, injectables, etc. have also been undertaken to test their safety, efficiency and acceptability.

The grants-in-aid given for biological research in the field of family planning during the last 3 years are as follows:—

1970-71	Rs. 38.33 lakhs
1971-72	Rs. 46.71 lakhs
1972-73	Rs. 34.64 lakhs

Some of the important results of the researches undertaken are given below:

(i) An oral contraceptive called 'Centchromen' which is a non-steroidal pill has been developed at the Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow. This pill has proved to be effective in preventing conception when taken within 4 days of coitus in animals. Human trials are now being carried out.

(ii) A contraceptive device called the 'Centsquare' has also been developed by the Central Drug Research Institute which has shown promising results. This has to be tried on a pilot basis.

(iii) A reversible male contraceptive methodology has been developed by the Zoology Department of Delhi University. Human trials are being carried out

(iv) At the All India Institute of Medical Sciences experiments had shown that a vaccine prepared from placenta of one type of rats when given to another type of the same species prevented pregnancy. Further work is in progress to see if similar methodology can be developed in respect of human beings.

(v) At the Indian Institute of Sciences, Bangalore, research is going on in immunological approach for fertility control by neutralising gonadotrophins produced by the pituitary gland.

(vi) Some indigenous medicines as "Japakusum" and "Vidanga" have shown to have anti-fertility potentialities. Further research is going on.

दिल्ली में केंसर रिसर्च सेंटर

4043. श्री बनश्चाह प्रबान : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का दिल्ली में केंसर रिसर्च सेंटर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार का कितना व्यय होगा ;

(ग) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में ऐसे कितने सेन्टर कहाँ कहाँ खोले जाने की योजना है; और

(घ) इस सेंटर के लिये किस विदेश से अनुसंधानकर्ता की सहायता मांगी गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप बंत्री (श्री ए० के० फिस्कू) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) फिर भी, कुछ केंसर संस्थानों का दर्जा बढ़ाकर उन्हें क्षेत्रीय-अनुसंधान केन्द्र बना देने का विचार है ।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

बसों और ट्रकों के लिए कोला-गंस की स्थापन

4044. श्री बनश्चाह प्रबान :
श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह :

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

(क) क्या 7 नवम्बर, 1973 को तत्कालीन नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री श्री राजबहादुर ने पेट्रोल की कीमत में बढ़ि होने के कारण बसों और ट्रकों के लिए कोल-गंस प्लाट की स्थापना का मुकाबला दिया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस मुकाबला को क्रियान्विति के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का इस कार्य को निगम को सौंपने का विचार है ;

(घ) उक्त कोल-गंस सम्बन्ध में कहाँ स्थापित किया जाएगा तथा उस पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च होगी; और

(ङ) इस सम्बन्ध में अन्य मुर्ख बातें क्या हैं ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य बंत्री (श्री ए० की० राजा) : (क) से (ङ). तत्कालीन नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री ने 7-11-73 को हुई सड़क परिवहन की परिवहन विकास परिषद की स्थायी समिति की बैठक में दिये गए अपने उद्देश्य आवश्यक में मौजूदा पेट्रोल की कठिन स्थिति को देखते हुए भोटर स्प्रिट के इस्तेमाल पर पावरसियां लगाने की आवश्यकता का जिक्र किया और इस संबंध में इस बात की ओर संकेत किया

कि यदि यह संकट लम्बे असे तक रहा तो दूसरे ईंधनों का प्रयोग आवश्यक हो सकता है। इस संबंध में दूसरे विश्व युद्ध की अवधी के दौरान मोटर गाड़ियों की चालन शक्ति के तौर पर उत्पादक कोयला-गैस संयंत्रों के इस्तेमाल की ओर उन्होंने ध्यान आकर्षित किया और कहा कि यदि वर्तमान पैट्रोलियम संकट लग रहा तो किर से उत्पादन गैस संयंत्रों के इस्तेमाल पर विचार करना होगा। ज्योही और जब भी आवश्यक हुआ, उपर्युक्त मुकाबले के कार्यान्वयन के लिए उपाय करने के प्रश्न की जांच की जायेगी।

Provision of D.D.A. Accommodation for Post Office in Lawrence Road area, Delhi

4045. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Lawrence Road Welfare Federation have requested the Delhi Development Authority to provide some pace/accommodation to the P. & T. Department for opening the Post Office vide its letter dated the 15th June, 1973 to the Vice Chairman, D.D.A.;

(b) whether the Controller of Post Offices, Delhi Division have also requested the D.D.A.; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon and Government reaction thereto?

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

(c) The D.D.A. have requested the P. & T. Department to furnish details of their requirements of floor space.

उत्तर प्रदेश तथा अन्य राज्यों से अतिरिक्त गेहूं के लिये अनुरोध

4046. SHRI SHRIKANTH BHADRALAL : क्या हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में गेहूं की कमी को देखते हुए, राज्य सरकार ने केन से 60,000 टन अतिरिक्त गेहूं के लिए अनुरोध किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ग) क्या अन्य राज्यों से भी ऐसे ही अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या निर्णय लेने का विचार है?

हृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अम्बासाहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क) से (घ) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार सहित राज्य सरकारों ने केन्द्रीय स्टाक से गेहूं का अतिरिक्त आवंटन करने के लिए कई बार अनुरोध किया है। केन्द्रीय पूल में खाद्यान्धों के स्टाक, राज्यों की सापेक्ष आवश्यकताओं और अन्य संगत बातों को ध्यान में रखकर विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों/प्रशासनों को केन्द्रीय पूल से प्रत्येक मास आवंटन किए जाते हैं। राज्य सरकारों द्वारा समय समय पर किए गए अध्यावेदनों पर भी विचार किया जाता है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकारने संकेत दिया था कि उन्हें प्रत्येक मास 60,000 मीटरी टन गेहूं की आवश्यकता होगी और दिसंबर, 1973 के लिए आवंटन करते समय इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखा गया है।

Failure of Indian Shipping to Cater to Home Trade

4047. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that Indian Shipping expansion has failed to cater to home trade; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLA-PATI TRIPATHI): (a) and (b). Almost the entire dry cargo coastal trade is carried in Indian ships. The coastal movement of oil and oil products in Indian ships has been gradually increasing and in 1972 about 51 per cent of the movement was accounted for by Indian ships. It is proposed to increase the coastal shipping tonnage during the Fifth Five Year Plan so as to cater to the entire dry cargo and oil cargo movement.

Study Carried out by National Institute of Nutrition

4048. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY;

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

(a) whether a study carried out by National Institute of Nutrition has concluded that Defence men are more prone to heart attacks; and

(b) if so, the reasons attributed for this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). The study carried out by the National Institute of Nutrition

has not concluded that Defence men are more prone to heart attacks. The study only brought out the fact that the Serum Cholesterol level is higher in officers when compared with other ranks of the Defence forces. The differences may be attributed to the degree of physical activity.

Land Allotted for Chelmsford Club, New Delhi

4049. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any land has been allotted for Chelmsford Club, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the area and the price charged?

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

(b) An area measuring 4.235 acres on Raisina Road New Delhi, was leased to Chelmsford Club Ltd. of Delhi at a premium of Rs. 847/- plus Rs. 42 and 6 annas per annum as Ground rent, for a Club House in 1928. This area was increased to 4.347 acres on account of re-alignment of the road in 1939.

Procurement of Cereals by F.C.I. during Last Six Months

4050. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of rice, wheat and other cereals procured by Food Corporation of India during the last six months (upto October, 1973);

(b) whether the target could not be fulfilled; and

(c) reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHAIB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). A statement (I) is attached showing the targets of procurement and the quantities of rice, wheat and other cereals procured upto 31st October, 1973, by the Food Corporation of India and other procurement agencies during the Kharif marketing season 1972-73 (November 1972 to October 1973), and Rabi marketing season 1973-74 (April 1973 to March 1974).

The targets of procurement are fixed for the marketing season (Rabi and Kharif) as a whole.

The targets fixed for the procurement of rice and other coarse-grains for Kharif 1972-73 could not be fulfilled mainly on account of substantial decline in their production during that year, following conditions of severe drought in most parts of the country. The procurement of wheat during Rabi 1973-74 (which is still continuing) has also not been upto the expectation. A statement (II) is attached giving reasons for low procurement.

Statement-I

(QUANTITIES PROCURED)

(Position upto 31-10-1973)

(In '000 tonnes)

		By F.C.I.	Other agencies	Total	Targe procurement
Kharif 1972-73 (Nov. 72 to October 1973)					
Rice	.	2188.6	512.6	2701.2	4000
Jowar	.	98.6	57.1	155.7	
Bajra	.	1.5	27.2	28.7	600
Maize	.	102.8	17.5	120.3	
TOTAL	.	2391.5	614.4	3005.5	4600

Rabi—1973-74 (May to Oct. 73)

Wheat	.	1096.1	3435.2	4531.3	8118
Barley	.	4.7	..	4.7	..
TOTAL	.	1100.8	3435.2	4536.0	8118

Statement-II

The slow progress of procurement of wheat during the current Rabi marketing season (1973-74) was attributed to the reduced flow of supplies of wheat from the rural areas, which is smaller than that recorded in the last two years, mainly on account of the following reasons:

(i) The production of wheat according to some State Governments was less than what was anticipated earlier by them during 1972-73;

(ii) With-holding of wheat by the farmers because of the feeling that the present procurement price of Rs. 76 per quintal of wheat was very low as compared to the prevailing prices of other foodgrains;

(iii) The capacity to hold back the stock, had improved with the higher wheat productivity in the past few years. The minimum financial requirements of the farmers were met by them by selling other crops like gram, barley, etc. which were fetching relatively higher prices;

(iv) A tendency on the part of the producers to hold back the grain in the expectation that they would get higher prices during the lean season later in the year;

(v) A general psychology of shortages among the masses which led to a large scale hoarding of foodgrains not only by the producers but also by the traders and consumers;

(vi) General shortage of foodgrains in the open market coupled with restricted issues from the public distribution system;

(vii) Concerted efforts and propaganda by the wholesale traders and other interested parties against the new policy;

(viii) Shortage of different consumer goods in the market at the harvesting time particularly vanaspati, sugar, cement, diesel etc. The resultant price rise spiral acted as an irrit-

ant to the producer who felt that the discipline of price control was being imposed on him alone; and

(ix) Agitation in the States of Punjab, Haryana and Bihar by opposition parties against the wheat take-over policy.

Confirmation of S.C. and S.T. teachers working against reserved posts under Delhi Administration

4051. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5512 dated the 2nd April, 1973 regarding the confirmation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Teachers working against reserved posts under Delhi Administration and state:

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

(b) if so the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) if not, 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) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No LT-5955/73]

(c) Does not arise.

Nationalisation of Solvent Extraction Plant and Oil Cake Trade by Gujarat

4052. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat State Government has got the power to national-

lise Solvent Extraction Plant and D. Oil cake trade;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the State Governments have sought Centre's permission to nationalise the Trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Price of Free Sale Sugar

4053. **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:**

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite high production the price of free sale sugar has not been reduced or come down; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The prices of sugar in the open market largely depend upon various factors viz, availability, cost of production, demand and supply etc. Though there was a higher production of 38.72 lakh tonnes in 1972-73, the total availability of sugar during the year was only 44.71 lakh tonnes as against 45.23 lakh tonnes in 1971-72 and 58.30 lakh tonnes in 1970-71, because of a lower carry-over stocks from the previous season. However, the 1973-74 season has recently commenced and it is expected that, with the improvement in availability of stocks resulting from the anticipated increase in production during the remaining months of the season the open market prices may stabilise at a reasonable level.

Use of Containers by Indian Shippers

4054. **SHRI M. SUDARSANAM:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. R. S. Agman of U.S. Maritime Administration while on visit to India has suggested that Indian shippers should use more containers;

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

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAJATI TRIPATHI): (a) A Roving Mission of Multi-national Experts on Container Traffic sponsored by ECAFE headed by Mr. Robert S. Agman visited India during November, 1973 and held discussions with Government Ports, Shipping Companies, Shippers etc. The purpose of the Mission was to discuss and advise interested countries on technical, administrative operational, economic and social aspects of containerization.

(b) Government set up a Working Group to study the various aspects of containerization and the Report of the Working Group had been received. Shipping Corporation of India are already having three container oriented ships and five more are on order. One berth for handling container ships has provided and is being equipped at Haldia. One berth for handling container ships is included in the project for Nhava Sheva Facilities for handling containerized traffic at one of the berths at Cochin Port are contemplated. It would thus be seen that action in connection with containerization has already been initiated.

Rise in Issue Price of Wheat Supplied to States

4055. **SHRI M. SUDARSANAM:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have raised the issue price of wheat supplied from Central stocks to State Government; and

(b) if so, the justification for such decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANN ASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). With a view to maintaining inter-grain price parity consequent upon the upward revision of the procurement and issue prices of rice and coarse-grains, the Central issue price of wheat has been increased reducing thereby the subsidy burden and deficit financing.

Loss suffered by Central Road Transport Corporation

4056. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of losses suffered by the Central Road Transport Corporation during the last two years; and

(b) the reasons for the same and whether it is intended to wind up the undertaking immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) The losses suffered by this Corporation during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 are as under:—

1970-71	Rs. 22.90,339
1971-72	Rs. 24.75.780

The final figures for the year 1972-73 are not yet available.

(b) The main reasons for the losses are:

(i) Under-utilisation of a major part of the Corporation's fleet deployed at Nergundi due to the inability of Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. to offer sufficient iron ore traffic during 1970-71;

(ii) withdrawal of about 90 vehicles from traffic without any

load from Orissa and West Bengal in 1971-72 to meet the emergency caused by the influx of refugees from the erstwhile East Pakistan and also defence requirements;

(iii) strikes, direct action and go-slow tactics by the employees of the Corporation;

(iv) bundhs in Assam, Orissa and West Bengal in 1970-71;

(v) non-availability of spare parts and acute shortage of tyres;

(vi) dislocation in the movement of vehicles due to floods;

(vii) presence of overaged vehicles in the fleet, causing frequent breakdowns;

(viii) extra expenditure devolving on the Corporation following merger of a portion of dearness allowance with pay of its employees, introduction of the system of overtime allowance under the Shops and Establishments Act, admission of a large number of employees to the benefit of Employees' Provident Fund Scheme grant of additional interim relief and payment of bonus.

The question whether the Corporation may be wound up, as recommended by the Parliamentary Committee on Public Undertakings, in its sixty-second report is under Government's active consideration.

Ghost Ration Cards Detected in Delhi from August to October, 1973

4057. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of ghost ration cards detected during the period from August to October 1973 in the State of Delhi;

(b) the number of ration dealers involved having ghost ration cards; and

(c) the action taken against such card holders and dealers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) 542.

(b) 4.

(c) The question of taking action against ghost card holders does not arise as none of them exists. The action against dealers is indicated below:—

- (a) 2 fair price shops have been suspended and cases registered against them with the Police.
- (b) One fair price shop has been cancelled.
- (c) Departmental proceedings are in progress against one fair price shop.

priority, depending upon the availability of seats:—

- (i) Children of transferable Defence personnel, including BSF uniformed personnel.
- (ii) Children of transferable Central Government employees.
- (iii) Children of officers of all India services, autonomous bodies/projects (fully financed by the Government) and Public Undertakings/Corporations etc whose service may be transferable.
- (iv) Children of non-transferable Defence personnel and Central Government employees.
- (v) Other floating population which includes civilian population desirous of joining the pattern of studies adopted in the Kendriya Vidyalayas.

As the number of seats is not sufficient even for the above categories it is not possible to throw open admission to all students.

Admission to Central Schools

4058. **SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether admissions to Central Schools are restricted to the children of Central Government employees only;
- (b) whether Government would consider to open the admission to all the students; and
- (c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). The Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) are primarily intended to cater to the educational needs of the transferable Central Government employees including Defence personnel. Admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) is, however, open to the following categories of personnel in order of

Doctor for Plastic Surgery Unit of Maulana Azad Medical College, Delhi

4059. **SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are aware that Plastic Surgery Unit of Maulana Azad Medical College, Delhi is at present without a single qualified doctor; and
- (b) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps Government are taking to appoint a qualified doctor in the unit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Plastic Surgery Unit of Maulana Azad Medical College, Delhi and asso-

ciated hospitals have qualified doctors to look after it.

(b) Question does not arise.

Plastic Surgery Unit of Maulana Azad Medical College, Delhi

4060. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Plastic Survey Unit of Maulana Azad Medical College, Delhi is recognised by the Delhi University; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) The Plastic Surgery Unit of Maulana Azad Medical College, Delhi is not recognised by Delhi University for the Post-Doctoral course of M.C.H., but undergraduate and postgraduate education is imparted in the Unit.

(b) It is not recognised for the Post-Doctoral course since the facilities are not commensurate with the minimum requirements laid down by the Medical Council of India.

Doctors "Refuse" to help Dying Woman

4061. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news that Doctors "refused" to help a dying Harijan woman in the N.D.M.C. Hospital, Moti Bagh, New Delhi; and

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

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

On the 31st October, 1973, a female patient was brought to the hospital who had Hemiparesis due to Cerebral Embolism and was promptly attended to by the doctors. In view of the patient's condition, her relatives were requested to take her to the Safdarjang Hospital. Ambulance could not be arranged for the patient as the driver was on leave. No person was abused manhandled or pushed out of the hospital by the staff.

Central Schools in Bihar

4062. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Schools all over India vis-a-vis in the State of Bihar and the names of places in Bihar where Central Schools are located;

(b) whether there is any proposal for the construction of a Central School at Dhanbad, where a large number of Central Government Offices are located;

(c) if so, whether any survey has been conducted earlier; and

(d) whether any estimate of the expenditure involved has been made and if so, what are the highlights thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The total number of Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) all over India is 168, out of which eleven Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) are located in the State of Bihar at the following places:—

1. Barauni.
2. Bhurkunda.
3. Bokaro.
4. Dinapur Cantt.
5. Gaya.
6. Jamalpur.

7. Jawahar Nagar.
8. Patna.
9. Singharpur.
10. Ranchi.
11. Ramgarh.

(b) and (c). A proposal for setting up of a Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School) at Dhanbad had been under consideration of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan since 1970, when a survey was also conducted. After

considering various aspects of the proposal, a Branch Kendriya Vidyalaya, having classes I—V has been established at Dhanbad this year.

(d) No estimates of expenditure have been worked out specifically for Dhanbad. However, a statement showing the probable progressive expenditure on a Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School) having 2 sections in each of Classes I to XI is attached.

Statement

Non-Recurring : (excluding expenditure on building)

Head of Expenditure	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year			
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Laboratory Equipment . . .		10,000	20,000	23,000		
Crafts Equipment . . .	4,000					
Sports equipment . . .	2,500	500	500			
Geography equipment . . .	2,000	..				
Teaching aids . . .	2,500	500	500			
Library . . .	4,000	1,000	1,000			
Audio-Visual aids . . .	1,500					
Special contingencies (for typewriter and duplicator) . . .	2,800	..	..	
Furniture	20,000	20,000	20,000			
TOTAL	49,300					
Say	50,000					

Recurring (Per Annum)

1. Pay and Allowances	2,76,000
2. Contingencies	5,000
3. Consumables for Labs	5,000
4. Annual replacement of Lab. Equipments	2,500
5. Annual entitlement of Library	1,500
6. Annual entitlement for crafts equipment, sports equipment and teaching aids.	3,000

Construction of Flats and Quarters on the pattern of P. & T. and Railways

4063. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are having any proposal under consideration for the construction of flats and quarters for the Government servants of various other ministries on the pattern of P. & T. and Railways specially in the city of Patna, Ranchi, Dhanbad, Muzaffarpur and Purnea; and

(b) if so, broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of this Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

Low Income Group Flats at Lawrence Road by D.D.A.

4064. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the D.D.A. has constructed a large number of Low Income Group flats at Lawrence Road recently and if so, the number of such flats and cost of each flat;

(b) whether majority of the flats have been allotted to the applicants recently and, if so, the sale price of each flat;

(c) whether the material used is of sub-standard quality and finishing far more dissatisfactory; and

(d) what improvements Government propose, specially in regard to the roads, sewage and sanitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir. 4,602 flats have been constructed. The net cost of construction of the various flats varies between Rs. 7,875 to Rs. 9,165.

(b) Yes, Sir. The sale price varies between Rs. 12,500 to Rs. 14,800 per flat.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Any improvements found necessary in the services or essential amenities are made by the D.D.A.

Creation of Patna Development Authority on the lines of D.D.A.

4065. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have suggested to the Government of Bihar for creating Patna Development Authority on the lines of Delhi Development Authority recently and if so, the constitution thereof; and

(b) whether any concrete proposal has been chalked out and details finalized and if not, why?

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 question of creating the Patna Development Authority on the lines of the Delhi Development Authority has been under the consideration of the Government of Bihar for some time. The matter concerns the State Government who have to take further action.

Health Hazard in Bihar by mosquitoes

4066. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the standard of sanitation and sewerage is utterly bad and unhygienic in Bihar with the result that mosquitoes are in abundance, creating a health hazard to the people?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): Yes. The Government of Bihar have reported that the Sewerage and Drainage Schemes in the towns are being implemented subject to the availability of funds. In the 4th Five Year Plan an amount of about Rs. 218 lakhs will be spent for such schemes. In the 5th Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 308 lakhs has been provided for urban sewerage and drainage schemes including Rs. 30 lakhs for conversion of service latrines. A proposal is under consideration of the State Government for setting up a Water and Sewage Board.

Check on release of unfit seeds and National Seeds Corporation

4067. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Seeds Corporation has no machinery of its own to check that the seeds, unfit for human consumption, and sold, are not brought back into the market after some processing and if so, the agency on which it has to depend for this work; and

(b) the reports submitted by this agency about the utilisation of such seeds and if no such machinery now exists, whether Government propose to set up one and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). When condemned seeds are sold by the National Seeds Corporation to starch, animal and poultry feed manufacturers, a written acknowledgement is obtained from the purchasers that they are aware that the seeds are unfit for human consumption. In the tender notices inviting offers for purchase of such seeds, this fact is also clearly mentioned. The Corporation do not have any machinery of its own to check that the condemned seeds are not brought as food into the market after processing. The Government of India in consultation with the N.S.C. are considering evolving procedures for disposal of condemned seeds, with a view to ensure that chemically treated seeds have no chance of being sold for human consumption.

Corruption in Delhi University Research Projects

4068. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported corruption in Delhi University research projects;

(b) whether there has been a general fall in the works done by the Research Scholars and the subjects often chosen do not have much bearing either on the academic course or for practical application; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to ensure that the research work done in Delhi University is not allowed to degenerate?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Government's attention has been drawn to a news item "Researchers mark time in Delhi University Labs." appearing in the *Times of India* Delhi, dated November 13, 1973, in which there is a reference, *inter alia*, to alleged corrupt practices, falling standards, and lack of content of practical application, in research undertaken for Ph.D. Degrees in the University of Delhi.

(b) The University as an autonomous institution, is fully responsible for the organization and conduct of its research programme. Thus it does in accordance with rigorous standards and procedures laid down under its own relevant Ordinance. While in any academic work, as in other worthwhile activity, there is always room for improvement, it would not be correct to say, nor have Government received any specific complaint, that the University's research projects are characterized by corruption or generally falling standards. It has to be borne in mind, however, that the emphasis in Universities remains, as a rule, on research of a basic, rather than necessarily applied, character.

(c) Government do not propose to interfere in the autonomous functioning of the University.

Allocation by U.G.C. for Scholarship to Students pursuing Ph.D. Courses

4069. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made by the University Grants Commission for the grant of scholarships to students who were pursuing their studies for Ph.D. courses in different Universities in India during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether some of the foreign organisations like the Ford Foundation used to contribute such scholarships for the Indian students and if so, the amount spent by each such foreign institution for Indian students during the same period; and

(c) whether some of the foreign institutions have since stopped giving such scholarships and if so, the fall in the allocation as a result thereof and what steps are being taken by Government to make up this gap so that research work is not hampered on grounds of finance stringency?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The following allocation of funds has been made by the University Grants Commission to different Universities for implementation of the Junior Research Fellowship Scheme for Sciences and Humanities:—

	Rs. in Lakhs
1971-72	83.00
1972-73	83.85
1973-74	83.85

The Commission also allocates Fellowships to the Centres of Advanced Studies, Departments of Engineering and Technology, and Departments

approved for Special Assistance Programme as shown below:—

Statement

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Centres of Advanced Study . . .	227*	146	146
Departments of Engineering and Technology	41	47	47
Departments approved for Special Assistance Programme . . .	..	70	70

Grants to the Universities for these schemes are released on the basis of expenditure incurred.

The Commission also awards on all-India basis 120 Junior Fellowships in Humanities (including Social Sciences) and Sciences and 60 Research Fellowships in Engineering and Technology.

*Figures include the Scholarships included in the previous years but converted to Junior Research Fellowship.

(b) Neither the Government nor the University Grants Commission has any information in this regard.

(c) Does not arise.

12-Year Course in Central Schools

4070. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state whether Central Schools run by Government have accepted the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Education for adopting 10 years of Primary/Secondary education followed by 2 years of Higher Secondary education and if not, the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): The Central Schools are affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education and have to follow the curriculum and examinations of that Board. The recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Education regarding adoption of the 10+2 school pattern is under the consideration of the Central Board of Secondary Education.

Students Enrolled for Ph.D. Degree in Delhi University

4071. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students enrolled for Ph.D. Degree in different subjects in Delhi University during the last three years;

(b) the number of those who have completed their theses on the subjects chosen by them;

(c) whether some students took more than five years in completing their theses; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) (1) Many students join research while they are looking for a job and therefore do not take full interest in the work.

(2) Many students are unable to work independently and quite often find the subjects chosen by them more complicated than they had anticipated.

(3) During the course of research some students find that they do not obtain the positive results from their investigations which were expected and therefore they modify the line of research or change the subject of research. || 8 ||

(4) When students are employed after passing M.A. examination they by and large lose interest in completing their Ph.D. theses.

(5) Sometimes apparatus, equipment, books and journals needed for research take a long time to be made available.

(6) Because of teaching work in colleges, the students are not able to get adequate time for research work.

Statement

Name of the Department	Number of students admitted during the last three years	Number of those students who have completed their theses on the subjects chosen by them	
		1	2
Board of Research Studies for the Humanities			
1. English	12	..	
2. Hindi	138	42	
3. Sanskrit	163	26	
4. M.I.L	20	8	
5. Urdu	27	3	
6. Arabic & Persian	21	2	
7. History	40	11	
8. Political Science	15	8	
9. Economics	66	15	
10. Sociology	27	8	
11. Social Work	7	..	
12. African Studies	15	3	

	1	2	3
13. Human Geography	· · ·	5	4
14. Business Management	· · ·	74	9
15. Chinese & Japanese	· · ·	4	..
16. Commerce	· · ·	11	..
17. Philosophy	· · ·	26	3
18. Psychology	· · ·	26	4
19. Library Science	· · ·	6	..
20. Buddhist Studies	· · ·	19	12
21. Education	· · ·	7	10
22. Linguistics	·	9	3
23. Mathematics	· ·	196	38

NOTE.—Number of Students who have completed their theses on the subject chosen by them during the last three years are not necessarily those who were admitted during that period. Some of them were registered even 6 to 7 years back.

(II) *Board of Research Studies for the Medical Sciences :*

1. Anatomy	I	
2. Physiology	I	I
3. Microbiology	I	
4. Bio-Chemistry	II	

(III) *Board of Research Studies for the Music & Fine Arts :*

(IV) <i>Board of Research Studies for the Law</i>	25	2
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(V) <i>Board of Research Studies for the Science</i>	395	110
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(VI) *Board of Research Studies for the Technology*

1. Electrical Engg.	3	I
2. Mechanical Engg.	I	..
3. Civil Engg.	5	..

Construction of Tenements under the Calcutta Slum Clearance Scheme

4073. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many tenements were planned to be constructed during the Fourth Five Year Plan period under the Calcutta Slum Clearance Scheme;

(b) how many tenements have been actually constructed to date;

(c) total Central financial assistance sanctioned on this account in the Fourth Plan;

(d) total amount disbursed and actually spent to date; and

(e) whether progress in this field is very slow, if so, the factors responsible for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (e). The Slum Clearance Scheme was transferred to the State Sector with effect from 1st April, 1969. Thereafter Central assistance is provided in the form of block loans and block grants. State Governments are free to utilise the funds according to their priorities and requirements.

Central Assistance to Private Shipping Companies

4074. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) total amount of financial assistance, either as loan or as grant given to each private shipping company till date;

(b) the total amount outstanding as on April 1, 1973;

(c) the purpose or purposes for which this financial assistance was given; and

(d) how the Central assistance has been utilised by these companies?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLA-PATI TRIPATHI): (a) and (b). Two statements indicating the position in respect of loans granted by the Shipping Development Fund Committee and by Government directly prior to the setting up of the Shipping Development Fund Committee, are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5956/73].

(c) and (d). The loans were advanced for acquisition of ships and the amount was utilised for the same purpose by the loanees.

Delay in release order for levy and free sale sugar for Maharashtra for November, 1973

4076. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOT-KHINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) when the release order for the month of November, 1973 regarding the levy sugar and free sale sugar for Maharashtra State was issued;

(b) whether the same was cancelled and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there was delay in issuing the concerned release order which has resulted in great inconvenience to the people; and

(d) what action is being taken against those who are responsible for the delay and to ensure that such incidence does not reoccur in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (d). The free sale release orders for November, 1973 were issued to all the factories including those in Maharashtra on the 23rd October, 1973. The levy release orders for November, 1973 were issued in two stages, the first on the 17th October, 1973 and

the second on the 9th November, 1973 in respect of all the States including Maharashtra. It was necessary to do so due to low availability of levy sugar stocks of the 1972-73 season.

The factory-wise break-up of the first instalment of release of levy sugar for November, 1973 was intimated to the various State Governments including Maharashtra Government on the 15th October, 1973. Subsequently, some changes became necessary in the factory-wise break-up of this instalment, because of our having to make some adjustments for procuring a little more quantity of levy sugar for export from the factories in Maharashtra than was originally planned. These changes were intimated both to the factories concerned and the Maharashtra State Government. The State Government brought to our notice later that these changes had resulted in some delay in their moving the allotted levy sugar from the factories to the distribution points.

These changes had to be made out of compelling necessity in the national interest of fulfilling the export commitments. Such contingencies will arise, if at all only rarely.

Role of Private Channel in Distribution of Fertiliser

4077. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have assessed the role of the private channel of distribution of fertilisers;
- (b) if so, the outcome thereof;
- (c) whether it is proposed to stop the same; and
- (d) if so, since when?

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

(a) The role of private channels of

distribution of fertilisers (which applies only indigenously produced fertilisers) has not been separately assessed by the Government. However, a Committee constituted by the Government has gone into the question of increasing the distribution of fertilisers through cooperatives and other institutional agencies.

(b) The report of the Committee is yet to be submitted to the Government.

(c) While it is the policy of the Government to encourage the distribution of fertilisers through cooperatives and other institutional agencies to the maximum extent, there is no proposal at present to completely stop the distribution of indigenously produced fertilisers through private channels.

(d) Question does not arise.

Work on bypass outside Satara City on Poona Bangalore National Highway

4078. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKINDE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated expenditure of the work of the bypass outside Satara city on Poona Bangalore National Highway; and

(b) the time by which the work would be completed?

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

(a) The construction of the bypass outside Satara city forms part of the work of improvement to the sub-section No. VI (Km 730 to Km 744) of National Highway No. 4. The estimated cost of the improvement work

in this sub-section, including the work on the Satara bypass, is Rs. 79.20 lakhs.

(b) The work is targetted to be completed by the end of March 1975.

Work on Bridge and by Pass on Poona-Bangalore National Highway

4079. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) when the work of the bridge and the bypass outside Kolhapur city on Poona-Bangalore National Highway is likely to be completed; and

(b) the estimated expenditure of both the works separately?

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

(a) The construction of the bypass outside Kolhapur city (length 6.4 kms.) forms part of the work of improvement to the sub section No. XV from Km 605 to Km 622 of National Highway No. 4. Out of the three bridges falling in this sub section, work on one bridge has already been completed and work on the remaining two bridges, one of which is a Railway overbridge, are targetted to be completed by March 1974. The road works are targetted to be completed by March 1975.

(b) The estimated cost of road works in this sub section is Rs. 70.78 lakhs and that of bridge works is Rs. 9.31 lakhs.

Closure of National Highway Wing in Maharashtra due to Reduction of Funds for 1973-74

4080. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE:

SHRI S. L. PEJE:

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

(a) whether some Divisions, Sub-Divisions and two Circles, in the

National Highway Wing of the State Government of Maharashtra are being closed;

(b) whether those establishments are being closed because of the reduced allocation of funds;

(c) whether the demand of the State Government for funds during the year 1973-74 for these works has been curtailed recently;

(d) whether it has urged by the State Government that the reduction of allocation will give a setback to the continuing works of improving the National Highways; and

(e) if so, whether the Government would make available to the State Government the full amount of allocation as originally contemplated?

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

(a) to (e). In view of the prevailing financial stringency in the country and need to affect ut-most economy in Government expenditure at all levels to the maximum extent, the allocation for Central Sector Road Schemes had also to be reduced. This has necessitated corresponding reduction of the allocation of funds to States including Maharashtra for various road schemes including construction and development of National Highways. It is learnt from one of the communications received from the Government of Maharashtra that they proposed to close down some Divisions, Sub-Divisions and Circles.

2. The Government of Maharashtra has represented against the reduced allocation. The Maharashtra Government along with other State Governments had recently been requested to undertake an immediate review of their requirements so as to limit their demand for necessary and essential works only. A final decision in the matter will depend upon the overall resources position at the time of finalising revised budget estimate for 1973-74.

Cases of Medical Termination of Pregnancy

4081. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been informed about the cases of medical termination of pregnancy so far since the legislation of abortion was enacted by Parliament;

(b) if so, State-wise figures; and

(c) whether Government have issued instructions to the medical authorities that women asking for abortion would not be asked any inconvenient questions nor would they be required to bring their husbands or parents when the operation is to be performed?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) No. Section 7(c) of the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 prohibits the disclosure about any information regarding the termination of pregnancy and any person who wilfully contravenes or wilfully fails to comply with such instructions is liable to be punished under Section 7(3).

Sections 3(4)(a) and 3(4)(b) of the Act, provide that the pregnancy of a woman can be terminated with her written consent except in case where she has not attained the age of 18 years or who having attained the age of 18 years is a lunatic in which case her pregnancy can only be terminated with the written consent of her guardian. Therefore, the question of issuing any instructions to the State Governments does not arise.

STATEMENT

Serial No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	1972-73 (April, 1972 to March 1973)	1973-74 (April, to Sept. 1973)	Total (April, 1972 to Sept., 1973)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	.	861	683
2.	Assam		..	..
3.	Bihar			
4.	Gujarat		803	1127
5.	Haryana		194	39*
6.	Himachal Pradesh	..	..	89
7.	Jammu & Kashmir**	..	..	..

NOTE.— M.T.P. Act came into force from 1st April, 1972.

* Figures for the month of April, 1973 only.

** M.T.P. Act does not extend to the State of J. & K.

1	2	3	4	5
8. Kerala	.	928	1274	2202
9. Madhya Pradesh	.	1074	740	1814
10. Maharashtra	.	7255	5724	12979
11. Manipur
12. Meghalaya
13. Mysore	.	767	584	1351
14. Nagaland
15. Orissa	.	15	81	96
16. Punjab	.	111	186	297
17. Rajasthan	.	186 @		186
18. Tamil Nadu	.	4327	2530	6857
19. Tripura	.	74	55	129
20. Uttar Pradesh	.	350	340	690
21. West Bengal	.	2200	1520	3720
22. A. & N. Islands	.	14	6	20
23. Aurnachal Pradesh
24. Chandigarh	.	631	347	978
25. D. & N. Haveli	.	..	2	2
26. Delhi	.	2810	1702	4512
27. Goa, Daman & Diu	.	32	47	79
28. L.M.A. Islands	.			
29. Mizoram	.			
30. Pondicherry	.	109	46	155
31. Min. of Defence	.	181	187	358
32. Min. of Railways	.	636	491	1127
TOTAL	.	23558	17800	41398

.. Information not received.

@Up-to November, 1972.

Amount Granted by Central Government on the Maintenance of Central Government Hospitals and CGHS Dispensaries

4082. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

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

(a) the amount of money being granted annually by Central Government on the maintenance of Central Government's Hospitals and Central Government Health Scheme dispensaries;

(b) the amount of money out of this spent on Allopathic treatment and on Ayurvedic treatment; and

(c) the details regarding the other allowance given in addition, to both the Allopathic and Ayurvedic Physicians?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):
 (a) No grants are given by the Central Government annually on the maintenance of Central Government Hospital and CGHS dispensaries. However, necessary budget provisions are made each year for this purpose. During 1973-74, the total Budget provision for General Hospitals and Dispensaries under the Central Government, was Rs. 3,08,49,000/-. For Central Government Health Services Scheme, a provision of Rs. 3,87,25,000/- was made during 1973-74.

(b) The entire provision made under the Central Government Hospitals and CGHS dispensaries (except C.G.H.S. Scheme in Delhi) is spent on allopathic treatment. A part of the provision made for CGHS dispensaries in Delhi is met on the maintenance of Ayurvedic/Homeopathic dispensaries in Delhi, for which no separate figures of provision are available.

(c) The Allopathic doctors are entitled to draw Non-practising allowance at the rate of 33-1/3 per cent of pay in the case of G.D.O. Grade II subject to a minimum of Rs. 150/- p.m. and maximum of Rs. 600/- p.m. and G.D.O. Grade I and above at the rate of 50 per cent of pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 600/- p.m. and Dental Surgeons at the rate of 25 per cent of the pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 150/- p.m. and a maximum of Rs. 600/- p.m. Ayurvedic Physicians draw non-practising allowance at the rate of Rs. 25 per cent of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 150/- p.m. and a maximum of Rs. 400/- p.m.

Price of Vanaspati Oil

4083. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state what special measures have been taken/proposed to bring down the prices of edible oil and vanaspati within the reach of common man by thorough review of vanaspati industry including its distribution machinery, production costs and profit margin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): The cost structure of the vanaspati industry including production costs, distribution expenses and profit margin allowable was subjected to a detailed study by the Tariff Commission, and the prices of vanaspati are being presently determined in the light of the recommendations made by the Commission in its Report of March 1971.

Progress of Pilot Projects for Tribal Development

4084. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of schemes under Pilot Projects for Tribal Development in the selected districts of the country State-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal for restructuring the present administrative agency to carry conviction to the tribals and achieve tangible results;

(c) whether there is any proposal to reward the officials for meritorious work in tribal development; and

(d) if so, incentive proposed in recognition of good work done by officials in the tribal development programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) A statement showing the salient progress upto September, 1973 of the schemes being implemented by each of the six Pilot Projects for Tribal Development located in the States of Andhra Pradesh (1) Bihar (1), Madhya Pradesh (2), and Orissa (2), is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5957/73].

(b) No, Sir. There is no proposal for restructuring the present administrative agency. The Tribal Development Agency already registered for each Pilot Project has been making satisfactory progress.

(c) and (d). With a view to overcoming certain problems like inadequacy of staff or staff absenteeism experienced in some of the interior areas of the Tribal Development Projects it has been decided to call for volunteers from the different official cadres of the State Governments concerned by offering them special incentives to serve in the tribal areas.

Officers who have experience in management of tribal affairs and have shown enthusiasm for development work in tribal areas and even local officers who may like to serve in their own areas, may be posted to such areas.

These incentives can be in the form of provision of residential accommodation free of rent or on payment of normal rent, giving of accelerated promotion or increments in pay, grant of

special pay and/or hardship allowance special recognition for meritorious services in tribal areas by making suitable entries in the Character Rolls etc. This decision has already been brought to the notice of the State Governments concerned and the system of incentive would be finalised in consultation with them.

दीवाली के त्यौहार पर दिल्ली में बनस्पति धी की कमी और बाद में उसका प्रबुर भाजा में उपलब्ध होना

4085. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस मात्र दीवाली के अवसर पर दिल्ली में बनस्पति धी काले बाजार में 250 रुपये प्रति टीन के हिसाब से विकाया था, परन्तु मामान्य उम्मीदाओं को राणन कार्ड पर धूप प्रनीता करने के बाद भी उपलब्ध नहीं हो सका था;

(ख) क्या त्यौहार के तुरन्त बाद ही बनस्पति धी नगर सभी दुकानों पर बिकने लगा था और दिल्ली प्रशासन को बिना राणन कार्ड के ही बनस्पति धी लेने की सुविधा का एलान करना पड़ा था; और

(ग) उक्त दोनों स्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए दोषी व्यक्तियों को दण्डित करने और इस बारे में जांच कराना मरकार ने क्यों आवश्यक नहीं ममझा ?

हृषि मंत्रालय में राष्ट्रपति धी (प्रो. शेर चिह) : (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा ऐसी कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई थी।

दिल्ली के प्रमुख उत्पादकों में से एक की फैक्टरी बन्द हो जाने से पैदा हुई कमी के संदर्भ में प्रश्नासन ने 21 और 27 अक्टूबर, 1973 के 627 लूटरा स्थानों के माध्यम से प्रत्येक काढ़ पर 2 किलोग्राम अधिका 4 किलोग्राम (चीनी युनिटों की मालद्या पर निभार करते हुए) के हिसाब में जनना को लगभग 750 मी० टन बनापति देने के विषेष प्रबन्ध किए थे। उस समय चल रही परिवर्तियों में इन प्रबन्धों को मनोपञ्जनक पाया गया था।

(ब) दीवाली के बाद मांग में कमी हो जाने से तथा डी० मी० एम० कैमीकन वर्क्स, दिल्ली में 26 अक्टूबर, 1973 में पुनः उत्पादन शुरू होने से मल्लाई में बढ़ि होने के कारण विकी पर पहले जो सीमा निर्धारित की गई थी उसे 27 अक्टूबर, 1973 में वापिस ले लिया गया था, अन्य सभी प्रतिवर्ध 10 नवम्बर, 1973 में हटा लिया गया थे।

(ग) प्रश्न हो नहीं उठता।

देश में पटरियों में सोने वाले व्यक्ति

4086. श्री जगद्गाम राव जोशी: क्या निर्दिष्ट और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) प्रव्यम पंचवर्षीय योजना के आरम्भ में भारत के महानगरों में पटरियों पर सोने वालों की संख्या कितनी थी और आज कितनी है;

(ख) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना की सामिति पर उनकी कितनी संख्या होगी; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यालयी की है अधिका करने का विचार है?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम बेहता) : (क) प्रव्यम पंचवर्षीय योजना के आरम्भ में पटरियों पर रहने वालों की संख्या मालूम नहीं है। अनुमानित संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

दिल्ली	7,000 लगभग
बम्बई	59,000 लगभग
कलकत्ता	49,000 लगभग
मद्रास	9,000 लगभग

(ख) इसका अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता।

(ग) राज्य सरकारें गन्दी बहरी उमून तथा सुवार योजना के अन्तर्गत रेत-बर्मों का निर्माण कर निरधर व्यक्तियों को वास देने हेतु पर्यावरण बनाने में मतभ है। राज्य सरकारें श्रीयोगिक कम्बलियों तथा ममुदाय के अधिक दृष्टि से करते हुए वर्षों के नियंत्रित संव्यवस्था प्राप्त आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत भी ऐसे लोगों के नियंत्रण करने में सक्षम हैं।

Plant Protection Project in States

4087. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the successful operation of the plant protection projects in Gujarat, the Union Government are considering to extend such plant protection projects, in other States; and

(b) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Plant protection is one of the main planks in the new strategy for

increased agricultural production. All the State Governments are already implementing suitable schemes of plant protection under their 4th Five-Year Plan. The Dte. of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage under the Union Ministry of Agriculture has been providing technical guidance and help to the State Governments in the implementation of various plant protection measures. A Centrally-sponsored scheme for spraying by both ground and aerial operations against plant, pests and diseases in endemic areas is also under implementation. Financial assistance is given by the Union Government to the State Governments for this scheme to subsidise ground and aerial operations, the cost of pesticides being met by the State Governments themselves.

Improvement in role of Cooperative Societies during V Plan

4088. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are considering to improve the role of cooperative societies in the country during the Fifth Five Year Plan;
- (b) if so, the role cooperatives have played during the Plan;
- (c) to what extent cooperatives provided loans for medium and short term during the Fourth Plan; and
- (d) the amount provided for short and medium term credit for Fifth Five Year Plan?

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

(b) The main emphasis in the Fourth Plan was in the sectors of Agricultural and Consumer Cooperatives with the intention that the various services required by a farmer are increasingly institutionalised.

(c) It is anticipated that the cooperatives will provide short term

advances of Rs. 700 crores during the last year of the 4th Plan. They are also expected to have advanced Rs. 325 crores as medium term loans during the five years covered by the 4th Plan.

(d) A tentative target of Rs. 1300 crores as short term advances during the last year of the Fifth Plan has been fixed. The target for medium term advances for five years of the Fifth Plan is fixed at Rs. 325 crores.

Development of Inland Water Transport Schemes

4089. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

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

(a) whether the provision made in the Fourth Five Year Plan for development of inland water transport were fully utilised; and

(b) if so, what was the amount sanctioned and what schemes were implemented and how many are still under completion?

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

(a) and (b). A provision of Rs. 9.00 crores—Rs. 5.00 crores for Central schemes and Rs. 4.00 crores for Centrally Sponsored schemes has been made in the Fourth Five Year Plan. Expenditure on Central schemes during the Fourth Plan is likely to be Rs. 421.48 lakhs. The Central schemes include development of Rajabagan Dockyard and Kulpi Automobile Workshop, provision of ancillary facilities at Pandu and Jogighopa ports, running of experimental-cum-promotional river service on the Ganga Higher Training Schemes for I.W.T. personnel, etc. All these schemes are at various stages of implementation.

Under Centrally Sponsored Schemes, 23 schemes costing Rs. 668.03 lakhs have been sanctioned. The expenditure during Fourth Plan on these schemes is likely to be Rs. 323.37 lakhs. These schemes are being executed by the concerned State Governments and are at different stages of progress.

Policy Regarding One Day Old Male Chicks

4090. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the policy of Government to destroy one day old male chicks; and

(b) whether the previous practice of issuing cockerels to villages at concession prices could not be revived with these chicks or with hybrids, if they are more suitable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) It is not the policy of Government of India to destroy one day old male chicks.

(b) Practice is already in vogue in many States.

Government Expenditure on Housing and Loans therefor

4091. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per 1971 census, only 1.2 per cent of the population is engaged in housing if so, the comparative figures for U.S., U.S.S.R., U.K. and Japan;

(b) the reasons why Government expenditure on housing decreased to classes which have savings and have a higher priority for housing;

(c) whether bank loans are proposed to be given on security of new constructions; and

(d) if the objection is the longer period for repayment, why is there no refinance by the Reserve Bank or other financial institutions of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) According to 1971 Census, about 1.23 percent of the working population (and not the entire population) is engaged in construction activities which include construction of houses and other buildings, ports, bridges, roads aerodromes, telegraph and telephone lines, waterways water reservoirs, canals and many other activities involving construction. The comparative percentages for U.S.S.R., U.K. and JAPAN are 4.6 8.20 5.7 and 7.88 of the working population engaged in construction activities.

(b) The Government expenditure on social housing is primarily intended to help persons in the lower income brackets. Those, who have some savings, are helped with long term low interest loans and those, who have no savings potential, are helped by way of subsidised rental housing. Government expenditure on housing in respect of classes who have savings and are eligible for financial assistance i.e. those who have an annual income not exceeding Rs. 18,000/- per annum, has not decreased.

(c) and (d). At present, Banks do not invest their funds in housing to any appreciable extent because such investments are generally long term whereas the deposits available with the Banks are short term. The Banking Commission has made certain recommendations regarding investment by commercial Banks in the field of housing. No decision has yet been taken.

Linking of procurement price with cost of production

4092. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the difference between the procurement price reported by the Agricultural Prices Commission and the cost of production of paddy separately on the basis of paid out costs and on imputed costs of family labour rent and interest;

(b) since the cost of inputs like fertilisers, water rent and revenue have not increased whether the reason for the increased cost is due to labour charges; if so, whether there has been an increase in wages proportionate to the rise in the cost of paddy by 20 per cent;

(c) since the cost of coarse grains is linked with cost of wheat and rice whether the fall in the production of the former is due to floor prices being restricted only to the latter; and

(d) since the Minister stated that a ceiling price for grains related to that of the Fair Price Shops is being imposed in many States, the reason why the open market prices continue to be much higher?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Representative estimates of cost of production of paddy for different States with detailed input-wise break-up, are not yet available. However, while recommending the procurement price for 1973-74 season, the Agricultural Prices Commission obtained the estimates of cost of production of paddy from the State Governments which were found by it to converge, by and large, within the rate of Rs. 50 to Rs. 55 per quintal, and took into account other relevant factors. The Commission recommended a procurement price of Rs. 63 per quintal for standard variety of paddy.

(b) Wages have no doubt increased in recent years. However, in the

absence of detailed information on the various components of cost of production, it is difficult to work out the effect of the increase in wages on the cost of paddy.

(c) No, Sir. Minimum support/procurement prices are being fixed for wheat and rice as well as for coarse grains (jowar, bajra, maize, ragi and kodon-kitki). Coarse grains are grown mostly under rain-fed conditions and the set-back in their production during the last two years was mainly due to the prevalence of drought conditions in the major producing areas.

(d) The maximum retail prices for wheat only have been fixed by most of the State Governments after the take-over of the wholesale trade in wheat. Price controls are also in existence in respect of rice, jowar and ragi in some States. Under the dual marketing system, some difference is bound to exist between the prices charged for grains issued through the public distribution system and in the open market.

Construction work at Tuticorin Harbour

4094. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the construction work of the Tuticorin Harbour;

(b) whether the construction work is slightly delayed; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLA-PATI TRIPATHI): (a) All shore works have been completed. South Breakwater and North Breakwater have been completed upto 1830 M and 1775 M respectively, and upto 3709 M and 2989 M at core level.

(b) Yes; owing to bed monsoon conditions and contractor's difficulties.

(c) Progress of work is under constant watch and efforts are being made to complete all works by March 1975.

प्राईं प्राईं टी० होम्बलास, नई दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों द्वारा ज्ञापन

4095. श्री दुर्कम चन्द कल्याण और संस्कृति वंशी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्राईं प्राईं टी० एम्प-साइज यूनियन होम खास, नई दिल्ली के प्रतिनिधियों ने अपनी मांगों के सम्बन्ध में प्राईं प्राईं टी० के निदेशक को एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया है ; और

(ख) मांगों का व्योरा क्या है और उन पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

जिका और समाज कल्याण संस्कृति विभाग में उप वंशी (श्री डी० पी० बाबू) : (क) आगे (ख). विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [प्रत्यालय में रखा जाय। देखिए संख्या LT--5958/73]

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन संचालन में अस्थायी कर्मचारी

4096. श्री दुर्कम चन्द कल्याण : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन संचालन में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उनके संचालन में इस समय ऐसे कर्मचारियों की कुल किती 2825 LS-7.

नें ज्ञाह है जो पांच वर्ष की सेवा पूरी कर नेने के पश्चात् भी अस्थायी है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन संचालन में उप वंशी (श्री ए०के० किस्कु) : बाबन ।

निर्माण और आवास संचालन में काम कर रहे कर्मचारी

4097. श्री दुर्कम चन्द कल्याण : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय उनके संचालन में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को संक्षिप्त क्या है ; और

(ख) इनमें किनमें कर्मचारी अस्थायी हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास संचालन में राज्य वंशी (श्री श्रीमद्भेदा) : (क) 476।

(ख) 163।

राष्ट्रीय राजपत्रों के निर्माण और विकास के लिये मध्य प्रदेश को धनराशि

4098. श्री दुर्कम चन्द कल्याण : क्या नौकरी और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा 1971-72 और 1972-73 के विताय वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश को राष्ट्रीय राजपत्रों के निर्माण तथा विकास के लिये किनसी धनराशि दी गई ; और

(ख) दो गई धनराशि में से ताज्य तरकार ने इन बाब किसी नो धनराशि वास्तव में व्यय की ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० रामा) : (क) और (ख). राष्ट्रीय राज मार्गों के विकास और निर्माण पर 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के आवंटित राशि तथा किया गया व्यय निम्न प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	आवंटित किया गया व्यय	
	(रुपये लाखों में)	
1971-72	132.02	143.84
1972-73	317.31	1349.60

दिल्ली दुध योजना से दुध वितरण केन्द्रों से होटलों को दूध की सप्लाई

4699. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : क्या हुवि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली दुध योजना से दुध वितरण केन्द्रों से 'होटलों' को ऊचे दामों पर दूध बेचा जाता है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप दोकनधारी दूध की सप्लाई से वंचित रह जाते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का इस बारे में क्या कायवाही करने का विचार है ?

हुवि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रो० शेर लिह) : (क) जी नहीं। दिल्ली दुध

योजना केवल टोकन धारियों को ही दूध की सप्लाई करती है। डिपुओं से ये टोकनधारियों को दूध की सप्लाई होने के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें मिली हैं। इस प्रकार की शिकायतों के बारे में जांच पड़ताल करके आवश्यक कायवाही की जाती है ताकि भवित्य में ऐसा न होने पाए।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहां उठता।

Nationalisation of Vanaspati Industry

4100. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to nationalise the Vanaspati Industries of India;
- (b) if so, the gist thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). No such proposal is under Government's consideration.

World Bank aid for Development of Chotanagpur, Bihar

4101. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the World Bank is proposing to grant crores of rupees to Chotanagpur region for its agricultural development in the years 1973-74 and 1974-75;
- (b) if so the broad outlines thereof and the rate of interest the Government of Bihar will pay to the world Bank;
- (c) whether some people are opposing the grant of loan to that area and trying to get this loan to North Bihar; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
 (a) and (b). There is no proposal for the agricultural development of Chota Nagpur region in the years 1973-74 and 1974-75 with assistance from the World Bank. A project for the development of 50 regulated wholesale agricultural markets with assistance from the International Development Association (an affiliate of the World Bank) is presently under the implementation in Bihar and some of the markets proposed to be developed are located in the Chota Nagpur region. Bank credit for this market development project would flow to the regulated market committees through the Agricultural Refinance Corporation and the State Bank of India.

(c) Government have no information to this effect.

(d) Does not arise.

Opening of Hospitals in the Tribal Belt of Chotanagpur and Sarguja

4102 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India are considering to open hospitals in the tribal belt of Chotanagpur in Bihar and Sarguja in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):
 (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Surrendering of Godowns by F.C.I. Bhavanagar

4103. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether F.C.I. in Bhavanagar had surrendered hired godowns and if so, the reasons for the same;

(b) whether this had caused great inconvenience to the people;

(c) what were the total capacity of godowns hired by the F.C.I. in Bhavanagar; and

(d) the item-wise stocks and its distribution since hiring of godowns in Bhavanagar in Gujarat?

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

(a) and (b). The hired storage capacity of required by F.C.I. is reviewed by it from time to time keeping in view the requirements of such capacity and its utilization. A capacity of 7,500 M.T. hired from the Port authorities at Bhavanagar was de-hired by the Corporation as it was surplus to its requirements and also in view of the new storage centres which were opened at places adjacent to Bhavanagar to facilitate the interests of the public in those areas. No inconvenience has been caused by de-hiring of the accommodation.

(c) and (d). The capacity of hired godowns at Bhavanagar varied from about 53,000 M.T. to about 24,000 M.T. and the stocks position from about 40,000 M.T. to about 3,200 M.T. during April 1971 to October, 1973. A statement showing item-wise distribution of stocks is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Statement showing itemwise distribution of stock from godowns hired by Food Corporation of India at Bhavanagar

Commodity	1971-72	1972-73	(upto October, 1973)
	(Figures in M. tonnes)	3	
I	2		
Wheat	20,801	75,658	18,478
Rice	1,866	16,526	8,112
Gram	709	—	—
Milo	—	—	3,781
Fertilisers	17,761	14,179	20,700

Development of Ports in Gujarat

(c) Yes.

4104. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government have taken certain measures to develop the ports in Gujarat;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have also taken decision to help the State Government for the development of ports which are vital for the economy of the country;

(c) whether the Gujarat Government will require a large amount for the implementation of the reports of the Trivedi Committee on the developments of ports; and

(d) if so, to what extent Union Government assist the State?

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

(b) Porbandar ports in Gujarat State already stands included in the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Minor ports development during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(d) A decision regarding Central assistance for Schemes of development of minor ports in the Fifth Five Year Plan has not yet been taken.

Shortage and Import of Fertiliser

4105. SHRI S. M. BANEREE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether shortage of fertiliser is being met by imports;

(b) if so, total quantity of Fertilisers imported during 1972 and upto 31st October, 1973; and

(c) at what price and from which countries?

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

(b) and (c). The quantities of imported fertiliser in terms of nutrients and their total value for the year 1972 and upto 31st October, '73 are given below on the basis of actual arrivals:

Period	In lakh tonnes			Value in crores of rupees
	N	P	K	
1. 1973	6.18	2.15	2.90	107.39
2. From 1st Jan. to 31st Oct., 1973	5.30	2.24	2.70	123.35

Fertilisers were imported during the above periods from Romania, Bulgaria, Poland, USSR, GDR, Canada, USA, Federal Republic of Germany, UK, Holland, France, Belgium, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Japan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and South Korea.

Cultural delegations sent abroad

4106. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2107 on 6th August, 1973

regarding Cultural Delegations sent abroad and state:

(a) the number of Cultural delegations sent abroad during August to end of October this year;

(b) the names of countries where sent; and

(c) the names of the delegates?

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

STATEMENT

S. No.	Details of the Delegations No.	Countries visited
1	2	3
1973-74 (August—October)		
<i>(Non-Performing Delegations)</i>		
1.	Smt. Vijaya F. Mehta (Theatre Expert)	U.S.S.R. & G.D.R.
2.	Shri V. D. N. Sahi (Hindi Writer & Poet).	Yugoslavia, Mongolia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, F.R.G. & USSR.
3.	Shri Habib Tanvir, M.P. (Theatre Expert)	Tehran (Iran)
4.	Shri Som Benegal (Theatre Expert)	Iran
5.	Dr. Kumar Bimal (Hindi Writer)	F.R.G., Czechoslovakia & USSR
6.	Smt. Dina Pathak (Theatre Expert & Gujarati Actress)	G.D.R., & Czechoslovakia
7.	Smt. Tripti Mitra (Theatre Expert and (Bengali Actress)	G.D.R. & USSR

Vacation of Building in B.H.U. by R.S.S.

4107. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the building occupied by R.S.S. in Banaras Hindu University has since been vacated;

(b) if not, the reason therefor; and
(c) the steps taken by Government?

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 Banaras Hindu University has filed a

Civil suit to get the building vacated. The suit is still pending in the Court.

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and reaction of Government thereto?

Reservation of land for intensive sheep breeding

4108. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any plan to reserve certain lands, State-wise, for intensive sheep breeding work; and

(b) if so, the break-up thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Sheep-breeding is mainly in the State sector of Five Year Plans. Earmarking of areas will be done by the State Governments having regard to feasibility of such areas for sheep development. However, the State Governments have been advised to organise sheep development in selected compact areas on the package programme basis providing for improved breeding facilities, disease control, improved feeding and marketing facilities, including improvement of pastures and grazing facilities.

Revision of estimates of fishing port at Dhamara, Orissa

4109. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sent UNDP report on the fishing harbour at Dhamara to the State Government of Orissa for revision of the estimate according to the current schedule of rates;

(b) if so, whether the report has been prepared mostly on lumpsum provision, for which;

(c) whether it is not possible to formulate a methodology for revision of the estimate; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) A project report in respect of a fishing harbour at Dhamara, received from the UNDP assisted Project for Pre-Investment Survey of Fishing Harbours, was forwarded to the State Government of Orissa in May, 1972 to verify the cost estimates with the current schedule of rates and also to correlate the number of boats and their landings with the State's mechanisation programme during the Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plans.

(b) to (d). The Project Report envisages an expenditure of Rs. 57.00 lakhs, comprising of Rs. 21.23 lakhs on dredging, earthwork for reclamation, landing quay, stone pitching surfacing etc., on the basis of quantities and rates; and Rs. 35.77 lakhs as lumpsum supervision on items like slipway water supply, drainagé and sewage, electricity sub-station, post office, auction hall, fuel station, toilets, lighting, contingencies and supervision. Since the work is required to be executed through the State Governments in accordance with the practice that is being followed in processing such reports, the State Government was asked, among other things, to verify the cost estimates in accordance with current schedule of rates. This procedure also helps in associating the State agency from the time of finalisation of Project Report itself so as to make suitable corrections and alterations deemed necessary.

The Government of Orissa have, in their letter dated 23rd November, 1973, furnished revised cost estimates amounting to Rs. 84.34 lakhs. This is being examined

Work at Cochin Port

4110. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:
SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KA-
DANNAPPALLI:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the work at Cochin Port has slackened; and

(b) if so, the reaction thereto and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLA-PATI TRIPATHI): (a) and (b). Apart from temporary dislocations due to stoppages of work, there has been no slackening of work at Cochin Port. In fact, during the period April—October, 1973, the traffic handled by the Port was the highest in October, 1973. All efforts are made by Port Trust to negotiate labour demands and avoid dislocations of work.

Text Books prescribed in Missionary Schools in Delhi

4111. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the series of books entitled "Challenge Series", particularly the "Challenge of Personality", prescribed for certain missionary public schools in Delhi and its contents;

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

(c) whether Government had taken any step to save the young children from such text books which poison their minds; and

(d) whether Government had taken any step for withdrawing the books referred to from the schools in Delhi?

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) to (d). The matter is being looked into.

Light-Houses in Kerala

4112. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Light-Houses which were being constructed or repaired in Kerala are all completed; and

(b) if not, the present stage of construction of these Light-Houses.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLA-PATI TRIPATHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A new Lighthouse at Vilinjam (near Trivandrum) has been completed and the following new lighthouse schemes are in progress in Kerala State:

1. Lighthouse at Manacur.
2. Lighthouse at Cannanore
3. Lighthouse at Periyar River
4. Lighthouse at Mount Delly.
5. Lighthouse at Beypore
6. Lighthouse at Cochin
7. Radio Beacon at Cochin

The Civil engineering works at Manacur Lighthouse are being executed departmentally, while the civil engineering works at Cannanore, Periyar River and Mount Delly Lighthouses have been entrusted to contractors. These works are likely to be completed during 1974-75.

The work order for the civil engineering works for the construction of

lighthouse tower etc., at Beypore has been placed with a Contractor recently. The work is likely to be commenced shortly.

The land acquisition proceedings in respect of Cochin Lighthouse and Radio Beacon are in progress and the civil engineering works will be started as soon as the requisite land is made available by the State Government.

In addition to the above schemes the Department of Lighthouses and Lightships have recently completed the construction of a new lighthouse tower at Azhikkal on behalf of the State Government of Kerala. The optical equipment for this lighthouse has also been procured and its installation will be taken up shortly.

Lifting control on sale of Vanaspati in Delhi

4113. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to lift control on the sale of Vanaspati in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether it will be lifted in the surrounding areas of Delhi also to lessen the burden of Delhi market; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) All restrictions on sale of vanaspati imposed by the Delhi Administration sometime in October last were lifted by them on the 10th November, 1973.

(b) and (c). The concerned State Governments should decide in the light of circumstances obtaining in the respective States. The Central Government have not imposed any control on distribution/sale of vanaspati.

उत्तर प्रदेश के गढ़वाल और नैनीताल जिले में विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करना

4114. श्रीमती सावित्री इयाम : क्या जिला, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की नए विश्वविद्यालय खोलने की योजना के बारे में 23 जुलाई, 1973 के नागरिकत प्रश्न संख्या 2 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बाने की हृषा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के गढ़वाल और नैनीताल जिले में एक विश्वविद्यालय खोलने का अनिम रूप से निश्चय कर लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो योजना की रूप-रूप क्या है तथा इस कार्य में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

जिला, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन) : (क) आंर (मृ). उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम, 1973 (1973 का 10) के उपबंद्यों के अन्तर्गत, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने 1 दिसम्बर, 1973 से श्रीनगर (जिला गढ़वाल) में गढ़वाल विश्वविद्यालय तथा नैनीताल में कुमाऊँ विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना अधिसूचित की है ; गढ़वाल विश्वविद्यालय का कार्य-क्षेत्र गढ़वाल, टेहरी-गढ़वाल, चमोली, उत्तरकाशी और देहरादून जिले होंगे, जबकि कुमाऊँ विश्वविद्यालय का कार्य-क्षेत्र नैनीताल, अलमोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जिले होंगे।

प्रत्येक विश्वविद्यालय में एक विद्या सोशा बोर्ड होगा, जिसे कार्यकारी परिवर्तन, कोटि और शैक्षिक परिवर्तन के प्रबोधकार, कर्तव्य और कार्यकार तक समय तक के लिए सोरे जायेंगे जब तक प्रतिनियम के उपबन्धों के प्रभुत्वार्थानिकायों का गठन न हो जाये। यह बोर्ड विश्वविद्यालय के आयोजन और विकास के संबंध में भी राज्य सरकार एवं कुलत्विधिति को सताह देगा।

Central allocation for the Victoria Memorial Building Calcutta

4115. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Trustees of the Victoria Memorial Building Calcutta have requested the Central Government for the allocation of Rs. one lakh for its repairs; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government on this regard?

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 Trustees of the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, requested for a sum of Rs. 2,34,224 for carrying out urgent repairs of the pathways, terrace and roof of the Victoria Memorial building. Government accorded approval to these repairs at the total cost mentioned above.

A sum of Rs. 1.17 lakhs has already been released and the balance will be released early in the next financial year.

Admission in Educational Institutions under Central Universities

4116. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1058 on the 30th July, 1973 regarding

admission in the Educational Institutions under Central Universities and state:

(a) whether the information has so far been collected; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-5959/73].

Additional area irrigated through Irrigation works during 1972-73

4117. SHRI E. V. VIKHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the additional area State-wise irrigated through newly constructed minor irrigation works during 1972-73; and

(b) the State-wise amount spent on minor irrigation works during 1972-73?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) An additional area of about 15.68 lakh hectares is estimated to have been benefited by normal minor irrigation programme during 1972-73. In addition 7.54 lakh hectares are estimated to have been benefited by the special loan assistance provided to the States under an Emergency Agricultural Production Programme taken up during 1972-73 to meet the drought situation. State-wise break up is given in the attached statement.

(b) The amount spent on normal minor irrigation programme during 1972-73 included Rs. 110.14 crores from the Plan Sector funds and about Rs. 130 crores made available as institutional credit by land development, co-operative and commercial banks. Statewise break-up for the former figure is given in the attached statement. A precise estimate of the all-

India and State-wise figures of the institutional credit is not yet available. In addition, a special Central assistance of Rs. 148.136 crores in the shape of long-term loans was released to the

State Governments under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme. State-wise figures are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Name of the State	Estimate of additional area benefited during 1972-73		Anticipated expenditure during 1972-73		
	Under Normal MI Programme	Under E.A.P.P.	Normal MI Programme	Under E.A.P.P.	
	1	2	3	4	5
		(in '000 hectares)		(Rs. in crores)	
1. Andhra Pradesh	.	40.00	32.00	3.46	8.397
2. Assam	.	56.53	16.00	2.50	2.020@
3. Bihar		142.00	90.00	10.80	17.728
4. Gujarat		131.00	20.00	7.67	5.000
5. Haryana	.	30.00	60.00	1.52	12.000
6. Himachal Pradesh	.	2.13	2.00	0.50	0.325
7. Jammu & Kashmir	.	9.50	..	1.84	..
8. Kerala	.	31.40	20.00	2.45	2.500
9. Madhya Pradesh		109.00	30.00	10.06	5.810
10. Maharashtra		89.00	100.00	16.90	24.963
11. Manipur	.	6.00	5.00	0.29	0.383
12. Meghalaya	.	2.96		0.25	5.299
13. Mysore	.	47.00	25.00	6.60	0.200
14. Nagaland	.	2.00	1.50	0.12	0.200
15. Orissa	.	27.00	30.00	3.23	6.600
16. Punjab	.	125.00	70.00	3.07	14.720*
17. Rajasthan	.	39.00	15.00	2.80	3.892
18. Tamil Nadu	.	95.00	15.00	7.75	2.990**

@Includes Rs. 32 lakhs for purchase of tractors and threshers.

*Includes a grant of Rs. 197 lakhs for construction of tubewells in border areas.]

**Includes Rs. 20 lakhs for purchases of tractors and threshers.

I	2	3	4	5
	in '000 hectares)		(Rs. in crores)	
19. Tripura	5.20	2.50	0.49	0.229
20. Uttar Pradesh	500.00	100.00	20.60	20.750
21. West Bengal	73.50	120.00	6.64	14.330
TOTAL—STATES	1563.22	754.00	109.54	148.136
TOTAL—U. Ts.	4.55		0.60	
ALL INDIA—TOTAL	1567.77	754.00	110.14	148.136

**Multistoreyed type IV quarter project
near Mandir Marg, New Delhi**

4118. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) when multi-storeyed Type IV Quarters project near Mandir Marg, Gole Market New Delhi is likely to be completed; and

(b) the reasons for delay in construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) 32 Nos. out of 124 quarters are likely to be completed before 31st March, 1974 and the balance 92 quarters by end of July, 1974.

(b) The original contractor to whom the work was awarded on 8th February, 1970 left the work due to contractual dispute. The contract was rescinded, fresh tenders were invited and the work was awarded to a new contractor on 24th January, 1973. The stipulated time for completion of work as per the fresh contract is 15 months for the complete work and 6 months for 32 quarters. The progress of this work also suffered badly due to shortage of cement and steel and it is now expected that 32 quarters would be completed by March, 1974 and the rest by July, 1974.

**Functioning of Government Printing
Presses at Bhubaneshwar and
Mysore**

4119. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government Printing Presses at Bhubaneshwar and Mysore have started functioning;

- (b) if so, since when; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). Not yet.

(c) *Bhubaneshwar Press*.—Construction of the main Press Building and staff quarters is complete. Work on electric fittings for light and power and water connections is in progress. The Customs Clearance Permit for the machines to be erected at this Press was issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports on 9th November, 1973. The West German Embassy will now arrange for the shipment of the machines from that country.

Mysore Press.—Construction of the main Press Building and staff quarters is nearing completion.

Review of the Presses by the Task Force

4120. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Government Printing Presses the working of which has been reviewed by the task force set up to identify and attend to shortcomings in the Presses in pursuance of the suggestion made by the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament;

(b) the result of such review;

(c) the names of Printing Presses the working of which is under review by the task force;

(d) when the review of these Presses will be over; and

(e) the monthly expenditure incurred in the maintenance of the said task force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The task force has reviewed the working of the Government of India Presses at (i) Ring Road, New Delhi, (ii) Minto Road, New Delhi, (iii) Faridabad, (iv) Simla, (v) Nilokheri, (vi) Aligarh, (vii) Temple Street, Calcutta, (viii) K. S. Roy Road, Calcutta, (ix) Santragachi (Howrah), (x) Koratty (Kerala), (xi) Nasik, (xii) Coimbatore (Tamilnadu).

(b) The shortcomings in the working of the Government of India Presses in the undermentioned areas of work were discussed at the task force meetings and remedial measures to be taken to overcome the shortcomings suggested:

- (i) Arrears of jobs pending over six months.
- (ii) Idling of machines due to mechanical and electrical breakdown.
- (iii) Procurement of spare parts/ replacement of old machines.
- (iv) Shortage of paper and other printing and binding materials.
- (v) Reduction in Makeready in respect of printing machines.
- (vi) Outturn of machines.
- (vii) Administrative problems having a direct impact on production.

(c) and (d). The review of the working of the Government of India Presses by the task force is a continuing process. A second round of the review has been started with the Government of India Press, Faridabad.

(e) No separate expenditure is incurred on the maintenance of the task force as this Force is constituted by the officers of the Directorate of Printing and they function in addition to their normal duties.

Percentage of area Irrigated by ground Water to Cropped area

4121. SHRI K. RAMKRISHNA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of area irrigated by ground water-schemes to the cropped area;

(b) whether Government have plans to step up irrigation by ground water schemes in the Fifth Plan; and

(c) if so, the steps to provide more irrigation facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The percentage of gross irrigated area by ground water schemes to the total cropped area in the country is 8 per cent as per figures available for the year 1970-71.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The steps being taken include: (i) providing higher outlays for ground water schemes in the State Five-Year Plans; (ii) undertaking measures for stepping up institutional credit through land development cooperative and commercial banks and Agricultural Refinance Corporation etc. for ground water schemes; (iii) strengthening of the ground water organisations in the States as well as at the Centre for handling expanded programme of ground water investigations and development; (iv) improving technical standards in the construction and operation of wells and tubewells; and (v) stepping up rural electrification programme for extending power connections for irrigation pumping.

Subsidy on Pesticides in High-Yielding Programme areas

4122. SHRI K. RAMKRISHNA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether pesticides are to be subsidised in the areas where High-Yielding Programme is launched;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) whether Central and State Government propose to take up aerial spraying in these areas?

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

(a) and (b). No Sir. Under the High-Yielding Varieties Programme, there is no provision to subsidise the cost of pesticides. However, in case of epidemics of pests and diseases, Central assistance to the extent of 50 per cent cost of pesticides is made available for all crops including high-yielding varieties. In addition certain States also give general subsidies on pesticides to varying extent.

(c) Yes, as and when any crop is affected by epidemic outbreak of pests and diseases, the State Governments undertake aerial operations and the Central Government grant 100 per cent subsidy on operational costs.

Supervisory Posts in All Presses of Government of India

4123. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in all Presses of Government of India, there are supervisory posts in all individual Sections e.g. Foremen and Section Holders between Class II Officers and workers;

(b) whether the provision of supervisory posts is also essential in each Section of Photo Litho Press for efficient and better production; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay in providing these posts to make some individuals responsible for efficient working of each section?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The supervisory posts of Foreman and section

Holders exist on Letter Press side in the Presses under the Ministry of Works and Housing.

(b) and (c). The National Productivity Council undertook study of Photo-litho Wing at Minto Road Press and have made certain recommendation which *inter-alia* include creation of posts of Foremen and Quality Control Inspectors, and payment of productivity bonus. The report of the National Productivity Council is being studied. The question of creation of posts would arise if and when the recommendations are accepted and implemented.

**Performance of Marginal Farmers/
Agricultural Labour**

4124. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 11,000 agricultural labourers have benefited from 46 projects undertaken by the MFAL Development Agency in Bijapur in Mysore State;

(b) whether similar projects were undertaken in many other scattered areas in other States; and

(c) if so the performance report of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) A total number of 13,553 identified agricultural labourers and marginal farmers had benefited from off-season wage-employment under the Rural Works Programmes undertaken by the MFAL Development Agency, Bijapur since inception, upto the end of September 1973.

(b) and (c). Yes. In 41 MFAL projects which are under implementation, at present, a total number of 1,30,823 agricultural labourers and marginal farmers had been provided wage employment under Rural Works Programmes undertaken by the agencies since inception, upto the end of September, 1973, in different states.

Separate Bureau for Promotion of Urdu

4125. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a separate Bureau for Promotion of Urdu has recently been set up by the Union Education Ministry; and

(b) if so, the nature of its function?

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 Bureau for Promotion of Urdu has been set up by Government with the following functions: (1) To function as the Secretariat of the Tarraqi-Urdu Board, and to produce academic literature as well as other type of literature in Urdu including science books, for disseminating modern knowledge, children's literature, reference works, encyclopaedias and basic texts, etc. (2) Such other functions as may be entrusted to the Bureau from time to time by the Government.

State-wise Break up of holding of Economically Weaker Sections of Rural Community

4126. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a majority of Indian farmers belong to the economically weaker sections of the rural community with holdings of 2 hectare; or less;

(b) whether the number of small holdings under 2 hectares constitute 62 per cent of the total number of holdings but form less than 20 per cent of the total cultivated area;

(c) if so, whether 38 per cent of total number of holding over 2 hectares form 80 per cent of total cultivated area; and

(d) if so, which State have the largest number of such holdings?

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

(b) and (c). A statement on the distribution of ownership holdings according to the 16th and the 17th rounds of the National Sample Survey for India is attached.

(d) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Distribution of ownership holding between below 5 acres and above 5 acres according to the 16th Round of National Sample Survey.

(Figures in '000)

State	Below 5 acres*	Above 5 acres
1. Andhra Pradesh	5073	260
2. Assam	1119	339
3. Bihar	6494	336
4. Gujarat	978	1009
5. Jammu and Kashmir	334	100
6. Kerala	1608	137
7. Madhya Pradesh	2444	2467
8. Madras	3881	754
9. Maharashtra	2142	1845
10. Mysore	1601	1152
11. Orissa	2034	638
12. Punjab	2001	979
13. Rajasthan	1410	1469
14. Uttar Pradesh.	10709	2912
15. West Bengal	3381	632
16. Union Territories	234	85

*Households owning either no land or less than 0.005 acre are excluded.

STATEMENT

Cumulative percentage distribution of ownership holdings between below 5 acres and above 5 acres (all India).

Size class	No. of holdings (ccs)	Cumulative percentage (ccs acres)	Cumulative percentage
Below 5 acres	53655	75.37	61907 19.68
Over 5 acres	17534	24.63	252662 80.32

D.D.A. Employees Teagassed

4127. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the D.D.A. employees were teagassed recently; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). Tear gas was used on 15th November, 1973 to disperse a mob throwing stones and glass bottles and using sticks against one another and damaging the property of DDA/Government.

पशुओं के बघ के लिए नई पद्धति

4128. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क.) क्या मैकेनिकल इंजीनियरिंग अनुसंधान विकास संगठन ने पशुओं के बघ के लिए नई पद्धति का आविष्कार किया है ; और

(ख.) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

हृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० नेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). वैज्ञानिक तथा प्रौद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा-समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Request for increase in Fertiliser Supply to Bihar

4129. SHRI M. S. PURTY:
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Bihar has approached the Union Government to increase the supply of fertilizers to the State; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) The position of supply from the Central Fertiliser Pool during Rabi 1973-74 (August 1973—January 1974) has been difficult due to :—

(i) Shortage of fertiliser in the world market and inadequate

arrivals against contracted quantities from abroad;

(ii) global shortage of shipping space; and

(iii) port handling and transportation constraints resulting mainly from heavy foodgrain imports.

During the first quarter of Rabi 1973-74, i.e. August—October 1973 quarter, the supplies due from the Pool to Bihar were about 9282 tonnes of Nitrogen and 1119 tonnes of P_2O_5 . Against this, the actual supplies were 4249 tonnes of Nitrogen and 494 tonnes of P_2O_5 . Despite the difficult position efforts are being made to supply as much fertiliser as possible to Bihar.

**Proposal to increase Freight by
Calcutta-Australia Shipping
Conference**

4130. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Calcutta-Australia Shipping Conference have proposed 20 percent increase in freight with effect from January, 1974;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) The Calcutta-Australia Conference had proposed 20 per cent general increase in freight with effect from 1-1-1974 in order to meet steep rise in cost of operation since the last general increase.

(c) The Government had lodged a protest against the increase and had asked the Conference to discuss their proposal with the shippers after furnishing detailed data regarding costs of operation and revenue. The Conference accordingly held discussions with the Eastern Indian Shippers As-

sociation Calcutta who agreed to the introduction of the following rate increase effective from 1-1-1974:

- (i) Carpet backing cloth.....
.....16.5 per cent.
- (ii) Jute goods other than carpet
backing cloth.....
.....14 per cent.
- (iii) All other cargo .. 17 per cent

It has also been agreed that special consideration should be given to sensitive items such as shoes, steel tubes and sewing machines.

Text Books in Delhi Schools containing Objectionable Chapters

4131. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether large number of text books prescribed for various classes in schools of the Union Territory of Delhi contain objectionable chapters;
- (b) whether Government have looked into the matter; and
- (c) if so, the findings thereof and action taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). A Review Committee had examined 145 books prescribed for the schools of Delhi Administration and Central Schools Organisation. The Committee recommended withdrawal of one book which has since been withdrawn. Revision was recommended of 23 books and in 7 books deletion of some matter was indicated. Action has been initiated by the authorities concerned. The few books prescribed in other types of schools, such as the Convent Schools not affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education, are under review.

Titles published by National Book Trust under 'States of our Union' Series

4132. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of titles published by the National Book Trust under the series 'States of our Union';

(b) whether there is any proposal to publish these titles in regional languages also and if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). The National Book Trust has no separate series entitled 'States of our Union' but under its series 'India—the Land and the People', it has so far published seven books entitled Assam, Mysore, Kerala, Nicobar Islands, Andaman Islands, Rajasthan and Nagaland. These titles are already available in some of the regional languages, and will eventually be translated into all the Indian languages. These books aim to present to the general reader, a comprehensive view of the culture and traditions, customs, language, literature, art, etc., of the people living in these States.

Acquisition of India Office Library

4133. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state at what stage the matter in regard to the acquiring of India Office Library in London stands?

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

arbitration received from the Government of U.K. is still under examination.

Availability of Basic Documents of the Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society Limited

4134. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to call for affidavits from the Members of the Society through advertisements in the Press and take help in completing enquiry from the documents available with the Members in the absence of complete and relevant records and basic documents relating to membership of the Delhi School Teachers' Cooperative House Building Society Ltd., Delhi and prepare an authentic list for holding the elections and regularising the affairs of the Society;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration has not taken any decision in this regard so far.

(c) Vigorous steps, including such coercive measures as are permissible under the Law, are being taken by Delhi Administration to procure complete records essential for the enquiry instituted into the constitution, working and financial position of the Society. If, inspite of the Delhi Administration's efforts in this direction, complete records are still not available, the Enquiry Officer will submit his report on the basis of such records as are actually available, so that necessary action on the finding may be taken, according to law.

Allotment of Wheat to Punjab

4135. SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab has done maximum procurement of wheat to the Central pool;

(b) if so, how much allotment of wheat has been done by the Centre to Punjab in the current year;

(c) whether Punjab Government has been representing that this allotment is below their requirement; and

(d) if so, Central Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) A Statement is attached.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Monthly allotments of foodgrains from the Central Pool are being made to the Punjab Government and other States, keeping in view the stocks available in the Central Pool, the needs of the various deficit States, availability of foodgrains in the open market, prevailing market prices, the stocks available with the State Governments and other relevant factors.

STATEMENT

Month	Quantity allotted (in thousand tonnes)
January	23.0
February	25.0
March	25.0
April	12.5
May	10.0
June	15.0
	*

Month	Quantity allotted (in thousand tonnes)
July	10.0
August	10.0
September	10.0
October	10.0
November	10.0
December	12.0

Sugar-Quota to Punjab

4136. SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the present Sugar quota allocated to the Punjab Government by the Centre;

(b) whether Punjab Government has been demanding an increase in their quota; and

(c) if so, what decision has been taken by the Centre thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The monthly allocation of levy sugar for Punjab State at present is 6433 tonnes.

(b) The Punjab Government recently requested for increasing their monthly quota to 7,200 tonnes.

(c) It was not possible to accede to the request as levy sugar quotas of all the States have been fixed on a rational basis after taking into consideration the 1971 census population figures and the pattern of consumption during 1967-68 and 1968-69, when the difference between the price of levy sugar and free market sugar was significant. There is no scope at present for any increase in the monthly quota of levy sugar.

Reasons for increases in price of coarse variety of paddy only

4137. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of coarse variety of paddy has been increased from Rs. 53 to Rs. 70 this year;

(b) if so, whether Government of India has not increased other varieties of paddy prices proportionately and kept the same differential as last year: and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The procurement price of standard variety paddy has been raised to Rs. 70/- per quintal for 1973-74 from its weighted average price of Rs. 54/- per quintal during the preceding year. While fixing the paddy prices for other varieties, the inter grade price differential as existed in 1972-73 has generally been maintained except where State Government suggested a different price.

Proposal for reduction in issue price of Wheat

4138. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are procuring wheat from the farmer at Rs. 76/- per quintal and issuing the same at Rs. 90/- per quintal;

(b) whether Government are aware of the reaction from an average Punjab farmer to this;

(c) if so, whether Government are considering to reduce the issue price; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). The issue price of common varieties of wheat has been fixed on a uniform basis at Rs. 90/- against the existing procurement price of Rs. 76/- with a view to maintaining inter-grain price parity consequent upon the upward revision of the procurement and issue prices of rice and coarse grains and for reducing subsidy burden and deficit financing. The Government of Punjab have conveyed to the Central Government, the likely repercussions, the price revision will have on the growers. In the overall interest of the economy of the country no reduction in the issue price is contemplated.

Setting up of new Laboratories by Marketing and Inspection Department

4139. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Marketing and Inspection Department decided in 1971 to set up (i) new laboratories at Calicut, Bangalore, Allepy and Viruadhnagar (ii) construct new laboratory building at Rajkot, Bombay, Bangalore and Guntur and (iii) develop the existing laboratories at Bombay, Sahibabad (Delhi), Kanpur and Cochin;

(b) if so, the reasons for exclusion of eastern region from the scope of such development and expansion projects;

(c) whether 12 sanctioned posts for Eastern region have been surrendered while new posts were created in other regions; and more than 400 temporary posts, approved for making permanent, remained temporary notwithstanding; and

(d) if so, whether a high-power Committee will be set up to investigate into the working of the Marketing and Inspection Department and undertake remedial measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The scheme for the expansion of Agmark Laboratories, sanctioned in March, 1972 envisaged:—

- (i) the establishment of five additional Agmark Laboratories at Tuticorin, Viruadhnagar, Alleppey, Mangalore and Calicut;
- (ii) strengthening of the seven existing laboratories at Bombay, Madras, Cochin, Guntur, Jamnagar, Nagpur and Bangalore; and
- (iii) acquisition of sites for the laboratories at Bangalore and Delhi.

(b) The Eastern Region has not been excluded from the scope of such development. An Agmark Laboratory at Patna in the eastern region had been established under the IV Plan scheme for Agmark Laboratories and it is functioning from August, 1969.

The selection of centres for locating new laboratories and for expansion under the scheme sanctioned later in March, 1972, was based on the then existing and anticipated load of grading work. The five new Agmark laboratories were located at Tuticorin, Viruadhnagar, Alleppey, Mangalore and Calicut, which are important grading centres for spices, with a view to strengthening the grading facilities for spices.

(c) No posts sanctioned for the Eastern Region have been surrendered. No posts approved for making permanent, have remained temporary. A number of temporary posts have been made permanent from time to time. There is also a proposal under consideration for declaring about 320 temporary posts as permanent, in accordance with the existing orders on the subject.

(d) In view of what is stated above, the setting up of a high-power committee to investigate into the working

of the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection is not considered necessary.

Loss of crop due to rain in Manipur

4140. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are aware that heavy damage was caused to agricultural crops by heavy rains in the first week of November, 1973 in Manipur and if so, the estimate of the damages;
- (b) whether Government are considering measures for plantation of fresh seedlings to make up the losses;
- (c) the forms of assistance given or proposed to be given to the agriculturists to make up their losses; and
- (d) whether Government are arranging irrigation measures in some areas of the Manipur Valley to facilitate winter crops and if so, the main features thereof?

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

(a) to (d). Information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Construction of building for Manipur Medical College, Imphal

4141. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress made in respect of Laboratory equipments and construction of buildings for Manipur Medical College, Imphal;
- (b) whether the affiliation of the college is being hampered by the slow progress in Laboratory equipments and appointment of teachers;

(c) if so, the latest position of affiliation to the Gauhati University;

(d) whether Government of Manipur are taking due care so that the present batch of 2nd year students appear in the forthcoming University examination; and

(e) if so, facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

12.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED VIRTUAL HALT IN THE PRODUCTION OF STEEL PLANTS AT BHILAI AND DURGAPUR OWING TO BREAKDOWN IN COAL SUPPLY FROM JHARIA COALFIELD.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I call the attention of the Minister of Steel and Mines to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported virtual halt in the production of steel plants at Bhilai and Durgapur owing to breakdown in the coal supply from Jharia coalfield."

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the daily requirements of coking coal of all the steel plants....

MR. SPEAKER: I hope the hon. Members have got a copy of the Minister's statement.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is too long.

MR. SPEAKER: I think he may lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: As desired, I beg to lay on the Table of the House a statement in response to the

calling attention by Shri Vasant Sathe and others regarding reported virtual halt in the production of Steel plants at Bhilai and Durgapur owing to breakdown in the coal supply from Jharia Coalfield.

Statement

The daily requirements of coking coal of all the steel plants on the basis of the targets for steel production for the current year is 36,600 tonnes. Out of this, about 22,000 tonnes consist of prime coking coal, about 11,300 tonnes of medium coking coal and about 3,300 tonnes of blendable coal. The prime coking coal is drawn from the Jharia coalfields and it is produced mostly from the collieries managed by Bharat Coking Coal Limited. Some part of the prime coking coal is also produced in the collieries by TISCO and IISCO respectively. The medium coking coal is mainly from the Bokaro and Kargali coalfields. Most of the medium coking coal is from mines belonging to the National Coal Development Corporation which has been merged with the Coal Mines Authority a few months ago. The blendable coal is drawn from the Dishergarh area in the Raniganj zone, now under the Coal Mines Authority. The major part of the prime and medium coking coal now used in the steel plants is washed before despatch to the steel plants. The prime coking coal is washed in Dugda, Bhojudih, Patherdih and Lodna washeries under the management of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. in the Jamadoba washery under the management of TISCO the Chasnala washery under the management of IISCO and in the washery attached to the Durgapur Steel Plant at Durgapur. The medium coking coal is washed mainly in the Kargali, Kathara and Swang washeries under the management of National Coal Development Corporation/Coal Mines Authority. Some quantities are also washed in the West Bokaro washery under the management of TISCO.

2. The daily normal requirements of different kinds of coal by the steel plants is as follows:—

(In tonnes)

Plant	Prime	Medium	Blendable	Total
Bhilai	5,800	3,500	700	10,000
Rourkela	3,600	1,800	600	6,000
TISCO	4,200	2,100	700	7,000
Bokaro	2,760	1,840	..	4,600
Durgapur	3,150	1,100	750	5,000
IISCO	2,400	1,000	600	4,000
TOTAL.	<u>21,910</u>	<u>11,340</u>	<u>3,350</u>	<u>36,600</u>

3. Out of the total quantity of 36,600 tonnes, required daily at the steel plants for the current targets for steel production, 27,600 tonnes for Bhilai, Rourkela, TISCO and Bokaro Steel Plants and 9,000 tonnes for Durgapur and IISCO Steel Plants have to be produced and washed in the different mines and washeries under the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. and the Coal Mines Authority Ltd., and moved over the Eastern and South Eastern Railway systems.

4. During the year 1972-73, which was on the whole a good year for steel production, all the steel plants maintained, on the average, a stock of about seven days requirements of coal. In some cases the stocks were even more than seven days requirements. For instance, in April, 1972, Bhilai had a stock of 15,800 tonnes, even though Bhilai is the steel plant which is farthest from the sources of coal supply. The stocks at the other steel plants were also quite good.

5. Maintenance of adequate stocks of coal at the steel plants is dependent upon a number of factors, of which the principal are the following:

(a) maintenance of production of prime coking coal by Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. and of medium and blendable coal by

National Coal Development Corporation/Coal Mines Authority;

(b) adequate supply of empty railway wagons and systematic movement of the wagons from the collieries to the washeries;

(c) efficient working of the coal washeries of which five are under Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., and three are under National Coal Development Corporation/Coal Mines Authority;

(d) regular and adequate movement of washed coal by the railways from the washeries to the steel plants; and

(e) prompt and quick handling of wagons received loaded with coal in the steel plants and their speedy return to the washeries for back-loading.

6. The movement of raw coal to the washeries is partly by railways, partly by ropeway and partly by road. Approximately 900 wagon loads of raw coal have to be moved by rail to the washeries daily. Another 1,600 wagon loads have to be moved from the washeries and pitheads to the

[Shri Subodh Hansda]

steel plants. There is a pattern of movement on a basis of linkages between coal mines, washeries and steel plants which is operated in close consultation between the management of the coal mines, washeries, railways and the steel plants on the basis of day to day contact. A departure from this established linkage pattern takes place only in case of emergency.

7. From December 1972 onwards meetings have been held in Calcutta almost every month to plan out the movement of raw coal to the washeries and the washed coal to the steel plants. These meetings have been attended by high level representatives from the steel plants, railways, coal mines and washeries as well as by the Coal Controller. The Coal Controller has been carrying out the task of day to day coordination and implementation of the programme drawn up at these meetings. From September 1973 a Joint Monitoring Cell was established in Calcutta under the chairmanship of a senior railway officer for the purpose of day to day contact between the collieries, washeries, railways and steel plants.

8. As the above narration shows, a well functioning machinery had been organised to coordinate the regular and smooth flow of coking coal to the steel plants in spite of the enormous problems surrounding this operation in terms both of quantity of coal and the distances to be covered, apart from other complexities of different kinds. On the 30th November, 1973 a serious situation developed in the Dhanbad Division of the Eastern Railway following some dispute involving the levermen and switchmen. This resulted in an immediate dislocation of movement of coal from the collieries to the washeries as well as from the washeries to the steel plants, involving both the Eastern and South Eastern Railways. As soon as the news of the dislocation was received, the steel plants were alerted to re-adjust their consumption of coking coal as a precautionary measure so as to conserve their stocks in hand as

long as possible. Continuous consultations were organised between the Department of Steel and the Railway Board in Delhi as well as among the railway staff, Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., Coal Mines Authority and the Coal Controller in Calcutta so as to ensure the movement of coal to the washeries and steel plants, in spite of stoppage of work at the Dhanbad Division. As a result of the curtailment of coke oven pushings at the steel plants from the 1st December, while the consumption of coal has been brought down, the production of hot metal, ingots and finished steel has also been affected. On a rapid calculation it is estimated that during the first nine days of December the resultant loss in production has been in the average about 7,000 tonnes of saleable steel daily.

9. Members will recall that in the month of August 1973 an almost identical situation developed when a section of the loco staff in the Railways resorted to stoppage of work suddenly. As a result of this stoppage coke oven pushings had to be reduced on that occasion also. At that time also closest possible coordination was maintained with the railways so as to ensure the supply of a minimum quantity of coking coal to the steel plants. I take this opportunity to pay compliment to all those who cooperated in spite of great difficulties in maintaining this minimum supply.

10. Members may also remember that, since April 1973, there has off and on been a serious power crisis in the Eastern region, particularly the areas served by the D.V.C. system. The decline in generation of power by D.V.C. severely hit production in the coal mines and affected the operation of the washeries and also affected railway traction. On that occasion there was loss of production in most of the steel plants, the plants particularly affected being Durgapur and TISCO, both of which are dependent heavily on D.V.C. power. During October and November there was a slight decline in the production of coking coal by Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., due

among other reasons, to the flooding of several valuable mines after sudden heavy rains, deteriorating of industrial relations in some collieries and the bunching of a large number of festivals and holidays within one month.

11. In bringing these unpleasant facts to the notice of the House. I want to assure the Members that there is no lack of effort on the part of the railways and the management of steel plants and coal mines in ensuring the maintenance of production. As I have already indicated, as soon as the crisis developed as a result of the irresponsible action of a few railway men, the steel plants immediately took the possible precautionary measures. However it has to be admitted that these precautionary measures are by themselves not a guarantee against loss of production or even of serious damage to the equipment and installations. This makes it all the more necessary to ensure that such troubles do not become a regular feature of our lives and that, in particular, railway transport which is so vital to the maintenance of production of essential items like steel, is not paralysed by the irresponsible action of a handful of people. I am sure that all sections of the House will join with me in wishing that such wild-cat strikes and irresponsible actions are not repeated in future and that in the vital sectors of the economy there is an atmosphere of responsible and respective behaviour so that these vital and critical sectors like the steel sector are not paralysed.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We are again confronted with another set-back and practically a stand-still brought about by a strike of a few thousand persons, labourmen and switchmen in an important public sector of our country. Just a few days ago we have had the sad spectacle of the Indian Airlines having been brought to a halt by some of its employees. Now, today, we have the spectacle of a few railwaymen jamming the production in three public sectors—coal-fields, railways and the steel plants. There-

fore, I want to raise this basic issue today.

These things are a symptom. Just a few months ago, during the last session, we had a strike by the railway locomen and you somehow tried to solve it. Now, there is a strike in another place in Dhanbad by some railwaymen....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I wish the hon. Member was a little uptodate.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Any way, the problem is: what is going to be your attitude to bring about a proper and healthy relationship with the working class in this country? As the Prime Minister said yesterday at the NDC meeting, if you want to achieve the targets of production in the Fifth Five Year Plan, then there has to be a total mobilisation of resources. One of the most important and basic resources of this country is the man-power. Now, unless you have a proper approach to man-power utilisation which is mainly in the field of labour, labour in the organised sector, in the public sector and also in agriculture, the landless labour, your steel plants will be in doldrums and you cannot achieve any of the targets. Unfortunately, we find that there is a tendency in some sections of the Government to be pressurised by the vested interests, on the one hand the urban capitalists and vested interests and on the other, the landed vested interests in the rural areas and both seem to say that the Government must, in the name of being firm, adopt an attitude of running down, showing down and suppressing the working class.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is all verbiage.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If this attitude continues, you may suppress the working class in one place, you may employ the Territorial Army people or other forces at one place,

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

but you will not solve the basic issue. These are only symptoms like a boil on the body. It is something wrong with the whole internal system of our body politic. Therefore, unless you do something as far as industrial labour relations are concerned, things will not improve. Therefore, my specific point is: are we going to adopt an attitude of encouraging a feeling of belonging by giving full participation to the working class in all sectors of production particularly the public sector where we have to set an example? Mere lip sympathy will not do. Are you evolving a policy of one industry, one union and allow the workers to become members by right of close shop system of that union to elect their representatives by secret ballot? This is what I want to know. And these representatives should be on the Board of Management. Is it going to happen? If such a thing is evolved in all the public sector undertakings I have no doubt there will be feeling of participation of working class which is very essential but unfortunately we do not have this feeling in the working class anywhere. Only preaching them about their responsibilities and saying, look at the other poorer section, you must work with a sense of responsibility, etc. will not do, because what is happening is, they are seeing everyday the rich getting richer and richer. Therefore what I suggest is that the Government should take a more realistic, bold and progressive step towards the working class people of this country. This is the basic malady and we have to solve it. If there is strike in the Railways it has a multiplying effect and automatically other industries like coal, steel and even other production sectors come to a halt. This is what is happening. So, all this has to be viewed very seriously. In reply to my Calling Attention they have stated in the statement as follows:

"This makes it all the more necessary to ensure that such troubles do not become a regular feature of our

lives and that in particular railway transport which is so vital to them maintenance of production of essential items like steel is not paralysed by the irresponsible action of a handful of people."

This is not a correct thing. Today it may be handful of people in one place; tomorrow it may be in some other place. And if the organised working class is disillusioned and dissatisfied what will happen is, you will create conditions in the country, very similar to those which were created in Chile and therefore you cannot take this situation lightly. I want to ask another question as to why there is no coordination. This situation has become almost a part of our lives. You talk of joint responsibility between the Ministries, Steel and Mines Railways and Transport. Why cannot they work in close coordination? At one time we were told, things are all right in the field of Railways. Then we were told, coal production is upto the mark. There is nothing wrong in the coal production. It is the Railways who are not picking up coal. This was what we were told last time. What is happening? I want to know as to why there is no coordination.

I want to ask a few positive questions and I want to have positive answers as far as policy is concerned in view of the very seriousness of the matter. I would have very much wished that the concerned Ministers were here. I don't know why they are not here.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANNA): He is in the other House.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You should give more importance to this House.

MR. SPEAKER: I got the information. He is piloting a Bill in the other House.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If you have permitted, it is all right.

MR. SPEAKER: He cannot leave it in the midst.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: My question is this.

MR. SPEAKER: If you are there tomorrow, will you tolerate this remark?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What I am saying is this. I value the Deputy Minister as much as the Minister, Sir. I don't want it to be said: 'What could I do? It is for the Minister to decide.' What I am worried is, this spirit of joint responsibility is not working. This you might have noticed also.

My questions are:

- (a) Will you revise the entire labour relations policy in public sector so as to give effective and real participation to labour in management on the basis of democratic representation by secret ballot?
- (b) Will you assure the House that you will work as a team and come to us with the results on the basis of a time-bound programme jointly prepared by you and if you have to come with failure and excuses, you will also come with your resignation?
- (c) Will you promise us that you will appoint, as heads of undertakings, persons experienced in the said sector and give them full powers with the performance and accountability as a condition for continuance in their job and will you insulate these sectors from bureaucratic interference? and
- (d) Will you tell us if the Action Committee on Pub-

lic Sector has also examined the working of the Bharat Coking Coal Corporation and the Coal Mines Authority? What is the Report and the recommendation of this Committee? What action have you taken on that?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has raised a large number of points. Particularly, in his opening remarks, he has said that the working-class as a whole has become a burden on the working of the various undertakings. In the case of Coalmines, I can assure the hon. Member that there is no disturbance or sabotage of work by the working-class people in the coalmines. What is happening to-day is this. The hon. Members might recall that for some time past, the movement of wagon has slowed down because some section of the railway employees have resorted to work to rule agitation.

DR. RANEN SEN ((Barasat)): Even before that there was wagon shortage.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: At the moment there is no wagon shortage. We have tried our best to make it up so that there is no wagon shortage at the moment. Hon. Members are also aware that in August last there was a sudden stoppage of work by the loco personnel. This has happened particularly in the Dhanbad Division. Again on the 30th of this month there is some dispute among those cabinmen or the pointsmen. They have resorted to stoppage of work. Wagon movement has been entirely stopped in that region. All the hon. Members will kindly realise that Dhanbad division of the Eastern Railway is one of the important areas where all the coking coalmines are located. Also coal washeries are located in these areas.

[Shri Subodh Hansda]

12.14 hrs.

[SHRI S. A. KADER in the Chair]

Therefore, for steel production, this is the area from where we can supply the feedstocks to all these steel plants located in various parts of the country. I am also trying to understand why this particular area has been chosen by certain sections of the railway employees to resort to sudden stoppage of work. I personally feel that some vested interests are utilising some sections of the railway employees or they are being utilised by them in that region to run down the Government and to show to the public that nationalisation has become almost a danger to this country.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Which are those vested interests? Let him please name them. Why is he feeling shy of its?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: It may be that there are some political parties also which have joined them and instigated them to sudden stoppage of work, and, therefore, we have not been able to move the coal from the collieries to the washeries and from the washeries to the steel plants.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Which are those political parties? Is he referring to the Marxists?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: It is very difficult to mention the name of the political party here. But it is true that certain political parties as well as certain vested interests are trying to run down the Government by inspiring these people to go on strike or sudden stoppages of work. If the movement is completely paralysed, hon. Members would kindly realise, the entire steel production might come to a halt. But since this has come to the notice of the Government, Government have given a very careful consideration to the whole aspect and readjusted the consumption of coal which was in

the steel plants. They are trying their best to move the wagons from the pitheads to the washeries as well as from the washeries to the steel plants. Even during this slowing down in the movement of wagons, I can assure hon. Members that although the production in the steel plants has gone down, it has been worked out that for the last ten days, this has come down to nearly 7000 tonnes daily, but it has not been allowed to completely paralyse the steel plants.

As hon. Members are aware, once the flow of coking coal or washed coal is stopped, there might be severe damage to the steel plants, particularly the coke oven plants which require to be maintained at a certain temperature if they are to be saved from complete damage.

12.17 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI VASANT SATHE: How many days' stock is there now in the steel plants?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: We have a stock in some of the steel plants; we have a stock of seven days in some, and in some we have more than seven days' stock, and in the Bhilai steel plant, which is far off from the coalfield, there is a stock of nearly 5 days. Although there was disturbance in between, all care was taken to see that the steel plants might not be affected by the slow movement of wagons or lack of adequate supply of washed coals.

The hon. Member has raised a point about coordination. Probably he thought that there was no coordination between the Steel and Mines Ministry and the Railway Ministry. But I should say that there is no basis for this apprehension that there is no coordination. We have coordination with the railways. From 1972 onwards, there has been a meeting in

Calcutta almost every month between the officers of the steel plants, the railway officers and the other coal-producing organisations and they are trying their best to sort out how best the steel plants could be supplied with coking coal as well as washed coal. Last September, we had a joint cell established at Calcutta headed by one of the senior railway officers, and he is trying to have talks with the officers of the different organisations.

Also, they are trying their best to supply coal wagons to the different steel plants. The other point which he has raised is regarding labour management. There is no labour problem as such in the coal mines area.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Are you going to wait for the problem? Do you have full participation among the working class in the coal fields?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: We are already having this participation of labour management, and particularly, we have formed a Wage Negotiating Committee in which most of these important labour organisations have been represented to sort out their problems.

The other point which he has referred to is about the powers and accountability. I do not know what the hon. Member means about the powers and accountability here. Secondly all these area managers or the people who are in charge of these coal fields are certainly accountable for their performance in the mines. Therefore, I do not find any reason why there should not be any sort of accountability when they are charged with the working of the coal mines.

Regarding the other point that he referred to, namely, bureaucratic intervention and other things, I do not think there is any sort of bureaucratic intervention, because

the coal mines are working under a separate organisation; the CMA is a separate organisation. Therefore, there is no question of any bureaucratic intervention in all these coal mines.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister just now placed the blame for malfunctioning of his Ministry on certain vested interests and political parties etc. But, Sir, the root cause for the crisis in this primary industry today is the anti-people policies followed by the Central Government. The Government is very eloquent in their speech about socialism etc. but in practice they encourage the monopolists and foreign capitalists and try to perpetuate the capitalistic system. This policy has resulted in the present economic crisis in our country.

I am really surprised when I find different Ministers speaking about different brands of socialism according to their own philosophy and thinking. We are really baffled how true socialism will come to this land. There is absolutely no coordination and a sense of joint responsibility among the various Ministries of the Government for the implementation of national policies. This is the cause of the crisis in this vital industry today. Sir, it is needless to say that steel occupies the top place in the national economy.

Many tall talks are being made about production of steel in the Fifth Five Year Plan, but from the present Indications it appears that the entire plan is going to be a total failure so far as production of steel is concerned.

Sir, from the latest estimates it is found that there will be shortfall in the production of steel to the tune of 3,50,000 tons and that will result in a net loss of Rs. 52 crores.

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Subodh Hansda]

Sir, the gas produced at Durgapur Steel plant is supplied to Calcutta. I will quote a news item to show the extent of loss that has taken place as the supply of gas to Calcutta has stopped due to shortage of coal. This news items in the *Hindusthan Times* dated 9-12-73 reads as follows:—

"An official Spokesman said here today "that industries particularly those manufacturing electric bulbs, biscuits, and some aluminium components, had expressed their intention to lay off workers. He said if this happens, this might spark off a serious labour unrest in the State. A bulb manufacturing industry has already been locked out in the wake on labour agitation and about a thousand workmen were laid off following the shortage of gas."

Sir due to shortage of gas, these industries in Calcutta are facing this critical situation today.

The Chairman of the Steel Authority Shri M. A. Wadud Khan is reported to have stated, again I quote:

"Talking informally to correspondents here today, Mr. M. A. Wadud Khan, Chairman of the Steel Authority of India, said that Durgapur and TISCO were the worst affected by the power shortage."

Sir, not for coal shortage alone, Durgapur and TISCO have been the worst sufferers due to power shortage also. I will therefore ask the hon. Minister a few questions and I hope he will give positive and categorical answers to all of them.

I will like to know whether he was aware that this crisis would generate in the steel industries due to the lack of proper coordination among the various Ministries like, Railway, Steel and Mines and Irrigation and Power.

Then, Sir, keeping in view the terrible loss incurred by the Steel Industry in the public sector, I will like to know whether the hon. Minister con-

siders the targets for steel production set forth in the Fifth Five Year Plan capable of being achieved.

Whether putting the blame on railwaymen for the crisis and saying that they resorted to 'work to rule' etc. will not actually amount to evading the main malady and the root cause?

I will also like to know, Sir, whether the foreign capitalists, the monopolists and vested interests have a hand behind the present crisis in the steel industry? Will the Government go deeply in this matter?

Lastly, Sir, I will like the hon. Minister to clearly state what steps is he taking right now and what steps does he propose to take in the future, to achieve the targets of the Fifth Plan and to get over the present crisis in the Steel Industry?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: The hon. Member, besides a number of points, mentioned about the Durgapur Projects Limited and the gas supply to Calcutta. This was known to the Government and from time to time the Government were trying to supply the Durgapur Project Limited their total requirements of coal but unfortunately coal cannot be moved from pitheads to the project area because of the slowing down of the movement of wagons, to which I already referred. Some section of the employees have resorted to strike. For that reason it has not been possible to move even fifty per cent of the requirements for DPL. That is why DPL has not been able to fulfil its targets and that is why there was also short supply of gas in Calcutta.

Regarding steel production, although there are a number of difficulties, particularly this year there was power shortage and the Durgapur steel plant was fed by the DVC; even the Tata Steel plant was fed by the DVC power supply. The steel production this year has not gone down. Rather I should say that the rated capacity

Production of

of the various steel plants as well as the total production of steel has gone up by nearly 10—14 per cent. The House knows about the power shortage. During the last summer, especially since the month of April, the DVC was not in a position to supply power either to the steel plants or to the mines and since there was short supply of power to the mines it was difficult to work the mines to their full capacity. There was some short-fall in production at that time. Although power interruption was there, the average production of coal is, I should say, rather a little more than what it was.

Because of the interruption of power-supply, the mines were not giving full production and it has an impact on the coal washeries also, which has a chain reaction on the steel plants. Unless the coal is washed by the washeries, it cannot be used by the steel plants. But in spite of the interruption in power supply since April this year production both in the field of mines and steel has been maintained.

He said there is no coordination. I have already said there is full coordination between the railways, the Steel Ministry and CMA. That is why during this period, although movement slowed down very much we have been able to move the wagons from the pitheads to the washeries and to the steel plants.

About steel production, I don't think it will come down if hon. members will kindly cooperate. Mr. Sathe referred to the participation of labour in the management. There is already a labour representative in the Board of Directors of CMA.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Is he nominated or elected?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: There is a labour representative in the Board.

Regarding stoppage of work, the hon. member said there might be some

Bhilai and Durgapur (C.A.)

foreign vested interests there. I do not think there are any foreign vested interests. There are a large number of vested interests within the country who are working against the Government and trying to run down the Government. There is no question of any other foreign vested interests.

श्री मुहितयर शिंह मल्लिक (रोहतप)

अधिकार महाराज, यह 1973 का जो भाल है इसे प्राप्त हन कहें कि यह क्राइसिस का साल है, स्ट्राइक का साल है तो यह कोई गलत बात नहीं होगी। लेकिन मैं इन बातों की तरफ जाना नहीं चाहता।

मंत्री महोदय जो सवालों का जवाब दे रहे हैं, उन्हें पाहुंच ने बड़ा से साल उठाए, लेकिन उन के अन्यथा हमें कहीं लंड नहीं करने। दुर्गापुर स्टीर ब्यॉट के अंदर कोयले की बड़ी से प्रोडक्शन का शार्टफाल है और प्रांत बड़े प्रसरणों की बात है कि गवर्नरेट एक तरह से अपनी ड्यूटी को शर्कर कर जाती है, यह कह कर के कि इस के पीछे बैंटेड इन्टरेस्ट है। यह जावद पेपर्स में कुछ देने के लिए कि मिनिस्टर जाहुब ने इन मारा बाजों के पीछे बैंटेड इन्टेरेस्ट का बगाद दे दिया, परिस्थिति के लिए वह यह कह रहे हैं या इस के अंदर सदाकत है या नहीं है? जब पूछा गया कि ये बैंटेड इन्टेरेस्ट का न है तो कहा कि कुछ पंनिटिकल पार्टीज हैं। अगर पूछा जाय कि कौन सा पंनिटिकल पार्टीज है तो उन्हें जिक्क महाराज होती है पोलिटिकल पार्टी का नाम नें दुए। अगर कोई पंनिटिकल पार्टी है तो उन का नाम बताइए। उन का नाम क्यों नहीं लेते हैं? क्यों आप को उस में शम महसूस होती है। बग वह आपके एनाइज हैं कौन हैं? यह आप को जाक नांग से हाउन को बगाना चाहिए। वै तो यह कहूँगा कि बैंटेड इन्टेरेस्ट अगर कोई है, कोई पोलिटिकल पार्टी है अगर इस तरह से कट्टे के अंदर प्रोडक्शन के बदल कर के

इतना नुकसान पहुंचाया जाता है तो वह ऐंटी सोशल एलीमेंट्स हैं और उन से डील करने के लिए गवर्नरमेंट ने कोन से कदम उठाए हैं? धनबाद के अंदर जो स्ट्राइक हुई, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या जब धनबाद के अंदर स्टापेज श्राफ वर्क शुरू किया वर्कर्स ने, लेवर ने काम करना बन्द किया तो उन के लिए कोई नोटिस दिया गया था या नहीं? आप को पहले से कोई इल्य था या नहीं कि धनबाद के अंदर वर्क स्टाप किया जायगा। अगर या तो आप ने उन के लिए कोन से प्रिवेटिव मेर्जर्स लिए? दुर्गापुर स्टील प्लाट या और किसी ज्वान्ट के ऊपर इस का कोई अन्तर पड़ेगा या नहीं और पड़ेगा तो उस के लिए कोई प्राविजन आप ने ट्रेटिसिपेट किया या नहीं कि वहां पर नुकसान होगा, प्रोडक्शन में शार्टफाल होगी, उनके लिए आप ने कोन में कदम उठाए?

मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ स्टाक की पोजीशन बताई। जो पेपर्स के अन्दर इस की इनकार्जेन आई है उरा से यह पता चलता है कि जिस दिन स्ट्राइक शुरू हुई है उनी दिन से प्रोडक्शन में शार्टफाल हुई है। अगर आप के पास स्टाक था और इनना काफी था, एक जगह 7 दिन का बनाया और दूसरी जगह 15 दिन का बनाया तो उनी दिन से प्राइडक्शन में शार्टफाल क्यों शुरू हुई? जब पहले ही स्टाक के अन्दर इनना कायला था तो किर प्रोडक्शन में इस तरह शार्टफाल आने का कोई सवाल पैदा नहीं होता है। और अगर आप को पहले से पता था कि यहां पर ऐसी स्थिति है तो उम के लिए आप ने प्राविजन क्या किया? प्राजिस्थिति यह है कि कहीं तो कोयले की बजाए न रेलगाड़ियां बन्द हैं और कहीं रेलगाड़ियों के ने होने से कायला नहीं मिल रहा है। कोयले की जहां जरूरत होती है वहां पर इनकी रेलगाड़ियां नहीं जाती हैं और जहां गाड़ियों की जरूरत है वहां इन का कोयला नहीं है तो इन सारी चीजों का देवन हुए वर्कर्स की, लेवर की प्रावलम्ब को पोलिटिकल पार्टीज या वेस्टेंट इंटरेस्ट का नाम ने कर आप को इस तरह

से उस में टालमटोल नहीं करना चाहिए।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहूँगा कि जब कट्टी को इतना भारी लास हो रहा है तो क्या वह बता सकते हैं कि इन दिनों में प्रोडक्शन बन्द होने की बजह से दुर्गापुर स्टील ज्वान्ट में कितना नुकसान हुआ है और आप ने खुद भी वहां जाने की कोशिश की या नहीं।

I would like to know whether you yourself went to the spot and studied the situation or not.

यह कुछ मेरी समझ में बात आती नहीं।

कोल का नेशनलाइजेशन होने के बाद में पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो की इंडस्ट्रीज हैं जैसे स्टील ज्वान्ट हैं पावर प्लाट हैं उन के लिए आप ने कोन की क्या खाम व्यवस्था की है? इन को इस्प्रूव करने के लिए क्या किया है? रेलवे मिनिट्रो का रोत्राना हाउस के अन्दर त्रिक चला करता है कि यहां पर स्ट्राइक हुई, वहां पर स्ट्राइक हुई इस की बजह से रेले बन्द हो गई, तो इन चीजों से बात बनती नहीं, इन से हाउस मेटिस्टफाई नहीं होता, कंट्री मेटिस्टफाई नहीं होता। कितना इस में नेशनल लास होता जा रहा है?

मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछता चाहता हूँ कि धनबाद के अन्दर रेल की डिग्रीकेशन हुई तो उस के साथ में रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट का क्या इंतजाम आप ने किया स्टील ज्वान्ट के अन्दर कोयला पहुंचाने के लिए? जब यह पता था कि वहां पर कोल की शटेज होगी, वहां पर काम डिमलोंकट हो गया, वर्कर्स की स्ट्राइक की बजह से वहां पर कोयला नहीं पहुंच रहा है, इस से प्राइडक्शन की शार्टफाल होगी तो उस के लिए आप ने कोई रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट से कोयला पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था की या नहीं की?

आज रोजाना हर जगह इस तरह की चीज हो रही है, पब्लिक सेक्टर हो, दुर्गापुर स्टील ज्वान्ट हो, या प्राइवेट सेक्टर के अन्दर हो, मब जगह एक ऐसा धन्या चल रहा है कि कोल की शार्टफाल होती है और उस के अन्दर करण्णन जलता है। अभी 7 तारीख को हरियाना गवर्नरमेंट ने एक आईर निकाला

[धीरुलिपियार तिह मतिक]

हे कि रिक्त लकड़ियां बोर्डर असना कोयताल हो और कोयला लाकर क्या करें—50 परसेन्ट कल्न्यूल रेट पर बेबों पर्सर 50 परसेन्ट आपन में बेबों—उस की छूट दे दो है, चाहे जितनी लूट मवाई हो, लेकिन उस की पूँ पूँ के इनेक्शन के लिए रुपयादे दो....

धीरुलिपियार महोदय : हरियाणा में पूँ पूँ का इनेक्शन कहां से आ गया?

धीरुलिपियार तिह मतिक: मेरे पास आंडर है—इन को कोयले में छूट दे दी गई है चाहे जितना लूट-बर्ड-ट करो, बहुरुपया हरियाणा गर्वनमेंट का दे दो तकि वे उन को दे सकें। कोयले की कमी की वजह है कहों पर करण्यान है, कहों पर कुछ हो रहा है—मैं चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस को एक्सप्लेन करने का कोशिश करे।

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has said that probably I have said that vested interests are working only for publicity. But I would like to know from the hon. Member why the particular Dhanbad division has chosen by certain sections of the employees as their target for paralysing the movement of wagons. That is because these people know that this is a place where the Government can be directly hit, because this is the zone where the feedstock for the steel plants is produced. Therefore, there is no question of publicity or anything else. The hon. Member can easily understand the whole situation.

The hon. Member has raised the point whether the Government anticipated that there would be stoppage of work by certain sections of railway employees. On this matter the Government was almost caught unaware; it was not known to the Government that these railway employees would go on sudden stoppage of work, although there was certain stoppage of work. I have already said that the total daily consumption of all

the steel plants is 36,000 tonnes. When this matter was known to the Government that certain sections of railway employees had already gone on strike and were trying to paralyse the movement of wagons, Government took a decision to readjust the consumption of coal and it brought down the figure from 36,000 tonnes to 24,000 tonnes. This had to be done because, as I have already said, unless the temperature of the coke oven batteries is maintained, there might be serious damage to all the batteries and that might cost some crores to the nation. Therefore, all sorts of precautions were taken. It is true that the production has gone down in these few days. I have already said that the daily average production was less by 7,000 tonnes. Now that the railway employees have gone back to their duties—I think, the day before yesterday they went back to their duties—the wagons are moving normally. Therefore, I do not feel that there will be any shortfall in the feedstock for steel plants.

Regarding road transport, although 36,000 tonnes are the daily requirement of all the steel plants, all this coal is moved mostly by wagons; but some portion of this is also moved by road transport. And during this period we also tried to supply to the nearest steel plants by means of road transport.

I think, I have covered all his points.

धीरुलिपियार (मराठापुर) : मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो डिफेन्स बेब किया है, उस को मैंने बड़े गौर से मुना है—मगर बोदा-सा डिफेन्स है। वह बक्त गया, जब हम हाउन में आर अबाम को यह को यह कर कर कि इस के पांछे फलां पौलिटिकल पार्टी का हाथ है, मी० आई० ए० का हाथ है, लोगों का, अरने पीछे कर लेते थे, अब उन को इतनी जल्दी बेबकूह नहीं बनाया जा सकता। अगर किसी पौलिटिकल पार्टी ने पैरालाइब करने की कोशिश की है तो उन्होंने अपने हक के

लिए किया है। पोलिटीकल पार्टीज जो अपो ग्री-शन में बैठी हुई हैं—उनका फर्ज है कि जिस तरह से भी हो गर्वनमेंट को नीचा दिखाया जाए और यह गर्वनमेंट का फर्ज है कि वह देखे कि कौन सी ऐसी पार्टीज हैं जो देश की नेशनल इकानमी को धक्का लगा रही है। आप के पास सी० बी आइ० है, पुलिस है, वह पता लगाये कि कौन कौन सी पार्टीज और यूनियन हमारे देश के इन्टरेक्ट्स के साथ ज्यादती कर रही है।

पहले यह कहा जाता था कि स्टील की प्रोडक्शन के लिए रेफेक्टरीज नहीं हैं, बिजली नहीं है, कोयला नहीं है—लेकिन यह सारी जिम्मेदारी सरकार की है, अगर सरकार उन ताकतों का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकती है तो दूसरा कोर्स यह रह जाता है कि वह हट जाए और दूसरों को जगह दे, जो उन का मुकाबला कर सकते हैं। यह कह देना कि पोलिटीकल पार्टीज की बजाए हो रहा है—अब ज्यादा नहीं चल सकता। असल बात यह है कि जब से इन इण्डस्ट्रीज को नेशनलाइज किया गया है और जिन आफिसर्ज को इन कामों पर लगाया गया है, उन के जहन दूसरी तरफ चलते हैं, सोशलिस्टिक प्रोप्राम के लिए उन लोगों का रुकान नहीं है, उन के दिलों में केपिटलिस्टिक आइडियोलोजी के लिए जगह है, इस लिए जब भी को कदम उठाया जाए, उस के पहले जिन लोगों ने उस पालिसी को चलाना है, उन का पूरा केंद्र तैयार करना चाहिए। हम जब चलाती तौर पर इन को नेशनलाइज कर लें। लेकिन इसके जो नीतीजे हुए हैं, वे आप के सामने हैं।

अगर रेलवे में हड्डाल का शक या तो सरकार को चाहिए था कि रेलवे के लीन सीजन में एक हफते के बजाए एक महीने का स्टाक करती। क्या वजह है कि टाटा और दूसरी मिलों का प्रोडक्शन नहीं चलता, उन के पास कोयला पहुंच जाता है। आज टाटा का प्रोडक्शन 120 परसेंट है, दुनिया के जो मुक्क

हम से चौथी आबादी के हैं उन का प्रोडक्शन भी बढ़ा है। एशिया का प्रोडक्शन 129 मिलियन टन हुआ है, अमेरिका का 120 मिलियन टन हुआ है और हमारे यहां, जब कि हमारी रेटेड कैपेसिटी 9 मिलियन टन है, मिक्के 6.6 मिलियन टन हो सका है। हर मुल्क ने पिछले तीन सालों में स्टील प्रोडक्शन में तरक्की की है, लेकिन हमारे यहां मिले ज्यों ज्यों ज्यादा बनती जा रही हैं प्रोडक्शन कम होता चला जा रहा है। मैं चाहूँगा कि हमारे पास जो भी मिले हैं उन को एफिशियन्टली, इकैविट्वन रन करें, बजाए इस के 2100 करोड़ रुपये की आप ने होल्डिंग कम्पनी बन दी है, नये नये तब्बे इस गरीब मुल्क के अवाम पर किए जा रहे हैं। अब बड़े बड़े नारों को स्लोगन्स को छोड़ दें, उन का जो जब चलाती अमर था, वह भी खत्म हो चुका है। एक बहुत या अवाम सरकार के रीछे इकट्ठा हो जाता था, जब नारा लगाता था कि सोशलिज म आएगा, लोग सरकार के साथ होते थे, लेकिन आज लोग हमारे रिबल्ट को परखते हैं। इनलिय स्टील मिनिस्ट्री को चाहिए कि एक हफते के बचाए एक महीने के स्टाक वहां पर रखें। दूसरे उन के साथ जो मन्दूर तबका है, उन के साथ पूरी हमदर्दी का मुत्तूक किए जाएं, भार हन-दर्दी के मुल्क के बाबूद भी जो हमारी नेशनल इकानमी को बरनाद करें, उन के साथ कोई रियायत नहीं होगी चाहिए। इन अलकाज के साथ में सरकार से दरबारास्त करना चाहता हूँ कि आने वाले दिनों का नक्शा अपने दिमाग में रखते हुए सरकार को अपने हालात को ठीक करना चाहिए।

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: The hon. Member has said that with regard to this slow movement of wagons, the TISCO plant has not been affected and its production is more than 100 per cent. Actually he said that it was 102 per cent. I am sorry TISCO plant has not achieved 102 per cent, although in a good time it has achieved nearly 86 per cent of its total rated capacity.

[Shri Subodh Hansda]

Unfortunately, because of power shortage, as TISCO also gets its power from DVC, the production of TISCO has also gone down and it has become I think, below 80 per cent.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: The information was supplied by the Government.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: In the case of Bhilai steel plant, when it started production it reached above 100 per cent. That is in the case of Bhilai steel plant, not in the case of TISCO. Regarding labour troubles....

MR. SPEAKER: He gave suggestions. He did not controvert anything.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: Regarding building up of stock we have been trying our level best to build up the stocks but during the last few months when this Bokaro stock plant was commissioned the demand for coking coal has gone up although the demand for coking coal in all the other plants were the same. But, because of this new demand for the Bokaro Steel Plant it has not been able to produce the required quantity and because of the power trouble....

MR. SPEAKER: He did not controvert. You may say, these are very good suggestions, why go into a long speech?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: Whatever suggestions has has given, we will look into them.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): Government has totally failed in handling the coal situation in this country. Not only have they failed to have the estimated production of coal, but also, they have failed in stepping production according to the increased demand and the requirements of the country. This is not a solitary instance of break-down in coal supply. There is a long list, a host of industries, which are facing serious dislocation due to the coal shortage. In my own home town there is one textile mill, New Jehangir Va-

kil Mills which is on the verge of closure. And if coal is not rushed 2,500 workers will be thrown out of employment within the next two or three days. Same is the case with the Bhavnagar power station. This is the situation in respect of Bhavnagar Power House, in my own home town, which is facing acute coal shortage. Unless coal is rushed immediately to the power station, Bhavnagar city will go in dark and it will also dislocate all the industrial units in Bhavnagar city and Bhavnagar district. The reasons given in the statement are not at all convincing. The Minister has tried in vain to explain the situation. The reasons for the situation are these. They say, there is shortfall in production after the nationalisation, failure of the authorities to maintain the loading methods, to modernise the loading methods, failure to rationalise the movement of coal to the steel plants and to the power plants. Government have talked too much about this scheme, particularly the coal distribution network but they have failed in actual practice in this respect. Then, Sir, time and again the Railways have been claiming that they have enough wagons with them. But, there is no coal stock. The coal authority has stated that enough coal is available but there is not enough wagon made available for transporting the coal to the industrial units. Now, the hon. Minister has stated that they have created a coordinating machinery. I want to ask him whether he is satisfied with the working of this coordinating machinery or not.

I shall now ask a few questions—whether the Government has considered setting up of a special body on the lines of the Indian Oil Corporation to handle the distribution of coal

On a conservative estimates, to maintain regular supplies of coal to coal-based industries, 10,000 wagons are required. What steps do the Government propose to take to come with the demand of wagons?

There is widespread unrest amongst the coalmine workers. The Government have failed to arrange for the adequate supplies of foodgrains to the workers which resulted in demonstration, stoppage of work and, as usual, in firing. That took five lives of the workers in Dhanbad, a fortnight ago. What steps do the Government propose to take for removing the unrest prevailing amongst the coalmine workers.

Regarding close coordination between the coalmine authorities, Steel and Mines and Railway Ministry, what concrete steps, taking into consideration the failure of the present machinery, do the Government propose to take for the movement of wagons for the transport of coal to the coalbased industries.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: As I have already stated, there is complete coordination between the Railway Ministry and Steel and Mines Ministry. I do not think anything more is to be said on this point.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Are you satisfied with the coordination machinery.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: I am fully satisfied with the coordination machinery.

Also he has mentioned about the closure of textile mills as well as power plants. We have not knowledge as to whether the textile mills now been closed down or power plants have been closed down. If there is any difficulty for the power plant and if it is brought to my notice, certainly I shall look into it. We will see that power plants get adequate supply of coal.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA. You will please ask the Railway Ministry to rush wagons for the transport of coal to the textile mills and to the power station.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: I shall certainly look into the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mehta, you will please confine yourself to the motion.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: As regards the other small point namely, supply of wagon, there is no controversy. I do not think that the railways have ever said that we have not enough of coal or they have not got enough of wagons to be made available to us. There is complete coordination between the two ministries.

MR. SPEAKER: Now I come to the next item.

SHRI BIREN DUTTA (Tripura West): Sir, what has happened in my notice for raising a discussion under Rule 377?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I gave notice of an adjournment motion on rational commodities in rationing shops. I have been told that you have disallowed it. Would you be kind enough to ask the Minister to make a statement? This is a very serious matter involving people. Of course I do not want to press for it. Would you be good enough to ask the Minister to make a statement?

MR. SPEAKER: I shall see to it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I gave another notice to you about the potato growers in Julludur. They are selling the potatoes in Calcutta at Rs. 120. These are the things which we have to highlight in this forum. Will you kindly ask the Railway Minister to make a statement? You can help the peasants of Punjab also.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you kindly sit down? Mr. Bosu you gave this adjournment motion. You wanted a statement to be made on this. Along with that you have added the potatoes too.

13.00 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How can you consume the ration without potatoes?

MR. SPEAKER: The only thing that I must get due notice of what he wants to say.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have written to you already.

MR. SPEAKER: He has written about another item, but now he is referring to potatoes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have written about potatoes also.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him not mention Punjab always. We are a wheat-growing people.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have grown enough potatoes in Jullundur.

MR. SPEAKER: We may have grown potatoes also. But mere mention of Punjab is not going to influence me. I am sitting here as the Speaker, not as a Punjabi or anybody else.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Kindly make some observations so that the hon. Minister can make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Surely.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Thank you, Sir.

—
13.01 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

REFERENCE OF A PRIVILEGE MOTION
AGAINST SHRI G. G. SWELL, DEPUTY
SPEAKER, LOK SABHA, TO PRIVILEGE
COMMITTEE OF MEGHALAYA LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY

MR. SPEAKER: I have received privilege motions from many hon. Members, and I have them in the order in which they were received.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): On what?

MR. SPEAKER: Regarding the privilege motion against our Deputy-Speaker, Mr. G. G. Swell in the Meghalaya Assembly where that motion, as we saw in the press, was committed to the Privileges Committee of that House.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): Very unfortunate.

MR. SPEAKER: On that basis, Shri V. P. Sathe, Shri B. K. Das-chowdhury, Shri Stephen and Shri Shyamnandan Mishra have sent me privilege Motions. I have also received....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Against whom?

MR. SPEAKER: Against the Speaker of the Meghalaya Assembly.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): It is a motion of contempt against the Meghalaya Assembly, because the House had acquiesced in it.

MR. SPEAKER: The next motion is against Shri Radhon Singh Lyngdoh, Speaker of the Meghalaya Assembly, Shillong. That is by Shri S. N. Mishra. That is a very brief one. He has raised a question of privilege or contempt of the Lok Sabha by the Meghalaya Assembly referring it to their Committee of Privileges.

I received a telegram from the Speaker of the Meghalaya Assembly on the 9th and it reads thus:

"A MOTION OF BREACH OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST PROFESSOR G. C. SWELL MEMBER PARLIAMENT for DISTORTION AND MISREPRESENTATION OF ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS HAS BEEN ADMITTED AND REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES OF MEGHALAYA ASSEMBLY TODAY FOR REPORT BY FIFTEENTH MARCH NINETEEN SEVENTY FOUR STOP RELEVANT PROCEEDINGS FOLLOWS SPEAKER MEGHALAYA ASSEMBLY".

So, it is not only a press report, but this telegram also has confirmed that these proceedings did take place and the motion did come up....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The privilege motion is for some statement in the House or outside?

MR. SPEAKER: Let me speak.

So, there is no doubt, because there is a direct intimation also and it is not based only on newspaper reports.

[Mr. Speaker]

These are the four motions on which I allow them to speak. Do all hon. Members want to speak?

SHRI SEZH'YAN (Kumbakanam): I had given a notice under rule 377 on the same matter, and I may be also allowed to speak.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): You should get the views of the entire House. We should all be able to speak in this.

MR. SPEAKER: There are two notices under rule 377 also.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, under rule 222 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I hereby give notice to raise a question of breach of privilege and contempt of the House against Shri Radhan Singh Lyngdoh, Speaker of the Meghalaya Legislative Assembly, Shillong.

In the newspapers of yesterday—9-12-1973—particularly in the Hindustan Times a cutting from which is enclosed herewith, it has been reported that "a complaint of breach of privilege of the Meghalaya Legislative Assembly by the Lok Sabha Deputy-Speaker, Shri G. S. Swell, for his alleged distortion of the proceedings of the House was referred today by the Speaker to the Privileges Committee. The Speaker, Meghalaya, also directed the Committee to submit its report by March 15, 1974".

Before I proceed further, I would like to read that part of the letter which was the subject-matter of the breach of privilege raised in the Meghalaya Assembly. (Interruptions).

SOME HON. MEMBERS: There is nothing.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You will see immediately that there was absolutely nothing in it, because what has appeared in the press is this. This was the motion. "Shri Hynniewta said in the leaflet that Prof. Swell has falsely stated that the Meghalaya Government had rejected the unanimous demand of the Opposition in the July

session of the legislature that small farmers and petty traders should be exempted from taxes".

In the Hindustan Times, it has been stated:

"Moving the motion on a serious breach of privilege of the House by Mr. G. G. Swell, Mr. Hoover, Hynniewta, Independent, alleged that in a letter to the ruling party, the All-Party Hill Leaders' Conference, General Secretary, Mr. P. R. Kyan-doh, on October 2, Mr. Swell falsely and maliciously distorted facts about the proceedings of the House concerning the enactment of the Meghalaya Finance Act".

Now, the letter dated 2nd October refers to this, the relevant portion to which objection was raised is this. It is at page 3 of the letter by Mr. G. G. Swell to the General Secretary.

"Over and above by having the Meghalaya Finance Act through the Assembly in its March-April session this year and by rejecting the unanimous demand of the Opposition parties in the Meghalaya Assembly in the July session of this year that petty farmers and traders of Meghalaya should be exempted from tax on agriculture and purchase, the State Government has placed the last straw on the back of the people."

This is the portion to which objection has been taken. Any men with common sense will see that there is absolutely nothing wrong. There is nothing against the Assembly; not a word mentioned against the Assembly. All that he has said is that by getting the Bill through, the Government has placed the last straw on the back of the people. Objection was taken that there was no unanimous demand by the Opposition parties and this is a mistatement. Nothing turns on this, whether it is a unanimous demand or whether some people opposed or not. The fact is, the Bill was gone through. (Interruptions).

Can any person with an iota of judicial sense say—

AN HON. MEMBER: Common sense.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: "Common sense" is a strong word—be able to say that this amounts to a breach of privilege of the House? Yet, the Speaker, Meghalaya, remarked that as the motion is supported from both sides of the House, he was referring it to the Privileges Committee. "As the motion is supported from both sides of the House, the Speaker Shri Radhan Singh Lyngdoh referred it to the Privileges Committee saying that it is a ticklish issue, since it concerns the Presiding Officer of the Lok Sabha, but it is a fit case." He already gave his decision also, that it was a fit case.

Sir, this raises a very fundamental question of relationship in our federal set-up. Ours is a young parliamentary system comparatively, and therefore the fundamental question of a relationship of the Houses, not only between Parliament and the State Legislatures but between one State Legislature and another State Legislature arises. Unless we lay down what is the real law and practice of parliamentary work in this country, this will lead to an extraordinary situation in the country.

Today the speaker of the Meghalaya Legislative Assembly has summoned the Deputy-Speaker of the Lok Sabha; tomorrow it may be you; or even our House may summon some Speaker from the State Assembly to appear before us for privilege proceedings and it will lead to an extra-ordinary result. Let us consider dispassionately what is the actual procedure. It is not as if we are ignorant of procedure; it is also not as if such a thing has happened for the first time. As back as 1955, the issue had arisen, particularly in relation to Rajya Sabha; this was raised by Shri N. C. Chatterjee and it was referred to the Joint Committee of both Houses and the Joint Committee recommended a certain

procedure. This was in 1954. In connection with the point of privileges raised by Shri N. C. Chatterjee in the Lok Sabha, the Speaker observed on the 14th May that the Committee of Privilege of both the Houses might meet and examine the procedure that should be followed in cases where breach of privilege or contempt of the House was alleged to have been committed by a Member of the other House. The Chairman of the Council of States to whom the Speaker forwarded a copy of the relevant proceedings of the House concurred in this view in the sitting of the Council of States held on 15th May. Accordingly, three joint sittings of the two Privileges Committee were held on 15, 18 and 21 May 1954 and the question was examined in all its aspects.

The report says that the Prime Minister was good enough to record a note for the use of the Committee. The Committee had given due consideration to the views expressed therein. The Committee say that they were anxious that whatever procedure was decided upon should be such as would lead to mutual understanding, harmony and goodwill between the two Houses and the procedure should be so devised that possible conflict or friction between the two Houses was avoided. and at the same time the respect due to each House and the independence of each House were fully secured. The Committee quoted article 103 of the Constitution, under which the powers, privileges and immunities of each House of Parliament and the members and the Committees of each House shall be such as may from time to time be defined by Parliament by law and until so defined shall be those of the House of Commons, United Kingdom and of the members and the Committees thereof, at the commencement of the Constitution.

The Committee say that after having fully considered all these matters including the views expressed in the Prime Minister's note referred to in their report, para 4, they were of the opinion that the following procedure should be followed in cases where a

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

Member or officer or servant of one House was alleged to have committed breach of privilege or contempt of the other House; when a question of breach of privilege was raised in any House in which a Member, officer or servant of the other House is involved, the Presiding Officer should refer the case to the Presiding Officer of the other House unless a hearing the Member who raised the question and seeing the documents, he was satisfied that no breach of privilege had been committed and the matter was too trivial to be taken notice of in which case he might disallow the motion for breach of privilege.

This was the recommendation in relation to the two Houses of Parliament. This very principle has also been adopted by the Presiding Officers' Conference held in 1957.

That was in Shillong. This is what they adopted. Meghalaya is the successor of the previous State and they cannot plead ignorance saying "We are a new State and we do not know". This is what they adopted:

"The Committee feels that although the legislature concerned can punish an offending Member of Parliament or Member of another State legislature, a convention should be developed to the effect that when a breach of privilege is raised in any legislature in which a member of another legislature is involved, the Presiding Officer should refer the case to the Presiding Officer of the legislature to which that member belongs and the latter should deal with the matter in the same way as if it were a breach of privilege of that House. The Committee suggests that an identical resolution on the lines of the draft given in Appendix D may be adopted by the various Houses. The resolution will serve as Directions of the Houses and will be binding on the members...."

This resolution was adopted by the Assam Legislature. The Meghalaya Assembly Speaker may be new and

may be ignorant of this, but they must be having their Secretaries, their Shakdheres and Patnaiks to advise them. They cannot say, "We were not advised properly and we were ignorant of this practice and procedure". This is a healthy practice and anyone with a little parliamentary knowledge can appreciate it.

May I quote from page 262 of Practice and Procedure of Parliament by Kaul and Shakdher?

"According to Halsel, the leading principle with appears to pervade all the proceedings between the two Houses of Parliament is, that there shall subsist a perfect equality with respect to each other; and that they shall be in every respect totally independent one of the other. from hence it is that neither House can claim, much less exercise, any authority over a member of the other. Neither House of Parliament can take upon themselves to redress any injury or punish any breach of privilege offered to them by any member of the other House."

There is another well-known practice and it is this. After the Deputy-Speaker gets notice from the Privileges Committee of the Meghalaya Assembly, which is asked to report by March 1974 on the privilege issue, he will have to go there to appear before the privileges committee that is the law on this? This is what Erskine May says—this has been adopted by us here:

"Attending as a witness before the other House or committee thereof without the leave of the House of which he is a member or an officer is regarded as contempt of the House."

The Committee of Privileges of Lok Sabha in 1958 went into this question and in their Sixth Report presented to the House on 25th November 1958 recommended that the House should not permit any one of its members to give evidence before the

other House of Parliament or a committee thereof without a request desiring the attendance and without the consent of the member whose attendance is required: Further, such requests from the other House of Parliament or Committee thereof ought to express clearly the purpose for which the attendance of the member is desired. The Committee further recommended that no Member shall give evidence before either House, or a Committee thereof, or before the House of a State Legislature, or a Committee thereof, without the leave of the House being first obtained. This recommendation was adopted by this House. Therefore, it is the recommendation of the Committee that whenever a question of breach of privilege is raised involving the Member or officer of a House, the Speaker of the House where this question is raised has to refer the matter to the Speaker of the House to which that particular Member belongs: In this case, unfortunately, the State Legislature of Meghalaya has got itself involved by proposing a resolution. I do not know, at least from the newspaper cutting it is not clear, whether the motion has been adopted. The newspaper report says:

"The 'Swell' episode today entered a new phase when the Meghalaya Assembly took up the breach of privilege motion against the Lok Sabha Deputy-Speaker and referred it to the Privileges Committee, reports the PTI.

The motion moved by the opposition Member Shri Henry Hynnevta said Professor G. C. Swell had falsely and maliciously distorted the proceedings of the House in a leaflet containing criticism of the APHLC Government....

As the motion was supported from both sides of the House, the Speaker Shri R. S. Lyngdoh referred it to the Privileges Committee, saying that it is a ticklish issue since it concerns a Presiding Officer of the Lok Sabha, but it is a fit case." *

It does not say whether the motion was adopted by the House, but I am not on that point now.

My short point is this. The Speaker of Meghalaya, by referring this case to the Privileges Committee, has committed a breach of privilege of this House. I do not want to precipitate matters and create a sort of crisis; that would not be right. So, I would request that you may point out all these things, convey the feelings of the members here and point out all the points of law and precedents that we have quoted here to the Speaker of Meghalaya. If after pointing out all these things he is good enough to correct himself, the matter should end there, because we do not want to raise a crisis here. But if he does not correct himself, if he persists in his present course then, of course, the matter will have to take its own course. We have to consider this matter in all its seriousness so that we do not create a bad precedent in this House.

MR. SPEAKER: The motion of Shri B. K. Daschowdhuri is identical to that of Shri Sathe except that there is one extra paragraph at the end which says "...the question of breach of privilege against Shri Henry Hynnevta, Member, Meghalaya Legislative Assembly, for having raised the question of privilege against...."

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Coch Behar): Sir, I fully agree with the view expressed by my friend Shri Sathe, that it is a fit case to be considered by this august House. Nobody in this House either on this side or on that side, will have any difference of opinion when I say that it is really a matter of contempt of this very august House. Along with this, I have also stated in my motion that the mover of this privilege motion in the Meghalaya Assembly, Shri Henry Hynnevta, has committed a contempt of this House.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): On a point of order. Is it in order for this House to say that

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

a member of the State Legislature, speaking in his House, had committed some offence of which we have to take note? I had an idea that Members of Parliament as well as of the State Legislatures have the freedom to speak what they like in their own forum irrespective of goodness or badness or rightness or wrongness. I am distressed as much by what the Meghalaya Assembly did as by certain things which I have heard in this House so far. What Mr. Daschowdhury has said goes against the grain of the whole Parliamentary proceedings.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not made any observations on it, nor do I have any idea to judge it on the spot. Because he had added a new para in an identical motion—his other paras are similar to that of Mr. Sathe but he has added a new para—I have asked him as to what it is. As to how far it is the correct procedure or not, I am not going to make any observation....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): You have to.

MR. SPEAKER: Not at this stage, but at the end. Now I want to listen as to what he wants to make out by this para.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I make a reference to rule 352 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. Clause (v) of rule 352 specifically says:

"reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms;"

It is said about our House, about a Member of this House. I have nothing to say against any hon. Member of this Legislative Assembly; I have nothing to say that there should be any confrontation between an hon. Member of this House and an hon. Member of any other House of State Legislature. But here the point is 'persons in high authority'....

MR. SPEAKER: You are basing

your observations on our own rules, of procedure that a Member of the Meghalaya Assembly in his Legislative Assembly reflected on the conduct of Prof. Swell which, according to you, he could not do because of his being a person in high authority. I think, this is what you mean. You are basing your observation on our own rule, 'persons in high authority', etc.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Yes. Again, Sir, the position of Speaker or Deputy-Speaker is guaranteed constitutionally. A person occupying the chair of Deputy-Speaker is a person in high authority. It would have been better, I respectfully submit that there ought to have been a substantive motion even in their own House to go through a *prima facie* case of that. Even without making any substantive motion, they have raised the name of Deputy-Speaker. Mr. Swell is not only a member of this House but, as they know very well, he is also the Deputy-Speaker of Lok Sabha.

About the other points, my hon. friend, Mr. Sathe, has already summarised. On four counts, that should be considered....

MR. SPEAKER: He has already mentioned....

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: It is better that we have this issue settled once and for all. There should not be any confrontation between this House and any other House of State Legislature. But the matter has come up like that. This is a well known convention. "Where a contempt or breach of privilege has been committed by a Member of Parliament against a State Legislature or by a member of a State Legislature against Parliament or the Legislature of another State, a convention is being developed to the effect that, when a question of breach of privilege is raised in any Legislature in which a member of another Legislature is involved, the Presiding Officer refers the case to the Presiding Officer of the Legislature to which that member be-

longs and the latter deals with the matter in the same way as if it were a breach of privilege of that House...."

MR. SPEAKER: He has already mentioned that in his motion.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: So Sir, that is an established procedure or convention. Now I find that this convention has not been maintained duly by the Meghalaya Assembly. I would submit to you, Sir, that you may make a reference to the Meghalaya Assembly and have this issue settled once and for all.

MR. SPEAKER: Then, there is the motion by Mr. Stephen—same wording, same paragraphs as Mr. Sathe's motion. Mr. Sathe has already spoken.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): I do not want to add much to what the hon. Members have said. Several authorities have been quoted. I only want to underline one or two matters.

There are two matters of practical importance which are coming up immediately. One is, how the Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha, it appears, will be summoned before the Privileges Committee of Meghalaya. It has been referred to the Meghalaya Privileges Committees. Therefore, the proceedings may start. The convention here is that no Member of this House shall appear before the committee of another House as a witness. Here, the distinction is as a counter-petitioner. Nevertheless, the effect will be the same. This is an important matter that is coming up.

Secondly, the law, the practice and everything which is being followed here or in the UK is that the jurisdiction on a member of a particular House is reserved exclusively to that House wherever the offence has been committed. That is the principle on which the Privileges Committee has ruled and the convention has been followed that if a breach of privilege motion is allowed in a particular House, the matter must be referred

to that House to which the Member belongs. That exclusive jurisdiction of this House on a Member of this House is being violated by a proceeding in the Meghalaya Assembly. This is a violation of the privilege of this particular House. Therefore, it is not merely a contempt of a member, it is a contempt of the entire House, a violation of the jurisdiction of this House. It is a violation of that. That way also, it has got to be looked at. Therefore, it is amply clear that there is a violation of the privilege. There is a contempt committee, may be without full knowledge. Therefore, it becomes a ticklish question because another Legislative Assembly is involved.

Therefore, I would submit that, rather than proceeding under the Rules of Procedure and immediately referring the matter to the Privileges Committee for a decision, if the House feels that there is a violation of the privileges of the House and a contempt has been committed, you may kindly take up the matter with the Meghalaya Assembly and evolve a procedure whereby the Deputy Speaker of this House may not have to appear before any other committee. If necessary, a direction may have to be issued. It will be a very unfortunate thing if the Privileges Committee of Meghalaya happens to issue a summons to the Deputy Speaker of this House. Let it be noted that the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha have got a status of their own. They, in their official capacity, represent the entire House. Therefore, so long as any particular person occupies that position, to be summoned up by any other body means in a way summoning up the entire House. Therefore, it is certainly a violation of the privilege of this House.

On these three grounds I submit that a contempt has been committed. The only question is: how to proceed with it. I would submit that rather than proceeding technically, some method may be evolved and the matter

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

may be taken up with the Speaker of the Meghalaya Assembly, and the rules of procedure may be brought to his knowledge so that a confrontation may be avoided and the jurisdiction of this House preserved inviolate as it was.

MR. SPEAKER: There is another one by Shri Shyamnandan Mishra. Its difference from the other motions is that he has raised this question of contempt of the Lok Sabha by the Meghalaya Legislative Assembly.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): I have sought your permission to raise a complaint. I am underlining the word 'complaint', because I have not asked for reference to the Privileges Committee. Let that distinction be made absolutely clear. I have only asked for....

MR. SPEAKER: But it is under Rule 222.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Rule 222—I am only at that stage. I am making a fine distinction.

Let me make it clear just now. If the House comes to concur with me that there is a complaint and if it refers it to the Privileges Committee then this House should also be committing contempt against the other House. Therefore, I have stopped short of doing that. That is what I am seeking to establish, that is the question that no House can take unilateral action.

Now, Sir, why have I thought it necessary to raise a question of contempt of the House by the Meghalaya Assembly? There are two facts before us. One is that the matter has been referred to the Committee of Privileges by the Meghalaya Assembly. That cannot be done under the conventions that we have been following, nor can it be done in accordance with the construction of Article 105(3) and Article 194(3) of the Constitution. And, secondly, another fact is that the telegram was sent to you after the matter had been committed to the care of the Privileges Committee. The telegram was received by you on the 9th

of December. Had the telegram been sent to you before committal to the Committee of Privileges, that is if the communication were sent to the Presiding Officer of our House before committal, then, there would not have been any cause for contempt against the other House. So, these are the two facts on which I am basing my submissions.

Sir, as you know, our rights, privileges, powers and immunities arise from Art. 105(3) of the Constitution. According to Art. 105(3) of the Constitution, unless our powers, rights and privileges and immunities are codified by laws passed from time to time, they would be governed by the practices that prevail in the House of Commons of the United Kingdom. And that is also the connecting link so far as the powers, rights and immunities of a State Legislature are concerned. Therefore, I am bringing in both the Articles of the Constitution. Art. 105(3) and Art. 194(3). That is the connecting link if you like.

Many hon. Members have asked: Could the two Houses be equated? Can the two Houses of British Parliament be on par with the Parliament and the State Legislature, I say, because the connecting link is the privileges, powers and immunities of the House of Commons. That is the important link. And then there are conventions laid down that, the same rule should govern the relationship between our Parliament and the State Legislature, as governs the relationship between the two Houses of Parliament in the U.K. These conventions, which have developed, are important.

So, both on Constitutional grounds and also on the grounds of conventions the two Houses, that is, the State Legislature and our House, have to be treated in the same way for the matter of interpretation of the relevant constitutional provisions as the relationship between the two Houses of the British Parliament.

Now, what does May's *Parliamentary Practice* say when such a situation arises? That should be the matter

clusive importance in this regard. I am quoting from the latest while Mr. Shakdher in his book has quoted from an earlier edition. So, he refers to page 145; I refer to page 169 of the latest edition of May's *Parliamentary Practice*. This is Complaints against Members or Officers of either House. I am not quoting the same text which Mr. Sathe quoted; I would try to avoid any repetition.

"The leading principle which appears to prevail on the proceedings between the Houses of Parliament is that there shall subsist a perfect equality between them and they shall be in every respect totally independent of one another."

So, I am coming to this point.

The procedure followed in such cases in the British Parliament is somewhat different from the procedure followed in the Indian Parliament and yet, the substance remains the same. This has been described by May as under:

"If any complaint is made against any individual Member or against any of the officers of the other House, the usual mode of proceeding is to examine into the fact and then lay a statement of that evidence before the House of which the person complained of is a Member or Officer. When a Member, Officer or servant of either House has been guilty of any offence either against the House or against any Member which would be punishable by the law, if committed by one of its Members, officers or servants, it is the duty of the House to which such officer belongs, upon being apprised of the fact, to take proper reason to inquire into and punish the offender in a proper manner."

Now, three things clearly arise from this.

The duty of any legislature, where the complaint has been made, is to examine first into the fact. That is

the first duty cast upon it, and then lay a statement of that evidence before the House of which the person complained of is a Member.

Final action has then to be taken and punishment meted out by the House to which the offender belongs. So, there are three conclusions arising from this. No action can be taken in the House where the complaint had been made about a Member of the other House. That is clear. Action has to be taken by the House to which the hon. Member belongs. So, this cannot be referred to the Privileges Committee of that House. Why? It is a very healthy principle. That must be so. If any breach of privilege had been committed against the other House, then we have to take it as a breach of privilege against our House. If that spirit of fraternity does not prevail, then our parliamentary functioning would become difficult.

Mr. Swell, is a respected colleague of ours. We are proud of him because of his objectivity, independence and impartiality. Even if he had committed a breach of privilege, and, if this matter were placed before us, we would treat it as if an offence had been committed against our House. So, this must be absolutely clear in our minds that no action can be taken by the other House and the preliminary duty of that House is to examine into this fact and then to lay evidence before the House. That has not been done. So this is a violation of Article 105(3) of the Constitution. Under Article 105(3) of the Constitution, we have got the same privileges and powers and immunities as the House of Commons. Mr. Speaker, you might also recall that in the year 1958, when the *Search light* case was before the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court had decided that these powers were almost like the fundamental rights. These constitutional powers cannot be violated. And so, my humble submission is that a contempt had been

[Shri Shyam Nandan Mishra]

committed. Earlier, hon. Members have cited the conventions and the practices evolved by the Presiding Officers of all the Houses of the country. They have decided on certain conventions to be followed in this matter. In fact, if these conventions are violated, in a federal structure that we have and if we go on wrangling, there would be unhealthy consequences. We must have these clearly in our mind. We have to see that there is closer relationship between the State Legislatures and Parliament and therefore, my humble submission is that both in accordance with article 105(3) and in accordance with the conventions and practices that have developed in this country rightly so and keeping in view the federal structure, if there had been a contempt of our Lok Sabha, then you have to examine into it, into the violations of the conventions which they have violated, and after examination, lay the evidence before the House. I am not asking for the committal to the Committee on Privileges and so on.

Finally, it is my anxiety to avoid saying anything which will hurt the feelings of the Members of the other House that is, the Meghalaya Assembly or the feelings of the presiding officer of that House. We want to function in an atmosphere of perfect harmony, amity and friendliness. Let there be absolutely no doubt about it, and we do not want to encroach upon the legitimate domain of the other House too. But since the Constitution is absolutely clear on this point, I think the other House will come to realise that they have indeed committed a contempt of our House.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Under rule 377 I had also given a notice.

MR. SPEAKER: Should we take up all of them?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I have got a point of view to present to the House, because I have been very careful in giving my plea or notice under rule 377, that I want to raise a grave and

serious matter deserving immediate attention of this House. The other motions have been given under rule 22, and a specific request has been made to refer this matter to the Committee of Privileges, but subsequently they have amended it.

In regard to this, I want to make one thing very clear, namely that it is very unfortunate that a motion should have been made and passed in the Meghalaya Assembly and I personally, may not approve of that, but on that score, I do not want to indulge in any criticism of the proceedings of that House or of the other Legislature or the merits of the question. I am also not concerned with the Mover or the Speaker, because that is the concern of that legislature. We are concerned here about the outcome of the motion passed there and how far it impinges on the privileges and rights of a Member of this House.

Very many instances were quoted and reference was made to the procedures of the House of Commons and the House of Lords and also to the recommendations of the joint sitting of the Privilege Committees of both Houses of this Parliament. The House of the People and the Council of States are parts of Parliament, a single entity here. But here we are confronted with a motion moved by a State Legislature against a Member of Parliament.

I would like to invite the attention of hon. Members to a similar instance that had happened in this House. About two years ago, Shri Shivappa made some remarks which were resented by the Members of the Tamil Nadu Assembly, and this issue was raised in the Tamil Nadu Assembly on a privilege motion, but that was not allowed to be discussed, by the Speaker of the Tamil Nadu Assembly who wrote to you, Sir, and wanted you to take a decision on that case and refer it back to them. They accepted your decision on the question whether he had committed a breach of privilege or not.

Therefore, we should be very clear in seeing that we do not comment on whether they have made a right decision or not, whether the Mover of the motion in the Meghalaya Assembly moved a proper motion or not. We are not concerned with those things. We are only concerned to the extent of the motion impinging on the rights of a Member of this House. We should concern ourselves only to that extent.

Therefore, my suggestion will be that the Speaker may kindly write to the Speaker of the Meghalaya Assembly inviting his attention to the accepted procedure of referring the matter, wherever a privilege question is raised against a person who is not a Member of that legislature to the presiding officer of that House of which he is a Member, in this case, to the Speaker of this House. In light of his reply, we can take further action in this matter.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That is what we are also asking.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I am very unhappy that the Meghalaya Assembly has proceeded in a certain fashion, particularly because it affects our Deputy-Speaker whom we all like and respect, but I have also been very unhappy over the many observations made in this House which have become public property and might very well exacerbate the relations between our Parliament and the Meghalaya Assembly. I do wish I had an expectation from responsible Members of this House that they would deal with this kind of delicate subject with greater tact and discretion. I was astonished, for instance, when my friend, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, who is so adept in constitutional argumentation, was suggesting as if this House being the Parliament of India had a supervisory jurisdiction over the State Legislatures—

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No, no. It is very unfair.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: It is completely fair; it is their sense of fairness.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Please protect me at least in this matter. I have never done that.

MR. SPEAKER: He says he has not done it.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: He might have a different connotation of the words "fairness" and "unfairness" in his vocabulary.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I have not said anything to that effect.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: He said that their interpretation and application of the law of privileges pertaining to their Assembly was wrong and that, therefore, this House has got to come into the picture.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: In so far as we are concerned, we are a quasi-federal set-up if not a completely federal set-up and certain conventions are there, and we cannot deny to that State legislature whatever rights they have under the Constitution. In regard to the substance of the matter, I have no manner of doubt in my mind that it was a petty political vindictiveness against Mr. Swell that has led to the kind of proceedings which have taken place. (Interruptions). But I am absolutely sure that in so far as the invocation of privilege was concerned the legislature was within its rights.

I know that in 1954 and again in 1958 certain conventions had been adopted. I have no doubt about it. I know at the same time that the Meghalaya Assembly as a responsible body should have taken note of the conventions which have been adopted by the Parliamentary community in this country. I know, also, at the same time, that a convention of this sort is perhaps an arguable proposition in so far as its enforceability by

[Shri H. N. Mukherjee]

a new reborn State legislature is concerned. I cannot go into the matter at this present point of time. What I can expect is that good sense will dawn on the Meghalaya Assembly, and it is a happy accident that in the Parliamentary recess which is soon to come there is going to be a meeting of the Speakers and the Presiding Officers of the different legislatures when there would be an opportunity of discussing this matter informally; there would be an opportunity of coming to some kind of understanding, but, unfortunately, some of the dirty linen has been washed and some observations have been made and unnecessary exacerbation of sentiments has taken place, and that has made the task of the meeting of the other presiding officers more difficult.

Therefore, I say that in view of the 1958 convention which all legislatures would consider to be binding, it is for them to decide according to their light, and in view of this convention, this particular case should be drawn a veil over, but that can only be done by negotiation behind the scenes. In so far as the Meghalaya Assembly and its jurisdiction about the privilege is concerned, we unfortunately have no hand in that matter.

In so far as the Deputy-Speaker being immune,—a man for whom I have a personal liking—I would have to say this. Normally, a Speaker goes into retirement in so far as his political personality is concerned; he puts his political personality either in retirement or in temporary hibernation. But the Deputy-Speaker is under no such obligation. I am very happy that our Deputy-Speaker, who is a vibrant personality, who has been elected Deputy-Speaker from among the Members of the Opposition, has got his own political ideology and he is pursuing that ideology in his own way, right or wrong, in that part of the country to which he belongs. Even though he is a very highly respected individual, holding a very dig-

nified and important and elevated office, there cannot be any very special immunity. Anybody, Member of the House or not, as citizens we are liable to be hauled up by another State legislature, unless we wish to go and give evidence before a court or before a committee of another State legislature—that is a matter on which we can as Members of the House refer to you and to the House and get our directions. That is all the immunity we have got; we have got no other immunity. Therefore, I feel that something very unfortunate has happened on account of the peculiar political set up in Meghalaya. Something very unfortunate has taken place, but that misfortune will not be corrected by the kind of proceedings which were very irresponsibly suggested, that is referring to the Committee of Privileges....(Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I object to this.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: A complaint is brought at the expense of the time of the House; it is not a matter for which permission had to be given. We are not here to bring a complaint before you; there must be some objective, some idea behind it. If they were only to give a complaint, they can give it to you in your room....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Some Members had sent me these motions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You should allow me also to say a few words because the motions have come up before the House. You have allowed so many Members and I want to make an observation that should go on record.

MR. SPEAKER: If I go beyond the list of names, it means I am allowing a debate. When a debate is allowed, I will not listen to one but many other Members. I have not allowed a discussion at this stage. What is being suggested is that the

procedure suggested should be followed. You can speak on many other things.

Now this is a very difficult situation. The motions tabled by hon. Members are a bit different from one another and I will have to see whether anyone is to be allowed and which one is to be allowed after due consideration. If we allow any motion at a later stage, Mr. Bosu would be amply accommodated. Mr. Daschowdhury raised some points of procedure and Shri Shyamnandan Mishra referred to article 105 (3) along with 194, applicable in the case of States; that of course leads us only to the point where we have to allow a Member to appear as a witness or give evidence.

14.00 hrs.

Shri Sathe referred to the decision of the Conference of Presiding Officers in 1957. I am a party to that decision. I participated in all those conferences—about 11 of them from 1952, onwards—and I am a party to that. It was discussed, and after a lot of discussion, this procedure was adopted. There is also a similar procedure laid down by a joint committee of this House and the Rajya Sabha in 1954 and repeated later on also. These are the procedures definitely fixed and followed. In the present case, the Meghalaya Assembly or Meghalaya Speaker should have followed them. This is my own opinion. Rather than complicating it and getting involved in a rigmarole of constitutional and procedural issues, the very clear indications given in these decisions should have been followed. Prof. Mukherjee said, we should refer it to the Committee of Presiding Officers which is meeting immediately after this session is over. In my opinion, the Presiding Officers Conferences have laid a very clear procedure on that. This decision was endorsed by 13 Legislative Assemblies, and Assam is one of them. In my opinion, Meghalaya inherits that

part of the resolution. When Punjab was partitioned in 1974 and again later when Haryana was formed, the new States always provided that the old rules of the joint States would be followed to the extent they did not change them by a procedure laid by the House. I presume this is true in the case of Meghalaya also. But I will not allow the discussion, because what we are objecting to is, without referring to us, they have admitted this privilege motion. If we admit the same, we are doing what we are advising others not to do. The Speaker of Meghalaya has already sent me a telegram which I received on Saturday....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
That is *ex-post facto*.

MR. SPEAKER: One thing is clear from the papers. They have already admitted it. If they had awaited our reply, the situation could have been avoided. Whether it was adopted before or after the telegram makes no difference, because it is already admitted there.

Another point that was raised was that before adopting this procedure, the whole situation was discussed and statement prepared and then sent to the House to which the "offender" belongs. In our legislatures, we have this procedure that this is not gone into. This is not discussed. It is sent to the House to which the offender belongs.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
If a complaint is made about breach of privilege or contempt having been committed by a member of the other House, what would be the duty of the Chair? The Chair's duty will be to examine into the facts and then lay such evidence as is available before the other House.

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the Speaker to satisfy himself, but not get the issue judged first and then put it to the other House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We must be very sound in these matters. So far as a member of your House is concerned, you can decide about it. But so far as a member of the other House is concerned, you have to examine it and lay whatever evidence is available before the other House.

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MR. SPEAKER: I am quoting from this book of our Secretary-General.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Where does it say something which goes contrary to what is said in May's *Parliamentary Practice*?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want to enter into an argument over this.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This must be made clear for the future.

MR. SPEAKER: In view of the consensus of opinion—I think Shri Sathe said the same thing, which was supported by Shri Stephen, Shri Sezhiyan and Professor Hiren Mukerjee—we should leave the matter as it is. I will take it up with the Speaker of Meghalaya. If it is not resolved at that level, then I shall come before this House for a suggestion as to how to proceed with it. I hope all of you agree to this procedure.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOKY BOSU: Certain remarks have been made here which might not create good feelings between the two Houses. Sir, I would expect you to kindly go through the records before they are finalised.

MR. SPEAKER: I will go through it. If there is anything objectionable, certainly I will see what can be done about it. We must remember there is freedom of speech in both the Houses.

14.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW & ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN SHIPYARD LTD. FOR 1972-73, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER A.P. MOTOR VEHICLES TAXATION ACT, 1963 AND A STATEMENT

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLA-PATI TRIPATHI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619(A) of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam for the year 1972-73.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5945/73].

(2) (i) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1963, 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:—

(a) G.O. Rt. No. 2880 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 2nd November, 1972.

(b) G.O. Rt. No. 3194 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 7th December, 1972.

(c) G.O. Ms. No. 475 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 19th July, 1973.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5946/73].

NOTIFICATION UNDER MOTOR VEHICLES ACT, 1939 ANNUAL ACCTS. & ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF A. P. ROAD TRANSPORT CORPN. FOR 1971-72 AND STATEMENTS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of Notification No. G.O. Ms. 516 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 27th September, 1973 making certain amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Rules, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, 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.

(ii) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5947/73].

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts of the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation, for the year 1971-72 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 33 of the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1956, 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.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5948/73].

(3) A copy of the Annual Administration Report of the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation, for the year 1971-72 under sub-section (3) of Section 35 of the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950 read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 18th January, 1973 issued by President in relation to the State of Andhra Pradesh.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5949/73].

(4) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing (1) reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (2) and (3) above, and (ii) for not laying the Hindi versions thereof.

[Placed in Library. See Nos. LT-5948 & 5949/73]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955 AND A STATEMENT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Vegetable Oil Product Producers (Regulation of Refined Oil Manufacture) Order, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 395(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th August, 1973.

(ii) The Vegetable Oil Product Producers (Regulation of Refined Oil Manufacture) Amendment Order, 1973, published in Notification No.

[Prof. Sher Singh]

G.S.R. 449(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st September, 1973.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5950/73.]

REPORT OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT FOR 1969-72 & A STATEMENT

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 Report of the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, for the period April 1, 1969 to March 31, 1972.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing (i) reasons for delay in laying the above Report and (ii) for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5951/73]

—
14.07 hrs.

STATEMENT RE ESTABLISHMENT OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE TWO KOREAS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): As the House is aware the end of World War II saw the emergence of two independent governments in the two parts of Korea. While we have always shared and supported the aspirations of the Korean people for a unified Korea through peaceful bilateral negotiations and without outside interference, the two Governments have come into their own and have established themselves over the course of the past quarter of a century.

The Government of India accordingly established consular relations with both Koreas in 1962 and since then our relationship with both Korean Governments has been developing satisfactorily. Particularly noteworthy has been the increase in our economic co-operation as also the exchange of delegations and visits of responsible leaders with the two countries.

Apart from historical and cultural ties dating over the centuries, India has played a constructive role in Korean affairs since the early fifties. India contributed actively towards the cessation of the unfortunate war as well as towards the solution of the problems arising out of the war.

For some time past both Koreas have been seeking our diplomatic recognition and the Government of India has decided that the time is now opportune for according diplomatic recognition to the two Governments, particularly since they control between themselves a population of around fifty million people and have already been diplomatically recognised by a large number of countries.

With a view therefore, to promoting further friendly relations and all-sided cooperation, the Government of India has decided to raise the level of our representation in both Koreas. I am glad to announce that the two Korean Governments have concurred in this decision. The Government of India has agreed to establish diplomatic relations with both Korean Governments as of today. Appointment of Ambassadors will take place in due course according to the convenience of each country.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): What about Vietnam?

MR. SPEAKER: So far as this decision is concerned, we all welcome it. Questions about other decisions can be taken up separately; not at this time.

14.10 hrs.

DISTURBED AREAS (SPECIAL COURTS) BILL

EXTENTION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): I beg to move:

"That this House do further extend upto the first day of the last week of the next session, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the speedy trial of certain offences in certain areas and for matters connected therewith."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do further extend upto the first day of the last week of the next session, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the speedy trial of certain offences in certain areas and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted

14.11 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

BORDER DISPUTE BETWEEN MAHARASHTRA AND KARNATAKA STATES

MR. SPEAKER: The next one will be moved after Lunch. Meanwhile, I allow Shri Dhamankar and Shri Nimbalkar...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I wrote to you a letter, Sir. There was a cyclone; the ship is missing, the crew is missing. What happened to that letter, Sir, which I wrote to your goodself?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not expected to read those letters which reach 15 minutes before my coming to the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They were all given before 10^o O'Clock, as

directed by you. You have decided in the Business Advisory Committee that all notices should come before 10 O'Clock.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed one.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We want to get a statement from the Minister of Shipping because the whole ship is missing. (Interruptions)

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi): I would like to stress upon the Government, and especially the Prime Minister and the Home Minister, the urgency to solve the border dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka, as mob-violence tendencies are flaring up in the border towns of both the States resulting in arson, looting and damage to private and public properties. This is evident from the recent violent incident at Belgaum and Kolhapur. Many Marathi-speaking people are staying in Karnataka practising their trade, industry, commerce, agriculture and other professions and they desire to do it peacefully there. Similarly, many more Kannada-speaking people are in Bombay, Poona and other cities and towns of Maharashtra and they too desire to continue their professions peacefully and add to the prosperity of that State. It seems from the Press reports that retaliating attitude is growing in the border areas, amongst the people in the border areas. If that is allowed to grow unchecked, it will not be in the interest of peace and prosperity of both the States, and both the Marathi-speaking people in Karnataka and the Kannada-speaking people in Maharashtra will feel insecure. Hence, I urge upon the Government and especially the Prime Minister to take urgent and speedy steps to solve the border dispute between the two States without any further delay.

and the Central Excises and Salt (Second Amendment) Bill.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I have already moved.

MR. SPEAKER: You may continue after lunch.

Now we adjourn for lunch and re-assemble at 3.15 p.m.

14.17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen Minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Twenty Minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]
DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL), 1971-72

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I present a statement showing Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1971-72.

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15.20½ hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. DISAPPROVAL OF THE CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1973 AND CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL—
contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We now resume further discussion on the Statutory Resolution relating to the Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Ordinance, 1973 (Ordinance No. 3 of 1973).

Shri Banerjee to continue his speech.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have already moved my Motion namely,

“That this House disapproves of the Central Excises and Salt

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. DISAPPROVAL OF THE CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1973 AND CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL—
contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we take up further discussion on the resolution of Shri S. M. Banerjee disapproving the Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Ordinance, 1973 (Ordinance No. 3 of 1973) promulgated by the President and 2nd November, 1973

(Amendment) Ordinance, 1973 (Ordinance No. 3 of 1973) promulgated by the President on the 2nd November, 1973.

We have discussed the various aspects stating that this Ordinance was not necessary when both Houses were going to meet just after six days. Although a reply has been given and the hon. Speaker has also expressed his displeasure over certain Ordinances at a time when Lok Sabha was about to sit, I cannot but express a serious protest and disapprove at Government's policy of realising certain taxes or excise duties through an Ordinance. I think the Ordinance making power has been misused in this case—misused in favour of the Government at the cost of the people. I do not want to touch upon this as it had been touched by my friends here at the introduction of the Bill. Various points of order had also been raised. I should start by quoting what Shri Chalapathi Rau, a famous editor of the National Herald, one of the eminent journalists of this country wrote when this Ordinance was brought. I quote from his statement. This is what he writes:

"If a crisis cannot be resolved, why not deepen it? This seems to be the novel approach of the Government to the difficult economic situation, confronting the country. There is hardly any other explanation for the latest steep increases in the prices of petrol, kerosene, cooking gas and certain other petroleum goods. The increases are far in excess in what has been necessitated by the increase in the price of crude announced by the West Asian countries. A specious argument of the Government is that by raising the prices of petrol, they can discourage the consumption of these items. But they forgot that the increases in the prices of petroleum products will further raise the prices of other commodities. Traders want only an excuse to increase prices and the Government have now provided

them with a valid reason to do so...."

These are the observations made by Shri Chalapathi Rau who is above politics. Now, I will tell you how many times the prices have been increased. This is the fifteenth price rise of petrol in the last ten years. Of the pre-November price of Rs. 1.66 per litre of petrol, Central Excise was Rs. 1.20 i.e., 72 per cent. Of the present price of Rs. 2.73, Rs. 2.20 will be the excise duty i.e., 86 per cent. In addition to above, the State Governments levy sales tax and in the case of kerosene oil about 36 paise of the pre-November price constitute the Central Excise and other duties. Total revenue from the Central Excise on motor spirit was Rs. 40.46 crores in 1960-61, which rose to Rs. 240 crores in 1972-73 Budget. An additional duty of 80 paise per litre of motor spirit was levied this year to bring an additional revenue of Rs. 19.20 crores a year. I am quoting these figures to explain how Government, relentlessly and in an unchecked and unabated manner, have increased the price of these products under the plea that this affects only the affluent society and not the common man. Sir, I am yet to know of any affluent society which uses kerosene oil. I can understand petrol being used by them. In case the consumption remains at the same level an increase of excise duty of this order should bring an additional sum of Rs. 240 crores.

The revenue from the excise duty on kerosene rose from Rs. 8.29 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 142 crores in 1972-73. The excise duty on kerosene by no stretch of imagination could be considered a measure to curb consumption of the upper classes. At the present level of consumption this increase in excise duty on petrol and kerosene together is expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 330 crores annually, although last year by the increase in the excise duty on petrol and kerosene put together the yield was only Rs. 382 crores.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

The hon. Minister of Finance and also the hon. Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals have said that they want to have a check on consumption. But I would like to point out that they did not resort to rationing. They could have resorted to rationing of petrol and fixed, say, 5 litres. In other countries like Germany for instance, they have two days in a week, Saturday and Sunday, when they have prohibited the plying of any vehicle including public vehicles if they are only used for individual purposes. Of course, doctors have been exempted. Since they have forty hours' work per week, the workers also do not go for two days in the week, namely Saturdays and Sundays. Here also, consumption could have been checked in that manner. But they never wanted to have any check on consumption. They only thought it fit to take advantage of this price rise of imported crude and increase the prices here steeply. Whereas the rise was only 1.7 p, they have increased the prices by levying an excise duty of Re. 1 to Rs. 1.7. In the same way, although the price was reduced by 10 p. later on, the price of kerosene also was increased beyond expectation.

I submit that their statement that they wanted to check consumption is not a correct statement. Rather, it is a misleading statement. For instance, what they have said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons? They have said there:

"Besides, keeping in view the high level of budgetary deficit this year due to unanticipated and urgent demands of inescapable nature, a series of measures had to be taken to reduce the level of deficit. It was therefore, decided as an immediate measure to steeply increase the prices of two of the principal petroleum products, namely motor spirit and kerosene, the major part of this increase being effected by substantially increasing the Central excise duty leviable thereon."

They have created a deficit. and I submit that they are solely responsible for the deficit financing. It has been said that this deficit financing will ultimately result in higher prices, but we have also been told at the same time that in a developing economy or in an underdeveloped economy, deficit financing is a 'must'. I do not want to quote the extent to which it has been increased. Perhaps, it is Rs. 800 crores now. So, was it an honest or truthful statement when they said that they wanted to check consumption? Or was it that they wanted to fleece the common man and raise revenue by resorting to this sort of practice by using the Presidential power under the Constitution to promulgate ordinances for their own advantage and for the disadvantage of the common people? Sir, I hold them responsible for this very shady deal by bringing forward an ordinance just when the Lok Sabha was about to meet six days later. This was known to them. This was well-planned. This was not only due to the increase in the price of crude. They took advantage of that and increased the price.

In our country, the foreign oil companies account for 50-55 per cent of the refineries. In the last 14 years the three foreign oil companies have repatriated to their respective countries Rs. 10.48 crores worth of foreign exchange out of which the amount under marketing account alone is Rs. 742 crores and on the refinery side Rs. 340 crores. The total assets, fixed inventories and other current assets, of these concerns aggregate to Rs. 62.80 crores. Such a plunder is going on in our country.

When we ask Government to take over these foreign oil companies, they say 'no, it is not to be done'. There were three items on the agenda as to what should be done. Should they be nationalised? The reply was 'no'. Then the question was whether some shares should be taken over. To that also, the answer was 'no'. Ultimately

it has been decided not to touch the foreign oil companies.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister how even after all that has happened these foreign companies continue to bully us and have tried to shoot at us with a double-barrelled gun, by way of increase in price and continuation of scarcity. In the light of this, should not these oil companies be nationalised? Why is Government so shaky about it? I do not know. The reasons are better known to them.

So I personally feel that the time has come when these oil companies should be nationalised. As for the prices, I do not know what will happen now. Even today you must have read in the papers the headline 'India faces an oil crisis in the New Year'. The Arab countries have decided to cut the oil output further. There is going to be auction of oil. I do not know what will the price be like in the auction. The power blocs will pay a vital role in this. It may so happen that the US Government with the help of its dollar may be the highest bidder and the major portion of the oil may go into their hands. Again we will have to beg or borrow I do not use the word 'steel'—oil, from the same source. What is going to happen?

In this discussion, I had expected that apart from the Finance Minister, the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals had been present here. He has to tell us what is going to be the future of the country in respect of oil supply. This clearly reveals that although it has been decided that prices will no more be increased, based on present news there is every chance of the rise going up.

While replying to the adjournment motion the hon. Finance Minister has said that this is not going to affect the common man, that the increase in petroleum prices has affected only the affluent. I would like to ask why the buses did not ply in Calcutta. Are these people who travel by buses be-

longing to the affluent section of the population? How was it that there was a strike by taxi-men throughout the country? What is their condition today? If prices increase more, I am sure nobody will be able to hire a taxi. That is why it is high time that some decision should be taken to reduce the prices. This has ultimately affected these middle class employees who have bought scooters after getting a loan. With the greatest difficulty, they got scooters. They are still repaying the loan in instalments. You will have seen government employees travelling with wife and children on a scooter. He has been hard hit. If you say that this price hike has affected the affluent society, I think that will be a sad commentary on the understanding of the ruling party.

So, I have a feeling that the hon. Minister will have to take a decision here and now so that we know whether rationing is necessary and whether this thing could not be done through rationing and why this was not resorted to.

Take kerosene oil. Although the price has been reduced by ten paise, who uses kerosene oil? Whether it is kerosene oil or gas—these two things are used by the middle class or the low middle class and barring the gas—also by the working class families. What is happening in the villages today? For instance in Uttar Pradesh, the price of kerosene has recently been reduced, but what is the price? when we go to a shop to get a bottle of kerosene, what do we hear and what do we see? In the Gole Market—I generally go myself at least a hundred times—there is a sign-board in a shop saying,

मिट्टि का तेल नहीं है, कृपया पूछने का कर्म
मत करें।

Not only it is not available, but it says "do not ask". This is the condition. And now people are waiting and even after such waiting for seven or eight days it is impossible for them to use it as a fuel for cooking. So, the

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

whole difficulty is that by this increase the backbone of the people belonging to the middle class and lower middle class has been broken. As was very correctly said by Shri Chelapathi Rao, it does not affect the big business-houses only. Two-thirds of the motor-cars going on the roads belong either to the public undertakings or the private sector. Do you think that they are going to pay from their own pocket? Ultimately, this is going to be passed on to the consumer and who is going to lose? Who is going to suffer more? Again, it is the common man for whom all of us shed tears day-in-and day-out. That is why, there is no argument on their part. They could have clearly said that they are going to increase the price as a result of deficit financing and that they have to mobilise their resources. They could have made an honest statement that they increased the price because of these reasons than saying that it was so because the international prices had gone up and so on and so forth.

So, I request the hon. Minister to answer some of my questions. Why it was necessary to levy an additional excise duty of Re. 1. Now, the price of petrol is Rs. 2.81 per litre. Why was it necessary to increase it and levy an excise duty on kerosene oil? Why we could not wait for Parliament to meet? Was it so necessary? What is going to be the future policy of the Government? We are told that we are having good relations with the Arab world; we have supported their cause in their period of difficulty. Are they going to treat us in the same way as they treated the other countries? Or, shall we get something out of our friendship and loyal to the Arab countries? These are the questions which the hon. Minister should answer.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Many of them have been answered.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: They have been but not to our satisfaction. So, there should be no price-hike.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):
The same argument.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The same argument, but what can we do, if we cannot argue? So, the point is, I oppose this ordinance lock, stock and barrel. The President was wrongly advised. I personally feel that the Government or the hon. Minister had advised him wrongly. This is a backdoor method of realising an excise duty by the Government to make up their deficit. I think this is a very shady deal, and I oppose the measure, and I request my hon. friends on the other side to rise above party level—

AN HON. MEMBER: Defy the Whip.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Whip or no Whip there is no question of supporting this. Let us consider the condition of the middle-class employees today; it excites horror and pity.

I am sure they will also realise the gravity of the situation and force the Finance Minister to accept some of the amendments. In fact he should not wait for our amendments; let him come out himself and say that he is reducing so that taxis, taxi-drivers can ply. People like us use only taxis; we cannot purchase a car as yet and I do not think I will be able to purchase one.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is the most inadvisable thing to do now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am waiting for Maruti. They say it is too small; maybe it is too small for me also. I am requesting the hon. Minister to analyse the whole situation. It is really affecting the middle-class and ordinary employees. You must give them some concession. That is why I oppose this Ordinance lock, stock and barrel.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):
I beg to move*:

"That the Bill further to amend the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, be taken into consideration."

The hon. Members are aware of the recent developments leading to the world-wide shortage of crude oil and steep increases in crude prices. Consequent on the steep increases in crude prices, the outgo of foreign exchange has also increased from Rs. 200 crores last year to an estimated Rs. 500 crores this year. The problem assumed a greater magnitude and urgency as a result of the increases in crude prices by over 1\$ per barrel effective from 16th October, 1973—the steepest single increase so far in crude oil prices. There is also a world-wide shortage of refined products, particularly of naphtha and kerosene oil, and the deficit in these products could not be made good even by imports to the full extent.

Various alternatives both on short-term and long-term basis were considered by the Government for tiding over the present oil crisis. In the case of motor spirit since there were administrative and other difficulties expressed by a number of State Governments for bringing about a reduction in its consumption through rationing it was decided as an immediate measure to achieve the desired objective of curbing its consumption by steeply increasing its price the major part of this increase being effected by raising the excise duties. Less consumption of petrol would release large quantities of naphtha, which is vitally needed for fertiliser production.

In the case of kerosene oil, it is well known that on account of the price disparity, it was being widely used as an adulterant with high speed

diesel oil. This diversion of kerosene could be arrested only by bringing its price on par with that of high speed diesel oil. This was also necessary for ensuring free availability of kerosene particularly in small towns and rural areas. To achieve this objective it became necessary to increase the price of kerosene, so as to bring about parity in prices of kerosene and high speed diesel oil.

It was, therefore, decided to provide, *inter alia*, for increasing the basic excise duty on motor spirit by Rs. 1000 per kilolitre or by Re. 1 per litre and that on kerosene by Rs. 200 per kilolitre or by 20 paise per litre.

In the light of the above decision, the Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Ordinance, 1973 (3 of 1973) was promulgated by the President on 2nd November, 1973 to give effect to the above decision by amending the First Schedule of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. The increased rates became effective from 3rd November, 1973.

Subsequent to the issue of the Ordinance, the matter was reviewed in the light of public reaction and it was decided to lower the basic excise duty on kerosene by Rs. 100 per kilolitre or by 10 paise per litre. Thus the net increase in duty on kerosene effective from 9th November, 1973 is only to the extent of 10 paise per litre. Simultaneously, duty on high speed diesel oil was also reduced by Rs. 100 per kilolitre or by 10 paise per litre, so as to maintain parity in prices of these two petroleum products. This would also give relief to the public transport system and to farmers who use high speed diesel oil for tractors and agricultural purposes.

Sir, it became necessary to increase the excise levies on petrol and kerosene through an Ordinance for the following reasons.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

The developments in West Asia leading to the cuts in production and supply of petroleum and its products by Arab countries and the steep increases in the prices of crude had taken place during the time when the Parliament was not in session. The situation, therefore, required an immediate and drastic remedy for conserving the available petroleum products for more essential uses. This was sought to be achieved by steep increase in some of the petroleum products the major part being effected through increases in the rates of excise duty beyond that permitted under the provisions of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 as it then existed. There was thus no other alternative but to increase the rates by promulgation of an Ordinance.

tive of curbing the consumption of petrol would also serve the purpose of reducing the level of deficit.

In this context, I may mention that the increased excise duty on motor spirit is expected to yield a revenue of about Rs. 121 crores in one full year and about Rs. 50 crores in the remaining part of the current year on the assumption that there will be a fall in the consumption of petrol by 25 per cent as a result of the steep increase in prices now made. The additional revenue on account of the increase in the rate of duty on kerosene by 10 paise per litre is expected to be wiped off by a reduction in the rate of duty on high speed diesel oil. Sir, I move.

I would also like to refer to another aspect of the question, namely as to why the increases in the price should be in the form of an excise levy. This year the Central Government has had to meet unanticipated and urgent demands of inescapable nature by way of assistance to States affected by acute drought conditions and floods, payments for food imports yet to be reimbursed by the Food Corporation as also the shortfall in railway earnings. To keep the deficit within reasonable limits, a series of measures had to be taken so as to reduce the level of deficit. The increase in the prices of petroleum products, with a view to achieve the objective of conserving them for more essential uses, could not have been achieved by a mere increase in prices corresponding to the increase in crude prices. This could be achieved only by steep increase in the price of petrol. Such an increase could only be through a fiscal measure which would also simultaneously reduced the level of budgetary deficit by bringing in additional revenue to the Government. Thus, this measure apart from serving the main objec-

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motions moved:

"That this House disapproves of the Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Ordinance, 1973 (Ordinance No. 3 of 1973) promulgated by the President on the 2nd November 1973."

"That the Bill further to amend the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 be taken into consideration."

The Statutory Resolution and the Bill are now before the House.

There are some substitute motions to this motion for consideration, by Shri Madhu Limaye. But I do not see him here. I do not think they can be moved.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर) : उपाय्यक महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने अपने भावण में इस अध्यादेश के लिए सकाई पेश करते हुए जो कारण बताये हैं, अर्थात् कूड़ आयल की उपनिधि में कमी और उस की कीमतों में वृद्धि और बजटरी डेफिस्टि, के कारण कोई नहीं नहीं है और हम उन्हें पहले भी सुन चुके हैं।

मंत्री महोदय ने यह भी कहा है कि एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ा कर पेट्रोल के भाव में वृद्धि करने से जहां उस की खपत में कमी होगी, वहां उस को नेप्या बनाने के काम में भी लाया जायेगा, जो उर्वरक के उत्पादन में प्रदूषक किया जाता है, और इस से कृषि उत्पादन में बढ़ि होगी और किसानों को भी लाभ होगा। लेकिन प्रत्यक्ष रूप से हम जो स्थिति देखते हैं, उस से यह पता चलता है कि मंत्री महोदय की बात सही नहीं है, और यहां पर उन के कई प्रमाण प्रस्तुत किए जा सकते हैं।

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि अध्यादेश के द्वारा केरोसीन आयल पर 20 पैसे तिलिटर एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाई गई थी, लेकिन जनभावना को देखते हुए उस को कम कर के 10 पैसे प्रति-लीटर कर दिया गया है। गया है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि तूकिं पहले डीजल में केरोसीन की मिलावट होती थी, इस लिए उन के भावों को समान्तर नाना आवश्यक था। मैं उन का ध्यान आज के, 10 दिसम्बर, के, नवभारत डाइस्ट्रिक्ट में प्रकाशित एक समाचार की ओर दिसाना चाहता हूँ, जिस में कहा गया है।

‘पेट्रोल में मिट्टी का तेल। लखनऊ में जब से से पेट्रोल लाने-लाने का कार्य निजी ट्रांसपोर्ट कंपनियों को सौंपा गया, तब से पेट्रोल में मिट्टी का तेल मिलाने का धंधा बड़े जोरों से चल पड़ा है। बताया जाता है कि कुछ ट्रांसपोर्ट कंपनियों के मालिक तो चंद दिनों में लखपति बन गए हैं।’

इससे प्रकट होता है कि जहां डीजल में केरोसीन की मिलावट रुक है, वहां पेट्रोल में उस की मिलावट शुरू हो गई है। तो फिर क्या मंत्री महोदय केरोसीन का भाव पेट्रोल के भाव के बराबर कर देगे, ताकि पेट्रोल में उस की मिलावट न हो सके?

जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य, श्री बनर्जी, ने कहा है, कूड़ आयल के भाव में केवल 7 पैसे प्रति-लिटर की वृद्धि हुई थी और जो देश हम को कूड़ आयल देते हैं, उन्होंने उस में कोई कटौती नहीं की थी; उन्होंने हम को पूरी मात्रा देने का बाद किया है, और वे दे भी रहे हैं। इस के बावजूद सरकार ने पेट्रोल पर 1 रुपया प्रति-लीटर के हिसाब से एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगा दी है। जैसा की मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है, इस का उद्देश्य अर्थ-व्यवस्था के बाटे को पूरा करना है।

इस बिल के उद्देश्यों और कारणों के कथन में कहा गया है :

“इस के अलावा, इस वर्ष अपरिवर्जनीय प्रकार की अप्रत्याशित और अर्जेंट आवश्यकताओं के कारण उच्च स्तर के बजट-बाटे को व्यान में रखते हुए बाटे के स्तर को कम करने के लिए अनेक उपाय करने पड़े।”

उन उपायों में से एक यह है कि सरकार ने इस प्रकार अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से टैक्स लगा दिया है, जिस को किसी भी प्रकार उचित या संगत नहीं कहा जा सकता है।

मंत्री महोदय ने यह भी कहा है कि यह कदम उठाने से किसानों को डीजल आयल मुलाज होगा और सस्ता मिलेगा। मैं जिस क्षेत्र में से आता हूँ—रतलाम और मन्दसौर—, वहां पेट्रोल पम्प्स सबा रुपए प्रति-लिटर के हिसाब से डीजल आयल बेच रहे हैं, और इस के प्रमाण-स्वरूप बिल पेश किये जा सकते हैं। इस के बावजूद डीजल आयल मिल नहीं

[डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डे]

रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि पूरे मध्य प्रदेश में, और दूसरे प्रदेशों में भी, यही स्थिति होगी। कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने राशनिंग करने का मुकाबला दिया है, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने इस को स्वीकार नहीं किया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार राशनिंग करे या न करे, लेकिन राज्य सरकारों ने एक प्रकार से राशनिंग की व्यवस्था कर दी है। मध्य प्रदेश के यनेक स्थानों में पेट्रोल पप्स द्वारा किसानों को पांच, दस लिटर से अधिक डीजल आयल नहीं दिया जाता है, जिन के नाम की बात मंत्री महोदय ने कही है।

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि ट्रोल की खपत कम होने और नेप्या का उपयोग खाद बनाने के लिए किया जा सके गा और इस प्रकार खाद से उत्पादन में वृद्धि होगी। लेकिन आज स्थिति यह है कि खाद भी महंगे भाव पर भिलने लग गया है। कहीं कहीं तो मिलना भी दुर्लभ है। डीजल के बारे में मैंने पहले ही कहा है कि वह भिल नहीं रहा है।

यद्यपि डीजल का राशनिंग नहीं किया गया है, लेकिन कलेक्टर्ज ने उस का राशनिंग कर दिया है। किसानों ने डीजल के लिए तीन दिन तक प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है। वे दो तीन दिन तक अच्छे डिब्बे ले कर खड़े रहते हैं, लेकिन उन को डीजल नहीं मिलता है। इतने बारे में कलेक्टर्ज से शिकायत की जाती है, लेकिन वे सहायता करने में असमर्थ हैं। मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि राशनिंग नहीं है लेकिन इस तरह एक प्रकार की राशनिंग की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है। किसानों को पांच दस लिटर से जगदा डीजल नहीं मिलता है। मंत्री महोदय यह स्पष्ट करे कि यह स्थिति क्यों "दा हुई है? उन्होंने कहा है कि किसानों को नहूलियत मिलेगी, लेकिन उन को कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ है।

जहां तक केरोसीन की उपलब्धि का सवाल है, वह इस लागते से पहले यह स्थिति

थी कि केरोसीन सुलभता के साथ मिल जाना था, लेकिन अब उस का मिलना प्रायः दुर्लभ हो गया है। हो सकता है दिल्ली के बाजारों में कहीं दिखाई देता हो लेकिन इंटीरियर में चले जाइए, गांवों में और छोटे छोटे शहरों में केरोसीन उपलब्ध नहीं है। कतारे लगा कर लोग खड़े रहते हैं लेकिन केरोसीन उन को भिलता नहीं है। आप ने जो कीमते कम की हैं, कीमते कम करने के बाद उस की उपलब्धि सुलभ नहीं हुई है। मैं चाहूँगा कि इस के बारे में राज्य सरकारों की ओर उन के अधिकारियों को स्पष्ट निडेंश दिए जाये और यह देखा जाय कि आखिर वह क्यों नहीं मिल रहा है। कौन इन की चोरी कर रहा है या किसने छुपाकर रखा है। इस बात का पता लगाया जाय कि डीजल और केरोसीन की जो अनुपलब्धि हो रही है उस का कारण क्या है? किसन और आम जनता इस से बहुत परेशान और दुखी है।

इसके साथ साथ पेट्रोल की कीमतों में जो वृद्धि हुई है उसका भी प्रभाव पड़ा है। भले ही सरकार यह कह सकती है कि कुछ बड़े बड़े मोटर-मालिक ही इससे प्रभावित हुए हैं, कुछ ही लोग ऐसे हैं जो कार रख सकते हैं और वह इस से प्रभावित हुए हैं या सरकारी डिपार्टमेंट प्रभावित हुए हैं जिन की मोटर गाड़ियां चलती हैं, लेकिन आम आदमी भी इस में प्रभावित हुए हैं। आम आदमी जो स्कूटर में चल कर या आटो रिक्षा में चलकर अपना काम चलाते रहे हैं आज उनको दुगुना किया या उस का पै करना पड़ रहा है और इस के काण उन का भी धाता करना कठिन हो रहा है। सामान्य आदमी के लिए भी इस प्रकार से एक कटिनाई पैदा हो गई है।

आपने कहा कि यात्रियों का हमने बड़ा ध्यान रखा है, उन के भाड़े में बृद्धि न हो, इस का ध्यान रखा है, लेकिन हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में अभी उन्होंने भाड़ा दियोड़ा कर दिया है। जहां १५ पर्याय ३० तो सा पहले लगता था वहां

2 रुपये कर दिया है। डीजल के भाव भले ही न बढ़े हों आप के कहने के अनुसार लेकिन बसेस के भाड़े वहाँ पर बढ़ गये। जहाँ पर आप ने पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स के अन्दर एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगा कर के किमी प्रकार की बढ़ि भाव में की है वहाँ पर दाम अवश्य बढ़े हैं और आम जनता के ऊपर उसका भारपड़ा है। आप कहते हैं कि आम जनता इससे परेशान नहीं है, उस के ऊपर कोई करभार आप ने नहीं लगाया है, लेकिन आम जनता के ऊपर भी इम प्रकार से कर भार पड़ा है। और आम जनता भी इससे परेशान है। इसलिए मैं श्री एम बनर्जी के निरमोदान के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ और माननीय मन्त्री महोदय ने जो आपना बिल रखा है उस का मैं विरोध करने के लिए यहाँ पर उपलिख्यत दृग्गता हैं।

मन्त्री महोदय ने यह भी बताये कि घाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था है, उस में हमारी मजबूती थी कि हम इस प्रकार का अध्यादेश निकालते। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता और न माननीय मन्त्री महोदय ने कोई स्पष्टीकरण दी दिया है कि ऐसा कोई कारण था कि 12 तारीख से जब लोक सभा का अधिवेशन प्रारम्भ होने वाला था तो 2 नवम्बर को आपने जो अध्यादेश निकाला जो 3 नवम्बर से प्रभावित हुआ, आठ दिन में ऐसा कोन-सा बड़ा घाटा होने वाला था? जहाँ हजारों करोड़ का घाटा होने वाला है उसमें 5 सौ करोड़ की पूर्ति आप इससे करने वाले हैं तो 5 दिन के बाद या दस दिन के बाद लोक सभा की स्वीकृति के बाद इस को लाये होते तो कोई बहुत बड़ा अन्तर नहीं होने वाला था। इस का कोई तरफ-संगत उत्तर मन्त्री महोदय ने नहीं दिया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय इस के बारे में अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट करें कि आखिर कौन सी अर्जेंसी थी कि चार या पांच दिन के अन्दर नहीं आता तो बहुत बड़ा घाटा हो जाता और उस को हम पूरा नहीं कर पाते, इसलिए 2 नवम्बर को आडिनेंस निकालना आवश्यक हो गया था।

मंत्री महोदय ने एक बात और अपने आडिनेंस के बक्साव्य में कही है जिस की तरफ में आप को ध्यान दिलाता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा है कि विदेशी मुद्रा व्यव्य में ही अत्यधिक बढ़ि को ध्यान में रखते हुए जो पिछले वर्ष 200 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़कर इस वर्ष लगभग 500 करोड़ रुपये तक पहुँच गई है, इसलिए यह आवश्यक हो गया है कि हम पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स के जो भाव हैं उसके अन्दर बढ़ि करे या उस में एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाएं। तो मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह किस कांटोव है? आखिर आप की जो अर्थनीति है, घाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था है उस के कारण यह सारी दिविति खड़ी हुई है। अन्यथा यदि आप मोत्त समझ कर अर्थनीति निर्धारित करें, अपनी अर्थ-व्यवस्था निर्धारित करें तो मैं समझता हूँ इस प्रकार से केवल पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स पर टैक्स लगाकर या एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाकर यहाँ आने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ती।

अन्त में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। यह जो आप ने एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाई यह अध्यावहारिक है, किसी प्रकार से यह तर्फनगत नहीं है। इसमें कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है जो आम लोगों के लिए संतोषजनक हो या आम लोगों को इस से कुछ राहत मिली हो या यह कहना सरकार का कि इस से कुछ बड़े वर्ग पर ही प्रभाव पड़ा है, छोटे वर्ग पर प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है, यह बात गलत है। इस का प्रभाव आम जनता पर पड़ा है। आज स्थिति यह है कि केरोसिन दुर्लभ हो गया है, डीजल दुर्लभ हो गया है। इसलिए मैं माननीय श्री एस० एम० बैनर्जी के निरमोदान प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करते हुए मन्त्री महोदय से निवेदन करूँगा कि वह जो बिल लाए हैं उस को वापस लेने की कृता करें।

16.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Nawal Kishore Sharma...Not here. Mr. Shiv Nath Singh...Not here. Mr. Somnath Chatterjee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): It is very significant that you do not find any hon. Member on that side to take part in this Bill. Obviously, they have nothing to say in justification of that.

There are two important aspects of this Bill. One is that this Bill seeks to replace an Ordinance for the purpose of imposition of a taxation which was promulgated about a week before this House was going to sit. The second important aspect is that, by taking advantage of a marginal rise in the price of crude, there has been an imposition of Central excise duty resulting in the price rise of various commodities and of transportation in this country. This was sought to be achieved by means of an Ordinance.

We consider that promulgation of an Ordinance for the purpose of imposition of taxation is the worst form of executive arrogance and high-handedness and is a clear affront on the supreme legislative body of this country.

Off and on, specially during the time there was a debate on the question of supersession of the judges of the Supreme Court, we found the ruling party referring to the British Constitution and conventions in England that have been followed. But, Sir, we do not follow the salutary principles of British Parliamentary democracy. In 1689 the British Parliament passed the Bill of Rights which clearly laid down that the Crown had no prerogative of imposition of taxation without recourse to Parliament. If I may quote the relevant provisions of the Bill of Rights in England, it says:

“...that the levying of money for or to the use of Crown by pretence

of prerogative without grant of Parliament for a longer time or any other manner than the same is illegal.”

I know, Sir, the hon. Law Minister, on the last occasion, referred to the absolute provisions of article 123 of the Constitution of India saying that that article gave unlimited power except to the limitation of legislative competence to pass any legislation including a legislation for the purpose of imposition of duty. If you will kindly see article 123 of the Constitution of India, it says:

“An Ordinance promulgated under this article shall have the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament..”

But, Sir, it also provides how an Ordinance can expire. It says that, if it is not laid before the Houses of Parliament within six weeks from the reassembly of Parliament or if it is disapproved by both Houses by a Resolution, then it will expire. Or, it can be withdrawn at any time by the President.

We all know that the Constitution of India has given a special position to this House so far as financial provisions are concerned, so far as Money Bills are concerned; this House is the sole authority to take decisions as to the financial matters and as to Money Bills. We send it to the other House for their recommendations—not for approving, but for their recommendations only, and if this House does not approve of those recommendations even if they are contrary to the provisions of the Bill as we pass here, will not have any effect. So, the overriding position of this House in respect of Money Bills or financial matters cannot be questioned.

While objecting to promulgation of Ordinance for the purpose of imposition of taxation, I would like to point

this out. Supposing an Ordinance is withdrawn after five weeks and that Ordinance had imposed taxation—the President has the power to withdraw Ordinances—then, the imposition of tax will be there under an Ordinance which will never come before either House of Parliament for the purpose of approval. I know, it has not happened in the past. But the way this Government is abusing the Constitutional provisions of this country, we shall not be surprised if such a recourse is taken to the Constitutional provisions to bypass this House, to bypass Parliament. We consider it an atrocious and pernicious method that a week before the convening of this House Government should take recourse to promulgate an Ordinance the primary purpose of which is not curbing consumption but imposition of taxes on the people of this country.

It is clear that the intention was to bypass the Parliament. At least I am not entering here in greater detail as to the niceties of the interpretation of the Constitution, but, at least, the spirit of the Constitution has been violated and has been made a mockery of. I know the hon Minister referred on the last occasion that there had been circumstances in the past when ordinances have been issued for the purpose of financial matters. There have been instances in the past of validating Acts being passed. With regard to the sales tax law, when there was a complete disarray, if I may use that expression, consequent upon the Bengal Immunity case judgment of the Supreme Court, the Government enacted the Sales Tax Law Validating Act because, otherwise, all the sales tax realised would have had to be returned. One can understand that that was in a real emergency and to meet an emergent situation, the Government acted and in respect of a financial matter or a tax matter, had taken recourse to Art 123. But that was a validating Act to prevent an emergent situation developing in the country, but this was not so. This is

a case when recourse had been taken to impose taxes which will impinge very much, as it is, on the common people of the country and you do not come to the Parliament, you do not take the views of the representatives of the people and we find significantly that it appears that there is not even one Member on the other side to support this legislation. Recourse had been taken at the dead of night, in the shadow of the evening, by the Government to take the plunge. I submit to face the Parliament with a *fait accompli* is the worst form of executive legislation. I submit it is nothing but a brigandage and it is a loot on the people, without taking the views of the people's representatives.

Two reasons have been given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons why this Bill has been brought forward or why this ordinance was necessary. First is this: for the purpose of curbing consumption. Now this is very important to note that the rise in crude price has been at a rate of one dollar per barrel with effect from 16th October, 1973. This is very important. They say. 'Curbing consumption is also necessary to make more naptha available for the manufacture of urea'. Now, if prices rose at the rate of 7 paise per litre with effect from 16th October, 1973 why did the Government wait till 3rd November, 1973? If the emergency had arisen, the emergency must have arisen on the 16th October or the 17th October or the 18th October. Now you wait for 17 or 18 days before you take a decision to increase the prices and then you strike with an ordinance just a week before the House was going to sit.

16.08 hrs.

[SHRI S. A. KADER in the Chair]

The other specious pleas being given are that it is to make more naptha available for the manufacture

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

of urea. So far as the shift in this manufacture, so far as it has been possible for us to ascertain, it is that only 10 per cent of the crude is used for the manufacture of petrol. If that is so, by reducing consumption only with regard to 10 per cent of the crude, how much more naptha can you divert from the petrol manufacture to the manufacture of urea? I would like to know from this Government, if it is honest in its intentions, to make it clear before the public of this country, as you are seeking to justify its imposition, high imposition of tax, to tell the people of this country as to what will be the shift from the manufacture of petrol for the manufacture of urea so far as naptha is concerned as a result of this. No estimate is given. The Finance Ministers statement even now does not give any indication as to what this would be. Nothing has been stated. Therefore, we feel this naptha theory has been brought about only to give a facade that in the name of agricultural production in this country, in the name of greater manufacture of fertilizers we must shift the crude petrol from one item, that is petrol to another item, that is urea. It has not been said anywhere how this Government expects that there will be any curtailment in the consumption of petrol. No estimate has been given. No breakup has been given as to the total consumption in public sector, private sector companies, etc. and the affluent section of the people. Nothing has been given. What is their consumption and to what percentage do you expect it to decrease now? Big private sector concerns who can afford to pay will not reduce their consumption however high the price of petrol may be. But have you considered what effect it will be on the common people of this country?

Due to recent bus fare rise in Calcutta what has happened is, the entire people of Calcutta have been affected and they are boycotting the

payment of increased fare. People are groaning under the price rise.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): It is not because of this.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: If you have doubt please go there. This is the position of the country today. And then what about the taxi drivers? We have framed a scheme for giving assistance from nationalised banks to ordinary people, unemployed graduates and so on so that they can drive taxis. They took money from nationalised banks. They are paying back such money in instalments. What will happen to them? Have you thought about them? How will they pay their instalments back to the banks concerned? You have not thought about them. Scooter-owners are not persons of the affluent section of the country. You have not thought about them. You have not thought about the tempo-drivers. They drive the tempos for earning a living. He has purchased the tempo and he has to give money back in instalments to the banks. You have not thought about them. There has been all round increase of prices which is bound to result in increase of prices of the essential commodities and the food articles. What you have done is, you have already achieved this through an ordinance and you have increased the price, and now you are coming with this Bill. The Finance Minister said that there will be increased amount of the foreign exchange liabilities to the extent of Rs. 300 crores per year. Mr. Banerjee gave us certain figures which show that more than Rs. 1000 crores in foreign exchange are remitted by the foreign oil companies alone. What about foreign banks? The other day this matter came up before the House. Crores of rupees are being remitted by the foreign banks from this country every year in foreign exchange.

The foreign companies are making crores of rupees from this country and are remitting invaluable foreign exchange from this country. He will

not touch them but he will allow them to prosper and allow them to fleece the people of this country by way of increasing their installed capacity and taking the money out of this country. This revenue of the order of Rs. 300 crores or so could have been realised by the Government from out of the foreign companies-monopoly houses-in this country. Why are you fleecing the common people of this country? for curbing the consumption of petrol, you have resorted to this. If this was the real or sole reason, then you could not have reduced the price of kerosene at least. We are now happy at least some concession has been given. After raising 20 paise on kerosene you have given this great concession of 10 paise to the people on a litre of kerosene.

We submit that this taxation proposal is another example of antipeople policy of this Government which they have been following all along and which has resulted in the greatest burden on the people of this country.

One last point and I have done. The most important question which arises now is this. If curbing the consumption is an important factor, then why did you not introduce rationing? This is the most wellknown method. If the intentions were honest for just curbing the consumption then the easiest method would have been the introduction of rationing and you should give it to the ordinary people-scooter owners, taxi-drivers etc. You should have made available at least a minimum quantity of petrol to these people. For the extra quantity available you should have increased the price if you like. If affluent sections or rich persons or if the Government officials want, you can give the petrol at a higher price. At least you should have given to the ordinary people a minimum quantity of petrol, that is, to the people like bus owners, taxi drivers or scooter drivers. That has not been done. In Calcutta because of this school/buses do not run. For running the same ordinary people have to pay a higher price. Bus fares

have become doubled in Calcutta. These aspects are not being thought out. This rationing has not been introduced for an obvious reason namely the elections in U.P. and other areas are going to be held very shortly.

I oppose this Bill but I support this Resolution of my hon. friend, Shri Banerjee.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA (Domariaganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it was not my intention to intervene at this stage. But, since my hon. friend, Shri Chatterjee said something here and since I was present in the House. I thought I shculd give my viewpoint as to why I consider this a proper measure with regard to curbing the consumption of petroleum products.

The House is thoroughly entitled to consider or criticise the validity of the Ordinance in the manner it has been done. My purpose in intervention is to reply to the technical point that was raised by my hon. friend. This measure is bound to curb the consumption of petrol. Why I say so is for this reason. As far as I remember, in 1974, the target of production of petrol is about 2.16 million tonnes. The hon. Member might be aware that naphtha is the first product in the refining column. Out of naphtha a certain portion is distilled as petrol also producing only a very small portion of aviation spirit. Though aviation spirit is used in helicopters or piston-engines, the rest of it is naphtha if not converted into petrol. The whole idea is to reduce the consumption of petrol by 25 per cent and divert that naphtha for fertiliser production. If the price was not raised, the other method surely was rationing. But whether rationing could have done it so effectively or not is the point.

This taxation proposal would give us about 25 per cent of naphtha reserved for urea production or the production of other fertilisers; this comes to about 5 lakhs or half a million tonnes of naphtha which would now be available as a result of the steps that are being contemplated through the ordi-

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

nance which is sought to be replaced now by this Bill.

So, the point that has to be understood by all of us is that the first priority is naphtha. By increasing the price of petrol, its consumption will be reduced and diversion of naphtha to petrol will be curtailed to the extent of 25 per cent according to the present schemes of Government and thereby about 5 lakhs tonnes would be available for fertiliser production, whether it be of urea or other inorganic fertilisers.

This was the only point that I wanted to make. Personally, I feel that there was a sense of urgency in the whole matter. If the ordinance had not been promulgated five or six days before the session, the crisis could perhaps not have been met because of its mounting rapidly all over the world.

It was not only an increase in the price of petrol which was really troubling the Government, but the whole object was to see that the consumption in petrol should be curtailed, and that could have been done in the circumstances only by a swift act, that swift act being promulgation of the ordinance at a time when all over the world, all countries were shaking under the pressure of scarcity of petroleum products. The House might remember that at that time there was also another increase registered in the prices of crude oil, and the crisis was further mounting. At that time, if we had waited for the House to be convened and if the House would have taken two or three or four weeks to pass the Bill that would have resulted in a mounting of the crisis at a rate which perhaps would not have argued well for us.

I, therefore, feel that there was justification for the issue of the ordinance at that time. I feel that this will result in curbing of consumption of petrol and making available 5 lakhs tonnes of naphtha for fertiliser production, if proper steps are taken to maintain this control.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I rise to support the resolution moved by Mr. S. M. Banerjee and oppose the Bill introduced here which seeks to replace the ordinance. The promulgation of the ordinance, the primary object of which was taxation by the back-door method, is not only against the propriety of parliamentary democracy but also against the spirit of the Constitution itself. I do not want to dwell much on this point, but I would only say that it was recourse to back-door method or executive legislation to levy a tax.

The hon. Member who preceded me said that it was for the House to decide. We all know the arithmetic of numbers in the House. Anything that is brought forward here by the Finance Minister or a Member of the Treasury Benches is bound to be supported by the overwhelming majority here. But that is not the yardstick to find out whether the promulgation of ordinance was the correct parliamentary procedure as enunciated in the Constitution.

The reasons given for this abnormal and obnoxious increase in the price of petroleum products have not been spelt out very clearly or convincingly. They have given three or four reasons. The first is increase in the crude price, the second cut in supplies of crude to India, third the need to increase kerosene price to equalise with the price of diesel to stop adulteration and fourth the need to have a steep increase in the price of petrol in order to release some crude for the production of naphtha to which Shri K. D. Malaviya referred.

I do not know how far the Government were themselves convinced about these reasons. They decided about a price hike in the case of petrol and kerosene and later are seeking arguments to build up a case. It has already been argued that the increase became inevitable in the wake of increase in price of crude supplied from abroad. Everybody concedes that. But to what extent? The price

level is several times more than the actual increase in the price of crude. This has been conceded even by Government. So that alone cannot be the reason, it is not the major reason for the hike that has been made. As for cut in crude supplies, I do not know whether the Government is going to advance this reason even at this stage. While defending the increase in the other House, the hon. Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals disabused the minds of members who were agitated about the possibility of a cut in crude supply to the country from the Arab countries. He assured the House that "because of our friendship with the Arab countries, our supplies remain unabated whereas except UK and France, Europe is suffering from a cut. America itself is suffering a cut of 18 per cent, Japan is suffering a cut....

Thus his assurance was that there was going to be no cut in crude supply to this country. But in the Bill presented to this House on 27th November by the Minister of State for Finance, the very opening sentence of the statement of objects and reasons says:

"Consequent on successive increases in crude oil prices and the recent cuts in crude oil supplies...."

I want the hon. Minister to confirm the real reason in view of these contradictory statements. Also I want him to quantify the recent cut in crude oil. I do not think both the statements can be correct.

As for the reason that the increase in kerosene price is to make it equal to diesel prices to stop adulteration. As rightly pointed out by Shri Somnath Chatterjee, if this is a valid reason, he should not have made a retreat in the increase in price. To that extent, he himself is not convinced of his own argument. I do not want to use the milk and water analogy, but let us take the other example. In many parts of the country vanaspati is being added to ghee thus

adulterating ghee. On that ground, do you equalise the prices of vanaspati and ghee? You do not. Therefore, this adulteration argument cannot be a valid excuse to jack up the price.

These reasons are being invented one by one. In fact, they have been waiting for an opportunity. These reasons have been made alibis to increase the price, a clear effort of augmenting revenue. They had thought of this taxation measure. But these reasons came in very handy. They first said that they wanted to curb consumption, then they said there was a cut in crude supply, then they trotted out the argument of increase in crude price and lastly they advanced the argument that the price of kerosene was being raised to bring it on par with the price of diesel.

On the 5th November, the hon. Finance Minister when he was in Trivandrum, the very state wherefrom my hon. friend Shri Stephen hails, is reported to have said that "he did not see any possibility of a further increase in the price of petrol in the immediate future." This is what the Finance Minister asserted in his statement in Trivandrum on the 5th November last. But, a few days later, there is the Petroleum Minister who said differently. While the Finance Ministry says one thing, the Petroleum Minister has given out not only contrary but a very contradictory statement. The Petroleum Minister, Shri D. K. Boroosah, in his letter to the Governors and Chief Ministers in the third week of November, said that "he wanted the States to be very much prepared to the minutes detail in introducing petrol rationing and he also further said that a further price hike is imminent; that it is not ruled out. That is what he said in his letter. I want to know which statement is correct: whether the Finance Minister's statement is correct, namely, there is no possibility of an immediate increase in price; or whether the statement of the Minister of Petroleum is correct, namely, there is every possibility of an increase.

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

On the one hand, they say we should discourage consumption. These statements have been very vague. It is a taxation measure affecting the people and having an incidence of Rs. 200 crores to Rs. 300 crores in a full year. We would like to know what is the correct situation. You say that there is going to be a curb in the consumption, but what is the target and how much you want to curb is not made clear. Mr. K. D. Malaviya said it may be five lakh tonnes. I want you to quantify it and we would like to watch your performance and by the end of the year we should know whether you were really able to curb consumption, namely, to the extent of five lakh tonnes.

Also I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government are very serious in the import of these commodities, because we are importing about 16 million tonnes of crude, or we want to save something there. At least we do not want to increase it. Not only raw crude, but we are importing four million tonnes of petroleum products. What steps have been taken by the Government to reduce this import of four million tonnes of petroleum products which will save a lot of foreign exchange if you are able to curb the consumption? They say they want to discourage the consumption of petrol. But as rightly pointed out by Mr. Chatterjee they have not given us any data to show what are the commercial vehicles which are using petrol and how many of them are owned and run by the Government organisations, quasi-Government bodies and the public sector undertakings, and how many institutions in the public sector are using them, how many taxes, scooters in the public transport are using petrol and also in respect of private motors and scooters. A rough estimate has been given by one of the persons who has been in the transport and who has written an article wherein he says that about 10 per cent consists of private motors and scooters, and the rest, that is, 90

per cent is divided equally among the Government institutions, private sector scooters and other transport in the ratio of 30,30,30. If you analyse this, step by step, you will find that regarding 30 per cent of the consumption by vehicles in the public undertakings, whether the price is reduced or increased, it may not affect their consumption. The increase in prices will be reflected in additional expenses to the exchequer. In the private sector institutions, wherever there is a hike in the price, the payment-bill goes up, and that will be passed on to the consumer. In regard to the public transport also, taxes and scooters, the price-hike will be passed on to the users. The balance is in the hands of the private motors and scooters, and here, the affluent section among them do not bother about any increase. Therefore, only the scooter-owners in the private sector of transport will be affected. Therefore, in the ultimate analysis, it will be the common man who may have to pay for all the increases.

Just now Mr. Malaviya was saying that the oil crisis has been affecting all the countries including the United States and China. We cannot claim that we occupy a high place in any other respect, but in regard to the price of petrol we occupy the most enviable position, the highest price position in the world. Petrol price per litre in the United States is 90 paise in terms of Indian currency; in the U.S.S.R. it is 99 paise; in Canada also it is 99 paise, but in India which has the lowest standard of living the price is the highest 281 paise. In the matter of petrol, India ranks the highest.

Why do they assume that the price hike in petrol will not have an impact on the general price structure in the country? The increase to the extent of Rs. 200 crores that you have planned to net by the increase in the prices of petrol and kerosene will ultimately fall on the common consumer and it is bound to increase the

prices of other commodities. Wherever articles are moved by transport, this will have a psychological impact and the price rise will lead to many other things. The common man will have to bear the entire burden.

The Government has still not made it clear why the more acceptable alternative of rationing has not been resorted to. At this stage, however, it will be a cruel joke after the increase in prices. Even at this stage are they going to do it? Will rationing be introduced even at this stage to keep the prices down? How are they going to be compensated? I do not object to the mopping up of Rs. 200 crores badly needed by the Government, but what is the effect that it is going to have on the price of other commodities, not only petrol but other commodities? There will be a cyclic effect to this and the other prices which are already soaring high will go up further. Therefore, this measure is going to be inflationary in effect. It will add to the burden and misery of the common people. I, therefore, oppose the Bill and support the motion moved by Shri S. M. Banerjee.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Very sincerely and very honestly I support this Bill, with all deference to Shri S. M. Banerjee. I feel that in this country there is a growing gulf between the socialists who represent the urban areas of the country and the socialists like me who represent the backward rural areas of the country. In the villages from where I come from no single person had come to me and asked me a single question as to why the Finance Minister has raised the petrol prices. It is for the simple reason that for the vast millions in this country in this year of grace 1973, travelling by car or by a private taxi is well beyond their means. It is only in the realm of luxuries. Sometimes, while going for marriages or some such functions they may travel by vehicles using petrol tractions.

Under the circumstances, as long as it is a disincentive for consumption, at least as far as petrol is concerned, I do not think it will have any adverse impact, particularly on the rural economy of this country. The hon. member who spoke before me, Shri K. D. Malaviya, who was at one time in charge of the Ministry of Petroleum, himself had computed the figures of consumption of petrol and petroleum products among the urban megapolists of this country including Kanpur, Bombay, the suburban areas of Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore and Hyderabad. It is estimated that these urban megapolists which account for not even 10 per cent of the population of India consume 45 to 55 per cent of the total amount of petroleum products, imported as well as locally produced. What the rest of 90 per cent of the population get is the raw end of the deal. It does not need any statistical finesse to prove the point that the major concentration of our automobiles—more than half the number—is in the big cities like Calcutta.

In regard to this concept of nationalisation, the more I have thought about it, the more I feel that the areas of our economy which are nearest to the common people are the areas which need to be nationalised first. I would cite the instance of the public transport system. In different parts of the country, private buses are plying on the basis of permits. That is the thing which should be nationalised first, before we go and touch the foreign concerns which are operating the big oil monopolies in this country. If it is a question of repatriation of profits, let us attack the problem directly in regard to placing a curb on the repatriation of profits to foreign countries. But if it is a question of taking over these concerns and nationalising them, I do not think it is a brave act. All these big concerns are sitting ducks and they can be nationalised at any time whenever

[Shri B. V. Naik]

this House feels like doing so or Government is prepared to do so. It is not going to be a very serious challenge either of an administrative or political nature at all. Nationalisation of spheres like foodgrains—we knew what is the amount of harassment caused by the trading sections in regard to nationalisation of wheat or the forthcoming nationalisation of rice—and nationalisation of public transport systems where hundreds and thousands of small, medium and big operators are working—it is here that the political will as well as the skill of our Government, of our party as well as of this House will be tested. Its mettle will have to be there. The taking over of the monopoly concerns can be done almost any time, either day or night. Under these circumstances, I would really welcome the suggestion of our well-meaning friends on the left to look at the Indian economy in its depth and not a superficial look on the basis of sloganeering.

As far as the question of rationing is concerned, there has been a considerable amount of thought given to it. Thought is being given to the concept of a white market, a sort of subsidiary currency in circulation, a time-bound coupon for each operator, be it a rickshaw-walla or a taxi driver. It would be a sort of compromise between the open market and complete rationing. The rationing system, as we all know, will bring in its train a lot of abuses as we experienced during the second world war and there will be a flourishing blackmarket trade in petrol. The coupon system will make it possible to transfer the white market coupon on the basis of quota to others and it will lapse over a period of time. I do not know whether the suggestions given by economists like Paul Samson and others, which are applicable to developed countries, would be relevant to developing countries like ours. I would urge upon the Finance Minister to give thought to this problem.

When it comes to a question of taxation of luxury goods I have nothing against it. Also, we cannot avoid deficit financing and have a balanced budget except through taxation. In fact, I would go to the extent of saying that the sphere of taxation should extend from motor spirit and kerosene to tobacco, Lady Nicotine, which is one of the cheapest in this country as compared to the world prices. Further, we have a flourishing trade in liquor and alcohol which is very near to the common masses. It is also manipulatable, as far as taxation structure is concerned. I see no reason why we could not also, like the Scandinavian socialist countries, nationalise the entire alcohol industry for yielding better returns and taxes to the national exchequer.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Chairman let me at the outset, join my other colleagues on the benches this side in condemning in the strongest possible terms the Government's attitude and action in resorting to Ordinances every now and then. The whole difficulty is that from almost the very beginning of our Constitution in 1950 the Government have been resorting to promulgating of Ordinances on ordinary grounds and for ordinary purposes. I can understand if an Ordinance is issued because there is some very terrible emergency, or because some immediate action is called for in the absence of which the heavens would fall. But if one were to make a research of the various Ordinances issued by the Government of India since 1950 till today, one will come to the most devastating conclusion that the Government have flouted almost all constitutional conventions and practices with regard to the power of making Ordinances. They have been feeling that because they have got the majority in Parliament, they can get anything passed in Parliament and so they resort to Ordinances before the Parliament meets. In this parti-

cular case the matter becomes a little more dangerous and worse because Ordinance has been resorted to not to make some legislation but to levy some tax. Therefore, it becomes all the more dangerous, all the more undesirable, I do not want to go, because of shortage of time, into details of various subjects of Ordinances issued.

Only recently, in this very session, we passed one Bill on the basis of an Ordinance. What was the subject of the Ordinance? It was the extension of Press Council. Why? Because the Nominating Committee did not agree to continue functioning and the time-limit was over. The Government did not think of that earlier. The Government thought that even if the time-limit was over, it did not matter; they could issue an Ordinance and come to Parliament to get the Bill passed and all will be well. But all is not well. The habit of doing things with an idea that you have a thumping majority and, therefore, you can do whatever you like, Parliament or no Parliament, is certainly out of tune with the spirit and the letter of parliamentary democracy. Therefore, I object to doing this in a cavalier manner by the Government in regard to announcing the increase in price of petrol.

My second point is that the present price of petrol, after the Ordinance, of course, is so terribly steep that this rise in price is unprecedented and, I dare say, perhaps, India is the only country where petrol price is the highest. I would like the Finance Minister to tell this House as to whether there are any other countries in the world where petrol prices have gone up to this extent. What is the special justification for taxing a poor country like India with the highest rate of increase in price of petrol?

Now, the hon. Finance Minister and the Government are telling us that, after all, the middle class people are not hit, the poor people are not hit and that it is only the rich

people who are using petrol are hit. Who are the people who consume petrol? I agree with my hon. friend, Shri S. M. Banerjee, that even middle class people who use scooters and also the poor people who use auto-rickshaws and taxis because they do not have their own transport are hit by this increase in price of petrol. They have to pay twice or even 2-1/2 times what they used to pay before. In the last couple of days, from here to Palam, the fare has gone up more than twice. If one has to go by plane, one has to go by taxi to Palam. One has to pay now twice or even 2-1/2 times more. It is no use saying that it is only taxing the rich people. It is taxing the people who use public transport. Many people have to rush to hospitals, to attend to their jobs and sometimes, they have to go quickly to railway stations and other places and they have to use the public transport. All these people are affected. Naturally, the people at large are also affected.

Then, I ask the hon. Minister. Why is he not rationing petrol? If he were to say, upto a certain level, "I will have rationing and, for extra consumption, I will ask people to pay more", that would have been a reasonable way of doing it. But then we are told that there is difficulty in rationing. In the same breath, there has been a press report that the Governors and the Chief Ministers were sounded to keep themselves ready with a rationing plan. We do not know what exactly is the mind of the Government. On the one hand, they say that they do not want rationing because there are difficulties in that and, on the other hand, we are told that the Government is thinking of rationing. As to what is the kind of rationing, what is the pattern, what is the price, no light is thrown by the Government. I should have thought that outright rationing on certain basis, giving petrol at a controlled rate upto a certain level and then charging more for extra consumption would have been more legitimate and more justified.

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

Now, the Government has given reasons for this price hike on petrol and kerosene and, particularly on petrol, that it will curb consumption and that they have taken this step as a measure of reducing deficit financing. Two or three Ministers both in the House and the Government spokesmen outside have been talking about strengthening the public transport. I would like the Government to tell us whether they are going to do anything in that regard....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mavalankar, just a minute.

The Home Minister is to lay a Paper on the Table of the House.

16.54 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—
Contd.

REVOCATION OF PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF ANDHRA PRADESH

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 10th December, 1972 issued by the President under clause (2) of article 356 of the Constitution revoking the Proclamation issued by him on the 18th January, 1973 in relation to the State of Andhra Pradesh, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 518 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th December, 1973, under article 356(3) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-596/73.]

16.55 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. DISAPPROVAL OF THE CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1973 AND CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): The Home Minister's statement shows how this Government goes on declaring Emergency and withdrawing Emergency whenever they like. They take everything very conveniently and from a very narrow party angle.

But let me continue my arguments. I want the Government to tell us what is their expectation of the reduction in consumption of petrol by the kind of price they have announced. Secondly, to what extent will this help in meeting deficit financing? Will the Minister also tell us whether this is the kind of weapon that he is going to use again and again whenever there is an increase in deficit financing? I am quite sure that he will not be able to come to the House and say that he has been successful in reducing deficit financing. He will give more reasons—and from his point of view 'valid' reasons—as to why he could not stop deficit financing, printing of more currency notes. He will go on printing more and more currency notes and come to this House again and again to use it as an excuse for price hike as he has done in the present case. He just goes on saying, 'I could not help; I have to foot the Bill; do you want the poor people to go without food? Therefor, I must go on printing notes.' And because he goes on printing more and more currency notes, he tries to find new methods of reducing deficit financing as he has done in the case of petrol hike.

Moreover, I want the Minister to tell us as to what is the precise policy of the Government with regard to public transport. In the Capital of India, New Delhi and Delhi, we find that the public transport is ut-

terly hopeless and mismanaged. It is impossible to go by any bus. Either you have to walk two or three miles or you have to wait helplessly for a taxi or a rickshaw. There is no public transport worth the name here. This is the position of public transport in the Capital of India. At least at this late stage, let money be diverted to public transport for strengthening it. It is a shame that foreign tourists as well as Indians from other States who come here find that the public transport in the capital city is hopeless; people have to literally run after buses!

I want to conclude by saying that, by so doing, i.e., by sharply raising the price of petrol, Government is setting a bad pattern and an ugly example to everybody. For everything goes in short supply what is the way-out? Raise the price! There is shortage of newsprint and, therefore, every newspaper has raised the price. If there is a little shortage, immediately the price is raised, and the burden is ultimately borne by the common man either directly or indirectly. All these additional levies and duties are ultimately shifted to the common man; the burden is ultimately passed on to the common man. The Government and the rich people will go on consuming any amount of petrol they like because these ministers and officials are not paying themselves; it is we, the taxpayers, who have to pay for them. And the rich travel and call it business expenses, or through other means they pass on the burden to the consumers.

I agree with my hon. friend, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, that this has been done on the eve of electioneering in U.P. and other places, so that it may be easier for Government, for the ruling party, to fight the democratic opposition forces. The opposition forces and the independents will not get petrol to go to various places whereas the ruling party will get it and will thus have an edge over the Opposition parties. That seems to be the ulterior motive and black design.

In our Constitution, Article 123 mentions about the power of the President to promulgate an Ordinance during the recess of Parliament. If Parliament was in recess and the new date of assembly had not been announced, I can understand. But the date had been announced; hardly a week was left for parliament to reassemble when this Ordinance was promulgated.

There are two words in article 123—"immediate action; here it is said:

'If....the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action....' he may promulgate Ordinances...."

What was the 'immediate action' required? What are the reasons? The Minister has given a catalogue of reasons. He has repeated what he told us about a couple of weeks ago in reply to a question. The deficit financing is there; therefore, I have done it. He has repeated the same argument today also. Of course, we have also to repeat our arguments in that process. What was the special reason for Government to have an Ordinance promulgated? That, he has not told us. The only reasons that he has given are 'deficit financing has to be reduced', 'curbing of consumption'. But what was the urgency? Why could he not wait between 2nd November and 12th November? That particular aspect—about urgency of the matter—I hope, will be touched by the minister when he gives his reply.

17.00 hrs.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दौसा) : समाप्ति जी, मैं प्रत्युत विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यद्यपि इस का समर्थन करने का उतना उत्साह तो नहीं है, यह विधेयक चूंकि एक अनैसेसरी ईविल है, इस लिये इस का समर्थन करने के इनादे से खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मेरे विरोधी मित्रों ने इस विधेयक का यह कह कर विरोध किया है कि इस के बजाय राशनिक होना चाहिये था यह तो दबी जुबान से सब ने माना है कि तेल की दुनिया में बड़ी विचित्र

[ओं नवल किशोर शर्मा]

स्थिति पैदा होती जा रही है। तेल के मामले में हम को दूसरासी और मौजूदा में तीसी नीति अपनानों द्वेषी विवेद से हमारी तेल की आवश्यकता कम हो जाके।

आप हमारे देश में एक मव से बड़ा सवाल जिस की तरफ शायद इन बोलने वाले मित्रों ने ध्यान नहीं दिया है इस लिये कि वे सब शहरों से आने वाले लोग हैं, वह सवाल है—खाद की कमी का। आज गांवों में यूरिया नहीं मिलता। यूरिया के लिये इस बात की ज़रूरत है कि नेपथ्या प्राप्त हो, नेपथ्या उस बक्त तक नहीं मिल सकता, जब तक हम पट्टोल का कन्जन्यशन कम नहीं करते। आज गांवों में यह हालत है कि यूरिया की कीमत कहीं-कहीं तो कट्टोल रेट से दुगनी हो गई है, आम तौर पर ड्यॉडी कीमत पर तो बिक ही रहा है। खाद्यान्न के उत्पादन के लिहाज से इस बात की ज़रूरत है कि हम नेपथ्या ज्यादा तादाद में मुहिया कर सकें, जिस से हमारे यहां फर्टिलाइजर का उत्पादन बढ़ सके। हमारे देश में मोटरों पर चढ़ने वाले शौकीन ज्यादा हैं—व इस बात को नहीं देखते कि सब से पहले देश की खाद्यान्न की आवश्यकता को कैसे पूरा किया जाय। दुनिया में भी नेपथ्या नहीं मिल रहा है—उस का इम्पोर्ट करना भी मुश्किल हो गया है—ऐसी हालत में पैट्रोल की कीमत बढ़ाना उचित सा लगता है। इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि इस से थोड़ी बहुत दिक्कत ज़रूर हुई है, ट्रांस्पोर्ट भी थोड़ा मंहगा हुआ है, खास तौर से शहरों में स्कूटर और टैक्सी मंहगे हुए हैं। बहुत से मध्यम वर्ग के लोग जो कार ख़ाने थे, स्कूटर रखते थे, उन की कठिनाइयां बढ़ी हैं। लेकिन सदाचाल यह है कि इस का इनाज क्या था? कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने इनाज बताया कि राशनिंग होना चाहिये था।

सभापांडी जी, राशनिंग का मैं कहुर विरोधी हूँ। मेरी यह मान्यता है कि राशनिंग कर वह हम बहुत बड़ी भूल करते।

जहां तक राशनिंग की जिम्बेदारी वी बात है, भले ही राज्य नाकारे रहे कि हम नैयां नहीं हैं, हम उन को मध्यूर दर सकते थे, मैं इस दलोल में नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि राशनिंग फ़ीजिल है क्या? क्या राशनिंग से पैट्रोल का ब्लैक नहीं बढ़ता? क्या उस से और अधिक कर्पण नहीं पैदा होता? हमारे देश में बहुत से लोगों के पास गाड़ियां हैं—बहुत से लोग उन का इन्सेमाल नहीं करते—उदाहरण के तौर पर आप हम को ले लौंजिये, हमारे पास जाने हैं—चुनाव के टाइम पर हम उन जीर्णों का इन्सेमाल करते हैं या जब कभी अपनी कांडाचूपाएँ में जाते हैं तब उन जीर्णों का इन्सेमाल करते हैं—जब राशनिंग हो जाता है तो हम नव अधिकारी हो जाते हैं उन निश्चिन नावा में पैट्रोल प्राप्त करने के लिये, जो हमारे उपयोग में नहीं आता, जो ज़रूरत में ज्यादा होता—तब उस का क्या नरीजा निकलता? हम में से बहुत से लोग ऐसे भी हो सकते हैं जो उस को ब्लैक मार्किट में बेच देने—क्या इस से डीनोरनाइजेशन कर्नड़ि में मैटिल नहीं होता। राशनिंग कोई अच्छी व्यवस्था नहीं है, हालांकि कमी कमी सरकार की तरफ से स्टेटमेन्ट आते रहते हैं कि हमें राशनिंग की तरफ जाना पड़ेगा। मैं बिन यंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह अनितम अम्ब्र होना चाहिये, जब कोई रास्ता न हो, पैट्रोल की खपत कम न हो—तब आप इस अन्त का डस्टेमाल कीजिये, बरना यह देश के लिये दहुत से मुश्किलनात पैदा कर देगा।

मेरे दोनों मुझाव हैं। पहला मुझाव तो यह है—आप ने पैट्रोल की कीमत बढ़ाई है—जदां तक मुझे बतलाया गया है इस समय 5 लाख में नाड़े पांच लाख राहे हैं, उस में से 3 में भाड़े तीन लाख गाड़ियां पब्लिक सेक्टर और गवर्नेंट में हैं। जरा

यह भी देख लेंगे, कहीं ऐसा न हो कि पेट्रो-सिलियम की कीमतें बढ़ने के साथ साथ पब्लिक सेक्टर वाले और दूसरे लोग अपने भत्ते बढ़ा दें।

मोटर एलाउन्स बड़ाकर पेट्रोलियम की कमी को कम करने के बजाये कहीं पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग में खर्च बढ़ा न जाये—इस चीज़ को भी देख लेना बहुत आवश्यक है। यह ठीक है कि मंत्रियों और सरकारी विभागों पर पाबन्दी लगाई है लेकिन अभी और अधिक पाबन्दी लगाने को आवश्यकता है क्योंकि सरकारी वाहनों का दुरुपयोग होता है, उन पर और अधिक स्ट्रक्ट विजिलेन्स को ज़रूरत है। इसके बिना पांचक मारल भी ठीक नहीं होता है।

समाप्ति जी, हमारे देश में कुछ गाड़ियां एसी हैं जिनका पेट्रोल कंजम्शन ज्यादा होता है जैसे कि हिन्दुस्तान है। हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स डारा निमित गाड़ियों का कंजम्शन ज्यादा है जबकि फीट और स्टैंडर्ड गाड़ियों का कंजम्शन कम है। इसलिए नम्बे तीर पर नीति बनाते समय इस बात को भी देखना पड़ेगा कि पेट्रोल का ज्यादा कंजम्शन करने वाली गाड़ियों का प्रोडक्शन कम हो और जिन गाड़ियों में पेट्रोल का कंजम्शन कम होता है उनका प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा हो। मैं किसी पांटकुलर ब्रान्ड का हिमायती नहीं हूँ लेकिन दुनिया में पेट्रोल की जो स्थिति होती जा रही है उसको देखते हुए यह आवश्यक है कि हमारे यहाँ ऐसी नाड़ियां बनाई जायें जिनमें पेट्रोल का कंजम्शन कम हो।

इसके साथ साथ मुझे एक बात भी कहनी है कि हमारे देश में स्कूटर्स का बढ़ा अभाव है। साधारण आदमी जो दहले गाड़ी रखते थे उनका रक्टर से भी काम चल सकता है इसलिए स्कूटर के कारखाने लगाने की जो हमारी योजना है उसको कारगर छंग से जल्द से जल्द पूरा करने की आवश्यकता है।

पब्लिक ट्रान्सपोर्ट के बारे में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने यह आशा व्यक्त की है कि इसके डारा जो अतिरिक्त धन की प्राप्ति होगी उसका बहुत कुछ हिस्सा पब्लिक ट्रान्सपोर्ट सिस्टम को सुधारने में लगाया जायेगा परन्तु आपकी यह आशा केवल आशा ही न रह जाये वल्कि वह कारगर रूप में परिणत हो तथा दो चार लक्ष महीने में उसका नवीजा सामने आये और लोगों को यह महसूस होने लगे कि पेट्रोल की जो कीमत बढ़ी थी उसका एक अच्छा परिणाम हमारे सामने आया है, सर्वार बाल्टव में लोगों की दिक्कतों को बढ़ाना नहीं चाहती है बल्कि उनको कम करना चाहती है।

17.08 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और यह समझता हूँ कि इस बिल से जो माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने आशा व्यक्त की है वह आशा पूरी होगी। साथ ही मैं यह भी जानता चाहूँगा कि इस नवी व्यवस्था को एक महीने से ज्यादा हो गया है, क्या, इसके रा पेट्रोल की खपत घटी है, यदि घटी है तो कितनी घटी है, उसकी जानकारी सदन को मिले तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): There are not many points to deal with. I am the residuary legatee as it were coming at the end of the debate. The arguments of the Government for the issuance of the Ordinance are to my mind completely unconvincing. The circumstances for taking action immediately have not been clearly established by the Government. That has been made amply clear by the hon. Members of the House and I do not want to repeat their arguments. But it bears repetition to say that the prices did not rise to the extent that the taxation has been imposed. Secondly, according to the Government's own admission in the other House there had been no

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

cut in the supply of crude by the crude-producing countries.

There has been a strong opposition to the issue of the ordinance for the imposition of the taxes. I am one of those who would say that in no circumstances should ordinance be issued for the imposition of a tax.

In certain circumstances, I would agree that there would be scope for the issue of Ordinance even for imposing taxation—but that only in certain very special circumstances. That could be like the occasion when there is invalidation of Act and there is going to be a vacuum which may make the Exchequer lose quite a lot of revenue, but not for this kind of taxation that has been imposed through this measure, that is, by the issue of an Ordinance. Let it be quite clear that I would agree with the Government only in certain circumstances, in very very special circumstances when there could be justification for imposing taxes through the Ordinance.

The main argument that has been advanced from the other side is this: this is meant for curbing consumption of petrol. But they did not quantify to what extent. My hon. friend, Shri K. D. Malaviya said, however that the target for the curb in consumption was of the order of 5 lakhs tonnes—half a million tonne. This is what he wanted to be diverted for the production of fertilisers. If that is so, then it beats me completely why could not this quantity be taken from the source itself for diversion of the same for the production of fertilisers in this country. I repeat this half a million tonnes could be had from the source itself. And if you yet that apart for the production of fertilisers, then the country would have borne it. Why was this call not made upon the country? Why were the small people like the scooter drivers, taxi drivers, tempo drivers etc.

put to great hardships? This could have been very easily done. We would be very much prepared to set apart a million tonnes for the production of fertilisers. If you wanted, you could take it away, but please don't advance an unconvincing plea. Naturally a demand had been made. What is, after all, the target of the Government in so far as the curb in its own consumption is concerned? They should set an example I want to know whether the Government have proposed a target for this or not. It had been pointed out that much of the petrol was consumed by the Government itself. Now, what is the target that the Government proposes for the curbing of petrol consumption by Government itself? We would like to know about this.

It has been rightly said that perhaps it has been done keeping in view the forthcoming elections in some States. Soon after the issue of the Ordinance, I issued a statement in the Press. Now I find that whatever had been said on this side, has come to be completely true. This has been done for that purpose. The purpose is completely dishonest. One can infer from that that the Government is going to take to this extremely dishonest means, keeping in view the U.P. elections. This is the reason why the Government brings up a measure of this kind. What is the Election Commission going to do in this matter? We have got scarcity of most of the essential commodities. What does the blessed Election Commission have to say on this?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Then I will ask for quorum.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If you want quorum, let it be asked. What has the Election Commission done now in this matter? There is extreme scarcity of essential commodities in the country and, particularly, of petrol. Without petrol we cannot run jeeps. We want jeeps, particularly for the elections in cur

democracy. Has the Election Commission given any thought to this matter? One would like to know. How does the Election Commission propose to see that the consumption of petrol is curbed in the coming elections in U.P., Orissa, Manipur and the rest? One would like to know something about it. Petrol is one of the major items of consumption in the coming days of elections. We do not find the kind of regime of austerity that should be inaugurated in the country as a result of the totality of the circumstances that prevail at the present moment.

In Rome, I am told, and I read in the papers only two days back, on Saturdays and Sundays no car could ply. This is what is happening in those countries which are more dependent upon the use of cars. People like me have taken to the road for coming to the House. Probably, in Rome it may be difficult. Even an elderly person like Shri Morarji Desai walks down to the House every day from his bungalow. That is what we can do here. People in other countries are more dependent on their cars, automobiles etc., and yet they have forgone the use of car on some days. On week-ends namely Saturday and Sunday, all the petrol pumps are closed.

I would like to know whether in our country any similar steps have been undertaken. Where is the regime of austerity here? There is indeed the regime of luxury and of over-consumption. This regime of luxury and over-consumption is writ large on the face of the hon'ble gentleman sitting on the other side of the House. They look prosperous in every way and yet they say that they are going to check consumption.

Where is the regime of austerity which one would like them to inject into the psychology of the country?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Except Swamiji.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: But his turban also could be shorter.

Even in Paris, I am told, they have undertaken such austerity measures. Paris is the city of luxury, as they say, and yet even there they have taken such measures. But has Delhi taken any austerity measures? That simply would not happen under this regime.

Another important question arises namely that in future also, the petrol position is going to be extremely difficult. I do not have time to go into all aspects of petrol production and consumption in the future. But I would like to stress this much that it has been emphasised by all experts in petroleum that there is going to be an extremely difficult position with regard to petrol in the days to come. If this is the situation that seems to loom large on the horizon, then Government must be asked what their plan for the sources of energy as a whole is, and whether they have given any thought to this aspect, and how they propose to switch over to other sources of energy. But how can they switch over to other sources? they have made a mess of the entire economy, and coal is found to be in an absolute mess at the present moment? If one has to curb petrol consumption, at least one could turn to coal in some ways, one could use coal at least in place of gas. But coal itself is in great difficulty. So, we would like to know whether Government have any plan for the utilisation of the alternative sources of energy, if petrol is going to be in short supply.

In conclusion, I would like to say that this is nothing less than a tax on the people for the thorough mismanagement of the economy by Government. This is the price that people will have to pay for an inefficient Government which has been responsible for the extremely difficult situation or the desperate financial situation that the country is facing. It is for that purpose that Government are taxing the people. It is not for the economics of petroleum or anything of that kind. The specious pleas which the Govern-

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

ment have put forward for this measure we would like to oppose with all the strength and vehemence at our command.

So, I support the resolution moved by my hon. friend Shri S. M. Banerjee and I oppose the Bill that has been brought forward by Government.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I have heard with care the speeches made on both the Resolution of Shri Banerjee's and the motion for consideration of the Bill that I moved. By and large, we have been hearing some of these arguments for the second time or third time. Most of the arguments are repeated. But there is no remedy for it because the discussion on this subject has been more than once; therefore, it was quite possible, inevitable, that the arguments were repeated.

The first point raised by some members was, what was the emergency or urgency of the Ordinance. Though Shri Shyamnandan Mishra theoretically accepted the necessity of an Ordinance, the question raised was whether this was necessary in this particular case. That was the point made: what was the immediacy for this, why it could not wait from 3rd November to 12th November.

Another point raised by another hon. member was: why is it that we waited from the middle of October till the beginning of November? I can only say that we were watching the situation and once we made up our mind that it was necessary, once we came to the conclusion that we had to do it immediately, it was not possible to wait till the process of moving a Bill here and getting it passed, because, really speaking, it takes a little longer time.

Then again, when a certain international situation was developing, it was very necessary that Government had to act. When we came to that conclusion, we thought this was a sufficiently strong reason, a justifiable reason, to

go to the President with an Ordinance. I think this is the reason that we have given from the beginning. I still would like to stand by that argument. This was a most important and urgent reason for going in for an Ordinance.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Why was it done during the night?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: They are acclimatised to such things.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Another point just now made by Shri Shyamnandan Mishra was this. If it was necessary for the purpose of producing fertiliser to take a certain quantity for the production of naptha, it could have been done without even resorting to this. My only argument—I do not know whether I would be able to convince him with it—is that this is again a question of making an assessment of the situation. Suppose we had done it. By merely taking away from the supplies without increasing the price without making use of the price mechanism to control consumption, if we had done that, it would certainly have added the same difficulty of getting petrol and at the same time, people would have been required to pay a price higher than what they are paying now.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: By blackmarketing. If we merely create a shortage—this will certainly create a shortage—that will be the result.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Even now it is so.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Therefore, I do not think that would have been of any practical use.

Another point made by Shri Chatterjee, was about crude being utilised for petrol; so petrol consumption will not help for this purpose. I think this point was very effectively met by Shri K. D. Malaviya and so I do not propose to repeat the same argument already made.

The other argument was: if at all we wanted to reduce consumption of petrol, why did we not go in for rationing? This is a point repeatedly made. As you know, rationing involves heavy administrative responsibilities because it also means guarantee of certain supplies.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You can guarantee to the small man.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: It is very difficult to do so. The basic idea of rationing is to guarantee certain supply. In the changing oil supply situation in the world today it is very difficult for any government to make any guarantee about supplies.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Reduce the guarantee.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: You just cannot go on reducing, once You accept the administrative responsibility.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Malda): You are reducing the food supply.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Food is different from petrol in many respects. You cannot take one commodity for comparison with every commodity. Because without food, we cannot get on at all. At least one can say, whether one likes it or not that at least 70 per cent of the population today can do without petrol. You cannot say that about food. Even though we cannot always make a guarantee about the supply, we must go in for a certain amount of supplies of food. We cannot help it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kerosene oil?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: About kerosene, there are different reasons. As far as kerosene is concerned we are trying to make supplies in the rural areas as effectively as possible. Possibly, in your State of Uttar Pradesh, you go and see what is the supply there.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: For another three months we will have no trouble. I can assure you.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: This is again a political prejudice; nothing more than that. Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra said that his first reaction was to say that this was merely done with a view to the Uttar Pradesh elections. And all the other Opposition political parties have agreed with him. This is as good as saying—if we can logically extend this argument—that the whole oil crisis was created by the oil-supplying countries for the Uttar Pradesh election!

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You have yourself said in the other House that there has been no cut in the supplies.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: We gave an assessment about the present situation; what the present situation is. In the case of sophisticated commodities like oil, the situation varies from week to week if not from day to day. When it is a question where in I am asked to give an assessment I give my own assessment as it exists on that day. Possibly, it may be or may not be the same tomorrow.

Mr. Sezhiyan also made a reference to my statement that I made in Kerala immediately after the ordinance was issued. I was in Kerala on the 4th November, practically the very next day after the issue of the ordinance. There was again a talk that there was going to be another additional does of price-hike, and I thought it was unnecessarily creating some sort of scare. And therefore, not only to remove that scare but in my own assessment there was no possibility of any increase, and it has not increased so far. There was nothing unrealistic about it or untruthful about it. I was giving my own assessment at that moment, at that point of time.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals gave a different statement, different assessment.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: He gave another assessment after some time. But he also gave a warning that there was a possibility; he was asking the State Governments to prepare themselves for certain administrative preparations. Naturally he gave his own assessment at that time. Certainly, I know that the price-rise in petrol has affected the small, middle class people; I do not deny that position. Some of the Government employees use scooters and sometimes their cars, etc. They certainly have some difficulty about it and we have all sympathy for it. All of us are suffering. Mr. Mishra asked what we are doing to curb Government consumption.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What is the target of your curb?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: It is very difficult to say what the target could be. It is no use merely putting a target but we have certainly asked them to see that consumption will have to go down. We have put certain restrictions on ourselves as to what should be the consumption as far as the Ministers are concerned.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Ask the Ministers to use taxies and not cars for one month; you will see the difference.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: If you start that, you will be using more petrol.

डॉ कलाज (बम्बई दक्षिण) : मंत्री महोदय पेट्रोल की राशनिंग करने के बारे में सोचें। क्योंकि टैक्सी वाले बैंकों का रुपया अदा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। किराया बढ़ जाने से लोग टैक्सी में जगदा बढ़ते नहीं हैं।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN सोचने के लिए कौन न करता है? माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा है, वह ठीक है।

We are a democracy and in the matter of conservation of such things, when I speak on behalf of the Government, I must not give an impression as if we are going to do something which we are not proposing to do. I will have to be very clear about it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What about taking over of the foreign oil companies?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I think that was very effectively answered by Shri B. V. Naik who spoke on behalf of our party. He certainly gave a very effective argument for that matter. I do not want to repeat it. It is not our present intention, what is the use of merely saying 'nationalisation'? For every trouble nationalisation is not the remedy. If it comes and when it comes, when it becomes necessary, one can always think about it. It is not our present policy. Sir, I have given my reasons.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir I have listened to the debate....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can continue tomorrow we take up half-an-hour discussion.

17.31 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

States having own agencies for procurement and distribution of foodgrains

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): I have raised discussion to get a clarification regarding the policy of the Government of India on the procurement and distribution of foodgrains. The Food Corporation of India is the principal agency for procurement and distribution of foodgrains for the States. The House will recall that there

was a discussion on the working of the Food Corporation of India in this House and Members from both sides of the House had severely criticised the working of the F.C.I. It was proved beyond any doubt that the management of the FCI was inefficient, slack and corrupt. It has failed in the foodgrains trade and because of its failure the poor people of this country had become a victim of shortage and high prices.

Allegations were made against then Chairman of the Food Corporation of India, but the Government did not accept them at that time. But ultimately the Government was compelled to handover the matter to CBI and this agency after going into the shady deal and underhand dealings had brought to light the corrupt practices indulged in by the then Chairman of the Food Corporation of India. The employees of the Food Corporation of India had right from the very beginning raised their voice against the corrupt practices of the high ups of the F.C.I., but the administration was adamant and the Government was out to protect the corrupt Chairman and the Government did not pay heed to the facts pointed out by the employees of the FCI.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): This House is going to have a separate discussion on the Food Corporation of India. The specific discussion which has been raised today pertains to the setting up of State Food Corporations. If the hon. Member confines himself to this, it will be better, but I have no objection to whatever he says. I should like to seek your guidance. I learn that the day after tomorrow we are likely to have a discussion on the Food Corporation of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I find here that one of the points for which Shri P. M. Mehta sought permission for this Half-an-Hour discussion is whether the FCI will have an upper hand in the system of, procurement. In that case I think he can legitimate-

ly make a reference to the FCI, if it is going to have an upper hand, but he need not go into the details especially when a discussion is due on that subject.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I will not go into the details as advised by you. I want to point out that false notions of prestige have caused great harm to the nation and the people. This sort of working of the FCI gave a feeling to the State Governments. That is why I was referring to the working of the FCI. It gave a feeling to the State Government that without having their own agencies for the procurement and distribution of foodgrains, they would not be able to feed the people and, therefore, some States have set up their own Corporations under the Companies Act to conduct State trading in foodgrains and a few other essential commodities. Bihar, Tamilnadu and Karnatak have formed their own Corporations.

The Government of West Bengal has proposed to set up a Corporation under the Food Corporation Act and according to the reply to the question, the Government of India has no objection to the State Governments setting up their own corporations for State Trading in foodgrains and other essential commodities. The stand of the Government of India clearly shows that even the Government itself has no faith in the Food Corporation of India—their own agency. It further proves that the Government has no fixed policy and is ambiguous about its own policy.

Hon. members know that after the taking over of wholesale trade in wheat, wheat has disappeared from the market and people do not get even 1 kg. of wheat per person per month from the ration shops. This is the position in my State of Gujarat. The wheat trade has been transferred to the unauthorised channels because of this inefficient working of the Food Corporation of India. This has created black-

[Shri P. M. Mehta]

market in wheat resulting in high prices. It has created a position where Government will lose revenue by way of income-tax and sales-tax also.

The fate of rice is not much different from wheat. Therefore the question is whether the agencies created by the State Governments will lead to overlapping and duplication of work, resulting in further mismanagement corruption, inefficiency and black marketing in foodgrains. I want to know whether Government have given any thought to this aspect of the problem and if so, the reaction of the Government.

What are the details that have been discussed and to what extent the Union Government has accepted the concept of establishing separate agencies at State level for procurement and distribution of foodgrains and other essential commodities? Have the State Governments drawn the attention of the Union Government to the deterioration and malpractices that were happening in the Food Corporation of India before taking the decision to establish their own agencies? What are the aims and objectives of the State Government agencies and in what manner do they differ from those of the Food Corporation of India? Would Government give an idea how the State agencies are functioning and whether they are better agencies for procurement and distribution of foodgrains and other essential commodities? Would the Government of India lay down a common policy for the State Governments in the matter of establishment of their own agencies? If not, what are the reasons for it? What are the steps taken by the Government for coordination of the working of the State agencies and the Food corporation of India? Is Government aware of the fact that these dual parallel agencies, one of the States and the other of the Government of India, have created confusion in the minds of the farmers and that is the reason why the Government has failed to achieve the procurement targets? Is the Gov-

ernment of India aware of the fact that FCI has surrendered its godowns in Bhavnagar because it does not anticipate adequate procurement for the stock of foodgrains? Is Government also aware of the fact that the people of Bhavnagar do not get even 1 kg. of wheat per month per person for the last so many months? Is the Government aware that the Bajra levy scheme of Gujarat has also failed and people are not getting bajra either from the fair price shops or in the open market and the farmers of Gujarat do not get adequate price for bajra? The bajra stock is in the field and it is not coming to the market.

I would like to know what concrete measures the Government propose to take to improve the working of the FCI and whether the Government will spell out their policy as regards the relationship between the State agencies and the agency of the Government of India.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member has raised this discussion on the basis of any reply to Unstarred Question No. 160 which was answered on the 12th November, 1973. Apparently, the hon. Member seems to have some doubt with regard to the policy and approach of the Government of India in allowing the State Governments to set up their own Corporations.

Though the hon. Member has raised a number of issues with regard to this, I shall try to confine myself to this specific aspect, because this august House is going to have an opportunity to have a separate discussion on the Food Corporation of India, probably on Wednesday, when hon. Members will have ample opportunity to raise all these points and the Government will also get an occasion to present the viewpoint of the Government.

Coming to the policy and approach of the Government of India in regard

to giving permission to the State Governments to set up their agencies, first of all I do not know whether the use of the word "permission" is correct, because no such permission is needed if a State Government wants to set up a Corporation under the Companies Act. Specific permission is required only if subsidiaries of the Food Corporation are to be set up.

My submission is that this is really not a new concept. In fact, when the Food Corporation of India Act was enacted by this august House in 1964, it was contemplated that we will set up State Corporations in the future. Ours is a vast country and food is a concurrent subject. Naturally, it is the joint responsibility of both the States and the Centre to manage the food economy of the country. If a question is asked whether the food economy of the country could be managed without the involvement of the State Governments, my positive answer would be that it cannot be done, even though the Food Corporation today is playing a very important role in the procurement of wheat and rice.

Take, for example, the case of Punjab. Even though there is no State Corporation or Organisation, even today almost 75 per cent of the procurement of wheat is done through the State agencies and only 25 per cent is done by the Food Corporation. The State Government does it either departmentally or through co-operatives. So, even now it is done through the involvement of the State Governments. Therefore, it is logical to consider whether this activity should not be carried on through some organisation which would be commercially accountable which would operate with certain norms. In regard to this the Government of India feel that it would be very desirable if the State Governments have certain very effective organisations at the State level to play an important role in the food economy.

The hon. Member asked the question about the differentiation of the functions between the Central and State Corporations and how co-ordination would be ensured. The Government of India have very clear ideas about this. As far as the Food Corporation of India is concerned, it will play the role of an all-India body, dealing with the all-India aspects, because the Government of India do not want to give up their role in managing the food economy of the country. On the country, the Government of India would like to play a very important role and a commanding role as far as the management of the food economy is concerned. Take, for instance, the price fixation procurement price or support price inter-State movement of foodgrains. On all these matters, the Government of India is going to have a final say. We would not like any regional approach in regard to these matters.

Again as far as the Food Corporation of India is concerned, the procurement for the Central pool, the procurement in surplus areas and distribution in deficit areas should be the specific task of the F.C.I. The procurement for building a buffer stock, the Central pool, will be the specific responsibility of the Food Corporation of India and not of any State body or State Corporation. Therefore there can be very clear ideas about demarcated areas of operation as between the Food Corporation of India and the State Corporations.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
(Begusarai): You will not draw from the State Corporations for building a buffer stock or for the Central pool?

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will not there be overlapping?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I am coming to that.

Take, for instance, the internal distribution in Kerala or in West Bengal. Which body will be more useful, more purposeful in internal distribution of foodgrains in the States? Obviously, a local body will be in a better position to manage it. As far as the procurement for internal distribution is concerned, that will be clearly an area for the State Corporation to operate.

In fact, we recently had consultations with the State Governments at official level. In the previous Chief Ministers' Conference, my senior colleague, the Minister of Agriculture indicated to the Chief Ministers that the Government of India will not stand in the way if some State Governments want to set up State Corporations for procurement purposes and take the responsibility for internal distribution in the States. After that, we had a series of discussions with the State Governments.

As regards some of the points which have been made, naturally that will require some coordination. For instance, in some of the States, like, West Bengal, we are at the moment doing considerable amount of procurement work and distribution work at the wholesale level on behalf of the State Government. Even the staff employed there belongs to the State Government and it has been given on deputation to the Food Corporation of India. Now, if the State Government wants to set up a Corporation, naturally the Government of India would like the State Government to accept the responsibility of taking back the staff.

In fact, there is a very clear demarcation of areas between the State Governments and the Central Government. There is practically a common understanding. The West Bengal Government also feels that as far as internal distribution is concerned, as far as local procurement is

concerned, it will be better carried out by an agency which is controlled by the State Government and not by an agency which is controlled from Delhi.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: They are not doing that?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: From next year onwards, it is proposed that they should take over the responsibility.

As regards the point raised by both the hon. Members as to whether there will be overlapping in that, whether the State Corporation will not be procuring for the Central pool, I would like to say that it will be procuring for the Central pool. Suppose a State Corporation comes into being in Madhya Pradesh which is substantially a surplus State. There, obviously a target will be laid down as to how much is to be procured for the Central pool and how much for the State pool. The quantities will be earmarked from the beginning itself. As soon as those quantities are procured, some of the quantities will be handed over to the Central pool by the State Corporation to the Food Corporation of India. It does not mean that there will not be any coordination or there will not be any earmarking of quantities. But the main thing that has to be looked into is this.

The background is that this country is too vast and its local problems are too many. Therefore, both the State Corporations and the Food Corporation of India have sufficient areas to play their effective roles....

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Instead of having independent State Corporations, why not have subsidiaries of the Food Corporation in the States so that there is a direct link and hierarchy and there is nothing overlapping?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It does not make a difference that

way. Actually the Food Corporation of India contemplated setting up subsidiaries. But some of the State Governments wanted to set up their own. For instance, the Tamilnadu Government has set up one Civil Supplies Corporation under the Companies Law. Under that, no statutory permission is required to be taken by the State Governments to set up such a corporation. The Government of India does not want to come in the way of State Governments. The Karnataka Government also set up one such Corporation under the Companies Law. The Bihar Government also set up one such Corporation. The Government of India has made its policy quite clear. It would not come in the way of State Governments if they are desirous of setting up such corporations. Ours is a federal structure and there is a role for the State Government as well as for the Central Government to play. As there are concurrent areas in concurrent subjects, similarly in the case of Food Corporation between the State Food Corporations and the Food Corporation of India there will be a constant dialogue and very effective coordination and from time to time the position would be reviewed. But what I am submitting is that, during the last five or seven years, after the Food Corporation was set up, we got very rich experience in this country about the management of food economy and therefore, we are in a better position now to have an assessment. I would only submit that, as a result of our very rich experience in the management of food economy, the time has come when the areas of operation in the management of food economy of this country have to be earmarked and defined very clearly so that the State Food Corporations and the Food Corporation of India can play an important role in times to come. The Government of India would like to make it very clear that, in times to come in regard to distribution of food and essential supplies, we propose that such public sec-

tor organisation should play a very important role. After the State Corporations come in, they will not be in a position to take up only some of the activities of the management of food, but of many essential commodities such corporations will be in a position to handle. It will be very difficult for the Food Corporation to take up small activities in different areas. But the State Corporations can play some role in regard to these matters also.

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia): Wherefrom will they get the money? (Interruptions)

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I do not think that finance would present any problem because finance would be available. We shall settle with the State Governments. I can assure the hon. Member that if any State Government wants reasonable amounts for carrying on legitimate activities naturally some of the points will have to be settled how to procure, what to procure, at what price and what has to come to the Central Pool and all that. But finances would not present a problem in my view.

I do not want to take much time of the House. With these words, I can only say that the main purpose for which the Food Corporation of India was set up has been served; though there is adverse criticism, I think, the Food Corporation has played a very important role and with the goodwill of the hon. members, in times to come, we shall endeavour to remove drawbacks and shortcomings and see that the management of the food economy of the country is done both by the Food Corporation of India and the State Corporations.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

17.55 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 11, 1973/Agrahayana 26, 1895 (Saka).