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Thursday, April 24, 1969
Vaisakha 4, 1891 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Fourth Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

C O N T E N T S

No. 47—Thursday, April 24, 1969/Vaisakha 4, 1891 (Saka).

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

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 24, 1969/Vaisakha 4,
1891 (Saka)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE,
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND
COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB
SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock
[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Starvation Deaths

+

*1291. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO :
SHRI J. B. SINGH :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHA-
JAN:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been many starvation deaths in several States of the country during the year 1968-69 ;

(b) if so, the number of deaths, State-wise ;

(c) the action taken by Government to meet the situation ;

(d) whether there have been many animal deaths also in Rajasthan during the year 1968-69 as a result of drought conditions ;

(e) if so, their number and nature of help rendered to that State by the Central Government; and

(f) the details thereof ?

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

(d) to (f) Some mortality amongst cattle has taken place in Rajasthan during 1968-69 as a result of drought conditions but the exact number of deaths is not known. As a measure of drought relief, the State Government are assisting the cattle owners by providing facilities for migration of cattle, procurement of fodder from within the State and its import from outside the State and its distribution either free or on a subsidy basis. The Central Government has so far released a sum of Rs. 13.16 crores to the Rajasthan Government for drought relief. Further assistance will be given in the light of the recommendations of the Central Team which visited Rajasthan recently.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : It is utter shame and disgrace and also highly deplorable that human kindness and charity have dried up in this country even after seeing the sufferings of countrymen in the country. Always the Minister comes with a statement that there are no starvation deaths. Even according to the medical report, there are ten crores of sick people in this country suffering from malnutrition. They will say that death is due to malnutrition. Certain rights have been granted under the Constitution. Articles 38 of the Constitution enshrines the that State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political...

MR. SPEAKER : Please ask your question now.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Please listen to me. It also says that the citizens should be provided with adequate means of livelihood. Every citizen of the country has a right to exist in this country. What has the Government done during the last twenty years to avoid drought conditions in the country and also see that there are no starvation deaths not only in Rajasthan but also in other States including Mysore and your State also, Mr. Speaker, Andhra. It is a serious situation which confronts our country. What steps have the Government taken to relieve the situation in this country? Have any permanent measures been taken to avoid such situations? I want a categorical answer from the minister.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : This question is confined to Rajasthan.

श्री रवि राय : पहला सवाल दूसरी स्टेंस के बारे में भी है।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It is true that Rajasthan is in distress and almost all districts in Rajasthan are affected by drought. Shri Lakkappa is free to be critical but it would be interesting to him to know that the food situation in Rajasthan is quite comfortable. In fact the Rajasthan Government are not in a position to take all the allotments of food that we are making to them because they have enough stocks and even the price levels are within reasonable limits. Moreover as a result of relaxation on movement of coarse grains, there is free movement of coarse grains. So the food position is within control and there is no reason to get alarmed.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : It is a serious situation. He always says that there are no starvation deaths but it was death due to malnutrition only. Government has not taken any steps in this country inspite of the loud talk by our hon. Jagjiwan Ram that the food situation is very good.

He says there is no shortage anywhere. He will realise that he is only building castles in the air. 7,000 deaths have been reported in the press in the Rajasthan and several cases of death in other parts of the country

have been reported in the press. Has he got any idea of this, and what steps are the Government going to take to prevent such things? If he has got any sympathy, please show it now, and if he has got any fears, please accept it and resing. I want to know what steps are the Government going to take, and whether they have taken any steps in this direction. Will the Government institute an enquiry by appointing an enquiry committee? I also want a categorical assurance from this Government that they will investigate into the conditions where the people have been affected seriously and that they will take permanent measures forthwith.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We not only refer the reports given by the hon. Members to the proper quarters because we attach great importance to the views of the hon. members, but we refer even casual reports, appearing in the newspapers, to the State Governments for verification. As far as Rajasthan is concerned, a team was deputed by the Health Ministry to look into the problem. Even the Rajasthan Government was good enough to appoint a committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to go into this problem, and they have reported that there have been some deaths due to cholera and gastro-enteritis. As far as deaths due to starvation are concerned, the State Government have positively said that there were no deaths due to starvation as such.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : What permanent measures have been taken on an all-India level? Even the Famine Code has not been amended by several States to provide food, shelter and clothing to the needy people in several parts of this country. What permanent measures have the Government taken on an all-India level in this matter?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Ultimately, permanent measures are very important from the point of view of protecting these drought-affected areas. From that point of view, the building up of irrigation potential is the most important thing. So, the completion of irrigation projects should be taken up and all along more funds for minor irrigation works is also the approach of the Government of India. We have been giving liberal

assistance to the State Governments for taking up irrigation works everywhere.

As far as Rajasthan is concerned, during the last few months they have completed about 41 tubewells and 12 are under construction. We have given the green signal to the Rajasthan Government that if they want to complete a few more tubewells during the next two or three months, funds will not be a limiting factor and we shall make funds available.

श्री श्रीमोपाल साहू : कई समाचार पत्रों ने समाचार प्रकाशित किये हैं कि अकेले राजस्थान में बहुत से आदमी मर गये हैं, यहां तक कि एक हजार आदमियों के मरने की बात हो रही है और तीन लाख पशुओं के मरने की बात हो रही है। तो मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इमरजेंसी आधार पर अभाव बाले क्षेत्रों में खाद्यान्न भेजने के उपाय किये जायेंगे? दूसरा प्रश्न यह कि नहर योजना को केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने हाथ में लेगी ताकि शीघ्र उस को पूरा किया जाये जिस से सिंचाई की सुविधा उपलब्ध हो सके?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : That is one of the steps which we have taken : to expedite the work of the Rajasthan Canal, because, if and when the Rajasthan Canal is completed, that would provide protection to large areas of Rajasthan, especially the western districts which are most hard hit. That is why this year, the Rajasthan Government has taken care to see that large funds are provided in the budget of the Rajasthan Government for taking up much more programmes than in the last few years.

SHRI NATH PAI : We are all interested in the first part of the question : whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the statement made in the Rajasthan Assembly by the leader of the Jan Sangh, Mr. Bhairon Singh, to the effect that more than 7,000 people died of starvation. I want to know whether and how far the Government are aware of this report ; if any deaths have taken place and, if so, how many.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We have taken note of that report. We have

specifically referred it, for a detailed investigation, to the Rajasthan Government, and I am quite sure that the Rajasthan Government would look into every individual case that is referred to them.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Unfortunately, this is one of those countries where little importance is attached to human lives. It has been reported that 7,000 people have died, and appalling reports have come out, but the Government of India are still ruminating, just as Nero was fiddling when Rome was burning. We are told by medical experts and scientists that starvation is one of the causes of gastro-enteritis and cholera.

I would like Government to tell us what according to them is the physical process that takes place in a human body when somebody dies of starvation.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : After all, I am not a medical expert. But we have to rely on the reports of the State Governments in this regard. Now and then hon. Members make references to it on the basis of information they get. Even with regard to reports from non-Congress State Governments, no non-Congress State Government has corroborated death reports due to starvation from any area.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : I have myself toured the area for about 8 to 10 days and I have gone into the interior villages where actually people have died. 80 children died in village Ramdeva and 8 children died in Harvesha. Government say they are not starvation deaths. But when there is no wholesome food to eat, when they have to eat things like grass roots and when they have to drink contaminated water, some sort of diseases develop. Even in the case of those who resort to hunger strike, some fatal diseases are likely to develop. To take the position that these deaths are not the result of starvation will be wholly wrong. In the absent of the Government's capacity to provide food and drinking water, deaths have resulted. What is the definition of starvation deaths which Government have in view? Is Government prepared to institute some sort of an independent agency consisting of MPs or some other independent agency to find out facts? The State Governments are likely to hide

facts in order to hide their own weaknesses.

SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE : Recently some doctors of the National Institute of Communicable Diseases went into the problem and they were not directly Government employees. They also came to the conclusion that due to cholera and gastro-enteritis some deaths have occurred. Obviously, in Rajasthan, there is shortage of water. Drinking water is a very serious problem. But all steps are being taken. The Rajasthan Government has taken care to see that these areas are divided into 15 zones and each zone has a medical officer with a jeep and necessary staff. Necessary steps are being taken by the Rajasthan Government to see that necessary health protection is given to these people.

श्री ओकारलाल बोहरा : आजकल जब भी कहीं कोई संकट आता है तो हमारे बहुत से विरोधी पार्टियों के लोग उसको राजनीतिक रंग देने की चेष्टा करते हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि पिछले दिनों राजस्थान सरकार ने भारत सरकार के सहयोग से इस बात की पूरी कोशिश की थी कि लोगों को पूरा खाना और पशुओं को पर्याप्त चारा आदि मिल जाये और उस पर इन्होंने भी खर्च किया लेकिन बावजूद इस के विरोधी दलों के लोग जैसा कि उन का तरीका है जब भी इस स्तरह का कोई संकट आता है वह उसे राजनीतिक रंग देने की चेष्टा करते हैं। मैं अव्यक्त महोदय, आप के द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से यह प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर निश्चित रूप से स्थिति बड़ी गम्भीर है और राजस्थान सरकार की वित्तीय स्थिति अच्छी न होने की वजह से क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार आने वाले गरमी के मौसम में पीने के पानी और चारे की व्यवस्था करने के लिए अधिक से अधिक धन देने के बारे में गम्भीरता से विचार कर रही है?

SHRI NATH PAI : Will you please tell us, Sir, the number of sanyasins in Parliament? Periodically we are told that we are taking political advantage of these things.

We are all political workers. We are not sanyasins, except you, Sir, who are a sanyasin.

SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE : At least our approach is not political in these matters. We take any statement made by hon. members seriously. About financial assistance, I have already said that more than Rs. 13 crores have been released to Rajasthan Government. Now the team has visited Rajasthan for the second time. The report is expected within three or four days. On the basis of that report more funds would be made available to the Government of Rajasthan.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : For over hundred and fifty years the people have laughed at the statement of Mary Antoinette when she said, if there is no bread let them eat cakes. People will laugh again for hundred years at this Ministry because when 24 districts out of 26 in Rajasthan have been declared famine areas and when over a lakh of people have been put up on famine relief works Shri Shinde says that the food situation there is very easy. I cannot understand this. On the question of starvation I would like to know how starvation deaths occur. It is not something where you do not eat for a day or two and you drop down. It is a state where due to malnutrition, when people are not eating properly because they do not get enough food they become under-fed and under-nourished with the result that they become susceptible to cholera and gastro-enteritis and all that. The health Minister of Rajasthan has himself admitted about 67 deaths. So many other people, political and non-political, have said that there have been deaths there. May I ask of the Minister two questions? How would he define starvation deaths? At what point does it become, because of under-nourishment and under-feeding, death by starvation? Secondly, will he agree to an independent inquiry committee to go there and make an assessment of the situation as it stands?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): Sir we have to realise that we live in India. We Should also realise that even in normal times in a State where there no drought

conditions the entire population does not get nutritious food. Let us not run away from the reality. We are a poor country and a large number of our population even in the States which are not affected by drought are deficient in nutrition (*Interruption*). When the area is affected one cannot say there is no malnutrition. When my colleague says that the food situation is easy in Rajasthan it does not mean that all the food has been produced there. Food situation means that the price position even in Rajasthan in spite of drought condition in extensive areas is comparable with surplus States. The whole thing is, if a man is poor and if he has no money even if food sells at cheaper prices he may not purchase. What is to be done is to create purchasing power in the people in the affected areas. That can be done by providing work, whether it is hard manual work or light manual work, or by providing gratuitous relief to the people who are not in a position to undertake either hard manual work or light manual work. That is the basis on which we have proceeded and that is the basis on which we are proceeding.

So far as the definition of starvation is concerned, I do not feel that I am competent to define that. It is for the medical experts and they have given their decision. Let us not forget, however, that there is a competent, democratically constituted Government in Rajasthan (*Interruption*). Whenever we get any report of any starvation death what we will do is to refer it to the State Government to verify, whether the State Government is a Congress Government or a non-Congress Government, and we have to go by the report that they supply to us. In the last two or three years I have dealt with States where there were Congress Governments and States where there were non-Congress Governments.

Every instance that comes to our notice, whether raised in the House or newspaper reports, we pass on to the State Government for verification. Invariably the report of the State Government has been, I will again emphasize whether it is a Congress Government or non-Congress Government, that these instances have not been found true. We have to proceed on that basis. I

remember once these things were raised in the press that a large number of starvation deaths have taken place. I know it for a fact that the Chief Minister of Rajasthan wrote to the person concerned to supply him the details so that he can have this verified. But the details were not supplied. So, one has to remember that when one newspaper says that thousands of deaths have taken place it cannot be verified unless specific instances are given that it has taken place in such and such a place. That is what we are doing. So far as Rajasthan is concerned, the situation is difficult and the efforts of the State Government, Central Government, public charitable institutions and Members of Parliament should be harnessed to deal with the situation.

SHRI S. K. TAPURJAH : What about an independent inquiry ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : What for ? There is a government there.

SHRI NATH PAI : We are ready to go with the Minister. But is he prepared to go ?

SHRI RANGA : This government has made a reference to some enquiry committee appointed there, presided over by the Chief Secretary and said that so far as this matter is concerned we must function only through that government. But will the government be good enough to ask the State Government to appoint an impartial non-political committee to inquire into these repeated allegations, made not by one political party, but all the political parties except Congress I suppose, that there were not one or two but many starvation deaths ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I will ask anybody who makes this allegation to give every detail about the starvation deaths so that the State Government can verify whether there is substance in it or not.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is a sad commentary on our planning that even after three plans—according to them successful, according to us not successful—there are starvation deaths. It may be denied by this Government, or by the State Government, but it is a fact that there are many

areas, in the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and much worse in Rajasthan, which have been declared as famine-stricken areas. In this context, I must mention the name of the great man who raised the question of amending the Famine Code, namely, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, who is no more with us. He said that the Famine Code should be amended because it was prepared by the Britishers who wanted to play down rather than highlight famine and starvation deaths taking place in various parts of the country. We thought that their successors, the Kala Sahebs, will do something about it but we were disappointed. Now may I request the Minister to give an assurance that this famine code will be amended so that we can define what is really famine and take measures to alleviate the sufferings of the people.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I am sure, Shri Banerjee is a very enlightened member of this House. But, perhaps, he does not know that the famine code is not in operation now. First of all, it is a State subject and there was never an All-India Famine Code ; there were only State codes. Almost all the State Government have modified them and the old, so-called obsolete famine code, to which references are frequently made, is no longer in operation. In Rajasthan also it is not in operation.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My question consisted of two parts. Is it not a shameful thing that after being in power in the Centre continuously for a period of twenty years they have to report starvation deaths ? Of course, they may say it is due to malnutrition. I am yet to see a Minister who has ever conceded that any death has taken place due to starvation. It is always due to gastro-enteritis or malnutrition. May I know whether planning will be done in such a way as to see that people do not starve ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is an entirely different question.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Whenever people die of starvation deaths, this Government has generally been in the habit of saying people have died of malnutrition.

In Assam, you know, there are starvation deaths but because you want to rule Assam as a colony of new Delhi that you have been.....

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : And you want to make it your colony.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Whenever people die, you don't bother about them. I know that some five persons died because of cyclone that lashed East Pakistan. And there is nothing in Parliament in spite of the fact we have been wanting to raise it on several occasions and, therefore, I am having an impression that have been neglecting Assam. Whenever people die of starvation, you say, this is death due to malnutrition. This Government is expert in coining words. Malnutrition is the last mile-post of starvation which is death. This Government is in the habit of saying that it is the responsibility of the state Government. The state Government wants to cover up their weaknesses by saying there is no starvation death.

SHRI NATH PAI : The State Government says, it is the responsibility of God.

SHRI HEM BARUA : That is what happens. The State Government says, it is the responsibility of God, not of the State Government or the Central Government.

MR. SPEAKER : What is the question now ?

SHRI HEM BARUA : May I know whether the Government have applied their mind in a very serious manner to root out the causes that lead to starvation deaths and not simply to white-wash it by saying this is death due to malnutrition. It is a very happy word coined by this Government.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : As I have said, whenever any area is affected, firstly, care has to be taken that adequate quantity of food is available in that area and, secondly, so that people may purchase, it may become available to people, to create conditions in which they will have some purchasing power. This is the basis on which I have been proceeding. I will say that we have fairly met the situation. So far as malnutrition is concerned ...

SHRI HEM BARUA : About the basic thing, we are in agreement with you. But about the efforts, we have serious doubts.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Let him continue with that mental attitude. I can't help that. We are making efforts and the country has reasonably succeeded.

श्री सीताराम केसरी: किसी भी देश में दुर्भिक्ष की अवस्था मेरे स्थान से इमर्जेंसी की अवस्था है। आज हमारे बहुत से दोस्तों ने एन्कवायरी की डिमांड की है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि एन्कवायरी की ओर व्यान देने की बजाय क्या मंत्री महोदय राजस्थान में जो बड़े-बड़े सेठ-साहूकार और राजे महाराजे हैं उन के पास जो वस्तुएँ हैं उन को कानिफ्स्टेट करेंगे ताकि इस अवस्था का मुकाबला हो सके ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I still feel that the source of charity has not completely dried and the rich people of Rajasthan for which Rajasthan is famous will be very liberal in contributing to relief given in alleviating the human suffering.

श्री शिव चरण लाल : राजस्थान में सूखा चल रहा है, किन्तु उत्तर प्रदेश के बहुत बड़े हिस्से में, जैसे प्रतापगढ़, इलाहाबाद में, मिर्जापुर और रायबरेली में, जहां पर प्रधान मंत्री के जन्मस्थान और निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र भी हैं, बहुत भारी सूखाप्रस्त इलाका है, और वहां बहुत से व्यक्ति भी मरे हैं। पानी का नितान्त अभाव है। हम नलकूपों की मांग करते हैं ताकि अन्न ज्यादा पेंदा हो। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि देश गरीब है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश गरीब नहीं है, यहां की जनता गरीब है। जिस तरह से गरीब भुख-मरी से मर रहे हैं उस तरह से बड़े-बड़े आदमियों के लड़के क्यों नहीं मरते हैं, खाली किसान मज़दूरों के बच्चे ही क्यों मरते हैं, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आगरा में और उत्तर प्रदेश के बहुत बड़े हिस्से में जहां सूखा पड़ रहा है नलकूप अथवा ट्यूबवेल लगाये जायें, ताकि अन्न ज्यादा पेंदा

हो, सूखा न पड़े और आदमियों को सूखे से बचाया जा सके।

SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE: The U. P. Government is doing everything to see that in some of the areas which are affected by drought, the sinking of tubewells and the minor irrigation programmes are taken up.

श्री जगेश्वर यादव: पिछले साल उत्तर प्रदेश के आठ जिले सूखाप्रस्त घोषित हुए हैं। उन में बांदा जिला भी है। बांदा जिले में बरगढ़ और मारकुण्डी क्षेत्र में पानी की बहुत कमी है।

जमीन में पानी की सतह इतनी नीची बंस गई है कि कुएं सूख गए हैं। वहां पर जल की सलाई के लिए बत्तीस लाख रुपया मंजूर हुआ है लेकिन प्रशासन अभी तक कोई रकम सफुल कार्य नहीं कर पा रहा है। जिस तरह से नालियां बिछाई जा रही हैं उस रफ्तार से अगर चला गया तो जुलाई आ जाएगा और पच्चीस लाख रुपया खर्च हुआ दिला दिया जाएगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई ऐसा स्थायी कार्य कर देंगे ताकि हमेशा के लिए पानी की वहां सुविधा हो जाए ?

SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE : I will bring it to the notice of the State Government.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: It has been stated by the hon. Minister that Rs.30,000 have been sanctioned for Rajasthan and some more sanction is likely to be given. Have they taken care to see that this much of money that has been paid is being properly utilised by the Rajasthan Government ? I would point out three positive factors. The first is: are they aware that at many of the places, even today, there are no fair price shops for foodgrains and people are not getting foodgrains at fair prices ? secondly, are they aware that, although many tubewells were constructed before the famine conditions last year, some of them are still remaining uncommissioned on account of negligence on the part of the State Government ? Thirdly, people are dying on account of mal-nutrition. There are hundreds of centres where

proper medical facilities are not available and for want of medical facilities, people are dying. I would like to know whether the Government is aware of these matters and if so, what action they propose to take while sanctioning more funds for them.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: As far as fair price shop are concerned, if the hon. Member brings to my notice any specific area where fair price shops are required, we shall take necessary steps and I would request the State Government to open fair price shops in those needy areas.

About tubewells, to which the hon. Member made a reference, that is a very old story; that information is outdated. Out of 139 tubewells which were sunk, last year 129 have been commissioned now.

About medical facilities, I have already explained that the entire affected area is divided into 15 zones and 15 centres have been opened.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : In a State like Rajasthan, how does he justify only 15 centres ? There should have been 1500 centres. How can he say that only 15 centres are enough ? This is most unjustified.

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छोटे समाचारपत्रों को सरकारी विज्ञापन

*1292. श्री सूरज भान :
श्री रामगोपाल शासवाले :
श्री रज भूषण लाल :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे समाचारपत्रों की संख्या कितनी है, जिनकी वास्तविक विक्री 2.000 से कम है, और जिन्हें सरकारी विज्ञापन दिये गये हैं; और

(ख) इस बारे में सरकार की नीति का व्योरा क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROAD CASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL); (a) : Five hundred and thirty five newspapers and periodicals

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

Statement

The considerations kept in view while releasing advertisements are to secure the widest possible coverage within the limited funds available by a judicious process of selection of newspapers and periodicals so as to reach the class of readership required to be catered for and the masses in different walks of life, especially in regard to display advertisements which carry a message to the people.

While selecting newspapers and periodicals for the release of Government advertisements the following factors are taken into account :—

- (i) effective circulation (normally, papers having a paid circulation of below 1000 are not used) ;
- (ii) regularity in publication (a period of six months of uninterrupted publication is essential) ;
- (iii) class of readership ;
- (iv) adherence to accepted standards of journalistic ethics ;
- (v) other factors such as production standards, the languages and areas intended to be covered within the available funds ; and
- (vi) advertisement rates which are considered suitable and acceptable for Government publicity requirements.

Advertisements are normally withheld from such newspapers and periodicals as indulge in virulent propaganda inciting communal passions or preach violence, or offend socially accepted conventions of public decency and morals, thus undermining the basic national interests.

श्री सूरज भान : जो स्टेटमेंट सभा पटल पर रखा गया है उसमें कुछ तथ्य दिये गये हैं जिनके आधार पर विज्ञापन दिये जाते हैं। एक तो इसमें इकैविटव सक्युलेशन की बात कही गई है। इसकी डेफीनीशन भी की गई है। इसमें बलास आक रीडरशिप की भी बात कही गई है। फिर जरनलिस्टिक एथिविस की बात कही गई है। किसी पेपर का स्टैंडर्ड अच्छा हो तो भी कह सकते हैं कि अच्छा नहीं है। आगे चलकर वह भी कहा गया है—

"Advertisements are normally withheld from such newspapers and periodicals as indulge in virulent propaganda/inciting communal passions. . . . " etc.

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अब जमीयत जो कि बाकई में कम्युनल प्रोपेगंडा करता है वह उसके बाबजूद भी उसको एडवर्टिजमेंट्स दिये जाते हैं और अगर दिये जाते हैं तो गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से उसको कितने दिये गये हैं?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : So far as the general question is concerned, we have laid down the criteria on the basis of circulation, etc. The hon. Member will agree that some criteria have to be laid down, some discretion has to be used, in certain matters.

So far as particular newspapers are concerned, I will need notice.

श्री सूरज भान : कुछ अर्सा पहले स्माल न्यूजपेपर्ज के बारे में श्री दिवाकर की अध्यक्षता में एक इनकावायरी कमेटी बिठाई गई थी। उसकी रिकोमेंडेशंज भी आई थीं। इसके अलावा ए आर सी की भी रिकोमेंडेशंज आई

हैं कि छोटे न्यूजपेपर्ज को सहायता देने के लिए एक इन्डिपेंडेंट फाइनेंशल कारपोरेशन की स्थापना की जाय ताकि वे बाहर से मशीनरी मंगा सकें, न्यूर्जिट्रिट खरीद सकें, बिल्डिंग बगैरह के मामले में उनको कुछ मदद हो सके। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें गवर्नमेंट कहां तक आगे बढ़ी है और कव तक वह समझती है कि वे छोटे न्यूजपेपर अपने पैरों पर आप खड़े हो सकेंगे?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : So far as setting up a Finance Corporation for small newspapers is concerned, the issue was referred to the Press Council and the Press Councils report has come in. The Government is now examining it and, I think, very soon, we will be able to take a decision on that.

SHRI SONAVANE : I would like to know whether to encourage small and rural newspapers the policy of the Government is to differentiate between large papers and small papers in giving advertisement rates. Will the Government consider increasing the rate of advertisements given to small newspapers, particularly the rural and district papers? Will the Government think over it and declare the policy of increasing the rate of advertisement to small newspapers?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : We do not decide the rates are decided by the newspapers themselves as to what their advertisement rates will be. Where we find them unreasonable and when they volunteer to accept our rate, then we make a counter-offer. The rates are offered keeping in view the circulation and readership. Otherwise to give a very high rate to a newspaper which comes out with a thousand copies will be very irrelevant.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने सरकारी विज्ञापन देने की जो सरकार की नीति है उसको बताया है। वह तो ठीक है कि जो समाचारपत्र साम्प्रदायिकता का प्रचार करते हैं या देशद्रोह की भावना का प्रचार करते हैं उनको सरकारी विज्ञापन न दिये जायें और यह उचित भी है। परन्तु इसकी आड़ से कर

क्या यह भी सत्य है कि सरकार इस प्रकार के समाचारपत्रों को भी विज्ञापन आदि नहीं देती है जो सरकार की नीतियों की आलोचना करते हैं, जिससे देश में स्वस्थ जनतंत्रीय परम्पराओं का विकास नहीं हो पाता है ? इस सम्बन्ध में बार बार आरोप भी लगाये जाते रहे हैं। इसको देखते हुए क्या सरकार कोई निष्पक्ष जांच समिति बैठायेगी जो इस बात को देख सके कि कहाँ सरकार उनकी आत्मा को तो नहीं खरीदना चाहती है ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : If the Government were to buy the 'atma' of the newspapers, the newspaper atmosphere in the country would have been different from what it is to-day. The hon. member would appreciate that by and large the newspapers are not toeing the line of the Government. Our entire policy is to preserve the independence of the newspapers. Just making a wild allegation that we are giving to advertisements to any newspaper that is supporting us is not fair. I could bring to your notice so many cases where we have given advertisements to newspapers which belong to the Opposition Parties.

श्री प्रेम चन्द्र बर्मा : जो स्टेटमेंट रखा गया है उसमें जो बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं, उनसे मैं सहमत हूँ। आपको याद होगा कि सरकार बार-बार इस बात का विश्वास दिला चुकी है कि छोटे पत्रों को अधिक-से-अधिक एडवर्टिजमेंट दिये जायेंगे। पहले श्री शाह जो इस विभाग के मंत्री थे वह भी इस बात को कहते रहे हैं, और वर्तमान मंत्री भी कह रहे हैं। इसके लिए मैं उनको मुबारिकबाद देता हूँ। लेकिन वास्तव में स्थिति क्या है, उस पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरे प्रश्न का मंत्री महोदय साक उत्तर दे।

क्या यह सही नहीं है कि वास्तव में जो क्लासिफाइड एडवर्टिजमेंट होते हैं वे छोटे पत्रों को बहुत ही कम दिये जाते हैं और दिखाने के लिए आप कहते हैं कि हमारी नीति पीरियाडिकल्ज को क्लासिफाइड एडवर्टिजमेंट देने की

है ? क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि क्लासिफाइड एडवर्टिजमेंट में ही ज्यादातर रूपया सरकार का खर्च होता है और आवे से भी ज्यादा रूपया इस में से जो चेन न्यूजपेपर्च हैं वे ले जाते हैं ? क्या सरकार की जो घोषित नीति है उस पर वह ध्यान देगी और उसको पूरी तरह से लागू करने की कोशिश करेगी ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : As understood by my friend, advertisement is given primarily for the purpose which the advertisements seek to create. Therefore, even when we try to give to smaller newspapers more and more, certain limitations come in. For instance classified advertisement will be given to a newspaper which has more circulation. Even then hon. friend will be delighted to know that in 1966-67 we were giving 40-10% of our total expenditure to small and medium newspapers. In the current year it will be 49.62%. For bigger newspapers it has fallen from 59.90% to 50.38%. I do appreciate the difficulties in the sphere of classified advertisements.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : There has been much talk in the Government about the need to break the monopoly. Despite this talk the monopoly is getting stronger in our country.

This is a matter of vital interest to the country and to the people at large. In view of this I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. Will the Government give the advertisements to the small newspapers and stop giving the same to the big newspapers, which are connected with the big business groups in the country ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : If it is expected that we should stop giving advertisement to bigger newspapers it can be done only if the readers do not read them. The bigger newspapers are given advertisements because readers read them. That is the thing.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : The largest chain of newspapers and monopolistic trends and tendencies that are growing are being actively helped by the largest chunk of newspaper advertisements

being given to bigger newspapers. Government says that they are opposed to the chain of newspapers being formed and yet these monopolistic tendencies are going on. By giving such advertisements they increase these monopolistic tendencies by contributing a big chunk by way of advertisement to the bigger and larger newspapers. Will the Government propose once for all, not to fall a prey to this fallacy that because a larger number of readers read them, so they should be given such advertisements?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I have already answered that.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : The Minister said about the selectivity of the media vis-a-vis the readership. There are a number of autonomous corporations and ministries of the Government which make use of large city medias in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras which have absolutely no relevance at all to the markets that they want to reach. Mr. Sreedharan for example, raised the point about the fertiliser advertisement which appeared in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi newspapers and I fail to understand why it should not be diverted to the regional and language newspapers so that it may be of direct benefit to the farmers. This august baby which is the DAVP should bring it to the notice of the various Ministries that such advertisements should be advertised through proper media to be selected, to reach the farmers to whom it has to cater to, by means of the regional and language newspapers.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : So far as advertisements are concerned they are done in such a way that they reach the markets for which they are intended. Naturally it should reach those areas for which they are intended. I can assure the House about that.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Figures were given by him. Lakhs of rupees were spent.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : The point is this. There, the Fertiliser Corporation may be advertising. As the House knows, most of the public sector advertisements do not go through the D. A. V. P. By and large

only Ministries advertisements go through the D. A. V. P. I will look into that aspect also.

श्री रवि राय : मंत्री महोदय ने जो लिखित जवाब दिया है उस में कहा है कि सरकारी विज्ञापन उन अखबारों को नहीं दिए जाते हैं जो साम्प्रदायिक प्रचार करते हैं या जो असामाजिक तत्वों का प्रचार करते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक कितने अखबारों के लिलाक मामला उन्होंने किया है या विज्ञापन देना बन्द कर दिया है जो कि इस तरह की साम्प्रदायिकता का प्रचार कर रहे हैं या असामाजिक तत्वों के बारे में प्रचार कर रहे हैं?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : At the end of March this year the number of such newspapers not used by the Director of Advertising and Visual Publicity for Central Government advertisements was 24 and of these 12 are not used for various dates from January 1967.

चतुर्थ योजना में कृषि उपज बढ़ाने के लिए आकाशवाणी के लिए कार्यक्रम

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*1293. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

श्री चंगलराया नायडू :

श्री निं० र० लास्कर :

श्री घोंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री राव बरसा :

श्री रामचन्द्र बीरप्पा :

श्री न० क० सौर्यो :

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में कृषि उपज को बढ़ावा देने के हेतु खेती के आधुनिक तरीकों के बारे में कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करने के लिए आकाशवाणी द्वारा क्या कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है और इसके लिए कितनी राशि नियत करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ल) ये कार्यक्रम कृषकों के लिए कहाँ तक लाभप्रद सिद्ध होंगे ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) (a) All Stations of AIR give information about modern agricultural techniques in their rural programmes. In addition, Farm & Home Units have been set up at 20 Station. Functioning in close collaboration with State Agriculture Departments and Agricultural Universities where possible, these units give information on improved farming techniques to agriculturists. 26 more such units are proposed to be set up during the Fourth Plan period. An allocation of Rs. 45 lakhs is being made in the Fourth Plan for Farm & Home Units of A. I. R.

(ब) Judging from the popularity of these programmes, it can be said that these have effectively aided the agricultural development programmes in the respective areas.

श्री महाराज सिंह मारती : जैसे गुलाम हिन्दुस्तान में जो हमारे रिसर्च के इंस्टीट्यूट थे खेतीबाड़ी वाले वह कोई काम नहीं करते थे, सिवाय गुलाब की पंखड़ियों का पता लगाने के, वह तो बदल गए, उनमें दो बड़ा भारी काम हुआ है लेकिन यह आपका जो रेडियो वाला मुहकमा है इसने उनकी जगह ले रखी है। जो सेल आप ने कायम किया है, जो यूनिट आपने बनाई है वह सिवाय इसके कि सरकारी पक्ष का जो दृष्टिकोण है उसका प्रचार कर दिया करे, ब्रांडकास्ट कर दिया करे, इससे ज्यादा वह कुछ नहीं कर रहा है, तो मैं आपसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि खेती के अन्दर इस बात को देखते हुए कि इतनी बड़ी हर धोन में एक क्रान्ति हुई है और इस बात को भी देखते हुए कि गांवों में पुरानी पीढ़ी अब जा रही है और नई पीढ़ी पढ़े लिखें बी आ गई है, इन सारी बातों को देखते हुए क्या आप अपनी यूनिट को इतना एफेक्टिव बनाएंगे, उसमें ऐसे बवालीफाइड आदमी रखेंगे कि जो लेटेस्ट

डेवलपमेंट जो कुछ भी कृषि में हो रहे हैं और आकाशवाणी केन्द्र के चारों तरफ सब्जी, खेती, पशुपालन आदि का कार्य जिस तरह से हो रहा है, उसको देखते हुए उसके साथ एक तालमेल उनका हो सके और जैव आप मौसम का आडकास्ट करदें, आप को यूनिट यह भी पता रखें कि उसके क्षेत्र की जो नहरें हैं वह किस हप्ते चालू की जाएंगी, किसानों को पता ही नहीं चलता कि नहर आने वाली हैं, इस लिए वह भी जानकारी दे सकें, क्या इतना एफेक्टिव इन प्रोग्रामों को बनाएंगे ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : From the question it seems that my honourable friend does not listen to this programme. He has formed his idea without listening to it.

SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI : I have listened and I was so much bored.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : If he has listened, then he does not know what modern farming is. Otherwise, he could not have made the type of observation he has made.

This programme has been very effective because in the last year alone about 85,000 farmers listening to this programme from about 20 stations wrote to the All India Radio offering their suggestions. We have also made an independent assessment. I would only read a small paragraph from that to contradict what the Hon. Member has said :

Higher percentage of farmers in the regions covered by the special educational programme on high-yielding varieties of the farm and home cells of the All India Radio were aware of and interested in and have tried to grow and wanted to adopt the high-yielding varieties after listening to the radio.

This farm and home unit is basically farm oriented because each unit consists of a farm Radio Officer whom we draft from the agricultural services of the States and we keep on changing. They are closely in touch with the university research units in country. In addition to that, we are proposing to set up a recording studio in

Pantnagar so that the latest researches are broadcast immediately. I can assure this House that one of the real and good achievements of the All India Radio has been this unit and there is an increasing demand from all parts of the country that more such units should be opened.

श्री महाराज सिंह मारती : अव्यक्त महोदय, मुझे इस बात का नाज है जितना मंत्री जी को नाज है कि मैं उन प्रैविक्टिकल किसानों में से हूँ जिनकी ईल्ड को अडोस-पडोस के किसान तोड़ नहीं पाते हैं और लेटेस्ट टेक्नीक इस्तेमाल करने वालों में से हूँ, लेटेस्ट बीज पैदा करने वालों में से हूँ। मंत्री महोदय मुझे ऐसा न समझ लें जैसे किसान के बोट लेकर गैर-किसान आए हैं। …(व्यवधान) वह समझते हैं कि सब लल्लू पच्चा होंगे, जैसे वह नहीं जानते हैं खेती की ए बी सी डी, वैसे ही हम भी नहीं जानते हैं। इसलिए जैसा आपने कहा है कि इस साल इसको बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपके सूचना विभाग ने जो डाक्यूमेन्ट्री बनानी शुरू की है, इसमें दोनों पक्ष आने शुरू हो गये हैं, इसके लिए मैं आपको बधाई देता हूँ, लेकिन रेडियो से दोनों पक्ष नहीं आते हैं। गेहूँ के मोटे दाने को छांट कर पंत नगर यूनी-वर्सिटी ने नया बीज बना दिया है—यह नया बीज नहीं है, इससे नुकसान हुआ है। क्या इस का दूसरा पक्ष आपके रेडियो ने रखा है? कभी नहीं रखा है। आप तो एक ही पक्ष रखते हैं, एक ही पक्ष की दलाली करते हैं और जो किसान आपने विचार रखते हैं, आपका रेडियो उसको सेन्सर करके रखता है—इससे नुकसान होता है। अगर दोनों पक्ष जाने देंगे तो असली बात का पता चल जाएगा।

श्री इ० कु० गुजरात : मैं आपसे एप्पी करता हूँ कि एक ही पक्ष आता है और वह पक्ष है प्रोग्रेसिव फार्मिंग का, लोगों की हालत ठीक करने का—इसमें कोई कंट्रोवर्सी नहीं है। …(व्यवधान) ..

एप्रीकल्चर यूनीवर्सिटी के साथ, एप्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट के साथ तालमेल करके, फील्ड वर्क करने के बाद, आदमी फील्ड में जाता है, लोगों की प्रोबलम्ज को सुनता है और उनका जवाब आल इण्डिया रेडियो से दिया जाता है। यही नहीं, रोजमर्रा के दिनों में जब फार्मिंग हो रही होती है, उनको गाइडेन्स दी जाती है, आज पानी दीजिये, आज न दीजिए, कोहरा पढ़ा है तो क्या करिए, इन सब बातों की तरफ व्यान दिलाया जाता है। मेरे स्थान में तो इन सारे कामों के लिए आप ऊपर से किटिसाइज करते हैं, लेकिन दिल से कन्विन्स्ड हैं कि आल इण्डिया रेडियो अच्छा काम करता है।

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Though the broadcasting department draw people from the agricultural departments to be in charge of the agriculture programmes; they are only people who have passed examinations in agriculture. They do not have practical experience of farms. That is why they are not able to use the correct words in their broadcasts to agriculturists with the result that the farmers are not able to understand them. Will Government consider taking in this department such people who have farm experience and who can express themselves in language which the agriculturists can understand?

Now we have got TV in Delhi and are going to introduce it in some more places. Are Government prepared to televise pictures from the Pantnagar University or other universities and research stations and some forms also in programmes to farmers so that they can actually see things for themselves? Further, will Government distribute TV sets to villages outside Delhi at least for this purpose?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Every unit of Farm and Home consists of five people, farm radio officer, farm radio reporter, field assistant, script writer and motor driver. The first three are drawn from the agriculture services of the States. Therefore, they are actually men with experience, not only graduates of universities.

The second point he mentioned was with regard to the use of technical words.

Since science is growing, more and more technical words are coming into use with which people have to become familiar. For instance, if the word urea has to be used, you and I cannot help it. The real purpose of these programmes is also to make the farmers and agriculturists familiar with these words so that they can themselves use them.

As for TV programmes, two days in the week, on Wednesday and Friday, we have KRISHI DARSHAN programme of 20 minutes duration which is run on exactly the lines the hon. member has in mind.

SHRI SONAVANE : What about supplying TV sets to rural areas ?

SHRI N. R. LASKAR : The Minister has stated that there is wide popularity of the rural programmes among the farmers. Is there any method or machinery by which to assess how far the farmers are benefited by these programmes ?

Secondly, I should like to know whether there are any suggestions from the farmers to change the timings of the programmes to suit the farmers.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL : The programmes are field-oriented and the field officers have to go and discuss with the farmers and when they come back they also get in touch with the research organisations. Timings suit the farmers and we change our timings if they suggest a change in the timings. Besides there are other informations also. For instance in the morning sometimes even if we get five minutes, we tell them if something extra-ordinary is happening ; for instance if *kohra* is falling, we tell them : *kohra* is falling ; please go and attend to the fields so that immediate help and assistance may be had.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 1954 में एक कम्यूनिटी लिस्निंग की योजना चालू की थी, जिसके अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक गांव में कम्यूनिटी रेडियो सेट लगाये थे। क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि अधिकांश रेडियो सेट मरम्मत न होने के कारण, बैटरी-सेल न होने के कारण

बेकार पड़े हुए हैं ? क्या यह भी ठीक है कि सरकार उस योजना को एक प्रकार से अपनी योजना से निकालती जा रही है, यदि गांव में रेडियो सेट नहीं रहेंगे तो कृषि सम्बन्धी योजनाओं के गांवों में प्रसारण का दूसरा क्या उपाय सरकार ने सोचा है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार उस योजना को क्यों हटा रही है, उस को पूरी तरह से अमल में लाने के लिये उपाय क्यों नहीं सोचती है ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : One of the good things in recent times is that the transistor has come to stay in the villages and that is why in the villages by and large one sees transistors being used. I quite agree with my hon. friend that community listening has not made that much of a success as it should have been a large number of those sets are out of commission. We have not placed a great emphasis on that because we think it is better to popularise the transistor so that the people can have individual sets rather than community sets. This year we have given no scheme from the Centre and it is for the States to maintain or use the community sets as they wish.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : I do not deny that the Government has done something to improve contact with the farmers but there is still a lot of scope so that a sense of participation is created among the agriculturists and they may benefit more. Since the inception of the programme have the Government made any review as to how it could be improved ? The language that is used in the broadcast is not the language of the people ; there are various dialects. He has mentioned letters of appreciation received by All India Radio. It is strange as that we are concerned with are the illiterate people to whom it should cater and he is referring to letters received probably from the urban centres and other types of people who also listen to these programmes. Have the Government taken any step to find out whether the language that is used will really reach the masses for which they are intended ? Have they ever considered covering the district council meetings and other state programmes pertaining to agriculture which will create a sense of participation in the rural areas ?

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL : So far as the letters are concerned, I might clarify that they are not letters of appreciation ; they are letters from the listeners conveying suggestions, asking some enquiries, etc.

These letters are indicative of participation ; not letters of appreciation.

The second point that I would like to make is that so far as the impact studies are concerned, impact studies are carried on all along the line. Even the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, which is an autonomous and independent body, carries on research in this. (Interruption) I can assure my friend that the last word is never said ; We are not complacently claiming that we have done the best and achieved the best, because any organisation which starts saying that, starts deteriorating. We must grow and in that growth there is no end, and we must develop all along the line, together.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

राजस्थान के सूखाप्रस्त क्षेत्रों में चारे और पीने के पानी की कमी

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SN Q. 16. श्री अंगेकार लाल बोहरा :

श्री सु० कु० तापदिया :

श्री ए० श्रीबरन :

श्री क० लक्ष्मा :

श्री नन्द कुमार सोमानी :

क्या लाल तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर तथा बीकानेर ज़िलों के अकालप्रस्त क्षेत्रों में चारे और पीने के पानी की बहुत कमी है;

(ख) क्या इस स्पष्ट संकट के कारण ढोरों को मरने से बचाने के लिये ढोरों के मालिकों

को सहायता देने हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार राजस्थान सरकार को कोई विशेष वित्तीय सहायता तत्काल दे रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितनी और किस प्रकार की वित्तीय सहायता दी गई और किस अवधि के लिये दी गई ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNA SAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c) : As a result of persistent drought conditions in the western districts of Rajasthan including Barmer, Jaisalmer and Bikaner, the State Government anticipated difficulties about the availability of fodder and drinking water and started organising measures for relief of cattle since October, 1968. There has not been any sudden recent deterioration in the condition of cattle in any part of the State.

For protecting cattle, the State Government have arranged migration of cattle from the drought affected areas to the neighbouring States as well as to some areas within the State where the severity of drought is relatively less. Arrangements have also been made for procurement and import of substantial quantities of fodder, its supply either free or at subsidised rates and for provision of drinking water.

A sum of Rs. 13.16 crores has been given by the Central Government to the State Government for drought relief. More funds will be released in the light of the report of the Central Team which visited Rajasthan a second time recently. The report of the Team is awaited.

श्री अंगेकार लाल बोहरा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश का यह इलाका न केवल सीमांत क्षेत्र है बल्कि सबसे गरीब इलाका भी है। यहां पर सबसे अच्छी किस्म के और बड़िया नस्ल के पशु पाये जाते हैं। इस इलाके को केवल राजस्थान का इलाका कहेंगे तो दूसरी बात है लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ राजस्थान के इस भकाल-प्रस्त

इलाके को एक राष्ट्रीय संकट समझ कर उसकी भद्र करनी चाहिए। मैं आपके द्वारा सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि केंद्रीय सरकार ने इस समय जो सहायता राजस्थान को दी है, वह सहायता राजस्थान की भयंकर-संकट की स्थिति को देखते हुए बहुत ही नाकामी है। इसके अतिरिक्त जो सहायता दी जाती है उसका आधा हिस्सा तो ग्रान्ट के रूप में दिया जाता है और और आधे से भी ज्यादा हिस्सा कर्ज के रूप में दिया जाता है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहां की अकाल-ग्रस्त और संकट ग्रस्त स्थिति में वहां के लोगों को और गायों को बचाने के लिए यदि आप कोई सहायता देते हैं तो वह सहायता ग्रान्ट के रूप में ही होनी चाहिए—कर्ज के रूप में नहीं होनी चाहिए। कर्ज तो प्रोडक्टिव और डेवलपमेंटल कार्मों के लिए दिया जाना चाहिए। अब गर्भी नजदीक आ गई है, वहां पर और भी भयंकर स्थिति आने वाली है, पीने के पानी को पहुँचाने के लिए वहां पर ट्रक्स भी नहीं जा सकते हैं क्योंकि सारी रेत ही रेत है। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि लोगों को पीने के पानी के संकट से बचाने के लिए, पशुओं को मरने से बचाने के लिए और स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से आदमियों के सामने जो दिक्कतें आती हैं उनसे बचाने के लिए क्या भारत सरकार का स्वाच्छना और जग-जीवन बाबू राजस्थान को इमीडिएटली कोई बड़ी भारी सहायता देने जा रहे हैं?

SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE : We are aware of the difficulties in this matter. The cattle wealth of Rajasthan is being improved; and cattle wealth is important not only from the point of view of Rajasthan alone but from the point of view of the whole country.

AN HON. MEMBER : Human wealth is more important.

SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE : yes. I agree. As I have already explained in reply to the main question, necessary assistance is being provided by the Centre to the State Governments. Now, the complaint of the hon. Member is that a large portion of it is loan. It is the pattern recommended by

the Finance Commission. The Finance Commission is again going into the matter and we are supposed to abide by the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

As for as drinking water facilities are concerned, about 200 trucks and tankers and 13 three-ton tankers in about 1,108 villages are functioning. A special subsidy is being provided so that drinking water facilities are made available both for human beings and cattle.

श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : वहां पर सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से जो दपतर हैं वहां नलकूप लगे हुए हैं लैंकिंट लोगों को उन नलकूपों से पानी लेने की सुविधा नहीं दी जा रही है। वहां के गांवों के बीच में भौलों का फासला रहता है यानी गांव बहुत दूर दूर बसे हुए हैं जिससे पानी की समस्या बड़ी भयंकर है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान सरकार ने केंद्रीय सरकार के पास जो 500 नलकूपों की योजना भेजी है क्या उस योजना पर शोध ही निर्णय लिया जायेगा दूसरे मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि पशुओं की स्थिति को देखते हुए उनके लिए चारे का विशेष प्रबन्ध करने के लिए क्या केंद्रीय सरकार की ओर से अतिरिक्त सहायता दी जायेगी?

SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE : In regard to both, we shall be very sympathetic to the problems of Rajasthan. Let them go ahead with the sinking of more tubewells and we shall try our level best to help them.

SHRI S. K. TUPARIAH : Before I put my question, I would make a submission. Mr. Bohra had attributed political motives to the opposition parties. When a similar question was tabled by me on 8th April, it was rejected by the ministry. Now Mr. Bohra's question has been accepted. Who is politically motivated, I do not know.

A planning Commission team had visited Rajasthan recently to assess the requirements of the State to fight famine conditions. The team returned about six weeks ago. So far as I am aware, nothing has been done on those recommendations. In view of the severe criticism of the Planning Commission by none other than the Chief Minister of Rajasthan, who went so far as to say that Planning Commission has been taking a step-motherly attitude a towards Rajasthan in

times of difficulty may I know what is the demand made by the Rajasthan Government in terms of money to fight famine, what is the assessment made by the Planning Commission about the money required and how Government proposed to resolve the big gap between the State Government's demand and the Planning Commission's assessment ? He referred to fair price shops. May I know how much cereals are supplied at subsidised rate and how much is supplied freely as gruel ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : About the requirements of funds by Rajasthan Government, somebody might have mentioned some figure. But the Planning Commission team goes into all the details in consultation with the State Government. There is no conflict. After assessing the physical ability of the State Government to execute works, the team suggest some figure. As I said, the team is expected to submit its report during the next 3 or 4 days. But these limitations do not come in the way of carrying on actual relief work. On the last occasion, the team suggested Rs. 9 crores, but actually Rs. 13 crores were given. The State Government is not supposed to stop work till the report is received by us. They are supposed to go on with their work. The team's report is useful to work out ceilings ; it has nothing to do with day-to-day activities to be carried on by the State Government.

Regarding fair price shops, the difficulty of the Rajasthan Government is there is not enough offtake from them. They have enough food in stock and the Food Corporation of India also has adequate supplies in its depots. We issue jowar at the rate of 55 and wheat at the rate of 70.

SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH : Have you enquired into the reasons why there is not enough offtake ? You are giving jowar just Rs. 4 cheaper than wheat. Who will take jowar at that rate ?

MR. SPEAKER : He asked about free gift also.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We had given some 200 tonnes for free distribution. 2,50,000 people are being covered

by relief organised through voluntary organisations like CARE etc.

SHRI RANGA : You are giving only 200 tonnes. Shame on you people !

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : The learned professor forgets that there is a pattern to give gratuitous relief. 200 tonnes we have supplied is for free distribution. But the gratuitous relief is not restricted only to the quantity that we supply for free distribution. As a matter of fact, from last year's stock, we had some foodgrains and whenever emergency came, we have sent it for free supply.

But gratuitous relief is not restricted to the foodgrain that is supplied to the State Government specifically for free distribution, gratuitous relief can be from the foodgrain supplied on account to the State Government also.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Rajasthan, Sir, is a land of bravery and chivalry and I am wondering why the people of Rajasthan have not revolted so far in the face of this grim tragedy. I am sorry the Minister is very complacent. He is answering the question as if he is describing a picnic. I would like to ask him, in the face of this grim tragedy, where thousands of people have died and where intense struggle is going on for survival in one part of India, whether the Government have at any time thought of treating this problem on a war footing and whether they have appealed to other State Governments in this country, because Rajasthan is an inseparable part of India and an integral part of India, whether they have appealed to other Chief Ministers other State Governments and the people of other States to rush aid to Rajasthan so that the great people of India can rise as one man to meet this challenge ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Rajasthan is a proud State and the people of Rajasthan believe in their capacity to face the situation. Therefore Rajasthan has not gone with a begging bowl to other States. I congratulate Rajasthan and the people of Rajasthan for that.

They have requested some of the State Governments to make fodder available to them. So far as food is concerned I am not going to ask any State Government for food, I am giving them adequate food supply. Therefore, Rajasthan is not going to ask for charity from others.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : It is not charity, it is their right to ask for help from other States in India.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : It is for the State Government to decide.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : But you have not asked them ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : It is for the State Government to decide what help and assistance they should ask for from other State Governments. A few of the other State Governments have been helpful in supplying fodder for the cattle.

SHRI LAKKAPPA : Sir, there is no humour but pathos and still this Ministry has not understood the serious situation in Rajasthan and even elsewhere in the country. May I know what permanent measures, after knowing the situation in Rajasthan, this Government has taken to prevent such things in future ? No drastic steps have been taken in Rajasthan to meet the situation. There is no fodder for the animals and there is no food for the people. People are dying like flies in Rajasthan. I would like to suggest, if the Government is worth its name, to set up a permanent famine Board in Rajasthan and also at the all-India level with independent powers to meet the challenge (*Interruption*). If that is not done may I demand resignation of the Minister because he is incapable of meeting the challenge ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : In the first place, the people of Rajasthan are not flies they are proud people (*Interruption*). I will be happy to provide all facilities for my hon. friend to visit that area and see what effort the Rajasthan Government is making for a permanent solution of the problem in that area. If you go there and see the arrangements you will be convinced that they are quite adequate.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : It is a grim tragedy that while on one side thousands of people are languishing and perishing because of malnutrition and starvation, the Parliament and this Ministry are indulging in a hair-splitting mock exercise of what is starvation and what is not. In view of the fact that an unfortunate State like Rajasthan has to undergo the rigours of a regular famine with the consequent suffering to the people of that area, it is a matter in which the Government of India has to be vitally and substantially involved, not only because money is involved but because a part of India is involved. May I know whether they would not impress upon the Government of Rajasthan to undertake a sizable improved plan of substantial nature ? Although the Government of Rajasthan claim that they have taken it up on a war footing, all that they have done is to have 500 tube-wells in an entire year, whereas in a State like Bihar, during a period of ten months, about 10,000 tube-wells and other wells have been sunk. I quite understand that the strata in both cases are quite different, but, all the same I would like them to impress upon the State Government that because the money comes from the Centre and because they have to solve the problems of these people on a permanent basis more effective and energetic steps have to be taken. Coming to the immediate problem of the acute shortage of drinking water, the Chief Minister of Rajasthan has said yesterday that they have to send out camels early in the morning at 4 O'Clock and that they return to the remote villages late at night with small pots of drinking water. In view of this and in view of the fact that military jawans can be employed for distribution of drinking water, may I know whether the hon. Minister will take it up with the Defence Ministry, a suggestion which has been found favour with the hon. Prime Minister or whom we called upon day before yesterday, to put the military apparatus into function so that drinking water can be made available to them ?

SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE : We do not take these measures lightly at all ; we are dead serious about them. Because a severe drought has hit that area, with the help of the Centre and initiative of the Rajasthan Government we hope to meet the situation. As far as drinking water is con-

cerned, trucks and tankers are being used. My own Ministry had a number of vehicles for locust control work. We have placed it at the disposal of the State Government for transport of water. If the Rajasthan Government brings to our notice that the present arrangements are not adequate and if they want more assistance from the Defence Ministry, we shall explore that possibility.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : The immediate problem before the people of Western Rajasthan is drinking water, which is very acute, and I doubt whether the Ministry of Jagjivanbabu is competent to discuss this matter. A few months back I wrote to the Railway Minister that during the months of April, May and June two special trains carrying drinking water, one from Gadra Road and another from Skandari, would be necessary if the drinking water problem is to be solved. The Railway Minister sent the letter to the Railway Board, who forwarded it to the General Manager, and ultimately it went to one lower division clerk, who wrote back that wagons for carrying water are not available. After two months I got the reply that wagons are not available. Now even passenger trains have been stopped for want of water. Still, special trains carrying water have not yet started. People are dying of thirst ; they are not dying of starvation ; they are dying of dehydration. Even the Health Minister of Rajasthan has come forward with a categorical statement that a large number of people have died of dysentery and other connected diseases that go with lack of water. They are dying for water. They are dehydrated and the Rajasthan Government themselves have agreed that a large number of people have died. Of course, a few months back when I said that people are dying, it was immediately contradicted. I want to warn this government that people in large numbers are dying. After 22 years of freedom, in this Gandhi Centenary Year, they are dying for want of drinking water.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Like flies.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : I would like to ask this Government whether they are prepared to deploy our army vehicles, army personnel to make arrangements for

drinking water in the remote parts of Rajasthan ? Will they immediately start two special trains carrying water to those remote areas ? Lastly, would they immediately implement the schemes for pipelines and tube-wells that have been submitted to the Health Ministry here, because drinking water comes under the purview of the Health Ministry, in order to alleviate the sufferings of the people by supplying them with at least drinking water ?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : I have nothing to add to what has already been stated in this connection.

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be laid.

SHRI NATH PAI : There is no justice done to the question put by the hon. Member. They do not give an adequate reply.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Development of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1294. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have in hand plans for the speedy economic and social development of the Andaman and Nicobar islands;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether it is proposed to rehabilitate the repatriates from Ceylon, Pakistan and the African countries in the Andaman and Nicobar islands ; and

(d) if so, the details of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (d) : A programme of accelerated development is being carried out in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Ex-servicemen, migrants from East Pakistan and also repatriates from Burma and Ceylon are being settled

in those islands in pursuance of the programme. Details of the schemes which are being implemented are given in the statement laid on Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands have been declared as a 'Special Area' by the Prime Minister as eminently suitable for integrated resource development particularly for the purpose of rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan. The programme aims at integrated resource development of the area.

2. An Inter-departmental Team was constituted by the Department of Rehabilitation to draw up an integrated resource development programme for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The team submitted its report in April, 1966. The programme recommended by the team visualizes the doubling of the mid-1965 population of about 75,000, by the end of 1971 and its further increase by one lakh during the period ending 1976 ; land reclamation of about 1.25 lakh acres during the next ten to fifteen years and its utilisation for agriculture and plantation crops like rubber, coconut, arecanut etc. ; fisheries development programme aimed at raising the present annual catch of 200 tonnes to 2,000 tonnes per annum ; setting up a number of wood-based industries in addition to an export oriented sugar mill and establishment of adequate economic and social infrastructure.

3. In pursuance of the recommendation made by the Inter-Departmental Team Specific project reports are being prepared. These will be considered by the Government of India and decisions taken.

4. The progress of the various schemes which are in hand is indicated below :—

(i) BETAPUR AND NEIL ISLAND SETTLEMENT SCHEMES :

(a) *Betapur Settlement Scheme :*

An area of 2050 acres of forest land has been clear-felled and reclaimed. The land been allotted to 339 migrant families on individual basis and rehabilitation assistance is being provided to them. Crops like paddy, jute and vegetables were grown on

these lands during the past agricultural season by the allottee migrants.

(b) *Neil Island Settlement Scheme :*

Timber has already been extracted from about 1300 acres of forest land in Neil island and 200 acres out of this area have been cleared and brought under cultivation by 86 families who were moved to the island in April-May, 1967. About 84 more families will be moved during this year. Paddy and vegetables were grown on this island.

(ii) SETTING UP OF RUBBER RESEARCH-CUM-DEVELOPMENT STATION

A scheme for a Rubber Research-cum-Development Station covering 500 acres at a cost of Rs. 39.31 lakhs has been sanctioned. Planting on the entire area of 500 acres has been completed. The plants are coming up very well. 37 families of Burma repatriates are working as wage-earners at the site.

(iii) KATCHAL COMMERCIAL RUBBER PLANTATION SCHEME :

A project for Commercial Plantation of Rubber on about 6000 acres in the Katchal Island at cost of Rs. 450 lakhs has been approved. An area of 150 acres has already been planted and 265 acres will be planted during the next working season. When completed, the project is likely to provide employment to 1200 families.

(iv) RECLAMATION OF MANGROVE FORESTS :

A technical team led by the Director, River Research Institute, West Bengal, indicated after a visit to the islands that there were excellent prospects of reclamation of about 230 square miles of Mangrove forests there. Before undertaking reclamation of the Mangrove forests it is proposed to establish an investigation team to undertake the necessary surveys and investigations.

(v) FISHERIES

The Ministry of Food and agriculture is taking necessary steps for the exploration

of the potentialities of deep-sea fishing. A programme for off-shore and inland fishing is also under consideration.

(vi) SETTLEMENT OF EX-SERVICE-MAN IN GREAT NICOBAR ISLAND :

Preliminary steps for the opening up of Great Nicobar Island have already been taken. It has been decided that families of ex-servicemen should be settled in the island. The first batch of 69 ex-service-men families sailed to Great Nicobar on the 18th April, 1969.

(vii) LITTLE ANDAMAN :

It has been decided to colonise Little Andaman island. In the first instance, 1500 acres of land will be reclaimed. A fully mechanized unit of the Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation has been shifted to this island.

(viii) PROVISION OF LANDING FACILITIES :

The present inadequacies in transport facilities are being made up. Landing facilities in the Katchal Island have already been provided. Appropriate landing facilities are also being provided in the little Andaman, Great Nicobar, Neil, Havelock, and Kamorta islands and at Mayabunder. Temporary landing facilities have already been provided in the Great Nicobar and little Andaman islands.

(ix) STRENGTHENING OF MAINLAND AND INTER-ISLAND SEA TRANSPORT :

The existing mainland-island and inter-island sea transport is being strengthened. The Government have already approved the construction of 4 new ships and the acquisition of a second-hand passenger-cum-cargo boat. A second-hand vessel, T. S. S. 'Bombay', and a timber carrier, M.V. 'Shompen', have been acquired and these two vessels have already started sailings. A second-hand passenger-cum-cargo vessel acquired earlier has been pressed into service after carrying out the necessary repairs to it. Construction of a new Yerwa

type passenger-cum-cargo ship named 'S. S. Onge' has been completed. The ship has been launched for meeting the inter-island transport requirements in the Andaman Islands.

(x) STRENGTHENING OF AIR TRANSPORT :

The air transport facilities are being strengthened; a bi-weekly service instead of weekly service has already been introduced with effect from 11. 11. 68. The question of providing an all weather air service from the mainland to port Blair was examined by a technical group specially constituted for the purpose. The group recommended several short-term and the long-term measures. Some short-term measures already undertaken include the expansion of the existing runway to 6,000 feet, provision of a locator Beacon and VOR, strengthening of existing meteorological facilities and installation of a distant indicating wind equipment. The long-term recommendations of the group are under consideration.

प्रमुख फसलों की उत्पादन सागत का कम करना

1295. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या साध तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार भारत में प्रमुख फसलों की उत्पादन सागत कम करने संबंधी किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है और उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

साध, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनन्ताशहिव शिंदे) (क) और (ख) : भारत में प्रमुख फसलों की उत्पादन-सागत को घटाने के लिए कोई विशेष प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है। फिर भी विभिन्न कृषि

उत्पादन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत प्रति एकड़ उपज बढ़ाने के लिए कदम उठाये गये और भूमि की उत्पादिता प्रति यूनिट उपज लागत में कमी लायेगी।

Scheme regarding sharing of Telephones by Subscribers

*1296. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to introduce a scheme in regard to the sharing of Telephones by the subscribers; and

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

THE MINISTOR OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYANARAYAN SINHA.) (a) Yes, Sir.

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

STATEMENT

The Broad Features of the Scheme are as under :

(i) SHARED-SERVICE will be confined only to areas short of cable pairs to be specifically so declared from time to time by the Heads of Circles Districts. Each subscriber will be allotted an independent telephone number but two subscribers will share a common cable pair.

(ii) The facility will be offered to those applicants for telephone service who have otherwise been sanctioned connections but cannot be provided for want of cable pairs. The existing subscribers can also be allowed to convert their telephones into shared service telephones at their option.

(iii) The service will be offered first to applicants on the OYT waiting list and

thereafter to applicants on the non-OYT waiting list the interse priority in the two categories being maintained.

(iv) OYT subscribers shall be permitted to share the telephone with non-OYT subscribers and vice-versa.

(v) In the event of one of co-sharers' shifting to another locality, the service will be withdrawn from both the subscribers but efforts will be made to provide the service to either of the subscribers by sharing it with any new applicant.

(vi) Charges for the service for shared service connections will be the same as for independent connections but with a rebate in rental for all such connections at the rate of Rs. 15/- per quarter at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi and at Rs. 12/- per quarter at other stations.

(vii) The shared service will not confer any claim for preference for permanent telephone connections, when cable pairs become available in the area for giving independent connections. Such connections will be offered in the usual manner according to the turn on the waiting list.

(viii) The shared-service connections will be subject to the Indian Telegraph Rules as applicable to the existing telephones and the Department shall have the right to withdraw the service from any subscriber at any time.

डाक-दरों में वृद्धि के बाद डाक संबंधी बस्तुओं की विक्री और उनसे आय

*1297. श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री श्रद्धाकर सूपकार :

वया सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें। कि :

(क) डाक-दरों में वृद्धि के परिणामस्वरूप गत वर्ष की विक्री की तुलना में 31 दिसंबर,

1968 तक पोस्टकार्ड, अंतर्देशीय पत्र तथा लिफाके कितनी कम संख्या में बिके; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि में दरों में वृद्धि के कारण डाक तथा तार विभाग की आय में कितनी वृद्धि अथवा कमी हुई है?

मूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण फिंह) (क) उक्त मूचना अधीनस्थ यूनिटों से एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही यथाशीघ्र सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) 1968-69 के संशोधित प्राक्कलनों के अनुसार पिछले वर्ष सभी दरों में परिवर्तन के फलस्वरूप समूचे वर्ष के दौरान लगभग 15 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि का अनुमान है।

Soil Survey Of Lands under Cultivation

* 1298. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FOOD & AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to conduct soil survey on all the lands under cultivation in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. There are a number of schemes in the Central and State Sectors to conduct soil surveys in the cultivated areas of the country in a phased manner.

(b) The soil surveys will be carried out by Central and State Soil Survey Organisations which are already engaged in soil surveys for various developmental programmes such as pre-and post-irrigation surveys in the command areas of major irrigation projects, catchment area surveys

of River Valley Projects, land reclamation, problem area surveys, general reconnaissance surveys, etc. All the cultivated lands falling within these areas are covered by soil surveys. During the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to further strengthen the State and Central Soil Survey Organisations to cover more areas in accordance with the soil survey requirements of different development programmes.

(c) Does not arise.

Building of Boats For Fishing In Laccadives

* 1299. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many persons have been trained in Laccadives since 1965 as Fishermen and out of them how many have been issued with pablo boats and how many have been appointed in Fisheries Department;

(b) how many applications are pending for the issue of pablo boats for fishing and out of them how many are trained fishermen;

(c) the annual capacity of boat building yard at Kavaratti to construct pablo boats and whether it can meet the demand of all the applicants for issuing boats; and

(d) the steps which have been taken to buy boats from mainland in addition to building at Kavaratti as was decided by the Advisory Committee of Laccadives which is associated with the Home Minister?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Twenty four persons were trained in fisheries since 1965, out of whom 4 persons were provided with boats and

9 persons were employed in the fisheries department.

(b) 78 applications for pablo boats are pending with the Department, including eight from trained fishermen.

(c) The annual capacity for building pablo boats at Kavaratti is about 10 pablo boats ; it is not possible to meet the entire demand for pablo boats from the existing boat building yard at Kavaratti.

(d) Laccadive Administration is taking necessary action for purchasing boats from the mainland to meet the immediate requirements. Steps are also being taken to expand the boat building capacity.

अन्दमान द्वीपसमूह में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों का पुनर्वास

*1300. श्री शोकार सिंह : क्या अब तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अन्दमान द्वीपसमूह के कुछ द्वीप सुमात्रा के बिल्कुल निकट हैं और इस प्रकार उनका सामरिक महत्व है;

(ख) क्या वहां पर भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को बसाने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वहां पर कितने भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को बसाने की सम्भावना है और उस पर सरकार द्वारा कितना व्यय किये जाने की सम्भावना है?

अम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री भागवत भा आजाद) : (क) हां।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रेट निकोबार द्वीप में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के 100 परिवारों के पुनर्व्यवस्थापन के लिये 59.01 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित

लागत की एक मार्गदर्शी योजना अनुमोदित कर दी गई है। 69 परिवार का एक जत्था 18 अप्रैल, 1969 को जहाज द्वारा कलकत्ता से प्रेट निकोबार चला गया। अन्य परिवार यथा-संभव समय में भेजे जायेंगे।

Procurement of Rice and Wheat by F.C.I.

* 1301. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of rice and wheat so far procured by the FOOD AND AGRICULTURE of India, State-wise ; and

(b) whether such procurement will meet the demand for supply of foodgrains to rationing areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :

(a) Two statements showing separately the quantity of rice and wheat procured directly by the Food Corporation of India in the different States up to 31st March, 1969 during the marketing season 1968-69 are placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in library see No. LT-872 169].

(b) This does not arise as the procurement made by the F. C. I. is partly for the Central pool and partly on State account. Supply to the rationing areas is made both from Central and State stocks (wherever necessary) and the supply may consist of indigenously procured grain or imported grain depending on administrative convenience.

Expansion of Telephone Facilities

* 1302. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that telephone facilities have considerably expanded during the last three years, but the demand for telephones in major cities is considerably in excess of facilities available ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to satisfy the demand therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA).

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A further substantial expansion of the telephone services is being planned during the IV Plan period within the over all limitations of plan resources. The planned expansion would however not be able to meet all the demands.

External Services of A.I.R.

*1303. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to strengthen the external services of A.I.R. during the Fourth Plan ; and

(b) the steps taken in this regard with the allocation made for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Work on establishment of two super power medium-wave transmitters—one near Calcutta and the other near Rajkot and two high power short-wave transmitters at Aligarh is in progress. Total estimated cost of these projects is about Rs. 808 lakhs. In addition, provision of Rs. 500 lakhs has been proposed in the Fourth Five Year Plan for setting up two more high power short-wave transmitters and for provision of additional studio facilities.

Newsprint Quota for Convicted Newspapers

*1304. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Integration Council has recommended that a newspaper should not be given its newsprint quota on conviction of an offence under Section 153-A, I.P.C. ; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government to the same in view of the fact that the said recommendation if put into effect will contravene the provisions of Article 19(g) which guarantees freedom to trade but also of Article 20(2) which forbids a person being punished more than once for the same offence ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINHA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The legal implications of the recommendation are being examined in consultations with the Ministry of Law.

Films on National Integration

*1305. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY : SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in pursuance of the recommendation of the National Integration Council made at its Srinagar meeting last year, a panel was appointed on films and entertainment media by the Committee of Expert on Mass-Media ;

(b) if so, whether the panel has made, amongst others a suggestion to set up a special fund for films to provide incentive for production of feature films to promote national integration ; and

(c) if so, the decision on this and other suggestions of the panel ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is under consideration by the National Integration Council.

Unemployment in the Country

*1306. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated number of unemployed persons in urban and rural areas, separately, at the end of 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61, 1965-66 and 1968-69 ;

(b) the employment target of the Fourth Five Year Plan for urban and rural areas separately ; and

(c) the estimated number of unemployed persons at the end of Fourth Five Year Plan Period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). Reliable estimates are not available. The Planning Commission have set up a Committee of Experts on Unemployment Estimates in August 1968 to examine and make suitable recommendations on various aspects of unemployment and under-employment in the country including the methodology of estimating the labour force, employment and unemployment. The work of the Committee is in progress.

Increase in prices of wheat and wheat products

*1307. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have increased the prices of wheat and wheat products from March, 1969;

(b) if so, the amount of rise in prices;

(c) whether this is the sixth time during the past four years that Government have increased wheat prices; and

(d) the reasons for increasing the prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. It has, however, been decided to revise the issue prices of wheat and wheat products with effect from 4th May, 1969.

(b) The revised issue price of wheat is Rs. 78.00 per quintal for all varieties as against the existing issue prices of red wheat at Rs. 70.00, white wheat at Rs. 85.00 and superior wheat at Rs. 95.00 per quintal. The issue prices of wheat products would have to be correspondingly revised.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Mainly to reduce gradually the burden of subsidy on the National Exchequer which was involved in the subsidised distribution of wheat from the Central stocks. It would also narrow down the gap between the open market prices of wheat and the sale price of wheat at fair price shops.

Integrated Agricultural Policies of Centre and States

*1308. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the desirability of integrating agricultural policies of both the Centre and the State Government in the field of agricultural education extension and research has been examined;

(b) if so, with what results ; and
 (c) the decision taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes.

(b) Education Commission set up by the Government of India recommended that at least one Agricultural University per State should be established with complete integration of teaching, research and extension.

(c) The Government of India have since decided as part of the National Policy on Education to establish at least one Agricultural University per State.

Supply Of Fertilisers To States

*1309. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any phased programme has been chalked out by the Central

Government to supply fertilisers to the states;
 (b) if so, the details thereof; and
 (c) the quantity of fertilisers proposed to be supplied to Rajasthan during the next three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION. (SHRI ANNASHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The targets of consumption of fertilisers have been drawn up statewise up to the year 1973-74 as well as the estimates of indigenous production and import requirements. Thus, there is a national supply programme. The actual quantities to be supplied to each state by the Central Government in any particular year would depend upon the stocks at the beginning of the given year, requirements of fertilisers for agricultural production programmes for that year and the quantities to be picked up by the distribution agencies in the States from indigenous manufacturers. Such annual supply plan for each State is made on year to year basis.

(c) The programme of fertilisers to Rajasthan during 1969-70 will be as follows :

(Figures in tonnes)

	Nitrogen	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O
(i) Total requirements for 1969-70.	36,000	11,670	3,000
(ii) Estimated stock on 1. 4. 69.	7,800	3,300	900
(iii) Net requirements.	28,200	8,370	2,100
(iv) Expected supply from indigenous production.	22,000	7,000	—
(v) Expected supply from the Central Fertiliser pool.	6,200	1,370	2,100

Strike in The Central Potato Research Institute, Patna.

***1310. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the workers of the Central Potato Research Institute, Sahainagar, Patna had gone on strike in the last week of February, 1969; if so, the causes thereof; and

(b) Whether it is also a fact that an agreement was reached on the 1st March, 1969 between the Management and the Labour Union of the Institute in the presence of the Central Assistant Labour Commissioner; if so, the details of the agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes. Some casual workers suddenly struck work on February 22, 1969 due to a dispute regarding the ringing of the bell by a worker before time and consequential stoppage of work.

(b) There was a meeting between the officers of the Research Station and representatives of the casual labourers in the presence of the Labour Enforcement Officer on 1st March, 1969. A copy of the agreement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Discussions were held in the Office of Labour Enforcement Officer (Central) Patna, with the Agronomist (Dr. V. B. Ghai) and

Representing management

1. Dr. V. B. Ghai 1. 3. 69
2. Shri D. N. Mukherjee 1. 3. 69

Sd/-O. P. Dhar

Labour Enforcement Officer (Central)
Patna

Shri Mukherjee, Labour Incharge, representing the management and the workers (who have signed below) were on 26th February, 1969 and 1st March, 1969.

The worker's representatives stated that the Labour Incharge was not behaving properly with the workers and that the management was not taking a proper and first course for taking disciplinary action against the workers.

The representative of the management stated that the workers are absenting from work and that some of the workers had resorted to sabotage. They stated that before the workers would be allowed to work they should give an assurance for their future good behaviour.

1. It was agreed to by both the parties that the workers who were on rolls on 22nd Morning will be allowed to resume their duties immediately.

2. The workers gave on their part assurance that in future they will behave in a proper manner and will bring all grievances before the Agronomist and that they will not take any action which precipitates the situation.

3. The management also agreed that in future they will take disciplinary action in a proper and just manner.

4. The management did not want to take the female workers back on the ground that they do not have enough of work for them. However, they agreed to take all of them and then whenever they find that they do not have enough of work on which they were being engaged in the past their services will be terminated.

Signatures of workers present

1. Shri Mahendra Pandit 1. 3. 69
2. Shri Ramnandan 1. 3. 69
3. Shri Sohrai gorai 1. 3. 69
4. Immauddin 1. 3. 69
5. Sheo Chander Das 1. 3. 69
6. Sarjoo Chaudhary
7. Jit Lal 1. 3. 69

Witness :

1. Sd/-K. Gopalan
2. Sd/-Ram Narain Singh
1. 3. 69

Sugar Quota For Hotels

*1311. SHRI K.M.KOUSHIK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what was the basis on which the persons running hotels were given quota of sugar when sugar was fully controlled;

(b) the reasons for stopping such quotas;

(c) whether Government propose to consider giving them sugar in some proportion out of the controlled quantity; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Government of India only allotted monthly quota as to the State Governments. This distribution amongst domestic consumers, hoteliers, bulk consumers etc. Was done by the State Government.

(b) Due to adoption of policy of partial decontrol and consequent decrease in availability of levy sugar, allotment of sugar to hotels and other bulk consumers was discontinued.

(c) and (d). The present availability of levy stocks does not permit allotment of levy sugar to hotels.

Cheating of Super Bazar, New Delhi

*1312. SHRI D.N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Super Bazar, New Delhi was recently cheated by an imposter to the tune of Rs. 8,000;

(b) if so, what is the limit upto which goods on credit can be supplied by the Manager of the Super Bazar; and

*

(c) whether these provisions were followed while issuing goods on credit by the officials of the Super Bazar and if not, the steps taken by Government to ensure a better implementation of these provisions or to modify them to meet such exigencies in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir; the imposter has been arrested by the Police and a case under Sections 419/420 I.P.C. has been registered against him.

(b) The General Manager, Co-operative Store Ltd. (Super Bazar), New Delhi, is authorised to supply goods on credit to all the recognised co-operatives, Government aided institutions and Government Departments.

(c) No credit was allowed to this person; he made payments through cheques which were returned by the bank for want of fund. The management of Co-operative Store Ltd. have taken steps to regulate acceptance of cheques and prevent recurrence of such instances in the future.

Financial Assistance To Refugee

*1313. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a revised pattern of financial assistance for rehabilitation of refugees particularly from Ceylon has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Strike in P. & T. Dep'tt., West Bengal

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

*1314. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two or three Inspectors of Post Offices have recently been dismissed or suspended and fourteen other employees of the Post Office Krishnagar (West Bengal) have been recently charge-sheeted; and

(b) if so, the reasons of such actions which are against the recent policy announced in Parliament towards the Central Government employees and the strikers ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) (a): Three Inspectors of Post Offices in Nadia Dn. of West Bengal Circle were suspended in September, 1968, one of whom has since been released from suspension on conclusion of disciplinary proceedings. Disciplinary proceedings were initiated against 14 clerks of that Dn. None of the employees has been dismissed.

(b) The proceedings against all the employees were started during the period Oct. to Jan. 1969 i.e. before the announcement of the liberalised Government policy in the Lok Sabha on 13-3-69. The cases are being reviewed further.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

*1315. SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any reports have been received by Government about the unsatisfactory working of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have any plan of evaluating the scheme so as to review its working; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT & REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (d). A high level tripartite Committee was set up in 1963 to review the working of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme and to make recommendations so as to ensure more satisfactory functioning of the Scheme. The Committee submitted its report in 1966. Most of the recommendations of the Committee have been accepted either fully or with modifications or in principle. At a recent meeting, the employees' State Insurance Corporation reviewed its financial position and found that its income was not adequate to meet the expenditure. As decided by the Corporation, a new Committee with Union Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation as Chairman has been set up to examine the matter and to suggest ways and means to meet the situation. This Committee has been asked to submit its report before the end of September, 1969.

Retrenchment of Workers In Bokaro Steel Plant

* 1316. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the workers under the contractors engaged in the construction of Bokaro Steel Plant have been dismissed in the year 1968-69 ;

(b) if so, how many and on what grounds ;

(c) whether there is no recognised union of the workers in Bokaro Steel Ltd. or Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd. ;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(e) whether there are no certified standing orders in the Bokaro Steel Plant ; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT & REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (d) The matter pertains to the State Sphere.

• (e) and (f). Yes, Sir. The delay in certification of the Draft Standing Orders has been due to intia-union rivalry between the office bearers of the Bokaro Steel Workers Union. However, the model Standing Orders appended to the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Central Rules, 1946 are applicable in the establishment till such time as the Draft Standing Orders are certified.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा लाभ

1317. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम चावल तथा अन्य खाद्यान्मों की विक्री से लगभग 14 रुपये प्रति बिंदु लाभ अर्जित करता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसके फलस्वरूप उपभोक्ताओं को अधिक मूल्य देना पड़ता है; और

(ग) उपभोक्ताओं को खाद्यान्म सस्ते दरों पर उपलब्ध कराने के लिये सरकार द्वारा वया प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारी मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अनन्दासाहित शिंदे) : (क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम को भारत सरकार की ओर से खाद्यान्मों की अधिप्राप्ति अथवा उनका वितरण करने के लिए कोई ब्राह्म का सीमान्त नहीं दिया जाता

है। उन्हें तो खाद्यान्मों की अधिप्राप्ति, संचयन और वितरण आदि पर होने वाले उनके खर्चों को पूरा करने के लिए केवल प्रासंगिक खर्च दिया जाता है।

(ख) जो नहीं। उपभोक्ताओं को खाद्यान्म जिन खुदरा मूल्यों पर दिए जाते हैं वे खाद्यान्मों की अधिप्राप्ति कीमत और इन खाद्यान्मों की अधिप्राप्ति की अवस्था से खुदरा वितरण की अवस्था तक इन पर होने वाले उपयुक्त प्रासंगिक खर्चों के आधार निर्धारित किए जाते हैं।

(ग) सरकार द्वारा खाद्यान्मों के अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य कृषि मूल्य आयोग की सिफारिसों के आधार पर और उन पर राज्य सरकारों के अभिव्यक्त विचारों की दृष्टि में निर्धारित किए जाते हैं। भारतीय खाद्य निगम के इन खाद्यान्मों की अधिप्राप्ति संचयन आदि के प्रासंगिक प्रभारों की सरकार द्वारा बाराकी से जांच की जाती है और केवल कम से कम प्रभार दिया जाता है। राज्यों में इन अधिप्राप्त खाद्यान्मों की खुदरा विक्री के लिए भारत सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों के लिए प्रासंगिक प्रभार के कुद्देक सिद्धान्त निर्धारित कर रखे हैं।

Procurement Prices of Wheat In Punjab And Haryana

*1318 SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that farmers in Punjab and Haryana have demanded increased procurement prices for wheat for the coming season;

(b) whether the demand has been related to increased prices of tractors, fertilisers and other agricultural inputs; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to bring down the price of wheat to reasonable limits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Some representations have been received from farmers in Punjab and Haryana.

(b) The increase price demanded is generally on account of higher cost of cultivation and agricultural implements.

(c) After taking into consideration all relevant factors Government fixed the procurement/purchase price of all varieties of wheat other than indigenous red wheat at Rs. 76.00 per quintal.

Dutch Help For Settlement of Tibetan Refugees

* 1319. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any offer from Holland to help setting up an agricultural project for the settlement of Tibetan refugees in India ;

(b) if so, the amount of help offered ;

(c) the total amount of expenditure likely to be incurred on this project ; and

(d) the total number of Tibetan refugees who will be benefited by this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Government have received no offer from Holland to help in setting up an agricultural settlement for Tibetan refugees in India.

However, the Board of Trustees for the Common Project of the European Refugee Campaign, which is a voluntary organisa-

tion with its Headquarters at The Hague, has offered financial assistance in some land settlement colonies which have been set up by Government for Tibetan refugees in this country.

(b) The amount of financial assistance offered by the Board of Trustees mentioned above is Rs. 1,95,94,500/-.

(c) The total cost of these projects is likely to be Rs. 3,24,28,846/-.

(d) According to present indications, about 9,600 Tibetan refugees will be resettled in these project areas.

Installation of Telephones In Trains

* 1320. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme has been prepared to instal telephones in trains for the convenience of passengers ;

(b) the details of the scheme ; and

(c) the expenditure involved and the time by which it will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Reports of Committees And Commissions

7428. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the names, dates of publication, languages in which published, prices and the position regarding the availability of the reports submitted and published by all types of Commissions, Study Teams, Study Groups

and Committees relating to his Ministry and its subordinate and attached offices and organisations during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 873/59]

समितियों तथा आयोगों के प्रतिवेदन

7429. श्री भारत सिंह छोहान : क्या अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उनके मंत्रालय तथा उससे संलग्न तथा अधीनस्थ कायलियों से सम्बद्धि सभी प्रकार के आयोगों, अध्ययन दलों, अध्ययन गूपों और समितियों द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों में प्रकाशित तथा प्रत्युत प्रतिवेदन के नाम, प्रकाशन की तिथि, प्रकाशन की भाषा मूल्य तथा उपलब्धता की स्थिति का व्यौरा क्या है ?

अम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालयमें राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत भा आजाद) : एक विवरण, जिसमें अपेक्षित सूचना दी गई है, सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया है। देखिये संख्या LT/874/169]

Setting up of Cold Storages

7430. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that apples worth rupees one crore perished in the orchards of Himachal Pradesh in 1968 for want of transport facilities to Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta;

(b) the number of cold storage and small canning unit proposed to be set up by Government during 1969-70 and the cost for doing so;

(c) whether Government will seek foreign collaboration and if so, the name of country and nature of collaboration;

(d) the reason why attention is not paid to other fruits than apples in Himachal Pradesh when other fruits grow equally well at lower altitudes; and

(e) whether Government propose to check annual loss in wastage estimated at Rs. 3.5 crores in 5 years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and would be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Central Farms With Soviet Aid

7431. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farms run by the Central Government with Soviet aid and machinery;

(b) the cost and acreage of each farm with the annual expenses of each farm;

(c) the number of Indian and Soviet personnel running these farms with the annual salaries and emoluments of ten top officers of each country; and

(d) the exact benefits accruing from these farms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION. (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) There are at present six Central State Farms. Most of the machinery for the Farms at Suratgarh (Rajasthan), Jharsuguda (Orissa), Hisar (Haryana), Julunndur

(Punjab) and Raichur (Mysore) has been received as gift from. U. S. S. R. Most of the machinery for the Farm at Jetsar (Rajasthan) was purchased from U. S. S. R.

(b) The information is given below :—

Suratgarh : The Farm covers an area of 30,331 acres. Land has been taken on lease from the Government of Rajasthan. The terms of lease provide for payment of malkana at Re. 1/- per bigha for dry land, Rs. 2/- per bigha for seasonally irrigated land and Rs. 4/- per bigha for perennially irrigated land. They also provide for payment of patwar cess, district board fee, panchayat samiti tax and education cess. Irrigation charges are paid in addition.

The Farm was set up in 1956. The actual expenditure on the Farm was as follows :—

Year	Rs. in lakhs
1956-57	8.56
1957-58	17.42
1958-59	28.98
1959-60	39.22
1960-61	45.95
1961-62	39.19
1962-63	80.03
1963-64	59.53
1964-65	68.85
1965-66	50.60
1966-67	48.52
*1967-68	68.27

* (Combined figure for Suratgarh & Jetsar).

Jetsar : The Farm covers a total area of 22,162 acres but only 12,500 acres are proposed to be developed in the first phase. Land has been taken on lease from the Government of Rajasthan on the same terms as for the Land for Suratgarh Farm. The Farm was set up in 1964. The annual expenditure is as follows :—

Year	Rs. in lakhs
1963-64	0.24
1964-65	46.19
1965-66	27.17
1966-67	23.79
1967-68	

See under Suraigarh above.

Jharsuguda (Orissa) : The area of the Farm on full development will be 10,000 acres. The area under the possession of Government at present is 4423 acres. Land has been taken on lease and land revenue and Malkana charges would be paid to the State Government as per revenue laws of the State Government. The Farm was set up in February, 1967. The expenditure upto 31.3.1968 was Rs. 19.25 lakh.

Jullundur : The Farm will cover an area of 10,000 acres on full development. The land will be on lease from the Government of Punjab on payment of lease rent of Re. 1/- per acre per year, besides land revenue, cesses and other charges, if any.

The Farm was started in August, 1968, but has not yet gone into production.

Hissar : The Farm will cover an area of 8,000 acres on full development. Land has been taken on lease from the Government of Haryana and provides for payment of Re. 1/- per acre per annum as lease money besides land revenue and all other taxes and cesses payable from time to time.

The Farm started functioning only from August, 1968.

Raichur (Mysore) : The Farm will have a total area of 7,500 acres being acquired under the Land Acquisition Act. The estimated cost of the land is Rs. 42.25 lakh. Possession was recently taken of an area of 1035 acres. The Farm has not yet gone into production.

The figures of expenditure for all the farms for the year 1968-69 are not yet available.

(c) No Soviet personnel are in the employment of any of the farms. The top Indian officers for different farms with their pay scales are indicated below :—

SCALE OF PAY

Senior Posts	Suratgarh	Jetsar	Jharsuguda	Hissar	Punjab	Raichur
Director.	1600-2000	1300-1600	1300-1600	1300-1600	1300-1600	1300-1600
Operational	1100-1400	—	—	—	—	—
Manager (Mech)						
Operational	1100-1400	—	—	—	—	—
Manager (Agri).						
Administrative Officer.	700-1250	350-900	700-1250	700-1250	700-1250	—
Sr. Accounts Officer.	700-1250	—	—	—	—	—
Agri. Officer.	—	700-1250	700-1250	700-1250	700-1250	—
Mech. Engineer.	—	—	700-1250	700-1250	—	700-1250
Irrigation Engineer.	700-1250	Combined with Suratgarh)	700-1250	700-1250	—	—
Farm Supdt.	400-950	—	350-900	—	400-950	—
Store Officer.	350-900	350-900	350-900	350-900	—	—
Asstt. Mech. Engineer.	350-900	350-900	—	350-900	—	—

The officers get the usual allowances in addition to their pay.

The number of Regular Indian personnel at the farms is: —

Suratgarh.	508	(as in January, 1969)
Jetsar.	123	(as in January, 1969)
Jharsuguda.	124	-do-
Julundur.	26	(As in March, 1969)
Hissar.	21	-do-
Raichur	5	-do-

There are besides a No. of persons employed on daily wages.

(d) The central State Farms have been set up primarily for producing quality seeds.

Living Condition of the Workers

7432. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the report made by the Study Group of the National Commission on Labour on the housing conditions and the living environments of workers in the principal Indian cities;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of the houses are without latrine or bathrooms or kitchens and the slums constitute a danger to the health of the workers; and

(c) if so, when and in what manner the workers are going to be provided with these basic amenities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT & REHABILITATION. (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). The Government understand that the Study Group on Sociological Aspects on Labour-Management Relations set up by the National Commission has submitted a report on these points to the Commission. Government is not seized of this matter at present and will consider it on receipt of the recommendations of the Commission.

आकाशवाणी के गढ़वाली कार्यक्रम के बारे में सुझाव

7433. श्री जमुना लाल : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी दिल्ली से प्रसारित होने वाले गढ़वाली कार्यक्रम में सुधार करने के बारे में सरकार के हिसालय कला संगम दिल्ली से पिछले कई वर्षों से अनेक सुझाव प्राप्त ही रहे हैं ।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वे सुझाव क्या हैं;

(ग) उनमें से कितने सुझावों को क्रियान्वित किया गया है; और

(घ) शेष सुझावों को क्रियान्वित न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजरात) :

(क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) सुझाव फीवेंसी, ग्रवधि, समय, गढ़वाली कार्यक्रमों के विषय, प्राइटिस्टों को बुक किये जाने तथा एक सलाहकार की नियुक्ति के बारे में ये ।

(ग) और (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Raising of Ceiling Limit of Minor Irrigation Works

7434. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that with the present level of prices the ceiling limit of Rs. 15 lakhs for minor irrigation project is considerably too small ;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to raise the ceiling limit of Rs. 15 lakhs for minor irrigation works to Rs. 25 lakhs ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The minor irrigation programme comprises groundwater development schemes like dug-wells, boring in wells, deepening of wells, shallow and deep ben-

wells, installation of pumpsets on wells, etc., and surface water schemes like storage and diversion schemes, lift irrigation, percolation dams, check dams, ahars, bundhies etc. The ceiling of individual minor irrigation schemes used to be Rs. 10 lakhs and it was increased to Rs. 15 lakhs with effect from 1.4.1965.

The working Group of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation, while formulating the Fourth Five Year Plan proposals on Minor Irrigation and Rural Electrification, considered at length the question of raising the ceiling for minor irrigation schemes from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 25 lakhs. The Working Group, however, came to conclusion that further raising of the ceiling would not be justified as it might defeat the basic objective of minor irrigation. Except for some large sized surface water storage and diversion schemes, the cost of minor irrigation works is by and large wells below Rs. 15 lakhs each. Minor irrigation primarily aims at schemes which could be completed quickly yield quicker results and could be handled to a large extent by the cultivators themselves.

राजस्थान के सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में लगाये गये नलकूप

7435. श्री रमेशचन्द्र व्यास :
श्री देवकीनन्दन पाटोदिया :

क्या राज्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में कुल कितने नलकूप लगाये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनमें से अधिकांश फालतू पुर्जों के उपलब्ध न होने के कारण बेकार पड़े हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो राजस्थान सरकार को ऐसे फालतू पुर्जे उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

साथ, कृषि, समुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे): (क) से (ग). राजस्थान सरकार से जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

राजस्थान के बाड़मेर तथा जैसलमेर जिलों में ऊर्टों की मृत्यु

7436. श्री रमेश चन्द्र व्यास : क्या राज्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सच है कि राजस्थान के बाड़मेर तथा जैसलमेर जिलों में व्याप्त किसी रोग के कारण अनेक ऊर्ट भर गये हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसके लिये श्रीष्ठि बाहर से आयात की जाती है और श्रीष्ठि की एक बोतल जो 18 रुपये में आती है किसानों को 200 रुपये में बेची जाती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस श्रीष्ठि को किसानों को सस्ते दामों पर उपलब्ध कराने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

साथ, कृषि, समुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे) (क) से (ग). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Grow More Food Scheme in Gujarat

7437. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of grants sanctioned to Gujarat State by the Central Government during 1968 for grow more food scheme;

(b) the amount actually utilised and remained unutilised; and

(c) what are the effects and results of this scheme and the future plan for its implementation on broad scale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Central Assistance given to the States for the Grow More Food Scheme is covered under the Heads of Development (i) Agricultural Production (including land development) and (ii) Minor Irrigation. Total amounts of Rs. 294.32 lakhs as loan and Rs. 236.84 lakhs as grant were released to the Government of Gujarat for State Plan and Centrally Sponsored Scheme under the above mentioned two Development Heads during 1968-69.

(b) The actual utilisation of assistance by the State for the year 1968-69 will become known after the submission of the audited figures of expenditure by the State Government for that year.

(c) The anticipated achievements for different programmes under the above two Development Heads are as under :

(1) Extension of Minor Irrigation.	2.14 lakhs acres.
(2) Cultivation of High Yielding Varieties.	7.75 ..
(3) Multiple cropping.	over 1.32 ..
(4) Increase in the consumption of chemical fertilisers.	1.61 lakh tonnes of nutrients
(5) Plant Protection measures.	over 1.88 lakh acres.

Figure of production for 1968-69 are not available, Programme for Fourth Plan is in the formulation stage.

Grant of Loans for Agriculture Purposes in Gujarat

7438. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE to pleased to state :

(a) The amount sanctioned by the Central Government for granting loans and

subsidies to agriculturists to buy tractors, pumping sets and other improved implements to Gujarat State during 1968 ;

(b) whether the State Government has granted any loans and subsidy without any aid from the Central Government ; and

(c) if so, what is the amount sanctioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as available.

Minor Irrigation Schemes in Gujarat

7439. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the major and minor irrigation schemes which are in operation and finalised upto now in Gujarat State :

(b) the schemes which are completed and which are under consideration ;

(c) whether any scheme is under dispute ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d). The following Major Irrigation Projects have been taken up in Gujarat since the First Plan :

1. Kakrajar.
2. Mahi Stage-I.
3. Banas (Dantiwada).
4. Hathmati.
5. Mahi State-II. (Kadana).
6. Broach. (Narmda).
7. Shetrungi (Palitana).
8. Ukai.

Four schemes viz., Kakrapar, Banas (Dantiwada), Hathmati and Shetranji (Palitana) have since been completed.

There is a dispute between the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat over the utilisation of the Narmada waters. Efforts are being continued for the settlement of dispute. The main points on which no agreement has been reached and the points of view of the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat are indicated below :

1. The requirements of Madhya Pradesh Government are stated to be 36 million acres feet of water to irrigate 9.77 million acres. Gujarat's requirements total to 23.5 million acre feet to provide irrigation facilities to 6.96 million acres.
2. Madhya Pradesh *inter alia* proposes the construction of a dam at Jal sindhi to be jointly executed by Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. Gujarat proposes a high dam at Navgam which would submerge the Jal sindhi site.
3. Gujarat proposes to build an irrigation canal from Navgam with full supply level of 300.

As regards 'Minor Irrigation', two Centrally Sponsored Schemes of (i) Training and (ii) Research on 'Minor Irrigation and Water Use' have been in operation upto 1968-69. These Schemes will cease to be Centrally Sponsored Schemes with effect 1969-70 and are to form part of the Minor Irrigation Plan of the State Government. There is no dispute about these Schemes.

Information regarding the minor Irrigation State Plan Schemes is awaited from the Government of Gujarat and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha on its receipt.

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अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी के समाचारपत्रों को दिये गये सरकारी विज्ञापनों का अनुपात

7440. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या द्वूचना श्रीर प्रसारण तथा संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी विज्ञापन देने के बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कसौटी बनाई गई है;

(ख) अंग्रेजी तथा प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के समाचारपत्रों को कितने-कितने प्रतिशत सरकारी विज्ञापन दिये जा रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के समाचारपत्रों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये इन को और अधिक विज्ञापन देने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

द्वूचना तथा प्रसारण भन्नालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ई० कु० गुबराल) :

(क) सरकारी विज्ञापनों को रिलीज करते समय निम्नलिखित सिद्धान्त व्यान में रखे जाते हैं :—

(1) प्रभावी खपत (सामान्यतः 1000 से कम विक्री वाले समाचारपत्रों का उपयोग नहीं किया जाता),

(2) प्रकाशन में नियमितता (लगातार 6 महीने का प्रकाशन आवश्यक है),

(3) पाठकों की श्रेणी,

(4) पत्रकारिता सम्बन्धी नैतिकता के रवी-कृत स्तरों का पालन,

(5) अन्य बातें जैसे छपाई स्तर, उपलब्ध बन के अन्दर-अन्दर किन-किन भाषाओं और क्षेत्रों में विज्ञापन देने हैं।

(6) विज्ञापन की दरें जो सरकार की प्रचार आवश्यकताओं के लिये उचित और स्वीकृत समझी जाएं।

ऐसे समाचारपत्रों को विज्ञापन नहीं दिये जाते जो साम्प्रदायिकता का विषेला प्रचार करते हों या हिंसा को उकसाते हों या सार्वजनिकशीलता और नैतिका के सामाजिक तौर पर स्वीकृत सिद्धान्तों का उल्लंघन करते

हों, और इस प्रकार राष्ट्रीय हितों को धति पहुंचाते हों।

(ख) 1968-69 में 31 दिसम्बर, 1968 तक विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय द्वारा अंग्रेजी तथा प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के समाचारपत्रों को रिक्तीज किये गये विज्ञापनों का प्रतिशत नीचे दिया गया है :—

स्थान के अनुसार	मूल्य के अनुसार
अंग्रेजी समाचारपत्र 20.68%	46.68%
भारतीय भाषाओं के 79.32%	53.32%
समाचारपत्र	

(ग) यह सरकार की नीति है कि विज्ञापनों के लिये विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं में प्रकाशित होने वाले समाचारपत्रों का उत्तरोत्तर उपयोग किया जाए।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

हिन्दी के समाचारपत्रों के सिए अखबारी कागज

7441. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी के समाचारपत्रों को अखबारी कागज का कितने प्रतिशत कोटा दिया जाता है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस कोटे में बूढ़ि करने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ई० कु० गुजराल) :

(क) समाचारपत्रों को अखबारी कागज का आवंटन अखबारी कागज आवंटन सम्बन्धी वार्षिक नीति के अनुसार किया जाता है जिसमें विभिन्न भाषाओं में प्रकाशित होने वाले समाचारपत्रों के बीच कोई

भेदभाव नहीं है। 1968-69 के लिए 'नीति' की एक प्रति 5 अप्रैल, 968 को लोक सभा की मेज पर रख दी गई थी। 1968-69 के दौरान हिन्दी समाचारपत्रों के लिए वर्ग की नीति के अनुसार अलाईट किए गए अखबारी कागज की मात्रा जिन समाचारपत्रों से प्रार्थना-पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे, उनके कुल कोटे का 13.34 प्रतिशत थी।

(ख) और (ग) :— सवाल नहीं उठते।

Discharge of Lady Telephone Operators in Central Exchange, New Delhi who participated in strike.

7442. SHRI ANBUCHEZHIAN :

SHRI K. K. NAYAR :

SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of lady Telephone Operators of the Central Trunk Exchange, New Delhi who participated in the 19th September, 1968 strike were discharged from service :

(b) if so, their number names and the charges levelled against them :

(c) the nature of measures taken to ascertain the truth of the charges so levelled against each of them and to ensure that innocent employees among them were not victimised ; and

(d) the authority at whose level such decisions were taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH)

(a) Yes.

(b) The names of the three discharged operators are :

1. Miss Santosh Malhotra.
2. Miss Kanta Bhagi.
3. Miss Sudesh Kashyap.

The above officials were discharged under Rule 5 of C. C. S. (T. S.) Rules, 1965 which does not require any charges to be levelled.

(c) As no specific charges were levelled, the question does not arise. Action taken in respect of the employees by the competent authority was based on reports received by him from officers on duty who had personal knowledge. There was no chance of victimisation of innocent employees.

(d) The Asstt. General Manager (Administration) who is the appointing authority, took the decision.

Promotion To The Grade Of Assistant Station Engineer In A. I. R.

7443. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the post of Assistant Station Engineers in the A.I.R. prior to 1968 used to be filled by promotion seniority-cum-fitness basis from amongst Assistant Engineers only ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in 1964 a decision was taken that no direct recruitment to the post of Assistant Station Engineers would be made until all the Assistant Engineers as on October 1, 1964 were promoted as Assistant Station Engineers ;

(c) if so, whether any direct recruitment to the post of Assistant Station Engineer was made after 1964 ;

(d) if so, the reasons therefore ; and

(e) the number of Assistant Engineers in the AIR as on October 1, 1964, who have not yet been promoted and the steps taken to promote them as Assistant Station Engineers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). No, Sir. On the other hand the decision taken in 1962 in consultation with U.P.S.C. for direct recruitment of 25% of the vacancies with a view to infuse new blood and talents in the cadre was implemented in 1964.

(e) 145. Their cases for promotion will be considered against the departmental promotion quota.

**Disconnection of Telephone No. 561095
(New Delhi)**

7444. SHRI SWAMI BRAHMANANDJI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1500 on the 21st November, 1968 regarding disconnection of Telephone No. 561095 (New Delhi) and state :

(a) in whose court the case is lying at present ;

(b) at what stage the case is now ;

(c) whether the court has given any interim order in the case ; and

(d) if so, the details of the interim order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) High Court of Delhi.

(b) The writ petition is awaiting a hearing in the High Court.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Court ordered that during the pendency of the writ petition, the temporary telephone connection granted to the husband of petitioner No. 2 Mrs. Mohini Kanwar should be allowed to continue.

Telephone connection to Social Works in Delhi.

7445. SHRI SWAMI BRAHMANANDJI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1501 on the 21st November, 1968 regarding Telephone Connection to Shri V. P. Kanwar and state :

(a) the names and addresses of the social and cultural organisations with which Shri V. P. Kanwar has claimed to be connected ;

(b) the office he holds in each and the duration for which he has been member and/or office bearer of each such organisation ;

(c) whether the connection has been extended at the end of the original six months and if so, on what grounds ; and

(d) whether it is proposed to make the connection permanent and if so, why ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). Shri V. P. Kanwar ~~had claimed~~ to be connected with a number of social and cultural organizations besides being the Honorary Assistant Secretary of the International Social and Cultural Association (Regd), having its head office at F-7/IV Rajouri Garden, New Delhi. No other details are available in his application nor are considered necessary for purposes of grant of a temporary telephone connection.

(c) Yes. The telephone has been allowed to continue beyond the original period of six months under a directive from the High Court of Delhi.

(d) No.

River Lift Irrigation Scheme In Madhya Pradesh

7446. SHRI D. V. SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the Central contribution for the River Lift Irrigation Scheme in Madhya Pradesh for 1968-69 and the amount of Central contribution sought for the scheme for 1969-70;

(b) the progress made so far in the implementation of the scheme; and

(c) when the work will be completed and the latest estimated total cost of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). According to the procedure of Central assistance financial assistance to the State Governments is given by the Government of India under broad heads of development like 'Agricultural Production' 'Minor Irrigation' etc. and not schemewise. As such, the required information is being collected from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha on its receipt.

Import Licences For Deep Sea-Fishing Trawlers

7447. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received representations for the grant of import licences for deep-sea fishing trawlers;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon;

(c) whether there exists any scope for deep-sea fishing near the coast of Gujarat; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take to exploit fully that source of income?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b) Government have decided to allow import of 30 large trawlers for deep sea fishing operations both by the private and public sectors. For import of these trawlers applications are being received from the parties selected and these applications are being processed for the issue of necessary import licences.

(c) Exploratory deep sea fishing surveys conducted by the Deep Sea Fishing Station of the Government of India, the Government of Gujarat and private fishing Companies indicate that there are rich fishing grounds in an area over 1,20,000 Sq. km. spread over the inshore and the off-shore regions of Gujarat.

(d) The Government of Gujarat have made a provision of Rs. 185 lakhs under the Fourth Five Year Plan for marine fisheries development programme including deep sea fishing. During this plan period the State Government propose to initiate deep sea fishing operations with six fishing trawlers. Two of these trawlers are under construction now and are expected to be deployed in early 1970. It is expected that deep sea fishing enterprises will be set up in the private sector also.

Payments To News Agencies

7448. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount paid to various news agencies in the second half of the year 1968; and

(b) the amount outstanding as on the 31st December, 1968?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) A total sum of Rs. 15, 25, 624.69 was paid to various news agencies by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting during the second half of the year 1968.

(b) The amount outstanding on 31st December, 1968 was Rs. 2,550.

अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी कर्मचारी उपभोक्ता सहकारी स्टोर, नई दिल्ली

7449. श्री जिंदू ब० सिंह :

श्री अंकोर सिंह :

श्री शारदा नव्व :

श्री कंवरलाल नुस्त :

श्री श्रीगोपाल साहू :

क्या साथ्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली इंसिट अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी कर्मचारी उपभोक्ता सहकारी स्टोर के सदस्यों द्वारा किये गये घन के गवन का मामला पुलिस को सौंपा गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह मामला पुलिस को किस तारीख को सौंपा गया तथा पुलिस द्वारा किस तारीख को रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की गई; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा दोषी पाये गये व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उनके विशद समा कार्यवाही की गई है?

खाद्य, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुह्यपद्मानाथ) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) घन के दुर्विनियोग का एक भागला 23 जुलाई, 1968 को पुलिस को सौंपा गया था, जिन्होंने उसे 3 सितम्बर, 1968 को दर्ज किया और वे छानबीन कर रहे हैं ।

(ग) पुलिस की छानबीन पूरी होने पर दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा इस भागले पर आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाएगी । सूचित की गई अनियमितताओं को देखते हुए, पंजीयक, सहकारी समितियां, दिल्ली ने समिति को परिसमापन के अस्तर्गत ले लिया है और एक परिसमापक नियुक्त कर दिया है, जो निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार अगली कार्यवाही भी करेगा ।

नलकूपों की स्थापना

7450. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री सूरज भान :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

श्री रवजीत सिंह :

क्या खाद्य तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में देश में सरकार द्वारा स्थापित नलकूपों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उन में से कितने नलकूप काम नहीं कर रहे हैं उस के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उस का क्या परिणाम निकला;

(च) क्या काम न कर रहे निजी नलकूपों की संख्या सरकार द्वारा स्थापित काम न कर रहे नलकूपों की प्रतिशतता से कम है; और

(ड) यदि हाँ, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं?

खाद्य, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनन्तासाहित शिंदे) : (क) से (ड). जानकारी राज्य सरकारों से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

“कम्पोस्ट” तथा “ओखला” उर्वरकों का दिल्ली के किसानों को दिया जाना

7451. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : वय खाद्य तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि दिल्ली में उपलब्ध ‘कम्पोस्ट’ तथा ‘ओखला’ उर्वरकों को दिल्ली तथा निकटस्थ राज्यों हरयाणा तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों को आसानी तथा सस्ते दरों और कम परिवहन माड़े पर सप्लाई करने के बारे में सरकार ने क्या प्रयत्न किये हैं?

खाद्य, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनन्तासाहित शिंदे) : दिल्ली नगर निगम का स्लज तथा कूड़ा निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर इकट्ठा किया जाता है :—

स्लज

कूड़ा

1. ओखला सीबेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लान्ट बादली खत्ता
2. केशोपुर सीबेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लान्ट यमुना खत्ता
3. कोरोनेशन पिलर सीबेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लान्ट

स्लज को कृषकों में वितरण करने के लिये दिल्ली प्रशासन का विकास विभाग उसे 10 रुपये प्रति ट्रक के हिसाब से खरीद लेता है। इस कार्य के लिये विभाग के पास 25 ट्रक मीजूद हैं। विभाग कम्पोस्ट के लिये नगर निगम को प्रति वर्ष 23,856 रुपये की रायतवाही देता है। उन कृषकों से बिना छाने कूड़ा-खाद्य के लिये कोई मूल्य नहीं लिया जाता है जो इस खाद्य को खत्ते से अपनी गाड़ियों में ले जाते हैं। इस

से कूड़े-खाद को उठाने के कार्य में तेजी आई है। बादली के खत्ते में आनने की व्यवस्था भी मौजूद है और जो कृपक छना हुआ कूड़ा खाद लेना चाहते हैं उन्हें 2 रुपये प्रति मैट्रिक टन के हिसाब से छना हुआ खाद सप्लाई किया जाता है।

• स्लज की भाँति कूड़ा खाद विभागीय तौर पर भी वितरित किया जाता है। विभाग के ट्रॉकों द्वारा सप्लाई होने वाले स्लज तथा कूड़ा खाद की दरें निम्न प्रकार हैं:—

(क) कृषकों के लिये मूल्य

प्रति ट्रॉक भार के लिये दर (रु०)

दूरी	कम्पोस्ट	स्लज
15 मील तक	15	35
15—25 मील तक	20	37
25 मील के ऊपर	37	40
(संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में)		

(ल) शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिये दरें

15 मील तक	20
15—25 मील तक	25

इस से प्रतीत हो जायेगा कि नगर निवासियों की तुलना में कृषकों से कम मूल्य लिया गया है।

हरियाणा तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के निकटवर्ती राज्यों के कृषकों को हर कूड़ा खाद ले जाने पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है। जहाँ तक स्लज का संबंध है दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में कृषकों की अधिक मांग को देखते हुए, इसके दिल्ली से बाहर ले जाने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया हुआ है।

Upgrading of Protein Quality of Cereals

7452. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether researches are being conducted to upgrade the protein quality of cereals; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes,

(b) The I. C. A. R. has sanctioned a project for "Studies on protein quality of Sorghum, millets, wheat and other cereal grains from 1-11-1966 at a cost of Rs. 11.50 lakhs for a period of five years. One of the main objectives of this project, which is being implemented at the I.A.R.I., New Delhi and the Nutrition Research Laboratory, Hyderabad, is to identify genes responsible for significant variations in protein quality for their utilization in crop and variety improvement. The All-India Coordinated Projects sanctioned by the Council for improvement of cereal crops will utilise the genetic material with high protein quality thus identified in their hybridization programmes for evolving highyielding cereal grains with high protein content.

Self-Sufficiency in Spices

7453. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is self-sufficient in various types of spices produced in the country; and

(b) if not, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND

CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE): (a) India is self-sufficient in respect of the major spices like Pepper, Ginger, Chillies, Turmeric, Cardamom, Cumin, Fennel, Coriander, Garlic etc. but not self-sufficient in items like Clove, Nutmeg, Cinnamon and other minor spices.

(b) Implementation of suitable package programmes to step up production of other minor spices for which India is not self-sufficient has been suggested for adoption by the State Governments during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

एलम, जिला मुजफ्फरपुर(उत्तर प्रदेश) में रक्षित भूमि का अनुसूचित जातियों के भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों में बांटा जाना

7454. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी :

कुमारी कमला कुमारी :

क्या लाला तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्राम एलम, जिला मुजफ्फरपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में चकबन्दी का कार्य करते समय चकबन्दी अधिकारी ने अनुसूचित जातियों के भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों के लिए किनने एकड़ भूमि का आरक्षण किया था;

(ख) किनने एकड़ भूमि का आरक्षण किया गया था, किस-किस स्थान पर तथा किस उद्देश से भूमि का यह आरक्षण किया गया था;

(ग) क्या आरक्षित समूची भूमि अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों में बांट दी गई है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो यह भूमि किन व्यक्तियों को दी गई है और प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को कितनी भूमि दी गई है, और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

लाला, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-

कार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अनन्तासाहिब शिंदे) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई जिला मुजफ्फरपुर नहीं है।

(घ) से (ङ). प्रश्न ही नहीं होते।

Sugar Requirement Of Gujarat

7455. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total sugar requirement of Gujarat;

(b) the names of sugar mills in Gujarat;

(c) the period for which these mills functioned during the season in 1967-68 and the quantity of sugar produced by these mills during that period ; and

(d) the period for which these mills are likely to function during the current season and estimated production of sugar during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE) :

(a) The Gujarat Government had asked for a monthly quota of at least 15,000 tonnes of levy sugar.

(b) to (d). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-875/691]

Setting of Seed Farms and Research Centres in Gujarat

7456. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Seed Farms and Research Centres are being set up in Gujarat with the Central Assistance;

- (b) if so, the details thereof ; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Research Centres are being set up in Gujarat by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research with Central assistance. A statement containing details thereof is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-876/69]. As regards Seed Farms, information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

Postal Services in the Villages of Andhra Pradesh

7457. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of Post Offices, Savings Banks, Telegraph Offices and Telephone Exchanges likely to be opened in the villages of Andhra Pradesh during the Fourth Five Year Plan ;
- (b) the number of post offices, savings banks, telegraph offices and telephone exchanges existing at the time of commencement of the Fourth Five Year Plan ;
- (c) whether all the requests made by the State Government in this respect have been considered ;
- (d) the total number of requests received for the opening of these offices banks and exchanges from the State Government ; and
- (e) the number of requests turned down and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Subject to the

fulfilment of departmental standards and availability of funds, stores and buildings about 2850 Post Offices, 3500 Savings Bank Offices, 175 Telegraph Offices, 150 Public Call Offices and 150 Telephone Exchanges are likely to be established during the said period in Andhra Pradesh. These targets have not yet been finalised pending the approval of the Fourth Plan.

(b) (i) Post Offices	12,856
(ii) Savings Bank Offices	8,631
(iii) Telegraph Offices	843
(iv) Public Call Offices	240
(v) Telephone Exchanges	430

(c) Yes.

(d) Number of requests received for :

Post Offices	10
Savings Banks	NIL
Telegraph Offices	Information is not available since no record of such requests is maintained.
Public Call Offices :	-do-
Telephone Exchanges :	5

(e) Proposal for opening of a post office in one case was dropped for want of financial justification.

High Yielding Varieties Programme in Andhra Pradesh

7458. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) the acres of land cultivated under the high-yielding varieties programme in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the year 1968 ;
- (b) the acres of land proposed to be cultivated during the year 1969 ; and
- (c) the additional quantity of foodgrains expected to be achieved during the year 1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE) : (a) An area of about 2.58 lakh acres has been covered under the High-Yielding Varieties Programme in Andhra Pradesh during Kharif, 1968. For Rabi/Summer, 1968-69, the target is 4.03 lakh acres. Information regarding actual achievement during this season is not yet available.

(b) The State Government have proposed to cover an area of 16.03 lakh acres under the High-Yielding Varieties Programme during 1969-70.

(c) This area of 16.03 lakh acres is expected to yield an estimated additional production of about 10 lakh tonnes of food-grains.

**Offices of Food Corporation of India
Opened in States**

7459. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether offices of the Food Corporation of India have been established in all the States ;

(b) if so, the names of the places where the Offices have been located ;

(c) the names of the places where the Offices have been opened in 1968-69 ; and

(d) the number of Gazetted and non-Gazetted employees serving in those Offices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir, except in the States of Jammu & Kashmir and Nagaland.

(b) to (d). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed library. See No. LT-877-69] With regard to part (d) of the question the employees in the Food Corporation of India are not classified as Gazetted and

Non-gazetted. They are categorised as category I, II, III and IV according to pay range and the number of such employees has been indicated in the statement.

किसानों की समस्याओं का अध्ययन

7460. श्री भीलहु प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री 21 नवम्बर, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1596 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से किसानों की समस्याओं के बारे में जानकारी एकत्र करली गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अनन्ताशाहिब शिंदे) : (क) राज्य सरकार से अभी तक जानकारी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश कृषक समाज उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को अभी तक जानकारी नहीं भेजी है।

इन्दौर में डाक तथा तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों को बेतन न दिया जाना

7462. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डाक तथा तार विभाग के इन्दौर डिवीजन के कर्मचारियों को सितम्बर, 1968 का बेतन अभी तक नहीं दिया गया है ;

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

(ग) ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उन्हें यह बेतन कब दिया दूयेगा ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

सेवामुक्त आपातकालीन कमीशन-प्राप्त संनिक अधिकारियों को रोजगार

7463. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सेवामुक्त आपातकालीन कमीशन प्राप्त कितने संनिक अधिकारियों ने देश में रोजगार दिलाओ कार्यालयों में रोजगार प्राप्ति के लिये पिछले तीन वर्षों में अपने नाम दर्ज कराये हैं;

(ख) नाम दर्ज कराने वाले इन प्रत्याशियों में से कितने व्यक्तियों को अब तक रोजगार दिलाया गया है तथा अभी कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिलाया जाना है; और

(ग) इन प्रत्याशियों को रोजगार दिलाने के लिये सरकार को क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भगवत भा आजाद) :

(क) 1966— 24

1967—121

1968—231

(ख) (1) नियोजन कार्यालयों की सहायता से नौकरी प्राप्त करने वाले प्रत्याशियों की संख्या— 16

(2) 31-12-1964 को नियोजन कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टर में पंजीकृत प्रत्याशियों की संख्या—168

(ग) निम्नलिखित कार्यवाही पहले से ही कर दी गई है।

(1) सेवा मुक्त आपातकालीन कमीशन प्राप्त संनिक अधिकारियों की पुनर्वासन सहायता हेतु पुनर्स्थापन महानिदेशालय (रक्षा मन्त्रालय) में एक विशेष कोष्ठ (सेल) की स्थापना की गई है और अब तक 1783 व्यक्तियों ने इस कोष्ठ की सहायता से नौकरी प्राप्त कर ली है।

(2) राज्य सरकारों तथा सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के प्रतिष्ठानों से सम्पर्क स्थापित करने के लिए, पुनर्स्थापन महानिदेशालय, रक्षा मन्त्रालय के आधीन, चार विशेष कार्य अधिकारी कलकत्ता, मद्रास, बम्बई और दिल्ली में नियुक्त किये गए हैं।

(3) उनकी रोजगार क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिए पुनरनुस्थापन-पाठ्य-क्रम चलाये जा रहे हैं।

(4) इनके लिए भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा, भारतीय विदेश सेवा, भारतीय आरक्षण सेवा तथा केन्द्रीय सेवा वर्ग एक और दो में पहले से ही आरक्षण कर दिया गया है।

(5) लगभग सभी राज्य सरकारों ने भी अपने राज्य में पहले एवं दूसरे वर्ग के पदों का निर्दिष्ट प्रतिशत इन के लिए आरक्षित किया हुआ है।

(6) केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्तर्गत रिक्त स्थानों के पूर्ति हेतु सम्प्रेषण में भी इनको प्रायमिकता दी जाती है।

आकाशवाणी में ट्रांसमिशन एवं बैंड्रूटिकों की पदोन्नति

7464. श्री राम गोपाल शालबाल : क्या

सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह प्रपत्रों का प्रयोग होता है : बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी में कितने ट्रांसमिशन एकजीकूटिव गत पांच वर्षों से उन्हीं पदों पर कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(ख) इस अवधि में उन्हें पदोन्नत करने के लिए संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षा अथवा विभागीय परीक्षा कितनी बार ली गई;

(ग) मसानी समिति के प्रतिवेदन के अनुसार उन्हें प्रोग्राम एकजीकूटिवों के बराबर न लाने के क्षया कारण हैं; जबकि वे प्रोड्यूसरों और असिस्टेंट प्रोड्यूसरों से अधिक कुशल प्रोग्राम अधिकारी सिद्ध हो सकते हैं; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्य वाही करने का विचार है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ह० कु० गुजराल) :

(क) एक अप्रैल, 1969 तक 181।

(ख) एक बार। अगस्त, 1964 में।

(ग) आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ पुनर्गठन पर अध्ययन दल (मसानी समिति) ने यह सिफारिश नहीं की कि ट्रांसमिशन एकजीकूटिवों को प्रोग्राम एकजीकूटिवों या प्रोड्यूसरों और सहायक प्रोड्यूसरों के बराबर समझा जाए।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

डाक तथा तार विभाग में हिन्दी के प्रपत्रों का प्रयोग

7465. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री अंगोकार लाल बेवरा :
श्री बालमीकी चौधरी :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डाक तथा तार विभाग में कुल कितने

(ख) उनमें से कितने प्रतिशत प्रपत्र हिन्दी अथवा द्विभाषी रूप में छापे जाते हैं :

(ग) उनके अनुबाद का कार्य कब से चल रहा है; और

(घ) यह अनुबाद कार्य शीघ्र पूरा करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा शेष प्रपत्र कब तक हिन्दी में छापे जायेंगे ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) :

(क) 2,000।

(ख) 3.25 प्रतिशत।

(ग) जुलाई 1967 से।

(घ) इसके लिए विशेष रूप से कर्मचारियों को लगाने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है और शेष फार्म यथा-शीघ्र द्विभाषी और कुछ मामलों में त्रिभाषी छापे जाएंगे।

Rice Supply to India by Burma

7466. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI D.N. PATODIA :
SHRI BASUMTARI :
SHRI R.K. SINHA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Burma has decided to supply rice to India ;

(b) if so, the quantity to be supplied during the year 1969-70 ; and

(c) the details of the agreement reached in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). An agreement for the purchase of about 203 thousand metric tons of rice was signed with Burma on 5-2-1969. The shipment of the entire con-

tracted quantity is to be completed by the end of 1969 and payment will be made in foreign exchange.

outside the Plan, for small scale irrigation schemes in West Bengal ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

Recognition of Veterinary Degrees of Indian Universities Abroad

7467. DR. M. SANTOSHAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Veterinary Degrees of the Indian Universities are recognised abroad ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefore and the action proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Veterinary Degrees of the Indian Universities are recognised for admission to post-graduate courses in English speaking countries like USA, Canada, England and Australia. They are also recognised in other countries like France and West Germany and possibly most of the other countries also. Admission in those cases will depend upon the candidates possessing the working knowledge of the language of the country. No difficulty has so far come to the notice of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research or the Government of India of a candidate from India not getting admission due to the Indian degree not being recognised. Admission will, of course, depend upon the individual candidates satisfying the prescribed standards.

(b) Does not arise.

Allocation of Funds for Small Irrigation Schemes in West Bengal

7468. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have sanctioned money for the construction of the Second Howrah Bridge on the Ganges (in West Bengal) outside the Plan allocation;

(b) if so, whether Government are contemplating to make similar allocation,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

In view of the constraint of resources in the State Fourth Five Year Plan, the Govt. of India has agreed to provide loan assistance outside the State Plan ceilings towards the construction of the second Hoogly Bridge in Calcutta during the Fourth Plan period.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There is no Central or Centrally sponsored scheme of Minor Irrigation during the Fourth Five Year Plan. All the Minor Irrigation Programmes now form part of the State Plans. The institutional sector is beginning to play an important role in the development of Minor Irrigation. During the Fourth Plan the emphasis is on tapping the resources of the Institutional Sector for Minor Irrigation to the maximum. The State Govts. are, therefore, expected to mobilise resources from institutional sector agencies, like Land Development Banks, Agricultural Refinance Corporation etc. for financing private minor irrigation works, which constitute a considerable part of the State Minor Irrigation Programme.

Settlement of Repatriates from Burma in Jammu and Kashmir

7469. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3439 on the 5th December, 1968 and state :

(a) the names of the four repatriated families from Burma who had been settled in Jammu and Kashmir State :

(b) since how long they had their roots in Jammu and Kashmir State ;

(c) the dates of their recent resettlement and whether they were allowed to purchase any property ; and

(d) the reaction of the State Govern-

ment of Jammu and Kashmir to their re-settlement in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD).

(a) 1. Isher Dass S/o Gokal Chand
2. Satish Chander S/o Isher Dass
3. Chelu S/o Kesar
4. Isher Devi D/o Hira Nand.

(b) These families originally belonged to Jammu and Kashmir State.

(c) and (d) : These families arrived in Jammu and Kashmir State during the year 1965. The State Government has reported that, as all these families are State subjects, there is no ban on purchase of property by them in Jammu and Kashmir State.

आकाशवाणी के 'ब्रज भाषा' कार्यक्रम के लेखक

7470. श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री :

श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी, दिल्ली में ब्रजभाषा कार्यक्रम के लिये नियुक्त किये गये नये लेखकों द्वारा अब तक प्रकाशित कराई गई पुस्तकों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) आकाशवाणी में नियुक्ति से पहले में व्यंकित किन-किन साहित्यिक संस्थाओं में कार्य करते थे;

(ग) उनकी नियुक्ति के समय क्या-क्या बातें ध्यान में रखी गई थीं; और

(घ) क्या आकाशवाणी में कार्य करने वाले उन लेखकों में कोई ऐसे योग्य लेखक नहीं थे जो वर्ष 1953 से ब्रजभाषा कार्यक्रम सफलता से चला रहे थे जिसके कारण सरकार ने कुले बाजार से लेखकों की नियुक्ति करना आवश्यक समझा?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजरात)

(क) ब्रजभाषा कार्यक्रमों के लिये एकमात्र स्टिक्ट लेखक ने कोई पुस्तक प्रकाशित नहीं की है।

(ख) आकाशवाणी में नियुक्त होने से पूर्व वह किसी साहित्यिक संस्था में काम नहीं करते थे।

(ग) स्टिक्ट लेखक की नियुक्ति चैयन ससिति की सिफारिश पर निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार की गई थी जिसने इस पद की ज़रूरी आवश्यकताओं का ध्यान रखा था।

(घ) आकाशवाणी में कार्य करने वाले वे व्यक्ति, जो निर्धारित अर्हतायें रखते थे, इस पद के लिए आवेदन-पत्र दे सकते थे। एक व्यक्ति को जिसने आवेदन-पत्र भेजा था, इन्टरव्यू के लिये बुलाया गया था, परन्तु वह चयन समिति के सम्मुख उपस्थित नहीं हुआ।

Visit by a Japanese Team of Experts in Paddy and Rice

7471. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team of Japanese paddy and rice experts have either already visited or are soon visiting India ; and

(b) if so, the purpose of such visit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir, A team of Japanese Agricultural Survey Team consisting of 8 Members had visited India with effect from 10th February to 19th March, 1969.

(b) The main purpose of the visit of the Team was to review the activities of the four Agricultural Extension Centres being run with Japanese assistance and to explore the possibility of further assistance in the agriculture field.

चल-चित्रों के नियात से विदेशी मुद्रा
की आय

7472. श्री शिवचरण लाल : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967-68 में सरकार को चल-चित्र उद्योग से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आय हुई;

(ख) उक्त वर्ष में कितने चल-चित्र निर्माताओं को कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की स्वीकृति दी गई;

(ग) उन चल-चित्र निर्माताओं ने अपने चल-चित्रों से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई और प्रत्येक चल-चित्र पर व्यय की गई विदेशी मुद्रा की तुलना में कितनी कमाई हुई;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ चल-चित्र विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित नहीं कर सके जब कि उन पर बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की गई थी; और

(ङ) यदि हो, तो क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करेगी कि भविष्य में उचित चल-चित्रों के लिए ही विदेशी मुद्रा की स्वीकृति दी जाए ?

सूचना तंत्रों प्रसारण भव्यालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य भंत्री (श्री इ० क० गुजराल)

(क) से (ग) :—एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें अपेक्षित जानकारी दी गई है।

(घ) कुछ फिल्मों के सम्बन्ध में, विदेशी मुद्रा इस देश में नहीं आई है क्योंकि अब उनकी विक्री नहीं हुई है।

(ङ) उस फार्मूले के अनुसार जिसके अन्तर्गत भारत के निर्माताओं को विदेशी मुद्रा प्रदान की जाती है, आवेदनकर्ता को उस विदेशी मुद्रा से चीगुनी विदेशी मुद्रा स्वदेश लौटानी पड़ती है, जो उसको मन्जूर की गई है। भारत के रिजर्व बैंक में पर्याप्त कानूनी वचाव किया हुआ है जिसके अन्तर्गत बन्धित धन सरकार के पक्ष में लैप्स होता है। विदेशों में शूटिंग की आवश्यकता तथा आविष्यक का निश्चय करने के लिए स्क्रिप्टों को भी देखा जाता है।

विवरण

(क) फिल्मों के नियात के द्वारा अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा (सभी नियातों के बारे में) :—

(रुपये हजारों में)

नवम्बर, 1966 से

अक्टूबर, 1967 तक 27,451

नवम्बर, 1967 से

अक्टूबर, 1968 तक 33,314

(ख) तथा (ग) :—विदेशों में शूटिंग के लिए 1967 की अवधि में जितनी विदेशी मुद्रा रिलीज़ की गई तथा जितनी राशि लौटाई गई :—

फिल्म का नाम	रिलीज़ की गई मुद्रा	लौटाई गई राशि
1	2	3
1. नैना	2,500 पौण्ड	गारन्टी के अनुसार उन्होंने अभी तक राशि नहीं भेजी है। मामले को आगे बढ़ाया जा रहा है।
2. जोहर महमूद इन हांगकांग	1,595 पौण्ड	गारन्टी के अनुसार उन्होंने अभी तक राशि नहीं भेजी है। मामले को आगे बढ़ाया जा रहा है।
3. स्पाइ इन रोम	1,000 पौण्ड	उन्होंने रिलीज़ की गई विदेशी मुद्रा का चार गुना लौटा दिया है।

1

2

3

4. प्यार का सपना 2,500

उन्होंने स्वीकृत विदेशी मुद्रा 2,500 पौण्ड के स्थान पर केवल 2,000 पौण्ड का प्रयोग किया है। 8,000 पौण्ड को लौटाने की नई गारन्टी प्राप्त कर ली गई है।

5. आंखें 3,000 पौण्ड

बैंक गारन्टी के अनुसार उन्होंने रिलीज़ की गई मुद्रा का चौगुना रवैदेश लौटा दिया।

आकाशवाणी के गढ़वाली कार्यक्रमों में सुधार के लिए ज्ञान

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० शुभराम) (क) जी, हां।

7473. श्री अंगूष्ठ सिंह मदौरिया :

(क) ज्ञापन में जो बातें उठाई गई थीं उन

थथा सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री

पर विचार किया गया और जहां भी जरूरी था या सम्भव था, कार्रवाई की गई।

यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ग) एक अहंता प्राप्त कार्यक्रमों का परिवेक्षण करते हैं।

(घ) यह व्यवस्था पर्याप्त समझी गई है।

(क) क्या सरकार को आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र से प्रसारित होने वाले गढ़वाली कार्यक्रमों में सुधार लाने के बारे में उन कार्यक्रमों में भाग लेने वाले कलाकारों से कोई आंपन प्राप्त हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि गढ़वाली कार्यक्रमों का परिवेक्षण करने के लिए अहंता प्राप्त व्यक्तियों की नियुक्तियाँ नहीं की गई हैं और इस कार्य का भार केवल एक लिपिकार को सौंपा गया है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ड.) क्या आकाशवाणी में गढ़वाली संगीत वादों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए कोई पर्याप्त प्रबन्ध किये गए हैं, और

(च) यदि हाँ, तो उन वादों का व्यौरा क्या है और उनको बजाने के लिए कितने संगीतज्ञ रखे गये हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

(इ) और (च) हुड़की, भोजन, डौर, मजीरा, धन्टी, थाली तथा भांज उपलब्ध हैं। यदि कोई कलाकार साथ में हुड़की बजाने वाले की माँग करता है तो हुड़की बजाने वाले आर्टिस्ट को बुक किया जाता है। डौर के स्थान पर प्रायः तबला या डोल इस्तेमाल किया जाता है, परन्तु यदि आर्टिस्ट इसकी माँग करता है तो इसकी भी व्यवस्था की जाती है। हुड़की और डौर को छोड़कर अन्य गढ़वाली संगीत-वादों को आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र के वादकों द्वारा बजाये जा सकते हैं और केवल गढ़वाली वादों को बजाने के लिए अलग से आर्टिस्ट नहीं हैं।

आकाशवाणी में लिपिकार

7474. श्री अंगूष्ठ सिंह मदौरिया :

श्री अंगूष्ठ सिंह मदौरिया :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री

यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लिपिकार के पद के लिए न्यूनतम शिक्षा योग्यता एवं क्या निर्धारित की गई हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी के बहुत से लिपिकार मैट्रिक या इसके बराबर शैक्षिक योग्यता वाले नहीं हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनको किन आधार पर नियुक्त किया गया है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजरात) :

(क) यदि चयन विज्ञापन के द्वारा किया जाए तो मान्यताप्राप्त विश्वविद्यालय से डिग्री या इसके समकक्ष । यदि उम्मीदवार विशिष्ट योग्यता रखता है तो इसमें छूट दी जा सकती है । पदोन्नति के मामले में, सेवाकाल, रेडियो के लिए लेखक के रूप में प्रसारण अनुभव, कार्यस्तर, उपयुक्तता तथा अच्छा आचरण ध्यान में रखे जाते हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). 133 स्टिक्पट राइटरों में से 19 स्टिक्पट राइटर मैट्रिक या इसके समकक्ष की योग्यता नहीं रखते हैं । इन 19 स्टिक्पट राइटरों में से अधिकतर 1964 से, जब से न्यूनतम शैक्षणिक अंतराल एवं निर्धारित की गई थीं, पूर्व पदोन्नति द्वारा नियुक्त किए गये थे और ये अधिकतर नेपा, आसाम, पश्चिम बंगाल तथा जम्मू और काश्मीर के दूर-दूर स्थित पर्वतीय भाग में कार्य कर रहे हैं ।

गोरखपुर कलकट्टरी में डाकघर की इमारत

7475. श्री रामचरण :

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार और लखनऊ के महाडाकपाल का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि गोरखपुर कलकट्टरी में डाकघर की इमारत बहुत ही जीएं-शीएं अवस्था में और

किसी भी समय उसके गिर जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उस इमारत की छतें वर्षा ऋतु में धूने लगती हैं और वहां कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों को बहुत असुविधा होती है :

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस डाकघर में चार कर्मचारी काम करते हैं, जबकि इस इमारत में केवल दो व्यक्तियों के लिए ही स्थान है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं । लेकिन काउन्टर खिड़की पर कोई छज्जा न होने से जनता को बरसात में असुविधा होती है ।

(ग) पांच कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं, जबकि केवल दो व्यक्तियों के लिए स्थान है ।

(घ) इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए इस बारे में कलकट्टर महोदय के साथ संपर्क स्थापित किया गया, लेकिन उन्होंने सहायता करने में असमर्थता व्यक्त की है । कलकट्टर के कार्यालय के निकट और कोई उपयुक्त इमारत उपलब्ध नहीं है । पोस्ट-मास्टर जनरल, लखनऊ कोई दूसरा स्थान ढूँढ़ने के लिए बराबर प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं ।

निमाड़ी भाषा में आकाशवाणी के कार्यक्रम

7476. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी के इन्दौर (मध्य-प्रदेश) केन्द्र से निमाड़ी भाषा में कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किए जाते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1967-68 में ऐसे कितने कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किए गए;

(ग) किन-किन नगरों के साहित्यकारों को उक्त कार्यक्रम में भाग लेने के लिए आमंत्रित किया गया था; और उनको कितनी-कितनी धनराशि दी गई;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि इस कार्यक्रम के लिए विभिन्न नगरों के निमाड़ी माध्यी साहित्य-कारसं को आमंत्रित नहीं किया गया था और केवल एक क्षेत्र-विशेष के साहित्यकारों को ही आमंत्रित किया गया था; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० नुजराल) :

(क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) 47 इसके अतिरिक्त 'मध्य प्रदेश के लोक-गीत' कार्यक्रम में निमाड़ी लोक-गीत प्रसारित किए गये थे।

(ग) (1) बदवानी

(2) खण्डवा

(3) बरहानपुर

(4) चोली (पश्चिम निमाड़ी)

(5) बदवाहा

(6) मण्डलेश्वर

(7) नन्दरा

(8) बोली

(9) बोनी

(10) इन्दौर

(11) उज्जैन

(घ) जीं, नहीं।

(ङ.) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश में किसान गोष्ठी को केन्द्रीय सहायता

7477. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या खाद्य तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश में किसान गोष्ठी के लिए सहायता देने का है;

(ख) क्या इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि सहायता का उचित प्रयोग किया जायेगा गोष्ठी के खातों की लेखा परीक्षा की जा चुकी है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

खाद्य, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न हों नहीं होते।

सुपर फास्फेट/फास्फेट उर्वरकों का आयात

7478. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या खाद्य तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1968-69 में किसी भी मात्रा में सुपर फास्फेट/फास्फेट उर्वरकों का आयात किया गया; और

(ख) वर्ष 1968-69 में आयातीत उर्वरकों की कीमत कितनी थी?

खाद्य, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) 1968-69 के दौरान सुपर फास्फेट की तरह के किसी भी प्रकार के फास्फेटपूरक उर्वरकों का प्रत्यक्ष आयात नहीं किया गया है। परन्तु इसी अवधि में ऐसे मिथित उर्वरकों का, जिनमें फास्फेट वनस्पति भोजन के एक अंग के रूप में विद्यमान है, आयात किया गया था। 1968-69 के दौरान आयातीत प्रत्येक प्रकार के उर्वरकों की मात्रा तथा कीमत निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

उर्वरक का नाम	मात्रा टनों में	कीमत
	₹	₹
अमोनियम फास्फेट	50,222	3,33,66,995
डाइमोनियम फास्फेट	216,073	16,83,57,599
अमोनियम नाइट्रो फास्फेट	30,408	1,89,28,980
एन पी के कम्पलैक्स उर्वरक	119,500	7,84,85,934

(ल) 1968-69 के दौरान में आयात हुए नाइट्रोजनपूरक, फास्फेटपूरक तथा अन्य पोटास-पूरक उर्वरकों का कुल मूल्य 162.92 करोड़ रुपये है।

मध्य प्रदेश में बिना लाइसेंस के रेडियो

7479. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में इस समय अनुमानतः कितने रेडियो बिना लाइसेंस के हैं और क्या इस बारे में कोई जांच की गई है ; और

(ल) क्या उन रेडियो सेटों के लिए लाइसेंस जारी करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में बिना लाइसेंस वाले रेडियो की संख्या का अनुमान लगाना संभव नहीं है। बिना लाइसेंस वाले रेडियो सेट पकड़ने के लिए विभाग का बेतार अपवर्चन-रोधी स्टाफ अलग-अलग और स्वतांडों में कड़ी जांच करता है।

(ल) जब कभी बिना लाइसेंस वाले रेडियो पकड़े जाते हैं, तो सेट बारक को अविभार सहित लाइसेंस लेने के लिए मनाया जाता है और भारतीय तार अधिनियम 1885 और भारतीय तार बेतार अधिनियम 1933 के अंतर्गत अदालत में अभियोग तभी चलाया जाता है, जब कि दोषी व्यक्ति लाइसेंस न लेने की चिन्ह करते हैं।

Establishment of Agro-Industrial Corporation in M.P.

7480. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of FOOD & AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Madhya Pradesh Government has proposed to set up an Agro-Industrial Corporation to take up the work of supplying Tractors and implements to farmers during the current year ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Madhya Pradesh Government is giving Rs. 15 lakhs to the Corporation as State contribution to the share capital ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to give matching contribution to the Madhya Pradesh Government ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Yes. The Madhya Pradesh State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Ltd., has been set up recently.

(c) and (d). Proposal for giving a matching contribution of Rs. 15.00 lakhs to the Madhya Pradesh Government is under consideration.

Central Assistance for sinking Tube-Well in Rajasthan

7481. SHRI R.K. BIRLA : SHRI D.N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government has given any assistance to the State of

Rajasthan for sinking of tube-wells and open wells during the last two years ;

(b) if so, the nature of the assistance given and the number of tube-wells and open wells sunk during the above period ;

(c) whether the Central Government has sought the information from Rajasthan Government regarding the increase in the acreage of agricultural production as a result of the sinking of tube-wells and the open wells ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :

(a) to (d). According to the procedure of Central assistance, the financial assistance to the State Governments is given by the Government of India under broad heads of development like 'Agricultural Production', 'Minor irrigation' etc. and not scheme-wise. As such, the required information is being collected from the State Government of Rajasthan and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha on its receipt.

Opening of Public Call Offices at Laukaha and Babu Barahi (District Darbhanga)

7482. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1956 on the 6th March, 1969 and state :

-- as whether the further examination of the proposals for opening Public Call Offices at Laukaha and Babu Barahi because of their being on the other side of river Kaunala in the district of Darbhanga, Bihar, has since been completed ; and

(b) if so, result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The

proposals to open public call offices at Laukaha and Babu Barahi have been further examined. The proposals show loss to the Department which cannot be condoned according to existing policy. The proposals can, however, be sanctioned on guarantee basis if some interested party is willing to indemnify the loss separately in each case.

Strike in the Central Potato Research Institute, Patna

7483. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Management of Central Potato Research Institute, Sahainagar, Patna refused to take back 11 senior workers in violation of the agreement reached with the labour union on the 1st March, 1969 in connection with the strike which took place in February, 1969 and 9 new workers have been employed ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the said Union has written to the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) on the 11th March, 1969 protesting against the anti-labour and the anti-Agreement attitude of the Management of the Institute ; if so, the details of this communication ; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The agreement only provided that casual labourers who were on roll on the morning of 22nd February, 1969 should be allowed to join. Since the 11 workers in question were not present on 22nd morning this part of the agreement did not apply in their case. The 9 new workers were employed before 1st March when many of the workers who had struck work did not attend.

(b) Yes. The labourers who were reported to have formed a Union, which

has not been registered or recognised so far, wrote to the Assistant Labour Commissioner protesting against the officers of the Research Station. A copy of the communication is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-878/687]

(c) Government considered the strike to be unjustified and that the action taken by the officers of the Research Station was not in contravention of the agreement of March 1, 1969. However, since Government feels that workers should be treated sympathetically and generously keeping in view the maintenance of proper discipline, the new Director of the Institute is being asked to visit the Research Station to look into the affairs, including the working conditions of the labour.

Preservation of Food

7484. SHRI D.N. PATODIA :

SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a group of experts of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) has laid down guidelines for the preservation of food in developing countries both for local consumption and for export ;

(b) if so, whether these have been studied ; and

(c) whether these are capable of being adopted in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The Government has seen a news-item on the subject in the press. The report if any said to have been made by the group of experts has not been received by Government of India.

सवाई माधोपुर (राजस्थान) में टेलीफोन केन्द्र की नई इमारत

7485. श्री मोठालाल मीना : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस समय सवाई माधोपुर (राजस्थान) में टेलीफोन केन्द्र एक अमुविधाजनक इमारत में है और क्या उसके नई इमारत बनाने की योजना सरकार के विचारधीन है ;

(ल) नई इमारत कब तक बन जायेगी और उस पर कितनी राशि ध्यय होगी ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार को इस प्रयोजन के लिये भूमि आदि के बारे में किसी समस्या का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो वह समस्या क्या है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) से (ङ) सवाई माधोपुर में दो टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज हैं जिनमें से एक नगर में है और दूसरा रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट । ये दोनों एक्सचेंज किराये की इमारतों में हैं और इन दोनों में मौजूदा स्थान को फिलहाल पर्याप्त समझा जाता है ।

रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट राज्य सरकार की इमारत को जिसमें मौजूदा एक्सचेंज स्थित है, खरीदने का प्रस्ताव है और इसमें राज्य सरकार की मंजूरी की प्रतीक्षा है । इस इमारत को खरीदने के बाद जब भी आवश्यक हुआ एक नई इमारत बनाई जा सकती है ।

इस समय टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के लिए नई इमारत के निर्माण का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

खंडहर (राजस्थान) में टेलीफोन केन्द्र

7486. श्री मोठालाल मीना : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जिला सर्वाई माध्यपुर (राजस्थान) में टेलीफोन केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिये जनता की ओर से निरन्तर जोरदार मांग की जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ व्यक्तियों ने टेलीफोन शुल्क भी जमा करवा दिया है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो वहां टेलीफोन केन्द्र कब तक स्थापित किये जाने का विचार है ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि टेलीफोन देने के लिये पब्लिक काल आफिस में ही एक टेलीफोन बोर्ड स्थापित करने की एक योजना क्रियान्वित की जा रही है ;

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(च) क्या यह भी सच है कि जब वहां टेलीफोनों की संख्या बढ़ जायेगी तो इस व्यवस्था को समाप्त करना पड़ेगा और यदि हाँ, तो क्या वहां पर 25 लाइनों का एक स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्र स्थापित किया जायेगा ; और

(छ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (धी शेर सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। इस व्यक्तियों ने सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनघर से विस्तार के लिए आवेदन दिया था और उन्हें इसको पेशकश की गई है।

(ख) जिन दस व्यक्तियों को सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनघर से विस्तार के लिए मांग-पत्र जारी किये गये थे, उनमें से केवल पांच ने ही अभी तक अदायगी की है।

(ग) और (घ), सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनघर से विस्तार देने के लिए किलहाल केवल एक मैमेटो बोर्ड लगाया जा रहा है।

(ङ) मोद्दूदा मांग को मद्देनजर रखते हुए टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित करना आर्थिक दृष्टि से लाभकर नहीं है।

(च) जी हाँ, पर्याप्त मांग होने पर एक्स-चेंज स्थापित किया जाएगा।

(छ) प्रश्न द्वी नहीं उठता।

गंगापुर शहर (राजस्थान) की नई मार्किट में डाक तथा तार कार्यालय

7487. श्री मीठालाल मीना : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गंगापुर शहर के सभी व्यापारी गंगापुर शहर (मरतपुर, राजस्थान) की नई मार्किट में एक डाक तथा तार कार्यालय स्थापित करने की निरन्तर मांग कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस डाक तथा तार कार्यालय को कब तक स्थापित करनेका सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (धी शेर सिंह) : (क) इस तरह का कोई अम्बावेदन पोस्ट-मास्टर जनरल, जयपुर को नहीं मिला।

(ख) नई मार्किट गंगापुर नगर में तार सुविधा के साथ एक डाकघर की मंजूरी दे दी गई है। यह शीघ्र ही काम करने लगेगा। सामान प्राप्त होने पर इस वर्ष तार सुविधा प्रदान कर दी जाएगी।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

तैयार उपज (बर्मांकरण तथा विपणन) अधिनियम, 1937 के अन्तर्गत कदाचार के मामले

7488. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या लाल तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1966-67, 1967-68 और 1968-69 में अब तक वर्षवार तैयार उपज

(वर्गीकरण तथा विपरण) अधिनियम, 1937 के अन्तर्गत कदाचार के मामलों में कितने आपारी दोषी पाये गये; और

(ल) उपर्युक्त व्यक्तियों के नाम, पदनाम तथा पते क्या हैं और उक्त अधिनियम को अनिवार्य बनाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

ज्ञात, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिंदे) : (क) 1966-67एक 1967-68एक 1968-69एक

(ल) 1966-67 सर्वश्री खुमन चन्द श्याम लाल शूरु नियांतिक कानपुर (३० प्र०)। बम्बई बंदरगाह पर बुक किये गये शूरुओं के एक प्रेषण में लकड़ी के ब्लाक प्रौद्योगिकी विकास विभाग द्वारा बम्बई पायी गई। इसे जब्त कर लिया गया एवं पार्टी का अधिकरण पत्र 20 दिन के लिए मुत्रतिल कर दिया गया था और फिर कुछ शर्तें लगाकर जो अभी भी लागू हैं, उसे पुनः जारी कर दिया गया था।

(2) 1967-68 सर्वश्री टीका राम एड सम्प्राइवेट लिमिटेड अलीगढ़ (३० प्र०) पार्टी के द्वारा एगमार्क के प्रमाण चिन्ह के अन्तर्गत वर्गीकृत कराए गये सरसों के तेल में खनिज तेल का मिश्रण पाया गया। अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पार्टी का अधिकरण पत्र रद्द कर दिया गया था।

(3) 1968-69 सर्वश्री गया राम गढ़वाल, शूक नियांतिक बरहज, जिला देवरिया (३० प्र०)

इंगलैंड के आयातकों ने एगमार्क के अन्तर्गत वर्गीकृत शूरुओं में सीमेन्ट, बीजों तथा साबुत मसूर आदि के मिश्रण के मामलों का पता लगाया था। पार्टी का अधिकरण प्रमाणपत्र रद्द कर दिया गया।

Purchase of Wheat by India From U.S.A.

7489. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U. S. Agriculture Department has authorised the purchase of 360,000 tons of U. S. wheat by India against the PL 480 agreement signed last December;

(b) if so, the salient features of the agreement; and

(c) the progress made so far in purchasing and shipment of wheat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The supplies of wheat from the U. S. A. are currently coming under the supplementary PL. 480 Agreement dated the 23rd December, 1968, which provides for the supply of 2.3 million metric tons of wheat. Purchase Authorisations under this Agreement have been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture from time to time. The Purchase Authorisations issued so far include the two Authorisations issued on 24th February, 1969 for a total of 360,000 metric tons of wheat. These are presumably the authorisations for purchase referred to by the hon. Member.

(b) Copies of the Agreement have already been placed in the Library of the Parliament for the information of the non-Members and the main features of it have been given in a Press Release issued on the 23rd December, 1968.

(c) Up to the end of March, 1969 a quantity of 12.75 lakh metric tons of wheat was purchased and 9.34 lakh metric tons of wheat was shipped under the Agreement.

Reclamation of Ravines in Certain States

7490. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Dacoity is Big Business in Gwalior" and

the editorial captioned "A Chance for Honest Living published in the *Hindustan Times* of February 7th and 8th respectively, emphasising the need for ravine reclamation in Chambal, Yamuna and Mahi rivers in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, U.P. and Gujarat ;

(b) if so, whether a programme has been drawn out for reclamation of these ravines with a view to tackle effectively the anti-social elements infesting those areas ; if so, the details of the programme and estimated cost thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION. (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India are aware of the problem of ravines which extend over an area of 1 million hectares along rivers Chambal, Yamuna and Mahi in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, U.P. and Gujarat ;

(b) The problem of control and reclamation of ravine lands does not admit of any short-term solution as it must take into consideration not only the soil conservation and reclamation measures but also other ecological factors which would make it possible gradually to develop agriculture and grasslands in the river valleys and, in consequence, help wipe out the hide-outs of antisocial elements. Any wholesale levelling of ravines is economically impracticable. Measures to stabilise the ravines in selected areas and to reclaim shallow ravines and table lands for agriculture have been taken. Under a Centrally sponsored scheme, 50,000 hectares of ravine lands were surveyed. An area extending over 54,000 hectares has been reclaimed or put under protective afforestation in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and U.P. at a cost roughly of Rs. 209 lakhs. For the Fourth Plan, the Central Working Group has recommended reclamation and afforestation measures over a total of 1.54 lakh hectares with an outlay of Rs. 721 lakhs. There is besides a Centrally sponsored scheme for setting up four pilot projects of ravine reclamation at an

estimated cost of Rs. 200 lakhs to be completed within the Fourth Plan. A Central Ravine Reclamation Board has been formed to formulate and review the reclamation policies and programmes.

(c) Does not arise.

Retrenchment By Foreign Oil Companies

7491. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who have been retrenched by Foreign Oil Companies in India during the last three months ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The matter falls in the States sphere, but according to the information available with the Government no employees were retrenched during the last three months.

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

Cost of Production Of Wheat

7492. SHRI JOYTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cost of production of wheat has been calculated for Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Haryana ; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND

COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHI B SHINDE) : (a) and (b) No systematic surveys have been undertaken so far on State-wise basis to calculate the cost of production of wheat for the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Haryana. However, some data about cost of production of wheat have been collected under the Farm Management Studies conducted in Ferozepur and Amritsar Districts of Punjab State during 1954-55 to 1956-57 and in Karnal and Rohtak Districts and Jind Tehsil of the erstwhile Punjab State during 1961-62 to 1963-64. The results of these studies have already been published. A repeat Farm Management Study in Ferozepur District of Punjab, which will also provide data, *inter alia* on cost of production of wheat, is currently in progress.

राज्यों में खाद्य निगमों की स्थापना

7493. श्री रामाष्टार शर्मा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार से भारतीय खाद्य निगम के स्थान पर उस राज्य में एक राज्य निगम स्थापित करने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव मिला है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ; और

(ग) क्या अन्य राज्यों को भी अपने-अपने राज्यों में पृथक-पृथक निगम स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जायेगी ?

लाला, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा संहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनन्त साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जब कभी कोई राज्य सरकार राज्य खाद्य निगम स्थापित करने के लिए अनुरोध करेगी तब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उस पर खाद्य निगम

अधिनियम के खण्ड 17 के उपबंध के अनुसार विचार करेगी ।

आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों द्वारा हड्डताल

7494. श्री देवेन सेन :

श्री तुलसी दास दासप्पा :

श्री मुहम्मद शरीफ :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि समस्त भारत में आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों ने मार्च, 1969 का अपना बेतन लेने से इन्कार कर दिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्होंने अपनी कुछ मांगें सरकार को प्रस्तुत की थीं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वे मांगें क्या हैं और उनके प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :

(क) जी, नहीं । कुछ स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों ने, जिन्होंने पहली अंत्रील को अपना बेतन नहीं लिया था, बाद के दिनों में एक दिन बेतन ले लिया था ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) उन्होंने अपनी फीसों में मंहगाई भत्ते को मिलाये जाने की मांग की है । यह मांग सरकार ने स्वीकार नहीं की है ।

Import of Vegetable Oil From U.S.A.

7495. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that talks regarding the proposal to have an advance purchase authorisation for U.S. Vegetable Oil granted to India by the U.S. Agriculture

Department has run into difficulties and may not mature;

(b) if so, the details of the progress made and the issues on which the difficulties have cropped up and when a decision in this regard will be taken; and

(c) whether the delay in finalisation of the said proposal will adversely affect the oil position in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b) An agreement providing for the procurement of 10,000 tonnes of soyabean oil in advance of the conclusion of the next regular PL. 480 Agreement was reached between the Governments of India and the U.S.A. on the 27th March, 1969.

(c) Does not arise.

राजस्थान में टेलीफोन के खम्मों पर विज्ञापन लगाने से आय

7496. श्री भीठा लाल भीना : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1968 में राजस्थान में टेलीफोन के खम्मों पर विभिन्न राज्यों तथा समवायों के विज्ञापन आदि लगाने से सरकार को कितनी आय हुई; और

(ख) जनवरी, 1969 से अब तक इससे कितनी मासिक आय हुई और विभिन्न सार्थी आदि के साथ ऐसे कितने करार किए गए और उन सार्थी के नाम क्या हैं?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) :

(क) 2,551 रुपये।

(ख) शुल्क की राशि की वसूली वार्षिक आधार पर की जाती है। जनवरी, 1969 से आय 212 रुपये प्रति मास बढ़ती है। लाइसेंस केवल एक फर्म मैसर्स वासुदेव पब्लिसिटी सोसाइटी को दिया गया है।

मध्यावधि चुनाव के दौरान टेलीफोन खम्मों पर प्रचार

7497. श्री भीठा लाल भीना : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में हाल ही में हुए मध्यावधि चुनाव में टेलीफोन के खम्मों पर विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों ने प्रचार सामग्री लगाई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उससे सरकार को कितनी आय हुई;

(ग) टेलीफोन के खम्मों पर ऐसी प्रचार सामग्री लगाने के बारे में प्रक्रिया क्या है; और

(घ) इस प्रकार विशेष रूप में उत्तर प्रदेश के मधुरा नगर में, विभिन्न दलों से कितनी आय हुई?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) :

(क) लाइसेंस धारक मैसर्स एडेसेल्स कारपोरेशन आफ हॉटिंग से, जिन्हें तार/टेलीफोन के खम्मों पर विज्ञापन लगाने का लाइसेंस दिया गया है, प्राप्त हुई सूचना के अनुसार, हाल में हुए मध्यावधि चुनाव के दौरान केवल एक राजनीतिक दल ने उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ नगरों में, जिनमें मधुरा भी शामिल है, प्रचार सामग्री लगाई थी।

(ख) इस प्रचार सामग्री के लगाए जाने से सरकार को कोई अतिरिक्त आय नहीं हुई है।

(ग) लाइसेंस धारकों को लिखित करारनामों द्वारा विज्ञापन लगाने का अधिकार दिया गया है, उन्हें एक निर्धारित वार्षिक रकम अदा करके तार/टेलीफोन खम्मों पर विज्ञापन प्रदर्शित करने के लिए सरकार अनुमति देती रही है।

(घ) मार्ग (ख) के उत्तर को महेन्द्रर रंगते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

बिहार में सूखा

7498. श्री रामाकाशार शास्त्री : क्या साथ तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के पालामऊ जिले में गम्भीर अकाल की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि वहाँ कुछ लोग भूख से मर गये हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं;

(घ) अकाल से प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को राहत देने के लिए अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ङ) क्या बिहार सरकार ने भी अकाल-पीड़ित व्यक्तियों को राहत देने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता देने की प्रार्थना की है;

(च) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(छ) इस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

साथा, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिंह) : (क) और (घ). बिहार सरकार से पूछा गया था और उन्होंने हमें यह बताया था कि राज्य सरकार को स्वानीय अधिकारियों से बिहार के पालामऊ जिले में सूखे की स्थिति के बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली थी लेकिन वहाँ सहायता कार्य शुरू करने के लिए जनता ने अनुरोध किया था। बिहार सरकार के एक नियमित अधिकारी से इस जिले का दौरा करने के लिए कहा गया है और उसकी रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने के बाद राज्य सरकार कार्यवाही करेगी। इस अधिकारी के वापिस आने के बाद वे हमें भी एक रिपोर्ट भेजेंगे और राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूखना समा के पट्ट पर रखी जाएंगी।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ङ) जी नहीं।

(च) शूरू (छ) : प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

कर्स खालाद में डाक के वितरण में कुप्रबन्ध

7499. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या सूखना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि डाक के वितरण में कुप्रबन्ध के कारण फर्स्टखालाद के लोगों को भारी कठिनाई हो रही है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली तथा इलाहाबाद से भेजी गई डाक के वहाँ पहुंचने में एक सप्ताह से अधिक समय लगता है और उसका मुख्य कारण वहीं डाक तथा अन्य अधिकारियों पत्रों का कई दिन तक जमा रहना है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

सूखना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) :

(क) जी नहीं। फर्स्टखालाद में डाक वितरण में कोई कुप्रबन्ध नहीं है।

(ख) जी नहीं। दिल्ली में शाम के पांच बजे तक डाली गई डाक आम तौर पर अगले दिन बांट दी जाती है और विलंब से डाली गई डाक का वितरण तीसरे दिन किया जाता है।

इसी तरह से इलाहालाद में शाम के 6 बजे तक डाली गई डाक का वितरण अगले दिन किया जाता है और विलंब से डाली गई डाक का वितरण तीसरे दिन होता है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Procurement of Foodgrains by Food Corporation of India

7500. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement made by the General Secretary of the All India Foodgrain Dealers Association to the effect that

"Food Corporation of India is responsible for large scale wastage of foodgrains, exploitation of farmers by anti-social elements and unscrupulous procurement staff"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Food Corporation of India, which was set up to work as a sole public sector agency for procurement and distribution of foodgrains in the country and to bring in the much needed discipline in the trade, has by and large been able to achieve this objective. For the first time during the past many years the prices of foodgrains in most parts of the country have shown a stable tendency. The Corporation has been able to give incentive prices to the producers and at the same time has ensured regular supplies to the consumers at reasonable prices.

Accidents in Central Government Undertakings in Orissa

7501. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of deaths caused due to accidents etc. in the Central Government undertakings in Orissa during 1968;

(b) the amount of compensation paid to the families of the deceased; and

(c) if no compensation has been paid; the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). The information is not available as the returns for the year 1968 under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, which is administered by the State Govern-

ment, have not yet been received by the Director, Labour Bureau, Simla, from the State Government of Orissa. Such returns do not contain information separately in respect of Central Government Undertakings.

Lift Irrigation Scheme in Assam

7502. SHRI R. BARUA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Assam has drawn up a plan for providing lift irrigation to areas suffering from acute shortage of water;

(b) if so, the total area going to be benefited;

(c) whether the Government of Assam has approached the Central Government for financial aid to execute such a plan; and

(d) whether the Central Government is eager to help such a plan in the interest of the rural peasantry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d). The Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation is not aware of any such Plan having been drawn by the Government of Assam.

No request for Central financial assistance for lift irrigation schemes has been received by this Ministry.

Welfare of Workers in Manipur

7503. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the labour welfare measures adopted by the Government of Manipur for the welfare of workers in the different establishments under the Government of Manipur like the Manipur State Transport, the P. W. D. Workshop, the Electricity Division, P. W. D., and the Government Press, Manipur;

(b) how many Labour Welfare Officers have been appointed for the said purpose;

(c) Whether it is a fact that the Government of Manipur have decided to avoid appointment of such officers even in the Manipur State Transport which had previously a Labour Welfare officer; and

(d) if not, the proposal of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) (a) The Manipur Administration have provided the following Welfare facilities to workers employed in the Manipur State Transport Department:—

- (i) Rest Rooms
- (ii) Canteen
- (iii) Supply of uniforms
- (iv) Washing allowance
- (v) First Aid facilities and
- (vi) Dispensary.

Since the Government Press and the Manipur State Department are located in the same compound, arrangements have been made for the press workers to avail themselves of the canteen and first aid facilities from the Manipur State Transport Department.

(b) One Labour Welfare Officer was appointed in the Manipur State Transport Department who later resigned.

(c) No.

(d) Steps are being taken by the Administration to appoint a Labour Officer in the Manipur State Transport Department.

New Panchayat Legislation in Manipur

7504. SHRI M. MEGHA CHANDRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new Panchayat Legislation is being brought in the Manipur Assembly to replace the present U.P. Panchayat Act in force in the Union Territory of Manipur.

(b) whether in the proposed Bill the Government propose to introduce two-tier system and that of the payment of remuneration to the Panchayat Pradhan;

(c) if so, the scheme of the proposed change in the Panchayati Institutions; and

(d) whether the Panchayat election which is already due will be held after the enactment of the proposed legislation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The Bill proposes a two-tier system but no payment of remuneration to the Panchayat Pradhans.

(c) The Bill envisages the setting up of Panchayat Samitis at the Block level. There will be separate legislation for Nyaya Panchayats.

(d) Panchayat elections in Manipur are due by August 1969, before enactment of the proposed legislation.

Minor Irrigation Schemes in Manipur

7505. SHRI M. MEGHA CHANDRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of minor irrigation works taken up and completed during the last two years ending 1968-69 in the Union Territory of Manipur for increasing the food production;

(b) the amount spent in the aforesaid works, year-wise; and

(c) the Central assistance for irrigation works, including medium irrigation works during the said period for Manipur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected from the Union Territory of Manipur and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha on its receipt.

Land Revenue Arrears in Tripura

7506. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the large arrears of revenue under different heads of Government of Tripura, particularly those relating to land-revenues;

(b) if so, the extent of accumulation of arrears of revenues in general and of land revenues in particular at the end of the years 1965-66, 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 (estimated);

(c) whether the arrears have swelled year after year; if so, the main reasons therefor; and

(d) whether one of the main reasons was the absence of a provision to recover land revenues in instalments, as observed by the Public Accounts Committee of Tripura in a recent report; if so, the steps taken in the light of these recommendations/observations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a to (d)). The information is being collected from the Tripura administration and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible.

आकाशवाणी केन्द्र, पटना में मोटर गाड़ियों के लिये तकनीकी कर्मचारी

7507. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी के विभिन्न केन्द्रों में मोटर गाड़ियों (बसों आदि) की देखभाल और मरम्मत सम्बन्धी तकनीकी कार्य के लिए प्रवीण कर्मचारियों को नियुक्त करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि आकाशवाणी केन्द्र, पटना में तकनीकी कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति नहीं की गई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस केन्द्र में ऐसे कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति करने का है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :

(क) जी नहीं। समाचार विभाग, नई दिल्ली को छोड़ कर, अन्य किसी केन्द्र में मोटर गाड़ियों के अनुरक्षण के लिए अर्हता प्राप्त कर्मचारी उपलब्ध नहीं किये गए हैं।

(ख) और (ग). पटना केन्द्र में तकनीकी कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति नहीं की गई है, वयोंकि वहां जो काम है उससे इस प्रकार के कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति का अधिकार सिद्ध नहीं होता।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

(ङ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

आकाशवाणी में रात्रि के समय कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए वाहन की व्यवस्था

7508. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अर्ध रात्रि को आकाशवाणी में काम करने के लिए आने वाले अथवा इस समय कार्यालय से जाने वाले आकाशवाणी के लिये कर्मचारियों के लिये आकाशवाणी की नियम पुस्तिका के अनुसार वाहन की व्यवस्था की जाती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि पटना के आकाशवाणी केन्द्र के कर्मचारियों को अर्ध रात्रि को जेडुली परिषण केन्द्र में जाना पड़ता है, जो मुख्यालय से 15 मील की दूरी पर है और उन्हें इतनी दूरी तक जाने के लिये किसी वाहन की व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि वहां अधिकतर मोटर गाड़ियां खराब पड़ी रहती हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

सुचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी, हां। परन्तु इसकी मांग हक के तौर पर नहीं की जा सकती।

(ख) तकनीकी स्टाप की, जिनको जेन्डुल ट्रांसमिटिंग केन्द्र में जाना पड़ता है, पहले स्टूडियो में रिपोर्ट करना पड़ता है और उनके लिये हमेशा ही ट्रांसमिटिंग केन्द्र तक तथा वहां से वाहन की व्यवस्था की जाती है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) और (ङ). आकाशवाणी, पटना की 5 गाड़ियों में से तीन गाड़ियों को जितना सामान्य रूप से चलना चाहिये था, चल चुकी है और ये खराब पड़ी हैं। ये गाड़ियां ठीक की जा रही हैं या इनके बदले और गाड़ियां ली जा रही हैं।

नियोजन-प्रधान कृषि विश्वविद्यालय

7509. श्री रामसिंह अगरवाल : क्या साक्षात् तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने ऐसे कृषि विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की आवश्यकता अभी तक अनुभव नहीं की है जिसमें प्रत्येक छात्र के लिए एक एकड़ का फार्म हो, और जिस में रोजगार के साथ-साथ कृषि की शिक्षा तथा अनुभव मिले तथा उस में रुचि पैदा हो;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का कुछ विश्वविद्यालयों को कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों में परिवर्तित करने का विचार है; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों के कारण नगरीय क्षेत्र के लोग ग्रामों में जायेंगे और इससे वहां उद्योगों के विकेन्द्रीकरण में सहायता मिलेगी?

लाला, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे) : (क) सरकार विभिन्न राज्यों में छात्रों के प्रशिक्षण के लिये पर्याप्त कृषि भूमि वाले कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना की आवश्यकता से पूर्णतया अवगत है। परन्तु ऐसा अनुभव नहीं किया गया है कि प्रत्येक छात्र के लिये एक एकड़ भूमि के कड़े सिद्धान्त का पालन किया जाए। कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों के पास पर्याप्त फार्म सुविधाएं होंगी जोकि उन्हें वास्तविक कृषि-क्रियाओं में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करेंगे एवं उनमें कृषि के प्रति इच्छा उत्पन्न करेंगी।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(ग) कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों एवं अन्य एजेन्सियां वैज्ञानिक खेती सम्बन्धी जानकारी का प्रसार कर रही हैं, जिसके फलस्वरूप बहुत क्षेत्रों में खेती एक अच्छी आय देने वाला उद्यम बना दिया है। कुछ प्रगतिशील नगर निवासी, जिनके पास देहाती क्षेत्रों में अपनी भूमि है, खेती करने के, लिए अपने खेतों को वापिस आ रहे हैं। फिर भी, यह रुचि अभी इतना विशेष महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है कि इसके फलस्वरूप उद्योगों का विकेन्द्रीकरण किया जा सके।

Scheme of Family Pension

7511. SHRI R.K. SINHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated a scheme of family pension to cover members of the Employees' Provident Fund ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) when it is likely to be given effect to ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). A Working Group set up by Government has submitted its Report recommending, *inter alia*, that it would be feasible to finance a family Pension Scheme by creating a Fund out of a portion of the provident fund contributions for the members of the Employees' Provident Fund and the Coal Mines Provident Fund. The recommendations of the Working Group are under examination. It is proposed to place the matter before the next session of the Standing Labour Committee.

Import of Telecommunication Equipment

7512. SHRI R.K. SINHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the quantum and value of telecommunication equipment imported by India during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : Stores worth Rs. 274.44 lakhs were imported for maintenance purpose (including raw materials for P&T workshops) during the last three years and telecommunication equipment costing Rs. 457 lakhs was received against the orders placed prior to 1966-67 against the Second INA Loan.

Winding up of Central State Farm at Suratgarh

7513. SHRI VISHAWNATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government propose to wind up the Central State Farm at Suratgarh which was set up with certain gift equipment received from the Soviet Union ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND

COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE) : No Sir.

Chief Ministers' Conference on Food Policy

7514. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY :
SHRI D.N. PATODIA :
SHRI R.K. SINHA :
SHRI N.R. LASKAR :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Ministers' Conference was held at Delhi on the 3rd April, 1969 regarding the food policy for 1969-70 ; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and decisions taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Conference was held to discuss policy of rabi foodgrains for 1969-70 marketing season.

(b) Issues relating to price and procurement of wheat and wheat zone were discussed. Government's decision on these matters were announced in the statement made by Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation in the Sabha on 15th April, 1969.

Central Assistance to U.P. for Minor Irrigation Works

7515. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of Central Assistance given to the Uttar Pradesh Government during 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 for the development of minor irrigation and sinking new wells in that State ;

(b) the amount actually utilized by that Government and the progress in these works during each year ; and

(c) the Central assistance sought for such schemes for 1969-70 and the details of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Central assistance released to the Government of Uttar Pradesh during 1966-67 to 1968-69 for the State Plan Minor Irrigation Programme as a whole, including sinking of new wells, is indicated below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Loan	Grant
1966-67	2194.84	217.19
1967-68	1539.16	384.74
1968-69	1177.57	294.39

In addition to the above assistance for the State Plan Schemes, the following grants were released to the State Government for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes mentioned below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

1966-67 1967-68 1968-69

Schemes for Research and Training on Minor Irrigation and Water Use.

2.50@ 1.30@ 0.625@

@100% grant.

N. B. The figures mentioned above for State Plan and Centrally Sponsored Scheme are provisional and subject to adjustment on the basis of the actual audited figures of expenditure to be furnished by the State Government.

(b) Complete information is awaited from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha on its receipt.

(c) It has been decided that Central assistance to the State Governments for State Plan Schemes from 1969-70 onward would be in the form of block grants and loans and will not be tied to different heads of development, e.g., Minor Irrigation, Agricultural Production etc., as heretofore. The Centrally Sponsored Schemes mentioned in reply to part (a) are to form part of State Plan with effect from 1969-70. The Planning Commission have tentatively recommended an outlay of Rs. 17.50 crores for the minor irrigation programme of Uttar Pradesh during 1969-70. Information about revised provision for different schemes under the Minor Irrigation Programme is awaited from the State Government.

Manufacture of Modern Milling Equipment

7516. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to encourage expansion facilities for the manufacture of modern milling equipment and set up an increasing number of modern rice mills ;

(b) the total number of modern rice mills intended to be opened this year; and

(c) the places where these mills are going to be opened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Food Corporation of India is establishing 24 modern rice mills. Out of these, 11 Units are expected to be working by the end of this year. The programme of establishment of modern rice mills in the Cooperative Sector through State Governments has not been finalised so far.

(c) The locations of the 11 mills under the Food Corporation of India will be as follows :

1. Thanjavur
2. Mannargudi
3. Sembanarkoil
4. Olavakkot
5. Nizamabad
6. Nellore
7. Mriyalaguda
8. Karnal
9. Batala
10. Hirakud
11. Suri (Birbhum)

Merger of Employees Provident Fund Scheme and the Employees State Insurance Scheme

7517. SHRI E.K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government had chalked out a scheme to merge the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme and the Employees State Insurance Scheme some years back ;
- (b) the position of the above scheme at present ; and
- (c) whether Government would expedite the scheme in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). One of the recommendations of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme Review Committee was the merger of the Employees' State Insurance and the Employees' Provident Fund Schemes and the matter is under consideration.

Dismissal and Suspension of P&T Employees of Palghat Circle who Participated in September 19, 1968 Strike

7518. SHRI E.K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Posts and Telegraph employees who were dismissed and suspended from Palghat (Kerala) circle for participating in the 19th September, 1968 general strike ;

(b) whether the Postal Authorities in Palghat have implemented the declared lenient policy of the Government towards the employees who had taken part in the strike ; and

(c) whether any cases of discriminatory treatment in regard to the implementation of this policy have come to the notice of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No of employees dismissed is Nil and those suspended is 42.

(b) Yes. Suspension orders in respect of all the 42 employees have since been revoked.

(c) No.

Undelivered Money Orders Addressed to National Publicity Forum

7519. SHRI BHAGAWAN DAS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any money orders addressed to National Publicity Forum C/o Basumatir Daily, Babar Jn. or 86-A Lower Circular Road, Calcutta were returned undelivered between 1962-68 ;

(b) whether the local postal authorities were acquainted with this name ; and

(c) if so, since when and on what basis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No. institution of this name could be traced at either of the addressees. If precise particulars of money orders are made available, efforts could be made to trace their disposal.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

'Lok Sevak', Calcutta

7520. SHRI K. HALDER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AN

AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the names of owners of 'Lok Sevak', Calcutta since 1962 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI

• I. K. GUJRAL) : The names of the owners of 'Lok Sevak', Calcutta, since 1962, as supplied by the publishers to the Registrar of Newspapers for India, are given below :—

1962—	The Shramik Trust Society
1963—	M/s Jatiya Sambad Parkashani Limited
1964—	—do—
1965—	—do—
1966—	M/s Suchitra Private Ltd.
1967—	—do—
1968—	—do—

Revenue from Postage on Newspapers

7521. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the revenue earned during the current year from postage on newspapers weighing less than 100 oz and the comparative figures for the corresponding period last year ;

(b) if no separate figures are available, whether any sample survey was made comparable with the one on which the rate was increased last year ;

(c) if not, how Government know whether the increase in rates has not reduced the posting of newspapers and the revenue arising therefrom ; and

(d) the reasons for not holding a survey at an early date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) :

(a) Revenue figures for the year

1968-69 are not yet available. During the year 1967-68, estimated revenue from newspapers weighing upto 100 grams was Rs. 49.04 lakhs.

(b) Sample survey to find out traffic distribution comparable to the one made last year has been made during the period 11th to 13th March, 1969. Complete figures are not yet available.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to (b) above.

(d) Sample survey to find out traffic distribution is conducted during the month of March every year. The sample survey conducted during any other period would not have been comparable with the earlier sample surveys conducted in March every year.

Electricity Wage Board

7522. SHRI KIRUTTINAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had appointed a Wage Board under the Chairmanship of Shri P.P.R. Sawhney in May 1966 to study the work of the Electricity Boards at all India level and to recommend pay scales and service conditions etc. of the electricity employees ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Board had announced an interim relief during the month of June 1968 ;

(c) whether Government have received the recommendations, if so, the main recommendations of the Board ; and

(d) when the final decision on the Board's recommendations will be announced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes ; the Wage Board is required to work out a wage structure based on the principles of fair wages and to evolve a Gratuity scheme for the employees of electricity undertakings ;

(b) The Board had made recommendations for interim relief in September 1967

and Government's decisions thereon were announced in June 1968 ;

(c) The Board's final Report is still awaited ;

(d) Does not arise.

Wage Board on Engineering Industry

7523. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Wage Board appointed by Government has submitted its report regarding wage revision in the engineering industry in the country ;

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

(c) the reaction of Government in regard to the recommendations made by the Wage Board ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The recommendations are being examined. These will be announced, along with Government's decisions thereon, as early as possible.

Supply of Sugar in Tamilnadu

7524. SHRI KIRUTTINAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sugar mills, State-wise and the minimum requirements of sugar, State-wise ;

(b) whether the Tamilnadu Government has requested the Centre to allocate more sugar to meet the minimum requirements of the State ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) : Statement-I showing number of sugar Mills in production (State-

wise) in 1968-69 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-879/69]. Following partial decontrol in November, 1967, the requirements of sugar of the States are met by allotments made from levy stocks and also from free sale releases given to factories.

Statement-II showing the monthly quotas of levy sugar allotted to each State since January, 1969 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-879/69].

(b) and (c). The monthly quota of Tamil Nadu was increased from 6096 tonnes to 7922 tonnes from January, 1969. The State Government asked for enhancement of the quota to 10,000 tonnes. As available levy sugar is distributed—to State Governments according to a uniform basis, it was not found possible to accede to this request.

सरकारी उपकरणों में निर्मित वस्तुओं का वाणिज्यिक प्रसारण

7525. श्री शंकर भूषण : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की उम्मीद करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी के वाणिज्यिक प्रसारणों में सरकारी क्षेत्र में बनी वस्तुओं के विज्ञापन कार्यक्रम में शामिल न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) सरकारी क्षेत्र की वस्तुओं का टेली-विजन तथा रेडियो से विज्ञापन करने के बारे में क्या योजना तैयार की जा रही है ताकि विज्ञापनों पर अन्य क्षेत्रों में जो व्यय किया जा रहा है वह राशि ठीक दिशा में व्यय की जा सके तथा सरकारी क्षेत्र में बनाई जा रही वस्तुओं के बारे में जनकारी जानकारी मिल सके क्योंकि रेडियो विज्ञापन का सबसे बड़ा साधन है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी योजना बनायेगी जिसके अन्तर्गत विज्ञापनों के लिये सरकार द्वारा व्यय की जा रही राशि का 50 प्रतिशत आकाशवाणी द्वारा प्रसारण पर लग दिया जाये ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) सरकारी क्षेत्र में बनी वस्तुओं के वाणिज्यिक सेवा से विज्ञापन करने पर कोई लकावट नहीं है। कुछ सरकारी अन्डरटेकिंग इस सेवा का लाभ उठा रहे हैं। अन्य अन्डरटेकिंग भी इस सेवा का लाभ उठा सकती हैं।

(ख) आकाशवाणी इस प्रकार की किसी भी योजना पर विचार नहीं कर रहा है। यह विज्ञापन दाताओं पर निर्भर करता है कि वे अपनी वस्तुओं और सेवा का किस मार्ध्यम से विज्ञापन करें।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

खरगांव (म० प्र०) में डाक तथा तार कार्यालय के लिये नये भवन का निर्माण

7526. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार खरगांव, मध्य प्रदेश में डाकघर तथा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के लिये विभागीय रूप से नया भवन बनाने की योजना तैयार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो वहां डाकघर और टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के लिये अपेक्षाकृत छोटे और पुराने भवन होने के कारण कर्मचारियों को होने वाली कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये सरकार का क्या उपाय करने का प्रस्ताव है?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

परिचय निर्माड़ जिले (मध्य प्रदेश) में डाक सेवा

7527. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के परिचय निर्माड़ जिले से डाक लाने और ले जाने के लिये बस कम्पनियों और डाक तथा तार विभाग के बीच हुए करार का व्योरा क्या है;

(ख) परिचय निर्माड़ जिले में और उससे बाहर इन्दौर खण्डवा आदि को इन बसों में डाक लाने और ले जाने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था है;

(ग) सरकार का परिचय निर्माड़ में कितने नये डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) इस बारे में सरकार को कितने मुकाबले प्राप्त हुए हैं और उनका व्योरा क्या है?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सङ्क परिवहन निगम के साथ किये गये करार के व्योरे को अभी तक अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है। निवी बस-चालकों ने अभी तक करारों का निष्पादन नहीं किया है, क्योंकि उन्हें उच्चाधिकार प्राप्त समिति द्वारा निर्वाचित राशि की दर पर आपत्ति है, जो कि एक मन डॉक के लिए निम्नतम श्रेणी के एक यात्री के आवेदन कियावे के बराबर है।

(ख) (1) भीखम गांव, खरगोने, महेश्वर, मण्डलेश्वर, कसरावाद और गोगवा उप डाकघर खण्डवा रेल डाक व्यवस्था के साथ बन्द थैलों का आदान-प्रदान करते हैं।

(2) अंजाद, बरवानी, पंसेमल, राजपुर (बरवानी), सेंधवा और ठिकरी उप डाकघर बन्द थैलों का आदान-प्रदान म्हो रेल डाक व्यवस्था के साथ करते हैं। गोगवा उप डाकघर म्हो रेल डाक व्यवस्था के लिए एक थैला बन्द करता है और महेश्वर, मण्डलेश्वर और कसरावाद म्हो रेल डाक व्यवस्था में थैले लेते हैं।

(3) खरगोने, कसरावाद, महेश्वर, मण्डलेश्वर, सेंधवा, गोगवा और ठिकरी उप डाकघर इन्दौर रेल डाक व्यवस्था के साथ बन्द थैलों का आदान-प्रदान करते हैं।

(4) खण्डवा और रत्नाम के बीच काम करने वाला रेल डाक व्यवस्था मध्य प्रदेश—7 खण्ड पश्चिम निमाड़ जिले से होकर जाता है और उसमें बरवाहा और सनवाद उप डाकघर रेल के दोनों सिरों पर हैं। बस मार्ग पर पड़ने वाले बरवाही, कसरावाद, महेश्वर, मण्डलेश्वर और गोगवा डाकघर भी मध्य प्रदेश—7 खण्ड के साथ रेल-पर्यन्त-डाक-केन्द्रों पर ही बन्द थैलों का आदान-प्रदान करते हैं।

(5) म्हो प्रधान डाकघर के अंतर्गत खेतिया उप डाकघर मध्य प्रदेश राज्य की सीमा पर स्थित होने के कारण खण्डवा या इन्दौर किसी से भी सम्बद्ध नहीं है और यहां से डाक के आदान-प्रदान का निकटतम स्थान डोंडेचा (गुजरात सर्कंल) है। खेतिया और डोंडेचा रेलवे स्टेशन के बीच डाक लाने ले जाने का काम खेतिया-डोंडेचा डाक-मोटर-व्यवस्था द्वारा ही किया जाता है और रेल डाक व्यवस्था खंड एल—12 से बाहर जाने वाली और खंड एल—12 के भीतर आने वाली (भुसावल-सूरत) गाड़ियों के साथ इसकी डाक का आदान-प्रदान डोंडेचा रेलवे स्टेशन पर ही होता है।

ऊपर उल्लिखित डाक व्यवस्थाओं के अंतर्गत 13 उप डाकघर आ जाते हैं, जिनमें 3 नगर उप डाकघर शामिल नहीं हैं। इन 13 उप डाकघरों की डाकें लाने ले जाने का काम मोटर डाक व्यवस्था द्वारा किया जाता है। शेष तीन उप डाकघरों प्रथम् बरवाह, बरवाह-दरिया-महल और सनवाद का रेल डाक व्यवस्था खण्डों से सीधा सम्बन्ध है।

(ग) 1969-70 वर्ष के दौरान 8 डाकघर, बातों कि विभागीय मानक पूरे होते हों और उनके लिए रकम उपलब्ध हो।

(घ) दलका, भोमबाडा, सेलदा, मेनिमाता, भाग्यपुर, इदरादपुर, भामपुरा, चिचली, और श्रीबान में डाकघर खोलने के लिए सुझाव प्राप्त हुए थे। मेनिमाता में एक डाकघर खोलने के प्रस्ताव की स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी है और यह जल्द ही खोल दिया जाएगा। जैसे ही इच्छुक

व्यक्ति देय नावापसी अंशदान की रकम जमा करेंगे, दलका, भगवापुर, इदरादपुर और श्रीबान में डाकघर खोल दिये जाएंगे। सालदा, भामपुरा और भोमबाडा में डाकघर खोलने के प्रस्तावों की जांच की जा रही है। चूंकि चिचली में डाकघर खोलने का कोई श्रीचित्य नहीं था, इसलिए इस मामले पर आगे कार्रवाई नहीं की गई।

Minor Irrigation Facilities in Tripura

7528. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEV BURMAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to lack of irrigation facilities thousands of acres of paddy crops are damaged every year on account of droughts in Tripura and in other lands which are capable of yielding a third crop, namely Buro Paddy, such crops are not grown ;

(b) if so, whether any pumping machines have been supplied to the farmers in Tripura and how much area is irrigated by them ;

(c) whether there is any scheme for 1969-70 for supply of irrigation pumps to the farmers in Tripura on a subsidised basis or under a hire-purchase system ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, indicating its cost, the number of pumps to be provided and the acreage of land for which irrigation facilities can be made available therewith ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d). The required information is being collected from the Union Territory of Tripura and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha on its receipt.

Timber Availability in Tripura Forests

7529. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEV BURMAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the full assessment of timber availability during the Fourth Plan period in Tripura forests has been made and if so, when and the details of such assessment ;

(b) whether working plans of the forests have been prepared and if so, the details of the plans ;

(c) the details of the forest based industries proposed to be set up under the Fourth Five Year Plan in the light of the assessments of timber availability in Tripura; and

(d) if the replies to part (a) and (b) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor and when such assessment and working plans would be prepared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. However, Working Plans for two Divisions are under preparation.

(c) In the absence of assessment of availability of timber resources at this stage, it is not possible to propose setting up forestry industries in Tripura. However, an application of M/s. Jay Shree Tea and Industries Limited, Calcutta, for setting up a Plywood Factory in Private Sector is under consideration.

(d) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Transmitter for Dibrugarh (Assam) and A Radio Station for Tripura

7530. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEV BURMAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new transmitter has been installed at Dibrugarh (Assam) in pursuance of the programme for the development of border publicity ;

(b) whether programmes in the Tribal-dialects of Tripura tribals would also be broadcast from it ; if so, the details in this regard ;

(c) whether under the said border-publicity development programme there is any proposal to set up a new radio station in Tripura ; if so, the details in this regard ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) A radio station has already been established at Agartala. It has been functioning since January, 1967.

Supply of Foodgrains to Tripura

7531. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEV BURMAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the foodgrain production, item-wise in Tripura during 1966-67 1967-68, and estimates for 1968-69 ;

(b) the extent of foodgrains supplied to that state during each year from Central reserves ; and

(c) the details of food and agricultural development schemes for 1969-70 and the increase in the production of foodgrains likely to be achieved thereunder ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The requisite information as furnished by Tripura Administration is as under :

**ESTIMATED FOOD PRODUCTION
(In '000 TONNES)**

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69 (likely)
Rice	202.6	207.5	205.1
Pulses	1.3	1.3	1.3

(b) The foodgrains supplied from Central Pool to the Tripura Administration during the period is as under :

	(In '000 tonnes)		
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Rice	20.6	15.9	25.9
Wheat	11.2	24.6	29.4

(c) The important schemes proposed for agricultural development in Tripura during 1969-70 include cultivation of high yielding varieties of paddy and other improved varieties of seeds, extension of minor irrigation, increased use of fertilizers, adoption of plant protection measures, use of compost and adoption of green manuring practices. The targets for these programmes and for additional production for the year 1969-70 will be known after the Fourth Five Year Plan of the Territory has been finalised.

Refugees from East Pakistan

7532. SHRI B.K. DAS CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the refugees from East Bengal have been squatting round-about Safdarjung Road, New Delhi demanding rehabilitation ;
- (b) if so, the approximate number of these refugees ; and
- (c) the steps Government propose to take to rehabilitate those refugees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Shifting of Poultry Farms from Delhi

7533. SHRI B.K. DAS CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that several Delhi Poultry farmers are shifting to the neighbouring States because of lack of amenities ;

(b) whether Delhi farmers have to pay 5 per cent sales tax on the poultry feed and for power at domestic rates ;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to abolish the sales tax as has been done by the neighbouring States ; and

(d) what other amenities are proposed to be given to increase the bird population ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d). The requisite information has been called for from Delhi Administration and will be placed on the Table of Sabha on its receipt.

Procurement of Foodgrains in Haryana by Food Corporation of India

7534. SHRI B.K. DAS CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Haryana Government has rejected the request of the Food Corporation of India to enter the State's market for wheat purchases ; and
- (b) if so, the reaction of Central Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). In Haryana procurement of wheat is being undertaken by the State Government through its own agency. In the matter of entrustment of work to the Corporation the Central Government has to give due regard to the views of the State Government concerned.

Telephone-Cum-Telegraph Offices Vasudeopur/Chandel (Bihar)

7535. SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the People of Vasudeopur/Chandel in the Muzaffarpur District of Bihar for the opening of a Telephone-Cum-Telegraph Office ; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) A Public Call Office has been sanctioned and stores are being arranged. It will be opened on receipt of stores. Telegraph facilities will also be provided at Vasudeopur/Chandel as soon as the P. C. O. line is opened for service.

Sugar Supply To West Bengal

7536. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the extent to which the actual demands of West Bengal for sugar were met by the Central Government in the years 1966, 1967 and 1968 with details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : During the years 1966 and 1967 (upto 23rd November, 1967) there was complete control over price and distribution of sugar. The available quantity of sugar was distributed to the States on the established basis. In 1967-68 the policy of partial decontrol was enforced. Only 60 per cent of the production of sugar in the factories was requisitioned as levy and distributed in monthly quotas to the States including West Bengal.

The following quantities of sugar have been allotted to West Bengal during the years 1966, 1967 and 1968 :—

1966	3,11,207 tonnes.
1967	2,27,064 tonnes.
1968	1,39,434 tonnes.

Farmer's Training And Education Programme In West Bengal

7537. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of places in West Bengal where the farmers' training and education programme has been launched to impart the latest knowledge in Scientific Agriculture to the farmers ; and

(b) the number of farmers covered in West Bengal and trained so far and the period during which they were trained ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Under the Farmers Training and Education Programme, two Farmers Training Centres have been set up in West Bengal. These are located at the Block Seed Farm, Bolpur (District Birbhum) and the District Seed Farm, Burdwan.

(b) The Centres have been established only recently. As such, information on the number of farmers trained under the programme is not yet available.

Wholesale Price Of Rice In Gujarat

7538. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the wholesale price of rice was very high in the years 1967 in 1968 in Gujarat in comparison with the other mixed cereal consuming areas in the country ; and

(b) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) In 1967 wholesale price of rice in Gujarat were higher than those in Mysore and Uttar Pradesh but lower than those in Bihar. However, in 1968, rice prices in Gujarat were higher than those in all these States.

(b) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Extent to which annual average wholesale prices of coarse rice in Gujarat State were higher or lower than those in other mixed cereal consuming States during 1967 and 1968.

(Rs. per quintal)

State	1967	1968
Mysore	(+) 57.54	(+) 13.13
Uttar Pradesh	(+) 11.48	(+) 22.26
Bihar	(-) 3.78	(+) 8.03
Madhya Pradesh	—	(+) 40.07
Haryana	—	(+) 48.83

Price Of Imported Wheat

7539. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that after raising the price of imported white wheat and red wheat by Government, white wheat has become unpopular and is accumulating in State Godowns ;

(b) whether there is any proposal from the State Governments to reduce the price ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, sir. The stocks of white wheat got accumulated in State Godowns on account of its low offtake.

(b) Yes, Sir. Some State Governments suggested reduction in the issue price of this wheat.

(c) The issue price of white wheat from Central stocks was reduced from Rs. 90.00 to Rs. 85.00 w.e.f. 16.12.1968. The issue price of this wheat as also of other varieties of wheat have now been fixed at one price of Rs. 78.00 per quintal w.e.f. 4.5.1969

मथुरा में आकाशवाणी के कर्मचारी

7540. श्री शिवचरण लाल : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी केन्द्र, मथुरा के कर्मचारियों में ब्रज के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का कोई भी व्यक्ति नहीं है तथा नगरीय क्षेत्रों के लोगों को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लोगों का अभिनय करना पड़ता है;

(ख) क्या आकाशवाणी के मथुरा केन्द्र में कोई निर्माता है जिसको ब्रज भाषा का पूर्ण ज्ञान है तथा यदि नहीं, तो किस तिथि तक यह निर्माता नियुक्त कर दिया जायेगा ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि आकाशवाणी के मथुरा केन्द्र में केवल वाद्य यंत्र बजाने वाले हैं और कोई संगीत निदेशक नहीं है जो उनसे काम ले सके ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो संगीत निदेशक के किस तिथि से नियुक्त किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण भन्नालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :

(क) जी, हां। परन्तु केन्द्र द्वारा रखी गई सूची में जो व्यक्ति हैं वे इन रोलों के करने में उपयुक्त हैं।

(ख) जी, नहीं। मथुरा केन्द्र से प्रसारित होने वाले वर्तमान कार्यक्रमों के लिए प्रोड्यूसर की सेवाओं की आवश्यकता नहीं है और निकट मविष्य में प्रोड्यूसर नियुक्त करने का कोई विचार नहीं है। दिल्ली और मथुरा केन्द्रों के ब्रज भाषा कार्यक्रम एकसे होने के कारण दिल्ली केन्द्र के ब्रज कार्यक्रमों के प्रोड्यूसर समय-समय पर मथुरा का दौरा करते हैं।

(ग) और (घ). मथुरा केन्द्र के कर्मचारियों में कोई संगीत कम्पोजर नहीं है और क्योंकि वहां से मूल रूप से प्रसारित होने वाले संगीत कार्यक्रमों की संख्या सीमित है, अतः कम्पोजर की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

Food Crafts Centres In Kerala And Goa

7541. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether more grants are proposed to be given to the Food Crafts Centres at Kalambesay (Kerala) and Panaji (Goa) in this year ;

(b) the number of training Programmes envisaged during the year ; and

(c) the steps taken for the development of such centres and their activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Foodcraft Centres (Institutes) offer various Certificate Courses (both full-time and part-time) like Bakery & Confectionery, Cookery, Restaurant & Counter-Service, Hotel Reception & Book-keeping and Canning & Food Preservation. They also offer short term part-time courses of 13 weeks each for the House-wives.

(c) Four such Centres have already been set up by Government. One more Centre will start functioning this year. In addition to these 5 Centres, the Fourth Plan envisages the setting up of 15 more Centres.

Recovery Of Loans

7542. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Governments have been directed to improve the machinery for recovery of loans given for the rehabilitation of the displaced persons; and

(b) if so, the reaction of State Governments thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). Government of India provides funds to the State Governments in the form of loans and grants for relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons from Pakistan and repatriates from Burma, Ceylon etc. Attention of the State Government is drawn periodically from time to time em-

phasising the need for effecting recovery of loans. In this context, a letter was issued by the Department of Rehabilitation on the 11th March, 1969, to the concerned State Governments suggesting maintenance of up-to-date accounts, taking appropriate action for prompt recovery of dues and to advise the Government of India of the results in due course. The State Governments have been further asked to indicate if they would need any assistance from us in this regard.

High-Yielding variety of Cereal Seeds

7543. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of FOOD & AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of cereal seeds of high-yielding variety produced by the State farms of the Central and State Governments in 1968 ; and

(b) the quantity of seeds procured from private farms during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the State Governments etc. and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

Import of Tractors from Yugoslavia

7544. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a contract for the supply of tractors to India by a Yugoslav firm has been signed recently ;

(b) if so, the number of tractors intended to be imported ;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange involved ; and

(d) the names of the firms importing these tractors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 130 tractors with implements and spare parts.

(c) Rs. 100 lakhs.
 (d) M/s. Indian Machino Enterprise, Bombay.

Assistance to Small Farmers by Co-operative Credit Societies

7545. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has drawn a scheme which will enable small farmers to get assistance from Co-operative Credit Societies ;
 (b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme ; and
 (c) the total amount of money likely to be spent on this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A Scheme has been drawn up by the Department of Agriculture for enabling potentially viable small farmers to get short, medium and long term credit from Cooperative Credit Societies. The Planning Commission has approved the Scheme.

(b) This scheme has been devised for channelising credit as well as agricultural inputs especially to potentially viable small farmers in certain selected districts on pilot projects basis. A Small Farmer's Development Agency will be set up under this scheme which will identify the small farmers taking into account the conditions prevailing in the District, study their needs with regard to irrigation, land improvement, requirements of machines and dairying etc. These farmers will be helped with credit and inputs such as fertilizers, besides wells and pumps for irrigation to undertake intensive cultivation of high-yielding varieties and multiple-cropping. The existing Cooperative Credit Institutions find it risky to advance credit to such farmers. These Agencies will support credit extended to this class of farmers by providing grants to the Cooperative Credit Institutions to the extent of a percentage of the amounts advanced by them with a view to covering their possible loaning risks. They will also

undertake other programmes connected with dairying and poultry to supplement the earnings of small farmers whenever necessary. Each project is expected to serve 50,000 farmers over a period of 5 years.

(c) The total amount of money likely to be spent on the scheme will be Rs. 30 crores during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Resettlement of Tribals in Tripura.

7546. SHRI K. HALDER : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the declaration by the late Maharaja of Tripura declaring certain areas as 'tribal reserve' is still in force ;
 (b) whether the Government of Tripura have resettled non-tribals in those areas ; and
 (c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWATI HA AZAD) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and would be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

भारतीय पशु चिकित्सा संस्थान में वैज्ञानिकों के संघ की मान्यता

7547. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या खाली तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय पशु चिकित्सा संस्थान में वैज्ञानिकों के संघ को, जोकि गत दस वर्षों से कार्य कर रहा है और अखिल भारतीय वैज्ञानिक कामिक संघ से सम्बद्ध है, अभी तक मान्यता नहीं दी गई है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह एक व्यापारिक संघ नहीं बल्कि एक वैज्ञानिक संघ है और यदि इसे मान्यता नहीं दी गई तो वैज्ञानिक विकास सम्बद्ध नहीं होगा; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाली, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनन्तासाहित्य शिंदे) : (क) भारतीय वैज्ञानिक कर्मचारी

मंडल, जिसने कि 1966 में भारतीय पशु चिकित्सा अनुसन्धान संस्थान में अपनी गति-विधियों को पुनः चालू किया था, को-मान्यता प्रदान नहीं की गई है, क्योंकि इसका संविधान निर्धारित नियमों के अनुसार नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). यह कोई व्यापार मंडल नहीं है। संस्थान का वैज्ञानिक विकास मंडल को *मान्यता प्रदान करने पर निर्भर नहीं करता।

Strictures against Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Delhi

7548. SHRI A. S. SAIGAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 644 on the 15th February, 1968 and state :

(a) whether in view of the strictures passed by the Delhi High Court, the contemner Assistant Registrar (Urban) Cooperative Societies, Delhi has been transferred from that post in order to infuse confidence and security in the Co-operative Societies ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) any other action already taken or proposed to be taken against the contemner ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADADESWAMY): (a) to (c). The Delhi High Court by its order dated 23rd January, 1968 gave a warning to the Assistant Registrar (Urban) Cooperative Societies, Delhi to be more-careful in future. The question of transferring him from the post does not therefore arise.

कुम्भ महापर्व के लिए साक्षात्कारों की सम्पादी

7549. श्री हुकम चंद्र कछवाय : क्या स्थान

(क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने अप्रैल, 1969 में उज्जैन में होने वाले कुम्भ महापर्व के लिए

केन्द्रीय सरकार से गेहूं और चीनी की कितनी अतिरिक्त मात्रा मांगी है ; और

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकार को इनकी कितनी अतिरिक्त मात्रा का नियन्त्रण किया गया है ?

स्थान, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रल्लासाहिब शिंदे) :

(क) कुम्भ महापर्व (सिंहस्थ मेला) के लिए आने वाले यात्रियों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने 300 मीटरी टन रवा और 500 मीटरी टन मैदा बनाने हेतु गेहूं की अपेक्षित मात्रा देने के लिए कहा था। उन्होंने 1,000 मीटरी टन चीनी देने के लिए भी अनुरोध किया था।

(ख) मार्च में इस प्रयोजन के लिए 1231 मीटरी टन अतिरिक्त गेहूं का आवंटन किया गया था।

लेवी चीनी की सीमित उपलब्धि को देखते हुए, उस प्रयोजन के लिए किसी विशेष कोटे की नियुक्ति करना सम्भव नहीं था। मध्य प्रदेश सहित सभी राज्यों के लेवी चीनी के मासिक कोटे को जनवरी, 1969 से आगे के लिए बढ़ा दिया गया है। मध्य प्रदेश का चीनी का मासिक कोटा अब 7687 मीटरी टन है जबकि जनवरी, 1969 से पहले वह 5832 मीटरी टन था। इसके अलावा मध्य प्रदेश को मार्च में 3,074 मीटरी टन चीनी, त्यौहारों, धार्मिक इकट्ठों, शादियों आदि के लिए आवंटित की गयी है।

इन्दौर और उज्जैन (म० प्र०) में रात्रि में कार्य करने वाले डाकघर खोलना

7550. श्री हुकम चंद्र कछवाय : क्या सूखना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार मध्य प्रदेश के इन्दौर और उज्जैन नगरों में रात के समय कार्य करने वाले डाकघर खोलने की किसी योजना पर विचार कररही है;

(क) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इन नगरों में चौबीस घंटे रहने वाले डाकघरों को स्थापित करने पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक स्थापित किये जायेंगे?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री, (श्री शेर्सिंह): (क) इन्दौर शहर में एक रात्रि डाकघर पहले से ही चल रहा है। एक अन्य रात्रि डाकघर की मंजूरी उज्ज्वल रेलवे स्टेशन (उप डाकघर) के लिए दी गई है और वह इस वर्ष के दौरान चालू हो जाएगा।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

मूँगफली का उत्पादन

7551. श्री जगेश्वर यादव: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में मूँगफली जोकि वनस्पति धी के बनाने के लिए अत्यावश्यक है, के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ख) क्या इसकी खेती के तरीकों में कोई मुधार किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौद्धा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या उन्हें मालूम है कि मूँगफली के तेल की कमी के कारण इस समय वनस्पति धी के बनाने में चर्बी का अधिक प्रयोग किया जा रहा है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिंदे): (क) देश में मूँगफली का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए किंग गें या किये जाने वाले उपाय निम्न प्रकार हैं:—

(i) सुनिश्चित वर्षा और सिचाई वाले धेत्रों में केन्द्रीय एवं राजकीय पैकेज कार्यक्रम।

(ii) चावल की परती भूमि में मूँगफली की दोहरी फसल।

(ख) जी, हाँ।

कृषि के उन्नत साधनों में उन्नत बीजों का प्रयोग, संतुलित उर्वरक, सिचाई का विस्तार, वनस्पति रक्षा उपाय तथा अन्य शस्य विज्ञान, सम्बन्धी पद्धतियाँ शामिल हैं।

(ग) वनस्पति के उत्पादन में मूँगफली, बिनोला, सीसम, सौयाबीन और सूरजमुखी के तेलों को छोड़कर अन्य किसी भी तेल या चर्बी के प्रयोग की साधारण रूप से अनुमति नहीं दी जाती है।

रुई के उत्पादन में वृद्धि

7552. श्री जगेश्वर यादव: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनसंख्या में वृद्धि को देखते हुए रुई का उत्पादन कम है तथा कपड़े की समस्या दिन प्रतिदिन जटिल होती जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके बारे में सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है;

(ग) क्या उन राज्यों में रुई का उत्पादन अब कम होता है जिनमें पहले केवल रुई का ही उत्पादन होता था तथा वया उनमें से एक राज्य उत्तर प्रदेश है; और

(घ) बिनोलों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गए अथवा उठाने का प्रस्ताव है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिंदे): (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश को छोड़कर प्रायः सभी कपास उगाने वाले राज्यों में कपास के उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है।

(घ) कपास के उन्नत बीजों की अधिकतम मात्रा का उत्पादन करने के लिए, कपास के न्यूक्लियर्सों तथा आधार-भूत बीजों के उत्पादन के लिए एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना क्रिया-

निवास की गई है और इसे चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी चालू रखवा जा रहा है।

धान की खेती का जापानी तरीका

7553. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या स्नायु तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में चावल का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए धान की खेती में जापानी प्रणाली अपनाने के लिए कोई उपाय किए गए हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनका व्योरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या चावल का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए जापानी प्रणाली अपनाने के अलावा धान के बीजों में कोई अनुसंधान किया गया है। ताकि उन बीजों को लोकप्रिय बनाया जा सके; और

(घ) क्या अधिक उपज वाले धान के बीजों में कुछ और सुधार किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है?

स्नायु, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार भंडारालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिंदे) क) और (ख) जी हाँ, जापानी प्रणाली से ध.न की खेती को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गए हैं :—

जापानी प्रणाली से धान की खेती को लोकप्रिय बनाने का आनंदोलन 1953-54 में राष्ट्रीय पैमाने पर चलाया गया था। इसके बाद प्रणाली ने पर्याप्त लोकप्रियता प्राप्त की और सिर्जित व सुनिश्चित वर्षा वाले क्षेत्रों में धान उगाने वाले बहुत से किसानों ने रेखा में कलम लगाना, उर्वरकों का प्रयोग, भूमि एवं जल प्रबन्ध प्रणालियों, बनस्पति सुरक्षा इत्यादि विकसित प्रणालियों को अपनाया।

1960-61 से सधन खेती जिले कार्यक्रम, सधन कृषि क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम, अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों के कार्यक्रम आदि सधन कार्यक्रम देश के चुनींदा जिलों में लागू किये गये हैं एवं इन कार्यक्रमोंके अन्तर्गत सिफारिश की गई

पैकेज प्रणालियों में, जापानी प्रणाली से धान की खेती करने की प्रणाली को भी स्थान प्राप्त हुआ।

भारत के विभिन्न भागों में आठ जापानी कृषि प्रदर्शन-फार्म स्थापित किये गये। इन फार्मों का उद्देश्य जापानी तकनीकियों द्वारा छोटे फार्मों तथा छोटे खेतों में उन्नतर भूमि तथा जल प्रबन्ध प्रणाली तथा त्रियांशों के यन्त्रीकरण का प्रदर्शन करना है। पड़ोस में रहने वाले अनेक किसानों ने इन फार्मों को देखा तथा इनके समक्ष सुधरी हुई कृषि प्रणालियों का प्रदर्शन किया गया। इनमें से अरांह (विहार), व्यारा (गुजरात), खोपोली (महाराष्ट्र) और मन्द्या (मैसूर) व चार फार्मों को खेती विस्तार केन्द्रों में परिवर्तित कर दिया गया है। ये केन्द्र धान की खेती के लिए सुधरे हुए उपस्कर्तों तथा मशीनों के माध्यम से सुधरी हुई कृषि तकनीकों के प्रयोग एवं प्रदर्शन का संचालन करेंगे और किसानों तथा विस्तार कार्यकर्त्ताओं को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करेंगे और पड़ोस के क्षेत्रों में विस्तार कार्य करेंगे।

(ग) और (घ) जनवरी, 1968 से भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद ने धान की थोड़े समय में उगाने वाली, अधिक उपज देने वाली, उर्वरकों के प्रति कियाशील, प्रमुख कीट तथा रोग-निरोधक, एवं उत्तम स्नायु गुणों से युक्त किस्मों के विकास के लिए अखिल भारतीय समन्वय चावल मुधार परियोजना स्वीकृत की है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत देश के चावल उगाने वाले विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में स्थित नौ केन्द्रों में धान पर अनुसंधान कार्य किया जा रहा है। केन्द्रीय संस्थाओं, कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों तथा राजकीय कृषि विभागों के अनुसंधान वैज्ञानिक एकीकृत दल कार्य में, एक परियोजना समन्वय की सहायता से, जो कि प्रायः उनसे मिलता है और परियोजना के कार्य का समन्वय करता है, भाग ले रहे हैं।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय चावल अनुसंधान संस्थान मनीला, फिलिपाइन्ज में अखिल भारतीय सम-

निवाल सुधार परियोजना के अन्तर्गत दो अधिक उपज वाली बौनी किस्मों—ताचुंग नेटिव-1 एवं आई आर-8 पर विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में परीक्षण किये गये एवं उन्हें परीक्षण आकड़ों के आधार पर साधारण सेती के लिए निमुक्त किया गया। अधिक उपज वाली किस्मों के कार्यकर्मों के अन्तर्गत पर्याप्त क्षेत्र में इन किस्मों की सेती की गयी है।

हाल ही में इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत 'जया' और 'पद्मा' नाम की चावल की दो नई किस्में साधारण सेती के लिए निमुक्त की गई। 'जया' (आई ई टी 723) ने आई आर-8 से लगभग 8 या 10 दिन पहले औसतन उपज से लगभग 12 प्रतिशत अधिक उपज दी है। उन सभी क्षेत्रों में जहां आई आर-8 उपयुक्त है, इसके प्रयोग की सिकारिया की गई है। 'पद्मा' (सी आर 28-25) यायचुंग-नेटिव से 10 दिन पहले पक जाता है। इसका दाना मध्यम श्रेणी तथा उत्तम किस्म का होता है परन्तु इसकी उपज संभाव्य यायचुंग नेटिव 1 से लगभग 8 प्रतिशत कम है। सेती के लिए यह नई किस्म विहार में गर्भी की फसल के रूप में, परिचम, बंगाल में बोरों फसल के रूप में और उड़ीसा में जलदी सरीक फसल के रूप में जहां कि चावल-आयू-चावल-चक्र सम्भव है, सेती के लिए उपयुक्त होगी। आशा की जाती है, कि ये दो किस्में शीघ्र ही आई आर-8 तथा यायचुंग नेटिव-1 का स्थान ले लेंगी।

राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम द्वारा इन नई किस्मों का बीज संवर्धन कार्य पहले ही से आरम्भ कर दिया गया है तथा आने वाली सरीफ की फसल के मौसम में इन फसलों के अन्तर्गत पर्याप्त क्षेत्र में बोने के लिए बीज उपलब्ध होंगे।

Institute Of Hotel Management, Catering And Nutrition

7554 SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI KIKAR SINGH :
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND

AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for holding in abeyance the post of the Principal of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, New Delhi and efforts being made to fill the post ; and

(b) whether a copy of the "Rules" and "Bye-laws" of this Institute will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The post of Principal of the Institute was advertised twice in December, 1966 and January, 1967 but no suitable candidate was available. Therefore, an Officer from the Department of Food has been deputed to look after the current duties of the post.

(b) 5 copies each of the 'Rules' and 'Bye-Laws' of the Institute have been placed in the Parliament Library in February, 1969.

Unemployment Situation

7555. SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
SHRI KIKAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the latest assessment of unemployment situation in the country and particularly of educated unemployed persons including engineers ; and

(b) whether the National Development Council has also considered this matter and has given any guidelines to the Planning Commission in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :

(a) Precise information is not available. The Planning Commission have recently set up a Committee of Experts* on Unem-

ployment Estimates. The Committee will examine and make recommendations on various aspects of employment, unemployment and under-employment in the rural and urban areas and connected issues. However, the number of work-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31-12-1968 was 30.1 lakhs. This includes 13.1 lakhs educated persons (matriculates and above) of which 0.5 lakh were engineering graduates and diploma-holders.

(b) The National Development Council in its meeting held on April 19 and 20, 1969 considered the Draft Outline of the Fourth plan but no specific guidelines were given to the Planning Commission in this matter.

Export of Sugar

7556. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the sugar export has been uneconomical because of its export price ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government propose to continue sugar export inspite of domestic shortage and uneconomical export price ;

(c) if so, the loss suffered by Government on account of export of sugar during the last three years ;

(d) whether Government would consider the question of reviewing their export policy in view of the losses suffered ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE) : (a) Exports of sugar from India result in loss because the international price of sugar is lower than the internal price.

(b) In view of the fall in sugar production, the exports were reduced from 4.41 lakh tonnes in 1966 to 0.99 lakh tonnes in 1968 and the reduced quantity met our inescapable commitments under the U. S. Sugar Act and the Commonwealth Sugar

Agreement. In 1969 also, contracts have been entered into for meeting the same obligations.

(c) Government did not meet any loss on exports in 1968. This was met by the sugar industry. Similar position obtains for exports so far committed for 1969. The subsidy paid by Government in the last three financial years was as under :—

FINANCIAL YEAR	AMOUNT
	(Rs. in Crores)
1. 1966-67	20.00
2. 1967-68	7.46) For earlier
3. 1968-69	0.03) years.

(d) and (e) : The export policy is periodically reviewed in the light of the changing situation.

Import of Foodgrains by Food Corporation of India

7557. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether grains imported from all sources will now be handled by the Food Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Department of Food which was previously doing this work was not found capable of doing this work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE.)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) When the Food Corporation of India was established in 1965 it was envisaged that the executive functions of Department of Food, namely, handling, clearing, movement storage and distribution of foodgrains should be handed over to the Food Corporation in a phased manner. This process has been completed by 1. 3. 1969.

(c) No, Sir.

Increase in Entertainment Tax in Delhi

7558. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has raised the Entertainment Tax from 40 to 60 per cent;

(b) whether the Motion pictures Association has decided to close the cinemas indefinitely if the Administration did not react favourably; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI J. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Exhibitors of Delhi threatened to close down all cinema houses from 4th April, 1969, consequent on the decision of the Delhi Administration to increase entertainment tax on film shows, but the threatened strike did not take place. Delhi Administration has assured the representatives of film industry that their representation will be given due consideration.

Changes in Industrial Relations Policy.

7559. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHA-

BILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are planning a change in the industrial relations policy during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the success achieved so far by collective bargaining and compulsory arbitration in industrial disputes in 1967 and 1968 separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, which is the principal Central legislation providing for the settlement of industrial disputes and the voluntary arrangements connected with Code of Discipline continue to form the basis of Government's industrial relations policy. Changes, if any, in this regard, will be considered and carried out after the recommendations of the National Labour Commission are received.

(c) The number of collective agreements and industrial disputes referred to adjudication and arbitration in 1967 and 1968 in the Central sphere are as follows :—

Year	No. of settlements arrived at in conciliation	No. of settlements arrived at by mutual negotiation	No. of disputes referred to adjudication	No. of disputes referred to arbitration
1	2	3	4	5
1967	989	244	230	108
1968	1174	245	212	127

Talks By M. P. S. On A. I. R.

7560. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that only a few Members of Parliament are being invited

again and again to give talks or participate in the talks from A. I. R. ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the general policy about inviting the M. P. s to speak on A. I. R. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Considerations which guide AIR in the selection of participants including Members of Parliament, for its programmes are :—

- (i) the nature of the subject to be dealt with;
- (ii) the standing of a particular individual in his/her respective sphere of activities; and
- (iii) the suitability of the person from the point of view of the special requirements of the broadcasting medium.

Agricultural Credit For Minor Irrigation Works

7561. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that agricultural credit is being given for private minor irrigation works ;

(b) if so, by which financial institutions and on what terms ;

(c) how much credit has so far been given in 1967 and 1968 for India as a whole and for Bihar in particular ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Agricultural credit is given by Primary Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies and the Central Lands Development Banks. Besides, Commercial Banks, the Agricultural Finance Corporation and the Agricultural Refinance Corporation provide finance facilities for the minor irrigation works. The detailed terms and conditions governing the loans advanced by the above mentioned agencies are not available. However, in so far as the Agricultural Refinance Corporation which provides refinance facilities to the Land Development/Land Mortgage and Commercial Banks is concerned, the main terms and conditions are as under :—

- (i) It contributes to the debentures of the Land Development/Mortgage Banks, if the schemes are to be financed and implemented through these banks ;
- (ii) It provides refinance to the commercial banks usually at 6% rate of interest ;
- (iii) The rate of interest to the ultimate borrower is not to be exceed 8½% ; and
- (iv) Government has to guarantee the deficit in security.

(c) and (d). The figures of loans given by the Commercial Banks are not available. The Agricultural Finance Corporation did not advance any amount during 1967-68 for Minor Irrigation as it was registered only in 1968. The figures of credit afforded by the Primary Credit Societies and Central Land Development Banks in 1967-68 have not yet been published by the Reserve Bank of India. The figures of loans given by the Primary Credit Societies and the Land Development Banks during the cooperative year 1966-67 and those by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation for the cooperative year 1966-67 and 1967-68 are indicated below :

*Loans advanced by Primary Credit Societies and Land Development Banks
during 1966-67*

(Rs. in thousands)

	For sinking/ repair to wells		Purchase of machinery (Pumpsets for irrigation)
	All India	Bihar	All India
(i) Loans advanced through Primary Credit Societies.	3,37,33	—	3,06,36
ii) Loans advanced through Central Land Development Banks.	23,21,82	—	*16,69,19
			*36,72

*The figure is for purchase of all types of agricultural machinery including pumpsets for irrigation. Separate figures for pumpsets alone are not available.

Loans Advanced By The Agricultural Refinance Corporation

Year	No. of Schemes	Total financial outlay involved	Corporation's commitments
1966-67	2*	Rs. 518.96 Lakhs	Rs. 389.22 lakhs
1967-68	54	Rs. 5275.98 ,,	Rs. 4702.98 ,,

(*) These are schemes relating to reclamation and land development which include a portion of land development by irrigational facilities.

Out of the schemes sanctioned for Bihar State, the particulars of which are as
refinancing by Agricultural Refinance Corporation under :—
the following 4 Schemes are from

S. No.	Name of the schemes	Total financial outlay involved (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Kosi Project.	406.615
2.	Area development scheme for Minor Irrigation in Patna and Darbhanga districts.	92.860
3.	Area development scheme for Minor Irrigation in Monghyr district.	47.390
4.	Scheme for sinking of tubewells in Purnea and Sharsha district of Bihar State.	808.890
	TOTAL...	1355.755

Out of the above total financial outlay, commitment (as on 30.6.68) is Rs., 1190.342 lakhs.
the Agricultural Refinance Corporation's

World Bank's Aid For Land Development Projects In States

बेतार प्राप्ति केन्द्र (दिल्ली) से ताम्बे की तार की चोरी

7562. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether World Bank has agreed to extend aid for land development projects in the different States ;
- (b) if so, the details of such projects and cost thereof ; and
- (c) the World Bank's aid expected therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Not so far, Sir.

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

Report Of National Commission On Labour On Industrial Relation In Public Undertakings

7563. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Commission on Labour has submitted its report and stressed the need for increasing participation of workers in the public sector enterprises ; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Commission and Government's reaction thereto to improve the industrial relations in the public undertakings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT & REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) (a) No Sir. The report of the Commission has not been received.

(b) The question does not arise.

7564. श्री अंगेकार सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान डाक तथा तार विभाग के बेतार प्राप्ति केन्द्र, गिटोरनी (दिल्ली) के एक एरियल फ्रीडर से 40 किलो-ग्राम ताम्बे के तार की चोरी की और दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस तार को बरामद करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है और यदि कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह). (क) जी हां, 32.5 किलोग्राम ताम्बे के तार की चोरी हुई थी।

(ख) महरोली के पुलिस थाने में रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराई गई थी और पुलिस अभी इसकी छानबीन कर रही है।

Overtime Allowance to Mechanics In Gurgaon

7565. SHRI ONKAR SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an amount of Rs. 500/- in respect of overtime allowance for the year 1962-63 has not so far been paid to the Mechanics of Wireless Transmitting Station Gurgaon and whether this amount has been misappropriated by any clerk ; and

(b) if so, the action taken for payment of the amount due to the Mechanics ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) (a) No Sir, it is not a fact.

(b) Does not arise.

बेतार पारेषण केन्द्र दैनिक में मजूरी पर कार्य करने वाले मजदूर

7566. श्री ओंकार सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बेतार पारेषण केन्द्र, गुडगांव में पिछ्ले तीन वर्षों से स्थायी पदों पर दैनिक मजूरी पर मजदूर कार्य कर रहे हैं परन्तु अब तक उनकी सेवा को नियमित नहीं किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

गुडगांव बेतार केन्द्र से माल गुम होना

7567. श्री ओंकार सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुडगांव बेतार केन्द्र के गोदाम से बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में माल गुम है और यदि हां, तो क्या इस बारे में कोई जांच की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो गोदाम में कितना माल कम पाया गया है और इसके लिए दोषी पाए गए व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, और इस बारे में यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) डाकन्तार बेतार केन्द्र, गुडगांव में कोई सामान चोरी नहीं हुआ है, इसलिए जांच करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

गुडगांव में वायरलैस ट्रांसमिटिंग स्टेशन

7568. श्री रामगोपाल शालकाले : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुडगांव में डाक तथा तार विभाग का वायरलैस ट्रांसमिटिंग स्टेशन एक निर्धारित अवधि के लिए है और यदि हां, तो वहां पर श्रेणी 1, 2, 3, और 4 के कर्मचारी कितने समय के लिए रखे जाते हैं;

(ख) क्या गुडगांव के इस स्टेशन में श्रेणी 3 और 4 के बलर्कों और वायरमैनों को केवल एक वर्ष के लिए काम करने दिया जाता है जिसके बाद दिल्ली सर्किल के कर्मचारी वापस दिल्ली भेज दिए जाते हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह नियम तीसरी श्रेणी के वायरलैस मिस्ट्रियों, वायरलैस आपरेटरों और इंजीनियरिंग सुपरिटेंडेंटों पर लागू होता है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) दिल्ली सर्किल के कितने वायरलैस मिस्ट्री, वायरलैस आपरेटर और सुपरिटेंडेंट गत तीन वर्षों से गुडगांव में काम कर रहे हैं और निर्धारित समय के बाद उन्हें स्थानान्तरित न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार उन वायरलैस मिस्ट्रियों, आपरेटरों और सुपरिटेंडेंटों का जिन्होंने 6 मार्च 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2045 के उत्तर में बताए गए नियम के अनुसार दिल्ली और गुडगांव में तीन वर्ष पूरे कर लिए हैं स्थानान्तरण करने का है और

यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री, (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) गुडगांव में डाक-तार विभाग का वायरलैस ट्रांसमिटिंग स्टेशन बेतार शाखा के पहली, दूसरी, तीसरी और चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों के लिए एक निर्धारित अवधि का स्टेशन नहीं है।

(ख) जी हां। चूंकि गुडगांव एक ऐसा स्थान है जिसे पसंद नहीं किया जाता इसलिए तीसरी और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के ऐसे कर्मचारी जिन्हें दिल्ली टेलीफोन के कर्मचारियों के साथ बारी-बारी से बदला जा सकता है, लगभग एक वर्ष के बाद यथासंभव स्थानान्तरित कर दिए जाते हैं।

(ग) बेतार कर्मचारियों जैसे कि वायरलैस में निकां, वायरलैस प्रचालकों और इंजीनियरी पर्यवेक्षकों (टी० आर०) (बेतार पर्यवेक्षकों) को इसी तरह से बारी-बारी से बदलना व्यावहारिक नहीं है, क्योंकि सामान्य टेलीफोन संगठन में ऐसे पद न होने के कारण साथ दिल्ली में ऐसे कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

(घ) गुडगांव में पिछले तीन वर्षों से काम करने वाले वायरलैस मैकेनिकों, वायरलैस प्रचालकों और इंजीनियरी पर्यवेक्षकों (टी० आर०) की संख्या इस प्रकार है—

1. वायरलैस प्रचालक—2

2. वायरलैस मैकेनिक—6

3. इंजीनियरी पर्यवेक्षक (टी० आर०) -3

चूंकि कोई अवधि नियत नहीं है, इसलिए उनके स्थानान्तरण के प्रश्न पर विचार नहीं किया गया।

(ङ) उक्त उत्तर में दिए गए सिद्धान्त कुछ विशेष परिस्थितियों में भर्ती के एक यूनिट से अन्य यूनिटों में स्थानान्तरण से संबंधित हैं

और गुडगांव वायरलैस स्टेशन के कर्मचारियों पर उसी यूनिट अर्थात् दिल्ली टेलीफोन परिमंडल में स्थानान्तरण पर लागू नहीं होते।

अधिक उपज देने वाले बिनौलों के बारे में अनुसंधान

7569. श्री देवराव पाटिल : वया लाल तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अधिक उपज वाले बिनौलों के बारे में अनुसंधान करने हेतु कोई योजना बनाई है जिसमें कपास की उपज बढ़ाई जा सके ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

लाल, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिंदे) : (क) जी हां। भारतीय हृषि अनुसंधान परिषद ने 1 अप्रैल 1967 से चार वर्षों की अवधि के लिए 56 लाख ६० की लागत से पूरी होने वाली एक अखिल भारतीय समन्वित कपास अनुसंधान परियोजना स्वीकृत की है। इस परियोजना का प्रमुख उद्देश्य कपास की अधिक उपज देने वाली, एवं उत्तम रेशों के गुणों से सम्पन्न और करताई योग्य एवं भारत के कपास उगाने वाले विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उगाने योग्य किस्मों का विकास करना और उत्तम हृषि विधियों के उपयुक्त सिफारिशें करना और नई विकसित किस्मों से अधिक उपज प्राप्त करने के लिए कीटाणुओं तथा रोगों का नियन्त्रण करना है।

(ख) कपास विषयक अखिल भारतीय समन्वित अनुसंधान परियोजना के अन्तर्गत परियोजना के उद्देश्यानुसार परीक्षात्मक कार्यक्रम को पंजाब, हरियाणा, राजस्थान, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश, मैसूर, मान्द्र प्रदेश तथा तामिलनाडू आदि कपास उगाने वाले 9 प्रमुख राज्यों में कियान्वित किया गया था। इस परियोजना के प्रयोजन हेतु देश को निम्नलिखित 3 क्षेत्रों में बांटा गया है :—

- (1) उत्तरी क्षेत्र
- (2) केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र
- (3) दक्षिणी क्षेत्र

इन क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान के निम्नलिखित मुख्य तथा उप केन्द्रों की स्थापना की गई है :—

क्षेत्र	मुख्य केन्द्र	उप केन्द्र
उत्तरी क्षेत्र	हिसार	लुधियाना
	श्रीगंगानगर	राजस्थान नहर क्षेत्र
केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र	इन्दौर	खान्डवा
	मुरात	बद्नावर
	अकोला	तलोड
		जूनागढ़
		विटामगांव
		अचलपुर
		नानेडे
दक्षिणी क्षेत्र	तनाली	अमरावती
	धारवार	नन्द्याल
	कोयम्बटूर	भद्रावधी
		अर्भावी
		सिरुगुप्ता
		कोविल पट्टी
		श्रीविल्लिपुत्तर

अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों के विकास का मुख्य अनुसंधान कार्य मुख्य केन्द्रों में होता है। उप केन्द्रों की स्थापना नई विकसित किस्मों के विषय में प्रयोग करने के लिए की गई है। भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली, कोयम्बटूर स्थित इसका क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र (समन्वय एकक) तथा कपास तकनीलोजिकल अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला बम्बई भी इस परियोजना के अधीन विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान सम्बन्धी सधन कार्यक्रमों के बारे में कार्य कर रही है। एक अन्य योजना के अधीन कपास की खेती और उसकी संरचना सम्बन्धी अनुसंधान को तीव्र किया जा रहा है, जो कि उपर्युक्त कपास सुधार योजना से अत्यधिक सम्बन्धित है। प्रति एक क्षेत्र और प्रति यूनिट लाइन में उत्पादन को अधिकतम करने के लिये आवश्यक कृषि प्रणालियों को विकसित किया जा रहा है।

कपास से सम्बन्धित इस परियोजना को भारत के कपास उत्पादन करने वाले समस्त प्रमुख राज्यों में केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थानों, कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों तथा राज्यों के कृषि विभागों से सक्रिय सहयोग और समन्वय प्राप्त हुआ है।

विदर्भ (महाराष्ट्र) में कृषि विश्वविद्यालय

7570. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या स्नातक तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि महाराष्ट्र राज्य के विदर्भ क्षेत्र में एक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने के बारे में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

स्नातक, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहित्य शिंदे) : महाराष्ट्र राज्य के विदर्भ क्षेत्र में पंजाब-राव कृषि विद्यापीठ नाम से एक अलग कृषि विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना तथा समाविष्ट के लिए राज्य सरकार ने 8-1-1969 को एक अधिनियम पास कर दिया है। समाचारपत्रों से यह पता लगा है कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने इस विद्यापीठ को अकोला में स्थापित करने का निश्चय किया है।

स्वामी श्रद्धानन्द की स्मृति में डाक-टिकट

7571. श्री राज योपाल शास्त्री : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री 10 अप्रैल 1969 के तारांकित प्रदेश संस्था 1017 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि 30 मार्च, 1919 को दिल्ली में घण्टाघर के सामने अंग्रेजों की संगीनों का सामना करते हुए अमर शहीद स्वामी श्रद्धानन्द जी ने निर्भयता से स्वतंत्रता की माँग बुलन्द की थी और वर्ष 1969 में 50 वर्ष पूरे हो जाते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी स्मृति में डाक-टिकट जारी न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य पर सन्देह करने का कोई कारण नहीं है।

(ख) इस अवसर पर डाक-टिकट निकालने के लिए किसी पार्टी की ओर से विशेष रूप से नियंत्रण नहीं किया गया था।

दिसंबर, 1968 में रवामी श्रद्धानन्द के 42 वें बलिदान दिवस पर डाक-टिकट निकालने के प्रस्तुत पर डाक-टिकट सलाहकार समिति ने अपनी फरवरी, 1968 की बैठक में विचार किया था, किन्तु उसने इसकी सिपारिश नहीं की थी।

Import of Fertilizers from Russia

7572. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Soviet Union has offered to supply large amount of chemical fertilizer this year;

(b) if so, the amount of different types of fertilizers offered by that Government and the terms of such offer;

(c) the total amount and cost of different types of fertilizers for the import of which agreements have already been reached with different countries and which are expected to be received during 1969-70; and

(d) the foreign exchange and rupee currency to be spent on the import of fertilizers referred to in part (c) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Contracts have been entered into with USSR for the purchase of the following quantities of fertilizers under the Trade Plan provision for 1969 for which payment is to be made in non-convertible Rupees:—

Type of Fertilizer	Quantity	C & F Cost Per tonne
Ammonium Sulphate	190,000 Tonnes	Rs. 333.00
Urea	60,000 ..	Rs. 592.50

Negotiations are also going on for the purchase of Muriate of Potash from USSR.

(c) The total quantities of different

fertilisers for which contracts for supplies during 1969-70 have been placed so far in terms of nitrogen, phosphates and potash and their value is as under:—

Nitrogen	442,753 tonnes	Value Rs. 75.7425 crores.
Phosphates (P_2O_5)	31,260 ..	
Potash (K_2O)	24,160 ..	

(d) Out of the total value Rs. 75.7425 crores the purchases made in foreign ex-

change come to Rs. 50.0925 crores and in Rupee currency come to Rs. 25.65 crores.

Compound Rate of Growth of Food Production in West Bengal and Assam

7753. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact the compound rates of growth of food production in West Bengal and Assam are amongst the lowest in India ?

(b) whether it is also a fact that the annual growth of yield rate for Assam and West Bengal is one of the lowest in India ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that minor irrigation loans have not been granted to

West Bengal at all and to Assam is next to nothing ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not allocating bigger funds for West Bengal and Assam ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHI B SHINDE) : (a) and (b) Yes. The table below shows the compound rates of growth of production and productivity (yield) of foodgrains in West Bengal and Assam as well as the corresponding figures for the country, for the period 1952-53 to 1964-65:—

Compound Growth Rates Of Foodgrains

	Production	Productivity (yield)
West Bengal	1.14	0.88
Assam	0.76	(—) 0.52
All-India	2.50	1.51

(c) and (d). During the last year the Central assistance released to them have 1968-69, the outlays on the minor irrigation schemes of West Bengal and Assam and

	Total outlay on minor irrigation schemes (Rs. in lakhs)	Central Assistance (Rs. in lakhs)		
		Loans	Grants	
West Bengal	621.00 (Ceiling approved by Planning Commission)	372.60	93.15	465.75
Assam	105.60 (As reported by State)	58.80	14.70	73.50

12.21 hours

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL
AIRPORTS COMMITTEE.**

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (Dr. KARAN SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the International Airports Committee. [Placed in Library, see No. LT—869/169]

**ANNUAL REPORT ON WORKING OF
THE EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT
FUNDS SCHEME FOR 1967-68.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, for the year 1967-68. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—870/69]

**NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL
COMMODITIES ACT.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 2023 (English version) and G.S.R. 2024 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th November, 1968, under section 12A of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

(2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [Placed in Library See No. LT—871/69.]

12.22 hours

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd.
PLANNING COMMISSION**

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand No. 99 relating to Planning Commission for which 5 hours have been allotted. Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut

motions they would like to move. They will be treated as moved if they are otherwise admissible.

Now, 5 hours are allotted for this Demand. I think, the Prime Minister may reply roundabout 6.30 P.M. The time will be extended by half an hour or so. It will be about $5\frac{1}{2}$ or $5\frac{3}{4}$ hours. At the fag-end of the day, it may not be possible to take some other Demand. So, we will take the whole day for this. The Prime Minister will reply at 6.30 P.M. or so. I think, half an hour will be all right. Some other Minister may also intervene.

**DEMAND NO. 99—PLANNING
COMMISSION**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,31,63,600 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of Planning Commission."

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : A very small submission, Sir. In the first place, we had been waiting for the Plan for three years. We really do not know what is the policy of this Government . . .

MR. SPEAKER : We are now discussing only the demand.

SHRI NATH PAI : I am making a different submission. The Draft Plan has been produced after all these years of thinking about it. Normally, the custom of this House—perhaps, the Hon'ble Prime Minister is not familiar—has been that we used to get 15 hours to discuss the Plan, not the Demands of the Planning Commission. What we are going to discuss is the working of the Planning Commission. The two are different things. We want adequate time to discuss the Plan. I have already given notice of it. The moment she placed a copy of the Draft Plan on the Table of the House, I sent a notice.

MR. SPEAKER : This Plan discussion will be different.

SHRI NATH PAI : Is the Leader of the House agreeable ?

*Moved with the recommendations of the President.

MR. SPEAKER : This is a discussion on the Demand. The plan discussion will be entirely differently. It may be 5 hours, 10 hours or whatever it is. Let us see. When the Business Advisory Committee meet. . . .

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : Are we having a discussion on the Plan in this session ?

श्री रविराय पुरो : ड्राफ्ट प्लान पर विशेष बहस होनी चाहिए ?

श्री प्रेमचन्द्र बर्मा (हमीरपुर) : यह तो अलग से बहस होगी ।

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : When I placed the document on the Table of the House, I said, I was agreeable to a discussion depending on the Hon. Speaker and the Business Advisory Committee, to allot time and day for it.

MR. SPEAKER : The Business Advisory Committee is meeting today at 4.30 P. M. Let us fix it. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs will be there. We have to see where is the time for Government business and all that. Mr. Nath Pai's Bill is also there in between. We must allot Government time for that also. We are meeting today at 4.30 P. M. This discussion is only on the Demand. The Plan discussion will be entirely different. For that, we shall see separately.

SHRI LABO PRABHU (Udipi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a tree is known by its fruit. The Planning Commission's Draft Plan Report gives us an idea of the Planning Commission. This report is a proverbial mouse produced by mountainous labour in four years. In 367 pages, there is nothing but a survey. There is not one word of criticism of the existing Plan ; there is not one constructive suggestion. This is not a draft for success. This is a drift from failure. It has been misnamed. It should be properly named as drift from failure.

What is more is that when this report should have touched all our problems which are erupting as political situations, it is silent on the question of unemployment, on the question of inflation, on the question

of idle capacity and so on. It does not refer to the lack of incentives to which the report of the Communist Party refers. It does not refer to the question of the participation of the people in it. In fact it is a report which is not even worthy, of a lower division clerk for which we have maintained the Planning Commission of this size. We can know what the Planning Commission is from this Draft Fourth Plan report.

I would take the question of unemployment first. I do not know how much our Prime Minister, the Ministers and Planning Commission members are aware of the fact of unemployment in the country.

They are employed luckily because of democracy ; they would not be employed on merits if they were faced with the question of employment personally.

12.25 hours.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the chair).

What is the size of this unemployment ? Government employed a team of foreign experts. They calculated, adding under-employment, that a total of 70 million people in this country are unemployed. Sometime ago it was disclosed that 30 million employment opportunities were required in the Fourth Plan. But what does this Draft Plan say about this. . . .

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : On a point of order.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I would not like my time to be taken away like this. Please note the time. This should not be included in my time.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : We are discussing the Demands of the Planning Commission and not the Draft Plan. Here we have to discuss only the structure of the Planning Commission, whether it is proper for the House to grant the demands made ; we have to discuss only the structure, the working and the functioning of the Planning Commission and not the Draft Fourth Plan. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When we are debating the structure, it is but natural that a reference to the Plan is likely to be made. It cannot be eschewed.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Does Mr. Bhandare want us to discuss only the Commission and not the Plan ?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Three minutes have been lost in this. Pleased note it.

The report very sententiously refers to article 39 of the Constitution that it is the duty of the State to provide employment opportunities. The report also refers to article 41 : 'The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work.' The report also refers to the Government Resolution of March 1950 about offering opportunities to all for employment in the service of the country. Notwithstanding this, the report admits, the current tempo of economic activity is insufficient to provide full employment for all. In the report it is disclosed that the population has risen since 1961, from 447 million to 527 million in 1968. Nonetheless, the increase in employment has only been from 12.49 million to 16.2 million. In 1967 the increase in employment was only 0.8 per cent. In 1968, the report admits, there has been no increase in employment at all. How does this Government face this question that, in 1968, the last year before this, there has been no increase in employment at all ? This is on the basis of a report that 70 million people of this country are unemployed. If a Plan does not make use of the labour of the people, it is neglecting the greatest asset available. Unless this report is recast, unless this report takes note of the labour that is wasted, this report is not fit to be anywhere except in a waste-paper basket.

I now come to the question of inflation. The Plan admits that the prices have risen from 124 index in 1960-61 to 213 in 1967-68. But it never, for a moment, inquires into the reason for this increase. It never, for a moment, suggests any solutions for inflation. Inflation is very hard on the common people ; it confiscates their income. But this wonderful Planning report that is placed before us makes no mention at all about the causes and the cure of inflation.

On the other hand, what does it propose ? It proposes that there should be an investment of Rs. 14338 crores in the Fourth Plan. Wherefrom is this money going to

come ? Very very easily it is suggested that it can come from increasing irrigation rate from 5 to 12%. Can we imagine that any one should pay for water something from 5 to 12% of the value of the crop ? It proposes to increase the income from electricity by increasing the return to 15%. It proposes a generalisation of agricultural income-tax. What is the idea ? Does this Plan of this Government depend upon the poor cultivators that they have to pay more for electricity, more for water, more for land revenue which my Party has abolished. This is the kind of Plan that has been presented.

SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH (PALI) : A Plan for hunger.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : They are proposing that there should be a return of 15% from the State enterprises which are uneconomic. This socialist Government is proposing to increase the excise duties in the name of reducing conspicuous consumption. They are not going to reduce the conspicuous spending of the people. But of the poor man who is going to feel and to suffer from the increase in excise duty. You are going to raise revenue from land values. If you raise the land revenue around the towns, it is the rents you are raising, because you cannot touch in conditions of Scarcity the income of these people who have lands. This is not socialism.

I now come to agriculture. What are you going to do for agriculture ? The total investment on agriculture is only 19.9% as against 20.3% in the previous Plan including irrigation. This is the priority which this Planning Commission has given to food and irrigation. On irrigation the proportion has been reduced from 6.7% to 3.9%. Can you call this as a plan for the vast rural masses of this country ? It may be plan for any one but it is not a plan for the people. Without irrigation your inputs may prove absolutely useless. We already know what is happening in the famine-stricken areas of this country. What is this Plan for ? This is a plan for industry. There is a provision made for an expenditure of Rs. 2950 crores for industry, for expansion of those very units which are already working below their capacity. I would only mention that when steel is only worked upto

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

a capacity of 4 million tonnes against the existing capacity of 6.5 million tonnes, this Plan proposes to increase the capacity to 9 million tonnes. What does it mean? When you cannot use your existing capacity, you are thinking of wasting the money of the people on these useless projects.

SHRI RANGA (Shrikakau'aw) : To sell it abroad.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Similarly if you see other items, we are talking about fertiliser being in short supply.

What is the capacity? The capacity is 20 thousand tonnes and the actual utilisation is only 5.50 thousand tonnes. While the fertiliser capacity is not being utilised, the Plan proposes to increase the capacity to 3000 tonnes. This is the kind of plan we have been asked to approve. This money is going to be taken out of funds required very badly for other projects like roads. In respect of roads there is a deficiency. Even on the national highways there is a gap of 400 kilometres and 17 bridges have to be completed on the national highway and that amount is not being provided for. We provide the money for Bokaro. We provide that money for political purposes. We do not want Bokaro. Even the Congress party does not want it. Only a section of the Congress Party which is Communist in thinking wants Bokaro.

Regarding controls, the Planning Commission admits that controls lead to irresponsibility, that controls lead to lack of cost consciousness. Why are you continuing controls in respect of items for which you don't require foreign exchange? May I say why are you continuing control like that? It is because that is a means for corruption, that is a means for you to remain in power.

Now, I wish to say something about the alternative Plan proposed by the Chief Minister of Kerala. The National Development Council dismissed the alternative plan by saying that it does not require deep consideration. I am very happy to say that there is a great deal of similarity between the ideas of the communists and of the Swatantra parties. I will tell you that this similarity of ideas arises from the fact that

people have started seeing things clearly. The Chief Minister of Kerala condemns the existing policy of non-alignment. We have been condemning it for a long time. The Chief Minister of Kerala has said that this policy has done a great deal of harm to our country. Again, the Chief Minister of Kerala condemned foreign aid. We have been doing that for a long time. The Chief Minister of Kerala condemned state enterprises as conspiracy between Government and big business. We entirely agree with that. The Chief Minister of Kerala condemned controls because controls lead to profiteering. We have said that a thousand times. The Chief Minister of Kerala condemned cooperatives because they only serve a thin layer of rich farmers. We entirely agree with that (*Interruption*) I am quoting from the report. If any hon. Member wants to read the report he can read it and the report is available in the Parliament Library. And here, we have got the fact that the socialism which the congress is trying to bring in is condemned by the Chief Minister of Kerala. It has been condemned as a fraud. What have they got to say?

SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH : Does she admit planning as fraud?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Our socialism is condemned by the communists. That has always been so.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : What is your interpretation of socialism? I have given the interpretation of socialism by the Chief Minister of Kerala. We should not mistake Statism with Socialism.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : I will just say this. He said something about the Chief Minister of Kerala. I would only request him this, if he wants to know about the socialism of the congress party, let him go to Faridabad and stay for a holiday.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : What the Chief Minister has stated is that this is Statism and not Socialism. Such a thing does more harm than good to the people whom you want to help. And, today, in the name of serving the masses, you have served only the classes. The main mistake of the Chief Minister arises when he thinks of the people as only those who are working in offices and factories, namely, the 16 million people.

This is where the Swatantra party differs from the Communists. The Swatantra party wants to go much further. [Not only it wants to help these 16 million people in factories and offices, but it wants to help to find proper employment for the 187 million workers all over the country and here we do not see a plan for employing them. We are at one with the communists that this plan is not going to help in the matter of employment of these 187 million people of this country. I cannot comment on the other proposals of the Chief Minister because they are essentially political. He is entitled to give political overtone and in fact he is forced to do it. But I would like to tell him that his proposal to break our promises in regard to payments will not work because any country which repudiates these obligations will isolate itself. His idea of confiscating 76 business houses and nationalising banking, insurance, etc, may be very good, but he has to remember that there is a Constitution. He has to think about that. Even his idea of progressive taxation must take note of flight of capital. This the Communist Governments in states are feeling very bitterly because they want capital. I am for progressive taxation provided it does not reduce the capital required to increase employment opportunities.

I would like to say this much : Let us think of this Plan as something for the national good. You have daily these reports of starvation, deaths and we are faced with reports of disturbances. There is one reason for all this and that is, during these last 20 years you have not provided means of livelihood for the people, you have not provided them with right to work. There is no good trying to plan for everything, unless you provide people with the means of employment. I would ask the Prime Minister and others to lay their hands on their hearts and ask how can we deny the people right to work when we are so very well off ? We indulge in other sophisticated things when the people have no place to live in, no food to eat and no employment. I would like the entire Plan to be integrated with the Plan of Shri Namboodiripad ignoring of course the political overtones in it. Put these two Plans together and if you can find solutions to the problems which I stated just now then you will really have achieved something for the happiness of the people, for the greatness of the country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon Members may now move there cut motions.

SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH (Gorakhpur) : I beg to move :—

That the demand under the head Planning Commission be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to abolish the Planning Commission which is an un-necessary burden on the country. (3)]

That the demand under the head Planning Commission be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure on the part of the Government in not taking positive and definite steps in connection with the Fourth Five Year Plan. (4)]

That the demand under the head Planning Commission be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Poor planning of the Five Year Plans. (5)]

That the demand under the head Planning Commission be reduced by Rs. 100

[Inefficient functioning of the Planning Commission and cheating the public and Government in the name of Planning. (6)]

That the demand under the head Planning Commission be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to appoint only the Members of Parliament as the Members of Planning Commission. (7)]

That the demand under the head Planning Commission be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure on the part of the Government in converting the Planning Commission into a Standing Parliamentary Committee on the pattern of other Parliamentary Financial Committees. (8)]

That the demand under the head Planning Commission be reduced by Rs. 100

[Reducing the allocation in the Fourth Five Year Plan in respect of Uttar Pradesh resulting in cut in aid to eastern U. P. districts. (9)]

That the demand under the head Planning Commission be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure on the part of the Government for keeping various posts vacant while acute unemployment is prevailing in the country. (10)]

That the demand under the head Planning Commission be reduced by Rs. 100.

[*Need to uproot the corruption prevailing in the Planning Commission. (11)*]

That the demand under the head Planning Commission be reduced by Rs. 100.

[*Need to do away with the policy of having the Plans only on papers and not enforcing and implementing them. (12)*]

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशावाह (भिड) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :—

कि “योजना आयोग” शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत मांग में 100 रुपए कम कर दिए जाएं।

[योजनाओं में होने वाला भारी अपव्यय न रोकना। (14)]

कि “योजना आयोग” शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत मांग में 100 रु. कम कर दिए जाएं।

[देश को विदेशी क्रहणों से लाद देना। (15)]

कि “योजना आयोग” शीर्षक में अन्तर्गत मांग में 100 रु. कम कर दिए जाएं।

[योजनाओं में कृषि उत्पादन को प्राथमिकता न देना। (16)]

कि “योजना आयोग” शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत मांग में 100 रु. कम कर दिए जाएं।

[ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में पर्याप्त धन की व्यवस्था न करना। (17)]

कि “योजना आयोग” शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत मांग में 100 रु. कम कर दिए जाएं।

[पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में लघु उद्योगों तथा लघु सिचाई योजनाओं की उपेक्षा। (18)]

कि “योजना आयोग” शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत मांग में 100 रु. कम कर दिए जाएं।

[पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में प्रोड शिक्षा के लिए पर्याप्त धन की व्यवस्था न करना। (19)]

कि “योजना आयोग” शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत मांग में 100 रु. कम कर दिए जाएं।

[पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आवास स्थिति सुधारने के लिए पर्याप्त धन की व्यवस्था न करना। (20)]

कि “योजना आयोग” शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत मांग में 100 रु. कम कर दिए जाएं।

[पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में गांवों की सड़कों को सुधारने के लिए पर्याप्त धन की व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता। (21)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move :—

That the demand under the head Planning Commission be reduced to Re. 1.

[*Failure to allocate more funds in Plans for development of agriculture. (22)*]

That the demand under the head Planning Commission be reduced to Re. 1.

[*Failure to implement the Fourth Five Year Plan in time. (23)*]

That the demand under the head Planning Commission be reduced to Re. 1.

[*Failure to implement the Plans successfully. (24)*]

That the demand under the head Planning Commission be reduced to Re. 1.

[*Failure to allocate more funds for the development of public sector industries. (25)*]

That the demand under the head Planning Commission be reduced to Re. 1.

[*Need to pay particular attention to the development of backward States. (26)*]

That the demand under the head Planning Commission be reduced to Re. 1.

[*Failure to remove the regional imbalance. (27)*]

That the demand under the head Planning Commission be reduced to Re. 1.

[*Unbridled expansion of monopolistic capitalism under the Plans. (28)*]

That the demand under the head Planning Commission be reduced to Re. 1.

[*Need to abandon the Plan based on capitalism and to formulate a Plan based on the principle of development through non-capitalism. (29)*]

That the demand under the head Planning Commission be reduced by Rs. 100.

[*Need to reduce the administrative expenses of the Planning Commission. (30)*]

That the demand under the head Planning Commission be reduced by Rs. 100.

[*Need to lay emphasis on the development of heavy industries in the Fourth Plan. (31)*]

That the demand under the head Planning Commission be reduced by Rs. 100.

[*Need to give priority for setting up public sector industries in the Fourth Plan. (32)*]

That the demand under the head Planning Commission be reduced by Rs. 100.

[*Need to provide special aid to Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and other backward States in the Fourth Plan. (33)*]

That the demand under the head Planning Commission be reduced by Rs. 100.

[*Need to consider the views expressed by the Chief Ministers of Kerala and West Bengal, during the discussion on the draft Fourth Plan. (34)*]

That the demand under the head Planning Commission be reduced by Rs. 100.

[*Need to give special financial aid for the development of industries in Bihar. (35)*]

That the demand under the head Planning Commission be reduced by Rs. 100.

[*Need to give an aid of twenty-five crores of rupees to Government of Bihar for the construction of a bridge over river Ganga in Patna. (36)*]

That the demand under the head Planning Commission be reduced by Rs. 100.

[*Need for more Central assistance for the expeditious completion of major irrigation schemes in the country such as Gandak Project, Kosi Project, Sone Project, Adi Ganga Project, Nagarjuna-Sagar Project and other two irrigation schemes. (37)*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The cut motions are also before the House.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI (Howrah) : Mr Deputy Speaker, I rise to support the demands for grants under the control of the Planning Commission. Ours is a national Plan, but unfortunately it has started with controversial issues. In the Fourth Plan Draft, it has been mentioned at the very outset that under Article 39 of the Constitution certain Directive Principles are there. The Hon. Member who spoke just before me, mentioned one or two items

from this such as employment and equal right to work. Very strangely he has forgotten or deliberately missed to mention certain others. One of them is that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of productions. That has been the main hindrance in the path of our national growth. That is why planning has to be viewed in that context.

It is true that our Prime Minister has been good enough to admit, as reported in *The Statesman*, in his talks with some Chief Ministers, the failure of the Plans in certain respects. It is reported :

"Mrs. Gandhi not only agreed with Mr. Ajoy Mukerjee, Mr. Jyoti Basu and Mr. Karunanidhi, that the poorest sections of society had been left virtually untouched by the first three Plans. She also assured them that it was still possible to make change in the draft Fourth Plan perhaps keeping in mind the failure of the other three Plans to achieve this social objective."

National planning is not merely a technical economic matter; it is the social objective and political objective that gives true colour to national planning. Even our great Prime Minister of those days, Pandit Nehru, himself admitted that in achieving the social objectives, perhaps we have failed. I do not blame anybody on this side or that side for this. But I want to have a study in retrospect of the reasons for this failure. Is the Government responsible for this? National development can only take place when there is national purpose, when there is a realisation on the part of all sections of the people that we have to reach a certain goal and for that we have to fight poverty, appalling unemployment and all other social and economic problems which had been generated not because we are a big nation but because we were under foreign domination and exploitation for years and years. We could not wash away the legacies of the past so easily.

In his speech to the Vice-Chancellors of certain Universities, Dr. Gadgil, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, has said :

"Increase in productivity is certainly important, but it is equally important to give a feeling to the people that

[*Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji*]

they will get justice in society. It is important for the trade union leaders to see that productivity is improved and discipline is improved; it is equally necessary for them to be able to tell the trade union members that 'this is a society in which you will get justice.' Ultimately ours has to be a justly founded society."

In the background of the social objectives, we have to analyse our performance. We have to see how far it will be possible for us to achieve those objectives. I am not going to rake up the past. It would be folly on my part if I were to try to apportion blame. After all, this is a great nation. It is being ruled—it has to be admitted even by our hon. Friends opposite—by a great party with a past tradition of sacrifice, suffering and understanding of the people. But even then, we have failed, no doubt.

One major reason for this is this. Ours, is an agricultural nation. In the matter of planning, we should have made it agriculture-oriented. Unfortunately, we did not pay much attention to this aspect. Although Pandit Nehru was very vigilant about this, there was this lapse on the part of the planners. We had to wage a war on poverty within a short time and remove it and remove under-development and unemployment among a population which might explode any time because of the growing multitudes. It was a very difficult race between our social objectives and the fight against poverty and unemployment, to make available to the people even the bare necessities of life.

In this context, it would be interesting to remind the House of the famous utterance of that great philosopher and satirist, Rousseau, who once said :

"It is plainly contrary to the law of nature that a privileged few should gorge themselves with superfluities while the starving multitudes are in want of the bare necessities of life."

Not merely Rousseau but Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose also were of the same view. They were thinking of the multitude of starving people in appalling poverty, grinding under social injustice, in fact injustice in other fields also, political,

economic and culturally.

They knew that we had to work out a system by which a new India might be born where poverty and unemployment would be banished and the basic necessities of life would be available to the people. I appeal to the hon. Members of the Opposition that we must develop a national purpose if we want to achieve progress in an underdeveloped country like India which was subjugated for years together under the British rule, in fact even before the British period in history. Even in 1945 The Woodhead Commission looked into some aspects. The British Imperialism had to liquidate itself in India because they could not bring about the change in the Indian conditions ; millions of people lived under subhuman conditions. That was admitted by the British rulers. The Beveridge plan was made in London but it was made for a rich country. It would be wrong to suggest that through a system of planning like that, we could improve the lot of people who were unemployed or under-employed.

I wish to point out now how the planners have worked out the draft plan ; I shall refer only to the salient points. The plan speaks of a total outlay of Rs. 24,398 crores of which Rs. 14398 will be in the public sector and Rs. 10,000 crores in the private sector and it sets modest targets keeping in view the objective of development in a climate of stability. It would be interesting to read what the *Hindustan Standard* says in a cryptic manner about the draft plan :

"Basically the objectives of the Fourth Plan are not different from the other three Plans already executed. Its targets however are less ambitious and therefore more realistic. If these are achieved the results will not be spectacular but the foundations of the ransacked Indian economy will be strengthened."

I entirely agree with this comment. I must also point out that the objective is to achieve self-reliance. Food imports under PL 480 will be stopped at the end of two years and the net external assistance will be halved by the end of the Fourth Plan period 1973-74. The draft plan considers that 4.5 per cent rate of annual growth in agriculture is a fairly realistic goal. The

foodgrains production at the end of the Plan is estimated at 129 million tonnes. The industrial growth rate is expected to be 8.9 per cent.

The Plan assumes a seven per cent rise in exports. The proposed public sector outlay of Rs. 14,398 crores in both the Centre and State sectors is higher by Rs. 5,820 crores than the corresponding outlay in the third Plan. Taking both the public and the private sectors together, the largest allocation under the various developmental sectors goes to industry and minerals, Rs. 5,205 crores, followed by transport and communications, Rs. 4,143 crores. Therefore, viewed from that angle, the claim that sufficient importance has been given to the question of agriculture will be rather a tall claim.

Out of the public sector investment in the plan period, transport and communications account for Rs. 3,133 crores ; industry and minerals, Rs. 3,055 crores ; power, Rs. 2,085 crores, and agriculture and allied sectors, Rs. 1,667 crores. Even then, I am grateful to our Prime Minister who has pointed out in the National Development Council, as reported in the *Statesman*, Delhi edition, dated 20th April, 1969—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up. I have to accommodate many more Members. Please conclude now.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJEE : I shall conclude in two more minutes. This is a vital issue and it is very important. The Prime Minister is reported to have said as follows :

"Mrs Gandhi today appealed to the National Development Council to give the highest priority to raising more resources. The question of redistributing existing resources between the Centre and the States was of secondary importance."

"The Prime Minister suggested that irrigation and power rates should be raised to get more money for development. The bulk of investment in State plans had been made on irrigation and power."

"It is only by improving the rate of return on the investments already

made that we can generate sufficient resources to maintain even a minimum tempo of development in the years that lie ahead."

In this polluted atmosphere of talks of confrontation, it is very difficult for one sitting on this side of the House to say anything on that. This idea of confrontation is rather wrong in this context, when we are thinking of a national plan.

I understand that Dr. Rao promised the appointment of an Irrigation Commission. But unfortunately that has been commented upon by the *Statesman* again, in its issue dated 21st April, 1969, very intelligently. It is a very interesting comment. It says that "For reasons left unexplained, the Irrigation Commission has not been asked to look at the pricing problem at all." This is very strange.

Anyway, I shall conclude by saying that in the matter of our national planning, the demands for which have been placed in charge of the Planning Commission, we are losing fast the sight of the States, the Congress States and the non-Congress States : It is their duty to develop their regions and thus create more funds. It would not be a national Plan if we begin to think in terms of the States only, and in that light. We have to think of the national Plan and national objectives. I am quite sure that India, with all its poverty, India with all its millions of people, India with its appalling unemployment problem, will succeed, and we can solve all these problems if only we all pull together and put our heads together and devise a good Plan. I am not a believer in the development councils or committees. Councils and committees creates more antagonism and conflict. It would be better if by informal consultations and a system of informal consultation, a consensus is evolved by our great Prime Minister—I call her great purposefully—and I request her to bring about a national consensus so that we can develop a national Plan and march together towards the goal.

श्री श्रीकन्त गोप्यल (कच्छीगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीया प्रधान मंत्री ने पिछले कई जब मैंने आवा घंटे की चर्चा उठाई थी तब

(श्री श्रीकन्द्र गोयल)

थोड़ा आश्चर्य प्रकट किया था कि जन संघ का भी विश्वास योजनाओं में है। मैं उनका यह भ्रम दूर करना चाहता हूँ और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 1951 से, जबसे जन संघ बना है, हम योजनाओं पर विचार करते रहे हैं और अपने सुझाव देते रहे हैं। उन पर हमारा पूरा विश्वास है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर भविष्य में हम अपनी समृद्धि चाहते हैं तो हमको आज श्रम करना पड़े गा, आज त्याग करना पड़े गा और भविष्य का विचार करना पड़े गा। उसके बिना देश की आर्थिक उन्नति सम्भव नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He may continue his speech after lunch.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(SHRI R. D. BHANDARE in the Chair)

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*Contd.*
PLANNING COMMISSION—*Contd.*

श्री श्रीकन्द्र गोयल : मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि हमारे दल का योजनाओं पर पूर्ण विश्वास है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे देश के संविधान ने सरकार के ऊपर यह जिम्मेवारी और उत्तरदायित्व डाला है कि देश के विकास के लिए योजनाओं का सहारा लिया जाए। मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि 1945 में जो बुढ़हैड कमीशन यहां पर बना था और जिसने देश के अकालग्रस्त क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं पर विचार किया था, उसने यह सिफारिश भी की थी कि सरकार का यह कर्तव्य है कि वह नागरिकों को सस्ते मूल्य पर, उचित मूल्य पर उनकी आवश्यकतानुसार खुराक उपलब्ध करे। मूँझे शिकायत इस बात की है कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना मार्च 1966 में समाप्त हो गई

थी। अब तीन वर्ष के बाद हम तीसी योजना बनाने जा रहे हैं। यह ठीक है कि इस बीच में हमने वार्षिक योजनायें बनाई हैं परन्तु जो कल्पना दीर्घकालीन योजनायें बनाने की थी उसमें एक प्रकार से विघ्न पड़ा है। हमने तीन वर्ष तक योजनाओं से छुट्टी रखी है और यह छुट्टी रखना उचित नहीं था। जब देश में आर्थिक स्थिति गम्भीर होतो उस गम्भीर स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए आवश्यकता इस बात की होती है कि देश के लोग ज्यादा परिश्रम करें, देश-भक्ति की भावना का ज्यादा परिचय दें और समस्त साधनों को जुटा कर देश की आर्थिक समस्याओं का हल निकालें।

एक निवेदन में योजना आयोग के सम्बन्ध में करना चाहता हूँ। प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने उसके पुनर्गठन के सम्बन्ध में कुछ सुझाव दिये थे। उन सुझावों को आंशिक रूप में सरकार ने माना है, पूरे तौर पर नहीं माना है। एक मुख्य सुझाव उसका यह था कि योजना आयोग का अध्यक्ष प्रधान मंत्री को नहीं रहना चाहिये और कोई भी मंत्री इसका सदस्य न रहे। जहां तक प्रधान मंत्री के रूप वे या उनके पद की गरिमा का ताल्लुक है, उससे मेरा कोई मतभेद नहीं है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि चूंकि प्रधान मंत्री योजना आयोग की अध्यक्ष रही हैं इस वास्ते उस स्थिति का लाभ उठा कर योजना आयोग ने अपने कार्यों को इतना बढ़ा लिया है जैसे मानो उसने अपनी सल्तनत कायम करने की दिशा में पग उठा लिये हों। उसने अपने कार्यक्षेत्र को बहुत बढ़ाया है, उसने अपने अधिकारों को बहुत बढ़ाया है और अपने कर्मचारियों की संख्या में भी उसने अनावश्यक रूप से बढ़ा दी है। प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि प्रधान मंत्री का लगातार योजना आयोग के साथ सम्बन्ध रहना चाहिये, समय-समय पर उनकी सलाह भी ली जानी चाहिये, योजना आयोग बया कर रहा है उससे भी उनको अवगत कराते रहना चाहिये, लेकिन उनको आयोग का अध्यक्ष नहीं बने रहना चाहिये।

आयोग ने यह भी सिफारिश की है कि वित्त मंत्री या अन्य जो हमारे मंत्री हैं उनको भी आयोग का सदस्य नहीं बनाया चाहिये। इसके बजाय उसने यह सुझाव दिया है कि लगातार काम करने वाले सात व्यक्तियों को इस आयोग का सदस्य बनाया जाना चाहिये और इस प्रकार से इसका पुनर्गठन किया जाना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार ने बाकी सुझावों को तो आंशिक रूप में स्वीकार कर लिया है, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री को इसका अध्यक्ष नहीं रहना चाहिये, इस सुझाव को अभी तक स्वीकार नहीं किया है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि सरकार इस बात पर विचार करे कि क्या इस आयोग की बेहतरी और देश की बेहतरी इसमें नहीं है कि देश की प्रधान मंत्री इस आयोग की अध्यक्ष न रहे?

जहां तक हमारे दल का सम्बन्ध है मैंने निवेदन किया है कि जब से प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना बननी शुरू हुई है तबसे ही जन संघ इन योजनाओं पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करके अपने सुविचारित सुझाव देता आ रहा है। रचनात्मक सुझाव देता आ रहा है और आज भी हम इस सिलसिले में अपने रचनात्मक सुझाव देना चाहते हैं। यह जो हमारी चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना है इस पर हम कुल बहु व्यय करने जा रहे हैं 24,398 करोड़ रुपये और उसमें से जो हमें विदेशी सहायता मिलेगी उसका अनुमान लगाया है 3,730 करोड़ रुपये का। उसमें से 1,216 करोड़ रुपया वह सचं होगा जो पुराने अरण, उसके व्याज इत्यादि या सर्विस चार्जें इत्यादि चुकाने में व्यय होगा जिसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि 2,514 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी सहायता का सहारा हम लेना चाहते हैं। मैं इस बात की माँग करता हूँ कि हमें अपनी इस योजना को पूर्णतया स्वदेशी बनाना चाहिए विशेषकर इस वर्ष में जब कि हम गांधी-जयन्ती मना रहे हैं। गांधी जयन्ती का यह महत्व पूर्ण वर्ष है। गांधी जी ने देश को स्वदेशी की प्रेरण दी थी, अपने देश के साधनों पर खड़े रहने की शिक्षा दी थी।

इसलिए आज हम यह माँग करना चाहते हैं कि अपनी योजनाओं को दूसरे देशों की आंशिक सहायता पर निर्भर न रखते हुए अपने देश के साधनों पर आत्म-निर्भर योजना बनाएं। यह थोड़ी-बहुत जो हम सहायता ले रहे हैं, समझता है कि इसके बिना भी हमारा गुजारा हो सकता है। आज विदेशी जो हमें सहायता देते हैं, वह कोई बहुत घर्म की भावना से प्रेरणा ले कर नहीं देते हैं। आज जितने भी विदेशी हैं उन का यह प्रयत्न है कि वह हमारे देश के हरएक कार्यक्षेत्र में चाहे वह राजनीति का है, चाहे शिक्षा का है, चाहे आंशिक क्षेत्र है, सब में अपना प्रभाव डालना चाहते हैं। इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहेंगा कि हम इस बात की शिकायत न करें कि इन योजनाओं को सफल बनाने के लिए हमारे पास साधनों की कमी है। हमारे देश में साधनों की कमी नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सबसे बड़ा साधन जो किसी देश के पास हुआ करता है वह उसकी जनसंख्या है, उसका मानव-समाज है। इस दृष्टि से आज संसार में हम सबसे अग्रसर हैं। लेकिन आज तक कभी योजना आयोग ने इस बात के ऊपर गंभीरता से विचार नहीं किया।

मैंने श्रीमान् गाडगिल साहब वह भाषण जो उन्होंने गुजरात में दिया था दो बार गहराई से पढ़ा है मैं उनकी अनेक बातों से सहमत हूँ और मुझे यह भी कुछ थोड़ा-सा दिल्लाई दे रहा है कि शायद उनके विचार में कुछ परिवर्तन है। हम जिस प्रकार से सुझाव देते रहे हैं उनके ऊपर शायद सरकार अब आ रही है। उन्होंने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि आज यह जिम्मेदारी सरकार के ऊपर है कि हम देशवासियों को सर्ते मूल्यों पर खूराक दें, जो बेकारी की समस्या है उसको हल करें, हर व्यक्ति को रोजगार दें। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि अनेक देशों ने जो अमीर देश हैं उन्होंने समस्या को अब प्रकार से हल किया है। उन्होंने जीवन-वीमे की योजनाएं लागू करके, अनेक प्रकार की आंशिक सहायता दे कर, अमीरों से धन लेकर गरीबों के अन्दर वितरण

(श्री श्रीकन्द्र गोयल)

करने का विचार किया होगा । परन्तु मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे देश की स्थिति में यह प्रश्न केवल उन नीतियों को अपनाने से हल नहीं होगा । इसलिए हमें विचार तो यही करना पड़ेगा जो उन्होंने अपने अभिभावणा के अन्दर इशारा किया है कि देश के अन्दर रोज़गार बढ़ाने के लिए हम देश का उद्योगीकरण करें । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारे देश की यह बदकिस्मती रही कि हमने अपने देश की योजनाओं का जो नक्शा बनाया है वह विदेशों की नक्ल करके बनाया है । सिर्फ विदेशी सहायता की तरफ मैं संकेत नहीं करता बल्कि उन्हीं के विशेषज्ञ, उन्हीं के विचार, उन्हीं के डाकिट्रनेयर प्रिसिपल, उन्हीं के साधन, उन्हीं की मशीन, उन्हीं के यंत्र, उन्हीं की सब चीजों का सहारा लेकर हमने अपनी योजनाओं को बनाया है । हमने इस बात का विचार नहीं किया कि दूसरे देशों में जो टेक्नालोजी का डेवलपमेंट हुआ है वह उन देशों की अपनी परिस्थितियों के अन्दर हुआ है । उनकी परिस्थिति यह रही है कि वहाँ श्रम की कमी है, पूँजी का प्रभाव है, इसलिए उनकी टेक्नीक इस दिशा में बढ़ी है कि किस तरह से और पूँजी लगा कर श्रम की कमी को पूरा किया जाय । हमारे देश की समस्या इसके बिलकुल विपरीत है । हमारे देश के अन्दर पूँजी का अभाव है, लेकिन हमारे देश में मानव संस्क्या बहुत मात्रा के अन्दर है । इसलिए हमारी योजनाएँ उनकी नक्ल करके हमारे देश की समस्याओं को हल नहीं कर सकतीं । इसलिए आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम इन योजनाओं का लक्ष्य फिर से तय करें । इनके लक्ष्यों पर पुनर्विचार करें । आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम कृषि को प्रधानता दें । लेकिन क्या सचमुच हमारी सरकार इस दिशा में विचार कर रही है ? फिर से एक बार सरकार ने लक्ष्य यह तय किया है कि अगली चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में लगभग पाँच प्रतिशत देश की आय प्रति वर्ष बढ़ेगी । यह इन्होंने कहा है । पिछली तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी यही लक्ष्य रखा गया था । परन्तु उसकी कहीं

तक पूर्ति हुई ? केवल ढाई प्रतिशत हम अपने देश की सालाना आय को बढ़ा सके हैं । आज भी हमने इस प्रकार का लम्बा-चौड़ा लक्ष्य रखा है । लम्बे चौड़े लक्ष्य जब पूरे नहीं होते तो देश के लोगों के अन्दर निराशा आती है । इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारा जो लक्ष्य है वह व्यवहारवाद पर आधारित रहना चाहिए । उसके अन्दर व्यावहारिकता रहनी चाहिए । लेकिन मुझे दिखाई देता है कि आज भी उस व्यावहारिकता को हमने पहचाना नहीं है । कहा जाता है कि दूध का जला छांच को भी फूँक मार-मार कर पीता है । मगर हमारी सरकार और यह आयोग गले पर तगड़ी सेंक लगने के बाद भी छांच को फूँक-फूँक कर पीना तो अलग रहा, दूध को उबाल कर पीना चाहता है । मैं आज यह चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो लक्ष्य है यह व्यावहारिकता पर आधारित रखना होगा । आज क्या हो रहा है ? हम कहते हैं कि कृषि को हमने प्रधानता दी है । लेकिन हम सारे देश के अन्दर दुनिया के सब देशों से महंगा उर्वरक दे रहे हैं । आज से दो वर्ष पहले 55 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता इसके लिए दिया करते थे वह भी बद्द कर दी और आज उसके ऊपर हम और कर लगाने जा रहे हैं । तो यह देश की कृषि को प्राथमिकता देने का कौन-सा नया तरीका है ?

आज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारे बर्तमान साधन हैं, उनका भी हम ठीक प्रकार से उपयोग नहीं करते हैं । मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ, दुनिया के और देशों के अन्दर व्या होता है, यह भी जरा आप देखिए । इंग्लैण्ड के अन्दर शिक्षा पर 4.5 प्रतिशत खर्च उनके बजट का किया जाता है, यू. एस. ए. के अन्दर 3 परसेंट, वेस्ट जर्मनी के अन्दर 4 परसेंट, भारत के अन्दर 3 परसेंट, लेकिन अनुभव यह बताता है कि वेस्ट-जर्मनी के अन्दर दूसरे देशों से कम धन व्यय करके भी वहाँ पर शिक्षा का स्तर बाकी सब देशों से उत्तम है, अच्छा है । मैं उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ—बम्बई के अन्दर संस्कृत के एक विद्यार्थी पर 2700 रुपया महीना खर्च किया जाता है । विचार कीजिए, इंजीनियरिंग के

विद्यार्थी के ऊपर 1500 रुपया सालाना खर्च आता है, एक मेडिकल कालेज में पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थी पर 2 हजार रुपये खर्च आता है, लेकिन बम्बई के अन्दर एक संस्कृत के विद्यार्थी पर 2700 रुपये माहवार खर्च आता है। कारण क्या है कि आज बम्बई में 30 कालेजों के अन्दर 135 संस्कृत के विद्यार्थी पढ़ते हैं। क्या हमने कभी इस बात का विचार किया कि संस्कृत शिक्षा का फैलाव हम तीस कालेजों में न करके केवल तीन-चार कालेजों में ही कर दें? मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। आक्सफोर्ड के अन्दर हिस्ट्री पढ़ने की सबसे उत्तम संस्था है मंसार भर में और उसके अन्दर 1 हजार विद्यार्थी हैं, 90 प्राध्यापक हैं। हमारे देश में क्या हो रहा है? दूर क्यों जाइए, दिल्ली की तरफ देखिए 33 कालेज के अन्दर 140 विद्यार्थी हैं इतिहास के। आप विचार कीजिए आक्सफोर्ड के अन्दर इतिहास पढ़ाने की सबसे उत्तम संस्था संसार में है और हमारे यहाँ जैसा मैंने कहा हमने इन सारी चीजों का विचार नहीं किया, इसकी हमने कोई योजना नहीं बनाई कि जो हमारे वर्तमान साधन हैं उनका किस प्रकार से उपयोग करके ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ उसमें उठा सकते हैं। हम हमेशा शिकायत इस बात की करते रहे कि हमारे पास साधनों की कमी है। जो हमारे पास नहीं वह बनाने का विचार करते हैं, जो हमारे पास है और उसके सहारे जो नया निर्माण किया जा सकता है उसका हमने कभी गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार नहीं किया। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमें इस अपनी योजना के अन्दर आगे इस बात का विचार करना पड़ेगा कि कौन-कौन से इसके अन्दर हमारे उद्देश्य होंगे, किन-किन चीजों को हम प्राथमिकता देंगे। जहाँ तक उद्देश्य का ताल्लुक है मैं समझता हूँ कि 1950 का ही, जिस समय यह योजना आयोग बना था उस समय का ही जो प्रस्ताव था उसी की भूमिका में अगर विचार किया जाय तो उसमें तीन चीजें उठेंगी कहीं थीं—देश की वेकारी को दूर करना, लोगों के जीवन-स्तर को उन्नत करना, देश के उत्पादन को बढ़ाना। मैं आज यह पूछता

चाहता हूँ कि क्या हम लोगों के जीवन-स्तर को ऊंचा कर पाये हैं? कहाँ तक हम ऊंचा कर पाये हैं? जितना कुछ ऊंचा कर पाते हैं उसी मात्रा में हमारी जनसंख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। इसलिए हमें इस बात का विचार करना होगा कि हम अपने देश के अन्दर इस सीमा तक उद्योगीकरण करें।

गाडगिल साहब ने उदाहरण दिया है कि पंजाब के अन्दर पिछले बीमी की फसल के मौके पर खेतीहर मजदूरों को 8 और 10 रु. रोज़ की रोज़ी मिली है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि जो वहाँ पर सम्भव हुआ है, वह सारे देश के अन्दर सम्भव हो सकता है। मैं उनकी बात से सहमत हूँ, लेकिन हमें इस बात पर विचार करना होगा कि वजाय इसके कि हम उद्योगों को बड़े-बड़े नगरों के अन्दर, बड़े-बड़े केन्द्रों के अन्दर स्थापित करें, हमें उद्योगों का विकेन्द्रीकरण करना होगा, हमें ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के अन्दर उद्योगों को स्थापित करना होगा, छोटे उद्योग स्थापित करने होंगे।

आज हम शिकायत करते हैं कि यहाँ पर भी कम्प्यूटर आने चाहिए। कम्प्यूटरों को उन देशों में, जहाँ जनसंख्या कम है, आवश्यकता है, हमारे देश में कम्प्यूटरों की आवश्यकता नहीं है यहाँ एक छोटी-सी नौकरी के लिए बीसियों आवेदनपत्र आ जाते हैं। हमारा तकनीकी ज्ञान, हमारे सब प्रकार के साधन, लक्ष्य, दूसरे देशों के समान नहीं हो सकते—इस चीज पर हमें गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना होगा।

समाप्ति जी, जैसा मैंने पहले कहा है—हमें निश्चित रूप से अपनी योजनाओं के उद्देश्यों को तय करना होगा, देश के अन्दर छोटे स्तर पर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों को स्थापित करना होगा। कृषि को प्रधानता देंगे, अपने देश की सुरक्षा के लिए सुरक्षा समीक्षा पैदा करने को प्राथमिकता देंगे, ज्यादा से ज्य.दा लोगों को रोजगार मिले—इस ढंग से हमको अपनी योजना को बनाना होगा।

समाप्ति जी, इस प्लानिंग कमीशन की डिमाण्ड पर जो मुकाबला मैंने रखे हैं, मुझे उम्मीद

(श्री श्रीबन्द गोयल)

है उन पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार किया जायेगा । मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से मुझाफी चाहता हूँ—चूँकि मुझे अपने बम्बई अधिवेशन के लिये जाना है, इसलिए मैं उनके उत्तर के समय उप-स्थित न रह सकूँगा—वे इसको धृटता न समझें ।

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba): This year is a significant year in the journey of progress towards the economic development of our country. In this year the Planning Commission under the guidance of the Prime Minister will put the fourth Plan on the road. There has been a criticism that the Prime Minister should not be the Chairman of the Planning Commission and should not take part in its deliberations or the Prime Minister should be only an associate Member. I think it is a compliment to the Prime Minister that the maximum importance is being given to the development of the nation by being the Chairman of the Planning Commission. Perhaps India is the only country where the Prime Minister has taken charge of the economic development of the nation and it is an exception in the history of the world because I do not think in any other country the Prime Minister has ever taken charge of the planning of the country.

Secondly there has been a great hue and cry that the Planning Commission has not put forth a Plan which would remove the unemployment problem. Sir, the very object of the Planning Commission is to put forth a plan which would raise the sub-standard living conditions of the people and bring out a rapid economic development and remove unemployment.

The criticism of the Opposition is that the Plan which is being put forth remove or does not completely do away with unemployment problem. We have to look into the problem from a different angle. The problem is whether the Plan is big enough. Our resources are limited. Let us examine as to what are the resources available to the Planning Commission which will enable it to achieve the objective. There are two resources which are available to the Planning Commission. Firstly the internal resources and secondly the external resources. Coming to internal resources, we find that the

resources are the existing taxation and if we raise the taxation a little higher, we will find that the weaker sections of the society will be hit harder and increase in production will be hampered. Taxation has already reached the saturation point and this source cannot be tapped much more.

The second source could be loans and we know that the capacity of the people to give loans is limited. Secondly, the loans, when used in welfare projects lose their regenerating capacity and therefore it becomes difficult to repay them. The third source could be the deficit financing and we know if this particular source is resorted to, it will hit hardest the poorest sections of the society. When more money is pumped in and the number of commodities is not increasing then we know who is hit hardest. Therefore this source cannot be relied upon very much. After taking all these factors into consideration this present plan was drafted.

Now, who is to be blamed for this modest plan? Is it the Central Government or somebody else? My submission is that the Government of India tried its best. The planning Commission also tried its utmost to bring forth a draft plan which could provide the maximum employment to the maximum number of people.

Therefore, if anyone has to be blamed, it is some of the States who wanted maximum of the resources of the Planning Commission but contributed as little as possible for the national development. Therefore, the ball is in the other court, that is, in that of the States. The need is for having a bigger plan and for that it is for the States to mobilise additional resources so that this problem of unemployment could be tackled by increasing the outlay on the plan. They are trying for cheap popularity by not collecting additional resources.

There is a suggestion which I would like to make. It is very easy for them to impose a new taxation, called the agricultural income-tax. There is no justification when the non-agricultural sector is paying income tax the agricultural sector should get immunity. Minimum level could be raised. On non-agricultural sector we have a limit of three thousand or four thousand and

in respect of the agricultural sector it could be double or treble, six thousand or nine thousand and this source can be tapped by the States and thus help the Planning Commission in formulating a bigger plan which would help in removing the unemployment problem in this country and also raise the standard of living of the people of the country which is at present in such a low level.

In spite of the best efforts of the Planning Commission the problem has not been solved, not because of the Planning Commission, but in spite of it. Therefore, I submit, the States should come forward and help in solving the problem of unemployment in this country. They should not keep on blaming the Planning Commission for the shortcomings. The States, by not properly developing and tapping the resources are not able to meet the aspirations of the people and they are trying to divert the attention towards the Planning Commission and Central Government by saying that it is they who are hindering the progress of the country, whereas, in fact, it is these States which are hindering the development of the nation and also in achieving the object, that is, complete and full employment.

The Planning Commission has taken a correct and realistic approach, the approach being, more emphasis on the agricultural sector. The base or the basis for the economic progress of the country is agriculture, and, the main emphasis which the Planning Commission has put forth is on agriculture. They have planned for better fertilisers, more units of fertiliser projects, better seeds, more irrigation projects, etc. Is it the ruling class which is going to fail us here ?

Not the Planning Commission, but again it will be the States which will be responsible for failing us by debarring us from achieving the object. What we find is that in spite of laying heavy emphasis on agricultural sector, the States are not contributing anything towards the development of agricultural sector. I will show how. The problems of agriculture are seeds, fertiliser and irrigation. They will be provided by the Planning Commission is the plan. There is a fourth problem and that is sub-division and fragmentation of

holdings, This could be stopped by proper legislation passed by the State Governments. But no State is willing to take steps in this direction as then they will lose a certain number of votes if they go in for this legislation. But I hope that the States will look more into the interests of the nation than their own personal interests. I will compliment the Planning Commission for putting the greatest emphasis on this sector.

Now, there is another problem and that is the problem of population. We find that whatever we achieve in the economic front is neutralised by increase in population. The Planning Commission has rightly raised the budget for family planning from Rs. 74 crores to Rs. 300 crores. But my submission would be that this may not be enough because the latest statistics show that while we have achieved our present population of 50 crores during the last 2,000 years, we will reach 100 crores in the next 28 years. I am sure that our agriculture and industry cannot keep pace with this in such a short time. Therefore, I will submit that there should be some new legislation on this and the Planning Commission should consider the question of compulsory family planning. I would submit that it is time that all the Parties sit round and deal with this problem from this angle. Voluntary family planning has not achieved the target which is before us and it is high time that we go in for compulsory family planning.

The next point I would like to mention is about education. The Planning Commission has correctly laid great emphasis on development of education and they consider that education is a necessary ingredient for the development of the nation. But what is the contribution of States in this respect ? They are again hindering the economic development by not giving proper education to the new generations in the country. The present educational system was developed by the Britishers for their own purpose. They wanted a class of clerks. They built up universities which were factories for turning out clerks. But the States have not tried to reform the educational system to meet the needs of the nation. The nation needs better agriculturists, better industrialists, better technicians and better scientists. But

(SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN)

the States have not reformed their educational system to meet the needs of the new India. I would request the Planning Commission to insist on the States to reform the educational system so that these 802 crores which are going to be given to the States are utilised properly and a better generation is developed which would enable the country to achieve highest standards of economic life in the country.

The next one point I would like to make is that the Planning Commission had promised the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh that if the territory raises an additional revenue to the tune of Rs. 14 crores, it would be added to its Plan.

Sir, this was a commitment made by the Planning Commission and I hope that the Prime Minister would take note of this aspect also.

Then, Sir, there is another aspect which I would like to stress but since my time is up.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly conclude.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : I am concluding. On the industrial sector, I would submit that the Planning Commission has come out with a better and improved policy of licensing so far as industrial units are concerned. So far as units board on indigenous materials are concerned, there is no licensing now. So far as items involving foreign exchange are concerned, if they involve to the tune of 10% of foreign exchange, there also should be no licensing policy. I think it is a very correct approach that the Planning Commission has made. The hon. Member Shri Lobo Prabhu probably did not see this particular aspect and therefore he advocated that there should be de-licensing on this. Finally, Sir.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have already taken 15 minutes. Please conclude now.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : I am concluding. Lastly my submission is that the present Fourth Five Year Plan which the Planning Commission has drafted and put before this House is a very broad-based one. It can be improved upon provided the other partners, that is the States, also cooperate and mobilise their

resources instead of clamouring for more funds from the Centre. I must congratulate the Prime Minister again for drafting and putting up the Plan. Thankyou.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : Sir, it has been reported in the press that during the recent National Development Council meeting, when a Chief Minister remarked while referring to the Plan Draft that it was nobody's child, the Deputy Prime Minister was reported to have retorted by saying that it was our child. I am unable to understand how he can come to such a conclusion that it is our child. It may by all right for the Government to take for granted the inclusion of the Congress Chief Ministers. But, with regard to parties like us—the Swatantra or the Communist Party or the D.M.K.—I do not know whether they had any say when they did not have any place in the formulation of the Plan, how could the Government claim that we were a party to the draft? It is only a wishful thinking. I would like to impress upon the Government to give a fresh thought to the entire structure of the Planning Commission as such and also to the process of planning formulation in this country. What is this Planning Commission after all? This has got neither the legislative sanction nor the constitutional sanction. It was set up only by a Resolution of the Government of India. The Constitution never envisaged setting up of a Planning Commission. So, though this was avowedly set up to promote the constitutional directives that are enshrined in our Constitution, I would like the Government to consider that a stage has come when they should take into confidence various political complexes that have emerged in this country. Unless they take into confidence the other parties that are there in our states in the formulation stage, it is no good saying that this is our child. It is also no use pleading with the Opposition Parties that they should fully cooperate with Government. When I am making this remark let me not be mistaken as if I am opposed to Planning as such. Supporting planning is a different thing from supporting the Plan and the Planning Commission as we have to-day in this country.

Sir, here, I would like to point out only a few observations made by an eminent ex-judge, Dr. P. V. Rajamannar who

happened to be the Chairman of the Fourth Finance Commission in his Report. He observed as follows regarding the Planning Commission :

"The legal position," after analysing certain things he observed as follows :

"The legal position, therefore, is that there is nothing in the Constitution to prevent the Finance Commission to take into consideration both the Capital and the Revenue requirements of the States in formulating a scheme of devolution and in recommending grants under Article 275 of the Constitution. But, the setting up of the Planning Commission inevitably has led to a duplication and overlapping of functions to avoid which a practice has grown up, which has resulted in the curtailment of the functions of the Finance Commission."

Elsewhere also in the Report, he makes such remarks.

Unfortunately, there is an unconstitutional use of Article 282 under which the grants by the Planning Commission are made. The Planning Commission is a quasi-political body. It has neither the confidence of all the political parties in this country nor the constitutional sanction of our Constitution. Financial allocations are made by it according to its whims and fancies without going into the merits of the case.

This may be a strong accusation that I am making. But, I strongly feel that even the Fourth Five Year Plan draft which is before us has not convinced us of the necessity of placing our faith in the working of the Planning Commission and the Government here. Our opposition to the Planning Commission is very basic. Not only that it does not take into cognizance the various emphases and the priorities which the other political parties may like to place on planning but also it is duplicating the work of the Central Government, resulting in wasteful expenditure.

Sir, I find that except some of the Ministries here which are exclusively vested with the work of the central portfolios as envisaged by our Constitution the other Ministries at the central level have either been concurrently set up to supplement the

work of the States or to duplicate the work of the States. Whatever the present position is, they are all superfluous. We are unable to understand who is the master—whether the Ministry as such is the master or the Planning Commission is the master. I would like to give one or two examples to substantiate what I have said.

As regards the demand of tractors by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, according to the assessment made by the Agriculture Ministry, the demand would be 90,000 tractors. According to the assessment made by the Planning Commission, the demand of tractors would be of the order of 65,000. I don't know which figure we have to take as the correct one. I am aware that a certain amount of money is involved in this study and assessment, but, in view of the above, this is sheer waste. I don't know what policy the Government is going to follow, whether they are going to follow the assessment made by the Planning Commission or the assessment made by the Agriculture Ministry.

The same is the case with regard to another sector, *i.e.* with regard to allocation for the small scale sector of Industries. From the report given by the Industries Ministry, it is clear that they would like to have very much more allocation for the small scale sector, whereas the Planning Commission has allocated a sum of Rs. 120.10 crores for the entire Fourth Plan. There is another curious thing which I see here. The Planning Commission set up a Study Group headed by one Mr. K. Balachandar to study this problem. He has come to the conclusion that we should allocate during the Fourth Plan a sum of Rs. 235.44 crores. Without any reason, the Planning Commission has curtailed this figure to half and allocated only Rs. 120.10 crores. We all know the impact and the importance of the small scale industry in our national economy. Left to some other political parties, we might not have done this. When such is the position, we find it difficult to accept the claim made that the Plan is ours. Is it fair to claim that the Plan has the support of all the people in this country and also to pretend that the entire country is there together in this Plan ?

(SHRI S. KANDAPPAN)

Over 10 million people are engaged in industries and the small-scale sector accounts for 3 million. In the total national income generated, the small-scale industries contribute 6% as against 9% by the big industries. There are some of the issues which the Government has to take into consideration if they want the entire people of the country to be one with them in their Plan. Unfortunately, the present position is not so. I would rather demand that the Planning Commission as such should be more broad-based. When I say that, it does not mean that the Members of the Planning Commission should be increased in their numbers, but it should take into account, take into consideration, take into confidence all the shades of opinion that are there in this country.

Then duplication should not be there. Either the Planning Commission should be there and it need not be duplicated by various Ministries resulting in wasteful expenditure or planning as such could even be done by the various Ministries in co-ordination with the Ministries at the State level.

Now there is a lot of centralisation and that is one of the reasons why there has been a colossal failure of planning in the country. Here I would like to point out only a few things said by the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission himself. Dr. Gadgil, while addressing a meeting in Ahmedabad under the auspices of the Ahmedabad Management Association on Nov. 24, 1968, made some very interesting observations about the Plan as such. He says at one place :

"Planning so far has been in an undeveloped state".

This is his verdict on our planning so far. At another place :

"Our resources are wasted"

Then again in the same speech :

"In plan formulation, the main difficulty has been that we have just achieved consensus on social objectives given in constitutional directives. We have not gone on to transfer these vague generalisations into concrete programmes. The result

is that a lot of our plan documents are a sort of introductory chapters which state what to everybody is unexceptionable. There is no clue in the latter chapters as to how the programmes in fact support what you have broadly laid down".

I cannot better this statement. The entire Draft outline of the Fourth Plan bears testimony to this accusation of the Vice-Chairman himself.

In another place, this is what he says :

"A programme, let us say, of sheep breeding farms may get 100 per cent grant, but duck breeding farms and pig breeding would get 50 per cent grant and 50 per cent loan. There would be many different loan-aid patterns. Nobody really knew why it was so. The more it proliferated, the more the Central Ministries thought this was an important thing they were doing. They thought they were really guiding the activities of the State Governments in very great detail. Every official who was struck with a particular idea put it in a detailed scheme. He put pressure in order that the State officers may put it up for approval. It became a competition between Ministries, States and officers".

This is the verdict given by the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission on our planning. With your permission, I would like to lay it on the Table. Without taking cognisance of it, it would be difficult to have an objective discussion of it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is in everybody's possession.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Government may not know it or may not have had time to read it. It would benefit the country very much if they could go through this speech of Dr. Gadgil and try to correct the anomalies that have crept into a planning as such, and if without any hesitation they could come forward with some radical changes in the entire approach, I think the country at large would stand to benefit.

I do not have much time, but I would refer to one more observation of his. He

says that it should begin from the grassroots and there should be more decentralisation and all that. I do not know what kind of approach or safeguards they have given in this draft to see that the regional imbalances are corrected and the proper approach made from the grassroots and a sense of participation created in the minds of the people and all that.

Without going further into details, I would say only two things. Why are we against this centralised planning? We know that in this country our economy is effectively controlled by the Central Government and the Reserve Bank. It is fully regimented.

So, when the earlier speaker from the Congress said that the States were responsible for the failure of the plan. (*Interruptions.*) it is rather amazing that such accusation could be made because when the entire economy is controlled from the top at Delhi how can anybody accuse the State Governments of being responsible for the failure of planning? In Tamil Nadu, for instance, we are faced with a crisis because of the closure of the spinning mills. Who is responsible for this? If there is any long term perspective, why should the Government licence new capacity elsewhere in the country after creating so much capacity in that part of the country without thinking of marketability. The same thing is happening in regard to cement industry. With the abolition of the freight pool and the decontrol of cement within a few months we are going to face a crisis. Who is responsible for this? Without considering the demand for consumption, if one licences so many units, what will be the result? I am sure licensing was done by the Central Government in consultation with the Planning Commission. They license so much capacity and then all of a sudden they decide to decontrol the entire thing so that they may give fillip to other backward regions to get cement factories. What happens to the installed capacity that is already there in the country? That is the curse of centralised planning. We have to pay for all these, mistakes and the public would blame us for their mistakes; besides it is a national waste to create additional capacity when in some units there is idle

capacity. It will create labour unrest and many families will be thrown on the streets. These are the complications we are seeing before us because of the topsy turvy and lopsided approach of the Planning Commission. At least from now on they should make a proper beginning from the grass roots so that planning is done in a proper way with the co-operation of all parts of the country and all people. Even after so much talk of green revolution, I have no confidence in the Government that it is going to get the co-operation of everybody in the country and solve the food problem and stop food imports.

On page 6 of the draft plan, they say :

"The slow rate of growth in agricultural production not only depressed the rate of growth of the economy but also led to an alarming increase in the dependence on imports of foodgrains and other agricultural commodities. During the Third Plan the country imported 25 million tonnes of foodgrains, 3.9 million bales of cotton and 1.5 million bales of jutes. During the subsequent three years, the imports continued to be heavy. Despite increased imports of foodgrains, per capita availability was lower than the 1961 level, except in 1965, and there was severe pressure on prices."

That is the performance of the Third Plan and it will continue like that because of the same reasons. Take for instance the allocation for irrigation in the Fourth Plan—Rs. 857 crores whereas the spill over schemes alone will cost Rs. 1142 crores. Are you at least going to complete the spill over schemes during the Fourth Plan period? How will you avoid food shortage and food imports? Unless they make some dynamic changes and more funds are given to the agricultural sector and unless they also withdraw the disincentives introduced in the Budget, things will not improve.

An earlier speaker accused that the States did not raise enough resources to meet the plan expenditure. By way of clarification I should like to quote some figures to show how we have raised resources for the plan.

[Shri S. Kandappan]

In this fourth Plan, our State has come forward to raise resources to the tune of Rs. 300 crores, and we are getting from the Centre an assistance of only Rs. 202 crores. In the third Plan, the total outlay was Rs. 342.33 crores whereas the Centre's assistance, share, was Rs. 186 crores. The outlay of the fourth Plan of my State, compared with the third Plan, has risen by Rs. 160 crores, whereas the Centre's assistance has risen only by Rs. 15 crores. Whereas the total plan outlay has risen by Rs. 160 crores, where most of the resources were met from the State and not by the Centre, the Centre's increase is only a bare Rs. 15 crores.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY :
That is an affluent State.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Please do not bring in that argument ; it is not an affluent State ; I know. This kind of argument will lead us nowhere. Therefore, let us think afresh.

I would also like to say one more thing here. If the total outlay of all the States for the fourth Plan is taken together, the Centre's assistance comes to about 55 per cent of the total outlay of the State Plans. But with regard to some States, the Central assistance even goes up to 85 to 90 per cent. The Centre's share, assistance, to my State Government comes only to 40 per cent. Likewise, I can give so many other break-ups and compare them with other States. I do not think it is fair at this stage. I would like to plead with the Government that we have got this feeling. Probably the Chief Minister of my State may not be powerful bargainer or he may not have mastered the art of horse-trading. But still we have enough understanding to see that we got a raw deal in the fourth Five Year Plan. The earlier promise of Rs. 252 crores is not being fulfilled. The only commitment that we have got is the sum of Rs. 202 crores. The promise of the Salem plant is not being fulfilled. So many other things are not coming up. Of course, these can be discussed by us during the debate on the draft Plan.

I would appeal to the Government that it is not fair if you think that there should

be real participation of the people in the Plan if this is the position. It is not fair to curtail the allocation to a very drastic level and put hardship on the States which are just trying to turn the corner.

So, I would like to appeal to the hon. Prime Minister to see that we get a little more than what we have got already. With these words, I oppose the planning process of this country. I totally oppose the setting up of the Planning Commission as a quasi-political body. I entirely oppose the policy behind it. I am very sorry that the Prime Minister or the Deputy Prime Minister claims that we are a party to the Plan. We are not at all a party to it ; we would very much like to—

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : At no time did anybody claim this. The Deputy Prime Minister said it on behalf of the Central Government and the Planning Commission. That remark only referred to the Central Government and the Planning Commission. I hope the hon. Member takes in the full implication of rejecting the Plan, what it means in terms of Central assistance. Does he reject all that ?

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : I take the word of the Prime Minister, that the Deputy Prime Minister did not claim that it included us. There again, I am very sorry, because if he claims that it is the Central Plan, then it is not a national plan. Now, it is not a monolithic rule in this country. There are various parties in the States. First of all, the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister should realise that, and when she asks me the question whether I am entirely rejecting the Plan, that is not what I am insisting upon. I am not rejecting it. I am only angry and irritated that I am not a party to the formulation of the Plan. I should have been a party to the formulation of the Plan. The principle of the Plan, we are not opposing.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I do not want to interrupt, but one thing should be clarified. The Plan is not made in the air. Every State Government, officials and the Ministers, are associated at every single stage of the formulation. It is only

after that, that it comes to the National Development Council.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : The officials and your Ministers confront us with a *fait accompli*. When they meet in the NDC, they only make some corrections here and there.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I am very sorry that is not a correct statement.

15.00 hrs.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Let us take the composition of the Planning Commission itself. The Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister and another member from my State. They are all full-fledged politicians belonging to the Congress. With that kind of composition, how can you expect that I will have entire confidence in your approach? If you leave it to me, I may give priority to agriculture. Some other party may give priority to some other things. I do not say it will be very easy to do that. It might be difficult. But still we should try to see that it is all-comprehensive and all-inclusive, so that a sense of participation, about which you seem to be very keen, can be created in this country.

SHRI R. K. SINHA (Faizabad) : Sir, an all-pervasive, all-inclusive plan may not be available, but I think the overwhelming majority of the people of this country welcome this fourth plan. For $3\frac{1}{2}$ years, we were accused that the plan has gone on a holiday. After the maximum consensus was achieved, the plan was produced. Therefore, when the plan is before us, we should welcome it. It is true that as things develop in this country, we have a right to suggest amendments and give new proposals. But let us examine the positive features of this plan.

First of all, I congratulate the Prime Minister, because there is least emphasis on foreign aid in this plan. The curse of PL 480, the curse of dependence and the curse of mortgaging our plan to foreign powers is being obviated every day. When it is proposed here that we shall have a storage of grain for the lean years, we are marching towards our destiny when we shall not import any more foodgrains. When there is an attempt at a 7 per cent increase in exports every year, we are marching towards the destiny when we shall not be dependent on foreign exchange.

The basic progress of a country is decided by the attributes of sovereignty and independence. Sovereignty and independence mean self-reliance. To that extent, when we check inflationary tendencies and develop a national character for the plan, when we see that we are independent both in internal resources and in defence, certainly we have gone forward and we have a progressive plan. This country has been under foreign domination for a long time. This country has also had a confrontation with Pakistan and China in the last few years. This country has had to face a drought. It is easy for the opposition to ask us to prepare for defence against Pakistan, but they will not be prepared to pay the price for fighting Pakistan, the price of nationalism, the price for a real Independent India. About this question whose child the five year plan should be, I say, the plan can be the collective child of every State and every region in this country. This attitude that the plan is not ours, that it is too central, is not going to help us. The plan requires national unity. During the last 5 to 7 years, every time we were talking about the plan, we were told that there is no great emphasis on agriculture. In this plan, there is a greater emphasis on agriculture. Should we not welcome it?

Look at the poverty of our country. If we are poor, shall we beg or borrow from abroad or, shall we build up with the resources we have got? There are many who say that this plan is too big. Sir it is only Rs. 24,000 crores. It does not mean an investment of even one dollar per month *per capita* of our population.

We find that education has been given a sum of one rupee a month per child and agriculture, it is good, has been given Rs. 30 per hectare per year. For health Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ per person per year has been given.

In the matter of education I wish to present something which might not immediately be productive of results. We find that the people have lost a sense of nationalism and the people have lost all sense of values. We know that they burn buses, they burn railway stations, railway trains and all that. That deep sense of nationalism can come if we invest in the

[Shri R. K. Sinha]

future of this country by building up a real youth and student movement in the country. If we tell them the horizon towards which they should march we will be able to do that. This investment temporarily may not be productive, but in the sense that we build up the youth of this country and the students of this country immediately it may not be fruitful but the biggest productive force of the country are the youth of the country. When we accuse that in our government offices the officers work only two hours a day, when I try to get a telephone call and I do not get it for twelve hours, when we say there is a lowering of production potential, when we find that the politicians do not do their duty, we must also ask where do these people come from. They are the former youths and students of this country. They have not been given their value. It is time, therefore, that they are given that value and the Government finds in the formulation of the Plan some place for those people who can be really dutiful sons of Bharat Mata.

Once upon a time, in the old days when India and China were friendly, I happened to visit China. There I asked some Chinese friends, how is it that in spite of the fact that you believe in civil war all the national monuments of Peking are safe. They said, these are national monuments, these belong to us and we want to preserve them even though our belief may be different. That nationalism, that sense of value will have to be created in the minds of the youths and students of this country. That is the problem we have to examine.

When we look at our Plan we have also to look at certain basic problems which we might be facing. One of them will be the unemployment problem that is fast increasing. It is estimated that by 1980 there will be 12 crores of unemployed people in this country. The problem of landless labour also has to be considered. Land reforms have to be applied if real justice has to go to the country-side. We find that even in the country-side politics is going to become the monopoly of very rich peasants who will try to blackmail every party in every State with the result that the real peasants are not able to participate in the progress of this country. We have to

see that justice is done to the harijans and backward classes who are struggling in our rural areas and who do not get justice.

What I wish to suggest before you next is about the problem of backwardness and the problem of regional imbalance. This is a problem that affects some States in the country. I come from the Faizabad Division which has a population of ten million people. That Division has neither a university nor a medical college or an agricultural college. It was denied in the last three Five Year Plans any place in development. Fifty members of the United Nations Organisation are in population less than the population of Faizabad Division. Yet no public sector project was given a place in that Division. Look at the story of Uttar Pradesh. It is seething with discontent. It is unhappy. The people are poor. We have paid the price for nationalism in this country. When there was the First Five Year Plan the *per capita* income of Uttar Pradesh was the highest in the country and today after three Five Year Plans the *per capita* income of Uttar Pradesh is the lowest in this country. Therefore, if justice has to be done this question has to be considered. You are giving 60 per cent grants on a population basis. Don't you look at the contradiction between the big cities and the rural based towns. Those who are living in the districts, who are not living in the metropolitan towns, those who do not live near Calcutta or Bombay, those who have not been favoured by the beneficence of the British rulers who developed only the port towns like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras ignoring the hinterland as such, what about their condition? Can you allow them to continue to remain backward? If you want real national integration, if you want real unity in the country, that cannot be brought about when you have starving millions in the country. Therefore I wish to say that at least 15 to 20 per cent of the grants of the Planning Commission should go to regions like Faizabad and other districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh so that the people of that region shall not be denied a place under the sun.

You will ask the question how this is going to be achieved. If the future of this country has to be built up then we have to think courageously. As the Prime Minister has said in her policy statement before

the Planning Council on the 19th April, monopoly has to be curbed so that the poorer sections may gain some fruits. Then I would suggest a few things which were also incorporated in the ten-point programme adopted by the Congress Party. If this country is to move forward, if this country is to face the challenge of the collusion of China and Pakistan and stand up before the world, because the destiny of this country is along with the big nations of the world because of its size and population and it has a major role to play in the world, then I suggest that a few things should be done.

One of them is the nationalisation of banking institutions. The second is the nationalisation of export-import trade and channelising it through the State Trading Corporation. We must see that the benefit of these trade go to the poorer sections of the community. For a very long time the private sector has been crying that the State sector is growing bigger and bigger and it is depriving them of the fruits of production of this country. But what is happening today? The finances of banks, Life Insurance Corporation and other financial institutions, the hard-earned money of the people of India, is flowing to the private sector. After 22 years of trial with this policy it is time that it is stopped. I would say that this money should be made available to the backward regions of the country. A friend of mine was saying that if an irrigation channel is dug, even if it is on the basis of deficit financing, in two or three years the peasants would be prepared to come and pay the cost of it because they have enjoyed the fruits of that canal. So, it is a question of courageously coming up with plans for the development of the whole country and diverting the investible finance of LIC and other financial institutions for this purpose.

The problem before us is this: shall we or shall we not think of the future? If this country has to march forward, how is it to be done? This country cannot cut down its defence expenditure. There cannot be any further taxation of the very poor people of this country. Yet, this country has to march forward. It cannot march forward on the basis of its starvation.

One small incident I shall place before you and I am finished. An American lady was travelling with me in a plane from

Delhi to Calcutta. I was all praise of this country, this is the country of Bharatmata, the land of Buddha and Asoka, a country where a Muslim is the President of the country showing secularism, a country where harijans are allowed equal rights. When we reached the city terminal that lady pointed her finger to the jhuggi-jhompris and enquired whether they are not ghettos. I had to bow down my head in shame. All I have said in praise of my country has dissolved in the thin air.

So, the question before this country is: to be or not to be. It is a question of the survival of the backward communities, the harijans of this country, a question of real social justice. What is to be done? The question of regional imbalance has to be solved. Without that there is no future for the country. To me the basic problem before the country is not Centre-State relations. The basic problem in a Socialist India, in a progressive India, is to see that there are no major distinctions between the rich and the poor. If this country has no regional imbalance, then this country shall move forward. I am sure that under the leadership of the Prime Minister this country will curb monopolies, nationalise banks and import-export trade and see that justice is done to the poorer sections of the people of this country, with whose vote we have come to power and with whose co-operation we shall make the country move forward.

15.15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री (विक्रमगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, योजना के बारे में समझने के लिए 4 आर्थिक प्रश्नों को समझना बहुत ज़रूरी है। सब से पहला प्रश्न यह है कि योजना की आवश्यकता ही क्यों पड़ी? दूसरा प्रश्न है कि योजना बनाई कैसे जाय? तीसरा प्रश्न है कि योजना के लिए साधन कैसे जुटाये जायं और चौथा प्रश्न है कि योजना की कार्यान्वयन कैसे हो?

योजना की आवश्यकता को समझने के लिए यह समझना ठाक है कि जब आर्थिक व्यवस्था में संकट आये, गलाघोंट प्रतियोगिता, न्यूनाधिक और अति उत्पादन की परिस्थिति

(श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री)

पैदा हुई, एक तरफ अधिक उत्पादन, दूसरी तरफ लोग खाने के बिना मरने लगे, माल पड़ा हुआ है बिक्री नहीं हो रही है क्योंकि उन के पास खरीदने की शक्ति नहीं है और उत्पादन में अराजकता बढ़ती जा रही है। जब आर्थिक व्यवस्था में इस तरह की स्थिति पैदा हुई तब आर्थिक समस्या को सोचने वाले लोगों ने महसूस किया कि अर्थिक व्यवस्था में अराजकता को रोकने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। इस अंधाधुंधी को जिस को जहां मन आ रहा है वही उत्पादन कर रहा है, जहां मन आ रहा है बिक्री कर रहा है, जिस भाव से चाहते हैं बेचता है और उसी के चलते संसार में लड़ाइयां भी हो रही हैं। अगर इस अंधाधुंधी को नहीं रोका जायगा तो संसार में एक युद्ध के बाद दूसरा युद्ध होगा और मानवता खत्म हो जायगी। इस आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रख कर हम अपनी योजना को समझ सकते हैं। क्या हम ने अपने मुल्क की जो समस्याएँ हैं उन को ध्यान में रख कर योजना बनाई है या बाजार में जो चीजें बेची जा सकती हैं मुनाफे पर जिसको अर्थशास्त्र में एफेक्टिव डिमांड्स कहते हैं उन को ही ध्यान में रख कर हमेशा योजना बनाई है? अगर हम इस को ध्यान में नहीं रखते और हम यह ध्यान में रखते कि भारतवर्ष के नागरिक कितने गरीब हैं, कौन गरीब है, किन को किन चीजों की आवश्यकता है, उन आवश्यकताओं की किसे हम पूर्ति कर सकते हैं, मानव की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रख कर अगर हम योजना बनाने की कोशिश करते तब हम को सोचना पड़ता कि योजना बनाने की विधि क्या होनी चाहिए। तब शायद दिल्ली में 8 आदमियों की एक कमेटी, एक योजना आयोग नहीं बनाते। 52 करोड़ आदमियों की जिंदगी उन के हाथ में नहीं सोपते। वे 8 आदमी समझते हैं कि पूरी भारतीय मानवता का वह दिमाग रखते हैं उन से योड़ा बढ़ते हैं प्रान्तों में तो वहां के जो प्रशासक हैं, मिनिस्टर्स हैं या उन से और नीचे जाते हैं तो जिला अधिकारी हैं, यही योजना बनाने वाले हैं।

जो नागरिक है, जिन की समस्यायें हैं, उन के इस योजना के बनाने की विधि में हिस्सा लेने की कोई योजना कभी नहीं बनती। जब योजना बनाने की प्रणाली में नागरिकों का कोई स्थान नहीं है तब योजना की कार्यान्विति में हम उन से स्वेच्छा से सहयोग की उम्मीद कर सकते हैं? और यही कारण है कि एक योजना के बाद दूसरी योजना बनी, दूसरी योजना के बाद तीसरी योजना बनी, और अब चौथी योजना हम देश के सामने रख रहे हैं, तो भी वही पुरानी कहावत चरितार्थ हो रही है कि मर्ज बढ़ता ही गया ज्यों-ज्यों दवा की। एक दूसरी कहावत भी कहते हैं भोजपुरी में कि देवघर गये दूना दुःख। देवता के घर जाते हैं दुःख को दूर करने के लिये लेकिन वहां जाने से दुःख और बड़ गया। योजना बनाई जाती है गरीबी मिटाने के लिये, योजना बनाई जाती है बेकारी मिटाने के लिये, लेकिन ज्यों-ज्यों योजनायें बढ़ती जा रही हैं त्यों-त्यों बेकारी बढ़ती जा रही है। हमारी जनता बढ़ती जा रही है। योजना बनाने वालों को कम से कम इतनी अकल तो होनी चाहिये कि आबादी बढ़ने वाली है। जो लोग बैठ कर योजना के बारे में सोचते हैं उन को इतनी अकल नहीं रहती है कि आबादी बढ़ेगी।

इसी तरह एक और दलील दी जाती है कि अभी जो उत्पादन हो रहा है उस का वितरण करने से समस्या का हल नहीं होगा। उत्पादन बढ़ाओ, लेकिन किस दिन तक उत्पादन बढ़ाओ? बीस वर्ष तक बढ़ाओ, चालीस वर्ष तक बढ़ाओ, तब क्या उस के बाद वितरण की बात सोचोगे? जिस ने आज उत्पादन बढ़ाया वह उत्पादन का उपभोग नहीं कर रहा है, खाने बिना मर रहा है तब भी क्या उस में उत्पादन की प्रेरणा पैदा होगी? क्या इस हप में उत्पादन की प्रेरणा पैदा होगी? उस की इस प्रकार की स्थिति रहते हुए उत्पादन कैसे बढ़ेगा? अगर मजदूरों को आप इन्सेन्टिव बोनस नहीं देते हैं, प्रोडक्शन बोनस नहीं देते हैं, तो उत्पादन कैसे बढ़ेगा? आप पूरे मुल्क के

नागरिकों को प्रेरणा देना चाहते हैं, लेकिन कैसे? क्या गरीब बना कर, बेकार बना कर? अगर आप स्थाग सिखाना चाहते हैं तो उन को सिखाइये जिन के पास स्थाग करने की कोई चीज है। जिस के पास कुछ है ही नहीं, जो पहले से ही खानाबदीश हैं, आज खाता है तो कल के लिये उस के पास कोई साधन नहीं है, रात दिन चिन्ना 'लंगी होती है कि कल क्या खायेगा, उस से आप स्थाग की बात करते हैं, उस की भजदूरी काटने की बात करते हैं, लेकिन जिन के पास सचमुच रूपया बँबाद हो रहा है, जो महलों पर खर्च करते हैं, गाड़ियों पर खर्च करते हैं, उन से आप पंजी नहीं लगवाना चाहते?

अगर आप को स्टैन्डर्ड बढ़ाना है तो स्टैन्डर्ड उस का बढ़ाइये जिस के पास नहीं है। जिस के पास है उसके पास आप और बढ़ा रहे हैं। हमेशा कहते हैं कि वह आर्थिक संकट में है। आज 100 में से 4 या 5 लोग ऐसे हैं जो खा खाकर रहे हैं और बाकी लोग खाना बिना मर रहे हैं। इस के लिये पन्त का कहना ठीक है कि—

"जग पीड़ित है अति सुख से,

जग पीड़ित है अति दुःख से"

कोई लोग अति दुःख से पीड़ित है और कोई लोग अति सुख से पीड़ित हैं। इन दोनों स्थितियों को मिटाना है। योजना बनाने वाले अगर इस समस्या को नहीं समझ सकते, इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये कोई योजना नहीं बना सकते तो योजना बेकार है। योजना बनाने में हम जो समय लगाते हैं वह बेकार है और योजना बनाने में हम जो रूपया खर्च करते हैं वह बेकार है। जो इतना समय हम इस में गुजार रहे हैं हमारा वह समय भी बेकार जा रहा है।

हम को बड़ी गम्भीरता से विचारना है कि हम इस कमजोरी को, इस कमी को कैसे दूर कर सकते हैं। जब हम शांति की बात करते हैं तो यह भूल जाते हैं कि शांति चाहने मात्र से ही काम नहीं चलेगा, शांति के लिये हम को कुछ न कुछ जरूरी शर्तें पूरी करनी होंगी। अगर योजना बनाने का भूल्य उद्देश्य भपने देश में शांति

कायम करना है, सुख कायम करना है, समृद्धि कायम करना है तो उसके लिये जो कमियाँ हैं उन्हें दूर करना पड़ेगा।

मैं दो तीन मिसालें आप के सामने देश करना चाहता हूँ। अगर अपने देश के आर्थिक आंकड़े लिये जायें तो 100 में 97 परिवार ऐसे हैं किसानों के जिन के पास 5 एकड़ से कम जमीन है। लेकिन आप जब योजना बनाते हैं, सिचाई का इन्तजाम करते हैं, बिजली का इन्तजाम करते हैं, खाद का इन्तजाम करते हैं, तब क्या कभी आप ने सोचा कि जिस के पास एक एकड़ जमीन है, जिस के पास एक बीचा जमीन है, उस की सिचाई आप कैसे करायेंगे? उस को बिजली कैसे देंगे, उस को खाद कैसे देंगे?

एक माननीय सदस्य: उस को कर्जा भी नहीं मिलता गांव में।

श्री शिव पूजन शास्त्री: आज आप के पास उस के लिये योजना नहीं है—और आप कबूल करते हैं तीन योजनायें पूरी हो जाने के बाद कि देश में जो गरीब नागरिक है, गरीब किसान हैं, छोटे-छोटे किसान हैं, उन को कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ—फिर भी आप चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उन के लिये कोई उपाय नहीं हूँ दृष्टे हैं। इसलिये मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि योजना बनाते समय इस सत्य को ध्यान में जरूर रखता जाय कि योजना जो बनाई जाय वह ऐसी बनाई जाय जिससे आज जो आर्थिक व्यवस्था का संकट है, जिस को टालने के लिये योजना की मावशक्ता पड़ी, उस को हम टाल सकें। इस को करने के लिए सचमुच पुरानी मान्यताओं को ढाहना पड़ेगा और नई मान्यताओं की स्थापना करनी पड़े गी।

अगर हमें योजना में विश्वास है, और मारतवर्ष में मानवता की, मारतवर्ष में समझदारी की कमी नहीं है, वह जरूर इस समस्या पर विचार करेगी, तो हम एक ऐसा आनंदोलन एक ऐसी तहरीक चलावें और मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन में भी हम ऐसा भ्रमियान शुरू करें जिस से इस चौथी पंच-

(श्री शिव पूजन शास्त्री)

वर्षीय योजना में एक नया मोड़ आये, एक नया रूप कायम कर सकें।

श्री विश्वनाथ राय (देवरिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज इस सरकार को पहली सफलता का बरदान उस समय मिला जिस समय विरोधी दल जन संघ के एक सदस्य ने यह कहा कि उनकी पार्टी यानी जन संघ योजना का विरोध नहीं करता है। कम से कम पहली बार इस सदन में उन्होंने स्वीकार किया है इस की उपयोगिता को, जो लोग योजना को ही या योजना की पालिसी को या योजना के कार्यक्रम को नहीं मानते थे और उसका विरोध करते थे।

दूसरे साहब डॉ. एम. के. थे जिन्होंने कहा कि पता नहीं इसका कोई वैधानिक महत्व है या नहीं है। अगर वह चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना का मस्तिश्वाद देखते तो उन्हें मालूम होता कि उसके पहले पृष्ठ पर यह दर्ज है कि संविधान के प्रार्थिकल 38 और 39 के अन्तर्गत 15, मार्च 1950 को जो प्रस्ताव पास हुआ था उस के अनुसार यह प्लानिंग कमीशन स्थापित हुआ था। जिस को इस सदन, प्राविजनल पालियामेंट या कास्टिट्युएन्ट असेम्बली ने पास किया था उस का वैधानिक महत्व होता है। उनके कहने से तो ऐसा मालूम होता है कि इस संसद् के निर्णय, इस संसद् के प्रस्ताव, और इस संसद् के कानून का कोई महत्व ही नहीं है।

एक बात को आप देखें। केरल एक छोटा सा प्रदेश है। वह सोच रहा है कि वह अपने प्रदेश में उत्पादित चीजों का स्वतः निर्यात करे। दूसरी तरफ परिवहनी बंगाल है। वह केंद्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को गिरपतार करने की बात कर रहा है। आप देखें कि इस तरह की बातें उनके दिमागों में आ रही हैं। इसका अर्थ यह है कि जिस राष्ट्रीयता की भावना आज से सी साल पूर्व 1857 में पैदा हुई थी और जो 1947 में जा कर सार्थक हुई जब देश स्वतंत्र हुआ, वह आज कमज़ोर पड़ रही है। यह जो बातें उन लोगों के दिमागों में पैदा हो रही हैं यैं सामन्तवादी युग में तो पैदा हो सकती थीं,

ब्रिटिश गवर्नरमेंट के आने से पहले तो ये विद्यमान थीं लेकिन आज के युग में इनके लिए कोई स्थान नहीं है। यह देश के लिए अच्छी बात नहीं है। इस बास्ते मैं समझता हूँ कि योजना की नीति, योजना के कार्यक्रम आर्थिक तथा राजनीतिक दोनों ही दृष्टिकोणों से महत्वपूर्ण हैं। चाहे सरकार जैसी भी हो अगर वह अपने प्रदेश की या अपने प्रदेश के किसी एक भाग की बात सोचती है तो उसको सारे देश के हित की बात नहीं माना जा सकता है। योजना उस पर एक प्रकार से नियंत्रण लगाती है, आर्थिक नियंत्रण लगाती है। उस सरकार को यह सोचने के लिये मजबूर करती है कि सारे देश की जो एक संगठित योजना है उसके अन्तर्गत ही वह है, उसके बाहर उसका कोई अस्तित्व नहीं है। चाहे पहली योजना हो या चाँथी योजना जो बनी है वह हो, उसके पीछे यह एक महत्वपूर्ण बात है। देश में एकता की भावना उत्पन्न करने वाली यह बात है। सब को विवश होकर आर्थिक मामलों में सारे देश के हित को देखना पड़ेगा, सारे भारत के दृष्टिकोण को सामने रखना पड़ेगा। पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जो हमारे देश के एक बहुत बड़े नेता रहे हैं, वह बहुत दूरदर्शी थे। उन्होंने योजनाबद्ध विकास का सिलसिला शुरू किया था। इनकी आवश्यकता और इनकी उपयोगिता आज सामने आ रही है, आज सिद्ध हो रही है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से अगर विचार किया जाए, राष्ट्रीय महत्व की बातों को सामने रखा जाए तो प्लानिंग कमीशन का चेयरमैन प्रधान मंत्री को ही होना चाहिये। यह बहुत जरूरी है। मुझे आश्चर्य है कि ए. आर. सी. ने यह कहा है कि योजना आयोग का चेयरमैन कोई दूसरा व्यक्ति हो। यह भी कहा गया है कि रेलवे बोर्ड की तरह से योजना आयोग का गठन हो। लेकिन आप देखें कि रेलवे बोर्ड तो केवल रेलों को ही देखता है। लेकिन प्लानिंग कमीशन को देश के हर एक भाग को देखना होता है। यहाँ पर केवल श्रांकड़ों की बात नहीं है, पैसे की बात नहीं है, आय-व्यय की बात नहीं है, टैक्सों की बात नहीं है,

विदेशों से ऋण लेने की बात नहीं है। बल्कि जो पालिसी यह सदन तय करता है, जो निर्णय यह सदन लेता है उसके मुताबिक प्लानिंग कमीशन को काम करना पड़ता है। प्लानिंग कमीशन उसके मुताबिक काम कर रहा है या नहीं कर रहा है, इसको देखने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री से बढ़कर उपर्युक्त व्यक्ति कोई दूसरा नहीं हो सकता है। इस बास्ते यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि वही इसका चेयरमैन हो।

मैं यह भी समझता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री को इसमें रहना चाहिये ताकि रुपये-पैसे के मामले में वह समय-समय पर अपनी राय दे सकें। मैं यह भी कहूँगा कि जिस समय योजना में किसी मंत्रालय के विकास कार्यक्रमों पर विचार हो रहा हो किसी मंत्रालय के बारे में योजना बनानी हो तो उस समय उस मंत्रालय के मंत्री को भी उसमें रहना चाहिये और उनको अवसर मिलना चाहिये कि वह अपने सुधार दे सकें।

चौथी योजना के बारे में मैं इस समय कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ। उसको जब यहां पर विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा तब शायद भीका हम को मिलेगा, उसके बारे में कुछ कहने के लिये। उसके बारे में जो बातें कही गई हैं इस समय उनका उत्तर मैं देना नहीं चाहता हूँ। लेकिन रिपोर्ट को देखने से एक बात प्रकट होती है। एक चूटि की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। हमारी पालिसी क्या रही है, उसकी तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान आर्क्षित करना चाहता हूँ। देश की आधी आय का उत्पादन करने वाला जो किमान है उसकी तरफ पूरी तरह से ध्यान देने वाली नीति नहीं रही है। नैशनल इनकम का पचास प्रतिशत वहां से आता है, खेती से आय होती है। इस समय शायद 49 प्रतिशत हो रही है। अब तक उसके बारे में हमारी वैसी नीति नहीं रही है जिस तरह की नीति इस चौथी योजना के मसौदे में जान पड़ती है। बहरहाल उत्पादन हमारा बढ़ा है। चाहे आकाश में उड़ने की बात हो या भूमि पर जाने की बात हो, पानी में जाने की बात हो। जो सफलतायें हमें मिली हैं, उनका उपभोग हम कर रहे हैं।

स्वदेशी का यहां नाम लिया जाता है। यह कहा जाता है कि स्वदेशी योजना हो। लेकिन आप देखें कि ये जो चीज़ें तैयार हो रही हैं ये स्वदेशी ही तो हैं, इसी भारत भूमि पर ही तो ये तैयार हो रही हैं। आप इनका उपयोग करें या न करें, यह आपकी इच्छा पर निर्भर करता है। आम तौर पर जो लोग स्वदेशी का नाम लेते हैं, मुझे कुछ होती अगर उनके मन भी स्वदेशी होते और उनके स्वदेशी कपड़े होते और स्वदेश की बात वे सोचते। इस स्वदेशी के लिए देश ने बहुत बलिदान किया है। बहुत-सी जानें न्यूच्यावर की हैं। लेकिन इस स्वदेशी को छोड़कर विदेशी माल पर उन लोगों का दिमाग जाता है और विदेशों का ही कुछ लोग आदर्श मानते हैं। कपड़ा अगर वे स्वदेशी पहनते तब भी मालूम होता कि स्वदेशी प्लान की वे बात करते हैं। उनके कहने और करने में फर्क है। उनमें और हम में इतना ही फर्क है कि हम जो कहते हैं वह करते हैं लेकिन वे जो कहते हैं उसको करते नहीं हैं।

सरकार ने अब चौथी योजना बनाई है। इस बीच उसने दो सालाना योजनायें बनाई थीं। इस तरह से एक-एक साल की योजना बनाना मैं समझता हूँ उपयोगी नहीं है। उससे काम के लगातार चलते रहने में बाधा पड़ती है। आर्थिक तथा अन्य संकटों के कारण ऐसा करने के लिये सरकार विवश हुई है। आप देखें कि यो आक्रमण हम पर हुए हैं और उस कारण से दिवकर पैदा हुई। साथ ही विदेशी जो कर्ज मिलता है, उसमें कमी के कारण भी यह हुआ।

यहां पर विदेशों से कर्ज ले कर योजनाओं को चलाने की बात की आलोचना की जाती है। लेकिन एक विशेष बात को आप देखें। जो इस प्रकार से हमारी आलोचना करते हैं वे भूल जाते हैं कि रूस में जब 1917 में कान्ति हुई थी तो उस कान्ति के बाद रूस ने अमरीका से कर्जें ले लेकर अपने को डिवेलेप किया था। हम लोग भी अपने देश का विकास कर रहे हैं। हम कर्ज भी ले रहे हैं लेकिन साथ-साथ कर्ज दे भी रहे हैं।

(श्री विद्व नाथ राय)

खेती की पैदावार हमारी बढ़ी है, इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है। लोग कहते हैं कि बेरोजगारी की समस्या की योजना कोई हल प्रस्तुत नहीं कर सकी है, इसको योजनाओं के द्वारा हम रोक नहीं सके हैं। यह बात सच है। लेकिन हमारी आवादी किस तेजी से बढ़ रही है, उसको भी तो आप देखें। उस पर रोक लगाने के लिए सभी को प्रयत्न करना होगा। उसके बारे में आप को भी प्रचार करना होगा ताकि आवादी इतनी तेजी से न बढ़े। आवादी के इस तेजी से बढ़ने के साथ अनेम्प्लायमेंट भी बढ़ी है, यह सही है। लेकिन अनेम्प्लायमेंट का हल बिना आवादी की बढ़ोत्तरी पर रोक लगाये सम्भव नहीं हो सकता है। यह एक पालिसी की बात है।

एक बात और भी है। पिछली तीन योजनाओं में एक बात को लेकर काफी असन्तोष फैला है। जो सम्पत्ति है, जो धन है, उसका केन्द्रीकरण हुआ है। देश में कुछ ऐसे परिवार हैं जिनके पास इस धन का केन्द्रीकरण हुआ है। आंकड़े देने का मेरे पास समय नहीं है। जिन परिवारों के पास पैसा बेहद बड़ा है, उनको रोकने के लिए सक्रिय कदम उठाये जाने चाहिए, कनकीट स्टेप्स लिए जाने चाहिए। अगर इसको रोकने के लिए हम कोई नीति नहीं अपनाते हैं, कोई प्लान नहीं रखते हैं अपने सामने, कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं रखते हैं, तो मैं कहूँगा कि हम इसको रोकने में जहर असफल हुए हैं।

आप यह भी देखे कि हमारे देश की खेती प्राकृतिक प्रकोपों से बहुत ज्यादा प्रभावित होती है। कभी सूखा पड़ता है और कभी बाढ़ आती है। उत्तर प्रदेश तथा दूसरे प्रदेशों के कई जिले हर साल कभी सूखे से और कभी बाढ़ों से प्रभावित होते हैं। उन पर नैचुरल ब्लेमेटीज़ आती रहती हैं। प्लानिंग कमीशन ने पहली योजना में इसके बारे में ध्यान नहीं दिया। बाद में भी जितना इसकी ओर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

या नहीं दिया गया। आप जब योजना बनाते हैं तब कहते हैं कि पांच प्रतिशत गल्ले के उत्पादन में हर साल बढ़ि होनी चाहिए। जब आप गल्ले के उत्पादन में बढ़ि की बात करते हैं तो आपको इस ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। इसी तरह से दूसरी चीजें भी हैं। खेती के मामले में ऐसा लगता है कि दस-बीस-पच्चीस बरस तक हमको प्रकृति पर निर्भर करना पड़ेगा। वैसे तो उस पर निर्भर सदा ही कुछ हद तक रहना पड़ेगा। विदेशों में भी चाहे चीज़ हो या रुस हो, ऐसा ही होता है। यह हो सकता है कि जिन देशों की आवादी कम है, वहाँ उनको कम निर्भर रहना पड़ता हो लेकिन उनको भी प्राकृतिक प्रकोपों का मुकाबला करना ही पड़ता है। प्राकृतिक विपत्ति कहीं पर आती है तो देश की प्रधान मंत्री उसको देखने के लिए जाती हैं। देवरिया में भी वह गई थीं और अपनी आईं से उन्होंने विनाशलीला को देखा था। उसके कारण जो बरबादी होती है, उसको भी आप देखें। पिछले साल एक-दो सूबों में इन प्राकृतिक प्रकोपों से 166 करोड़ रुपये की बरबादी हुई थी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि योजना आयोग प्राकृतिक प्रकोप कम हों, इसके लिए अधिक से अधिक सहायता दें।

आज हर प्रदेश के लोग यह माँग कर रहे हैं कि उनको अधिक धनराशि मिलनी चाहिए। जिन लोगों को हमेशा ज्यादा मिलता रहा है वे भी माँग कर रहे हैं। चाहे उनको मिले या न मिले, लेकिन माँग वे करते जि रहे हैं। पश्चिमी बंगाल और केरल से भी इसके बारे में आवाज उठ रही है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि योजना आयोग और केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह भी काम है कि वह देखे कि किसी प्रदेश की जनसंख्या कितनी है और उसको कितनी सहायता मिल रही है। भले ही मेरे अपने दल की सरकार है लेकिन एक बात में अपनी सरकार के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक प्रदेश है जिसकी आज तक सबसे ज्यादा उपेक्षा होती आई है और वह प्रदेश उत्तर प्रदेश है। पहली योजना से लेकर आज तक की जो स्थिति

है, उसको आप देखें। पहली योजना में प्रति व्यक्ति केन्द्रीय सहायता यू. पी. में 13 रुपये 38 पैसे थी जबकि पंजाब में जोकि एक समृद्धि-शाली प्रदेश है वह 84 रुपये 66 पैसे थी। विहार जोकि पड़ोसी राज्य उत्तर प्रदेश का है और जो गरीब प्रदेश है, उसको भी हमसे अधिक मिला। केरल जिसके लिए कहा जाता है कि वहाँ "अनाम्न्यायमेंट बहुत ज्यादा है वहाँ वह सहायता 16 रु. 58 पैसे थी। ऐसी ही दूसरी जगहों की बात है। दूसरी योजना में जहाँ हमें प्रति व्यक्ति 17 रुपये और एक पैसा सहायता मिली, वहाँ जम्मू-काश्मीर को मैं छोड़ देता हूँ, पंजाब को 46 रुपये 74 पैसे मिली। अलग-अलग प्रदेशों की भिन्न-भिन्न बातें हैं, उनको मैं छोड़ देता हूँ। पहली योजना में सारे देश के अन्दर जहाँ औसतन 23.55 रुपया खर्च हुआ था आदमी वहाँ हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में फी आदमी 13.38 रुपया खर्च हुआ। दूसरी योजना में सारे देश के अन्दर प्रति व्यक्ति 25.70 रुपया खर्च हुआ जब कि उत्तर प्रदेश में 17.01 रुपया खर्च हुआ। तीसरी योजना में देश के अन्दर औसत खर्च प्रति व्यक्ति 53.79 हुआ और उत्तर प्रदेश में 44.87 दिया गया एक आदमी के लिए। जो चौथी योजना है उसका भी जिक्र मैं कर देना चाहता हूँ तब उसमें एक व्यक्ति पर 64.01 पैसा औसतन सारे देश में खर्च होने जा रहा है, तब उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रति व्यक्ति सिक्क 56.94 रुपया खर्च होगा। और सारे प्रदेशों के आंकड़े भी मेरे पास भौजद हैं जिन्हें मैं देसकता हूँ। लेकिन उसमें मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह से हमारी उपेक्षा करना और यह एक ऐसे प्रदेश के लिए जिसे हिमालय पहाड़ से आने वाली नदियों का भी सामना करना पड़ता है, सूखे का भी सामना करना पड़ता है, हमारी आबादी हमारे लिए अलग एक समस्या है ही, उस पर भी जो साधन हमें मिलने चाहिए वह नहीं मिलते हैं तो यह किसी तरह भी मुनासिब नहीं है। यह बात नहीं है कि उत्तर प्रदेश हमारा इंडस्ट्री में किसी से कम था। कपड़े का

उद्योग-बन्धा वहाँ था लेकिन पुराना है और चीनी का उद्योग-बन्धा हमारे यहाँ है। एक बत्त था जब सारे देश में जो चीनी बनती थी, उसका 60 प्रतिशत हम उत्तर प्रदेश में पैदा करते थे। वह आज घट करके 45 प्रतिशत तक हो गई है। तो हम देश के लिए भी देते हैं और विदेश को निर्यात के लिए भी चीनी देते हैं, कपड़ा भी देते हैं। लेकिन हमारी केन्द्र की सरकार की तरफ से बड़ी उपेक्षा हुई है और उसके लिए कुछ हद तक मैं उन नेताओं को भी दोष दंगा जो अपने प्रदेश के लिए सोचते या न सोचते, सारे देश के लिए सोचते रहे हैं। मैं मानता हूँ, उनकी राष्ट्रीयता को, उनकी महानता को लेकिन इस तरह से अपने प्रदेश को मरते देखें और हम लोग वहाँ पर ऐसे ही चुपचाप बैठे रहें, यह बात नहीं चल सकती। मैंने पंडितजी से भी बात की थी, इसी सभा में मैंने स्वर्गीय श्री लालबहादुर शास्त्री जी से भी कहा था और जो आज वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री है उनसे भी मैंने कहा, आंखों के सामने जाकर दिखलाया भी, उनसे भी मेरा अनुरोध है, हमारी इस तरह उपेक्षा नहीं होनी चाहिए।

मैं अन्य बातें छोड़ रहा हूँ। बिजली की तरफ आता हूँ। बिजली के आंकड़ों में भी हम बहुत पीछे हैं। हम लोग यह कोशिश कर रहे थे कि जो ऐटामिक प्लान्ट लगाने वाला है उत्तर भारत में जिसके लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने उसकी सारी शर्तों को पूरा करने का वादा किया उसे नरोला में लगाने के लिए जो यहाँ से कुछ दूरी पर है बुलन्दशहर जिले और अलीगढ़ से कुछ दूर पड़ता है, यहाँ वह प्लान्ट लगे। लेकिन फिर न जाने कैसे तीन पांच करके ऐडमिनिस्ट्रे टिब तरीके से क्या बात हुई है कि उसे उत्तर प्रदेश को न देने की बात हो रही है। मैं तो प्रधान मंत्री से फिर कहूँगा, साल डेढ़ साल पहले भी मैंने याद दिलाया था। भूत-पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्री लालबहादुर शास्त्री ने एक छोटी सी चीज के लिए वादा किया था, ट्रेक्टर का प्लान्ट रामनगर के पास लगाने के लिये कहा था लेकिन वह भी वहाँ से उठा करके

(श्री विश्व नाय राय)

पंजाब में डाल दिया गया है। इस तरह की मिसालें अनेकों हैं जिनको मैं देना नहीं चाहता। हमारे पास ऐसी वहुत सी बातें हैं जिनमें हमारी बराबर उपेक्षा की गई है। इस बत्त घंटी बज रही है, इसलिए मैं उनको नहीं कहूँगा लेकिन समय आयेगा, जौयी योजना पर समय आप मुझे देंगे तो मैं उन बातों को रखूँगा। लेकिन यह मैं जल्द कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप हमारे प्रदेश को न मारें। यह वह प्रदेश है जो राष्ट्र के लिए बलिदान करने में सदा सबसे आगे रहा है। लेकिन हमेशा ही उसको भूखों मारें, यह अच्छा नहीं है। हम अपने बल पर खड़े होकर आज जी जीवित हैं। केन्द्र की ओर से हमारी गरीबी को मिटाने के लिए कभी कोई विशेष कदम नहीं उठाया गया। बल्कि प्रदेशीय सरकार ने जो प्रयास किया भी है, उसमें भी इन्होंने रुकावट डाली है।

वन्यवाद।

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not want to go into the whole Fourth Plan document that has been placed before us because, I am sure, this House will get an opportunity to discuss that, in due course and that document cannot be discussed in about ten or fifteen minutes' time. We are discussing the Planning Commission itself. But the fact remains that the Planning Commission has produced this Draft after it has spent well-nigh three years. I do not want to blame the Planning Commission for producing this Draft.

After all, the Planning Commission is ordered to produce a draft on the basis of the ideology of the ruling party. It cannot produce anything out the vacuum. What is the ideology of the ruling party? Their ideology is socialism and what is socialism? It is like that *Parabrahman*. They cannot define what socialism is. There is a story in *Aranyakopanishad* where a boy named Nachiketas went after his Guru as he wanted to find out what that *Parabrahman* is. The Guru said that it is indefinable. Then this boy attempted to define it. He took a black object to his Guru and asked him whether it is *Parabrahman*. He said "not this",

neti. He took a green object and asked his Guru whether it is *Parabrahman*. He said *neti*. Then, the boy showed him a red object and asked him the same question. For that also the Guru said *neti*. So, for all the questions he asked, the only answer of his Guru was *neti*, "not this". The socialism of our Congress Party is just like that *Parabrahman*, because nobody can define What it is. My friend, the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister would say that his socialism was not your socialism. All right, what is his socialisms I would like to know whether the Deputy Prime Minister's socialism is the same thing as the socialism of my friend, Shri V.R.K.V. Rao.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (Dr. V.K.R.V. RAO) : V.K.R.V. Rao.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : Yes; that is also *neti*. I am not joking, because a Member of their Working Committee, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, when he went and addressed the Congress workers in Madras just four months ago, said, "We all talk of socialism; I don't know what that socialism is." It is just like the four blind men trying to describe a *hathi*, an elephant. This was stated by no less a person than Shri Brahmananda Raddi.

Here is Mr. C. Subramaniam, another important Member of the Working Committee who has produced a draft just now in which he has asked the Party to define what socialism is, after 20 years of talking about it. This is the real position. They don't want to say what it is. How can I blame the Planning Commission for what it has produced? When I look at the Planning Commission's Report—I am just pointing out certain broad generalities and I am not going into the details now—I will just read out a few choice pieces.

"In respect of the objective of equality, sufficient data are not available to base a definite statement about income inequality."

Three Plans earlier have been postulated. They are supposed to have been finished. The Second Plan itself stated that the objective of the Second Plan was to remove disparities in income and wealth. After that one Plan has gone. And, here is

a Planning Commission which comes out with the statement that sufficient data are not available. I would like to know what this Planning Commission has been doing all these years. Is it not their elementary duty to find out whether the objectives which they postulated have been realised to any extent and if so, to what extent it has been realised. If they have not been realised, who is responsible for the objectives not being realised? Without doing any of these things, here is the Planning Commission which comes forward and says: "well, we are now formulating the Fourth Plan."

There is a purpose behind this. Not that they cannot find out whether in this country during the operation of earlier Plans it is not a fact that there has been growing concentration of wealth and income in the hands of a few people. There is the Monopoly Commission's Report; there are other official reports which point out to the concentration of wealth and economic power in the hands of a few. After all, it is a well-known fact that this Government itself is probably in the hands of these people, in whose hands the economic wealth and prosperity has been concentrated. They don't want to do it. Why is it they say that sufficient data are not available? That is because they want to shut their eyes to the fact of concentration of wealth that has taken place in the hands of a few in this country. They don't want to do anything to stop it and on that premise they are planning.

Then when I read this report, I was reminded of what we in Madras call jackpot betting. I do not know if members know what it is. In the horse race on a particular day, there will be five series. It is like this. I will bet on one horse in the first race, then on another in the second race, then on a third in the third race, then on one in the fourth and finally on one in the fifth. Suppose, I bet Rs. 10 on a horse in the first race; if that horse wins, I get Rs. 100 which will be deposited as my bet on another horse in the second race; if I win that also, I will get Rs. 1000 which will be my bet money on a horse in the third race; if that horse wins the race; I will get Rs. 10,000 which will go towards my deposit

of bet money in the fifth race: if the horse I backed wins that race also, I get Rs. 1,00,000. But if by some mischance, I lose in one, the whole thing goes fut.

This report is just like that. When I read it, I was reminded of nothing but that jackpot betting. I will just read out passage after passage which will show that this is nothing but that kind of jackpot betting.

Take the question of resources. What do they say?

"The scale of resources mobilisation envisaged in the above scheme will materialise only if appropriate policy decisions are taken well in time."

We are already in the first year of this Plan and if appropriate policy decisions are taken *well in time*, such and such thing will happen. What are those appropriate policy decisions? No body knows.

"...if appropriate policy decisions are taken in time and the various development programmes effectively implemented to secure the overall sectoral rates of growth".

It is all *if*:

"The order of private savings estimated will be dependent on the rate of growth of national income. This underlines the necessity to ensure that the postulated rate of growth of national income is actually realised during the Plan. It is also intimately linked with the preservation of relative stability in prices, for any upward pressure on prices would encroach upon private savings. It is not sufficient that private savings are generated. It will be necessary that the savings generated—are adequately and speedily channelled to sectors requiring investible funds. This follows from the fact that the demand and supply of savings are not evenly balanced for each of the investing sectors..."

Then again

"Bulk financial institutions like LIC, banks, co-operatives and land development banks will have to intensify their efforts to mobilise a sizeable part of our savings for investment."

[Shri R. Ramamurti]

How many *ifs*, one linked with the other? Just like jackpot betting, nothing but that. One fails and the whole thing collapses! What a wonderful Plan!

The social justice and equality.

"The dilemma has to be faced..."

I can very well understand the dilemma—

"...that the largest corporate groups are the most advantageously placed to seek and obtain foreign collaboration and to expand or initiate production on large and new activities. Therefore, acting through them may appear the easiest and quickest way of industrial development. In the process, there is inevitably an increase in concentration of economic power. It is clearly necessary to formulate and define firmly a policy in this matter which will seek a reconciliation between immediate economic gains and declared long-range Social objectives of state policy."

What has to be done? A policy has got to be formulated and defined; a policy decision has to be taken. What that policy decision is, nobody knows. And what should that policy decision do? Reconcile irreconcilable objectives! This is wonderful.

I can go on quoting in this vein showing how with a few ifs and buts, this wonderful exercise in planning has been undertaken.

After all, it is a well-known fact, and law, of capitalism which Marx defined long ago, which Lenin defined and brilliantly elaborated in his *Imperialism*:

Growth of capital inevitably leads to concentration of wealth in the hands of a few people; that is the law of capitalism; it leads to concentration of wealth and monopolisation; that is the ordinary law. If after these plans in this country there is greater concentration of wealth and monopoly, what does it mean? This despite the tall talk of socialism and socialist pattern of society. What has this Government been doing? Nothing but the development of capitalism. This is the simple thing but they want to hide it and that is why they say that facts are not available and so on. About land utilisation they say on page 22:

"This approach does not, however tackle the problem of full and proper utilisation of land surface. For this purpose some device has to be evolved by which land surfaces could be brought together for purposes of cultivation. Cooperative farming, on a voluntary basis, has been officially accepted as the way out. However, so far no substantial progress has been made."...What is the answer? "Problems of motivation and organisation met with in this approach have not yet been successfully solved on any significant scale. Moreover it has not been sponsored actively enough by any large group or body of opinion within the country. Therefore, except for continuing the present schemes of encouragement of cooperative farming it has not been possible to propose any additional programme in this Plan."....

So keep quiet?

"The Gramdan movement could presumably...." All presumptions, "...provide another possible approach to problems of land tenure, distribution and farming operations. Unfortunately, not enough evidence of the results of the adoption of this approach is available to judge how far and in what directions it could provide useful answers to any specific problem."

For doing this wonderful exercise the Planning Commission has been in existence in the last three years. To have this kind of jackpot bidding, exercise in planning, if this is done, if this is done and so on, if appropriate policy decisions are taken well in advance, it is for doing this the Planning Commission existed for three years. All the seven very wise people are there and after two years of deliberations they have brought forth this wonderful document and postulates. I cannot understand it. I do not want to go into the details of planning; I am dealing with the basis on which they have drafted the whole plan; it is a Planning Commission which wants to shut its eyes.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): Try to understand it.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : I understand very well. There are a wise set of philosophers sitting there. A philosopher has been defined as one who talks in a way that nobody understands him. That is the hallmark of a philosopher and the Planning Commission Members seem to be that kind of philosophers, talking in a language which the common people here cannot understand.

There is after all the basis, the question of ideology. You cannot shirk it. Planning presupposes ultimate control over the resources . . . If you want to build a house, you should have control over the materials which go to build up that house. Similarly, planning can succeed only on the basis of your having control over the resources that go to make a plan. Why is it that the Plan did not succeed all these years in giving the production you wanted ? Obviously we did not have control over the resources which go to make up the plan of the whole country. Unless they are prepared to tackle that problem, there will not be success. But they say that they will not touch it. The present policy and direction will continue ; still they want to have a Plan.

16 hours.

It is wonderful indeed. Given this understanding given this ideology which the Congress Party has, you cannot have a real plan for the welfare of the people ; not only that, there will be further concentration of wealth in the hands of a few people which unfortunately in this country placed as it is will lead to greater and greater crisis of our economy.

For the last three years we have been already passing through a crisis. I do not accept the story that is facilely put up that our troubles began with the Chinese attack or with the Pakistani attack. The crisis of the Plan had begun long before that, as early as 1956 when the second Plan was being formulated. Even at that time, this country was having the crisis of foreign exchange, and a former Finance Minister, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, even then wrote to the World Bank Chairman about the conditions in this country. I do not want to quote that letter, because I have not got the time. Even the second Plan that was brought ran into doldrums. We had then what is

called the core of the Plan, the Plan core and all that. Therefore, the troubles started long before that.

There is something fundamentally wrong with the whole approach to the Plan that we have. Instead of going into the fundamental approach, if you try to tinker with the problem, we are not going to succeed with regard to the planning itself. This country is going to go through greater and greater crisis and the responsibility will be that of the Congress Party.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I crave your indulgence for the brief intervention to deal only with certain aspects raised in this debate. It is not my intention to cover the entire range of matters which have been raised concerning the Fourth Plan or the process of planning in this country generally. The Prime Minister herself will have occasion to deal with those general and larger aspects. Therefore, I shall confine myself mainly to dealing with some of the more important cut motions that have been tabled, apart from one or two general issues relating to the Plan.

There are three cut motions relating to the failure to finalise the fourth Five Year Plan. After the speech of Mr. Ramamurti even, I dare say that having regard to the complexity of the work involved in the formulation of a balanced Plan, we should congratulate the Deputy Chairman and the members of the Planning Commission in having got the Plan ready in time for implementation right from the beginning of the current financial year.

Some Members have said that while making the Plan, the views of the State Governments or the views of political parties were not taken. I would like to say the National Development Council had endorsed the preparation of the new Fourth Plan in December, 1967. The Planning Commission thereafter started working on a policy paper indicating the approach to the Fourth Plan. This was again placed before the NDC in May, 1968. After the NDC accorded its approval for the approach of the fourth Plan, the formulation of the detailed Plan proposals was taken in hand by the Planning

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Commission in consultation with the Central Ministries and the State Governments.

I should in this connection refer to a very significant change in the time sequence for the preparation of the Plan. Previously, the National Plan used to be prepared in outline first, and with reference to this outline, State Plans were worked out in detail. But this time, consistent with our policy of planning from below, the States were asked to formulate their Plans first. These were then discussed in detail with the States and fitted into the National Plan. In this process, the original target date of January, 1969 could be adhered to in the finalisation of the Fourth Plan. But the delay has not materially affected an effective start being made on the implementation of the Plan.

The State Plans and Plans of Central Ministries are ready and worked out in sufficient detail and it should be possible for them therefore, to get on with the implementation of the Plan straightforward. We should remember that there were mid-term elections in four States—Punjab, U.P., Bihar and West Bengal—and it was not possible for the NDC to meet before popular Governments were installed in these States.

When we talk of the time factor, we should remember that the Plan is not something like a taxation measure or other legislation that it should take effect from a particular date. The formulation of the Plan has to be followed up by preparation and scrutiny of detailed Plans and estimates and according of administrative and technical sanctions for the schemes, etc. All that the House should be interested in ensuring is that the financial and fiscal targets of the annual Plan and the Five-year Plan are fulfilled within the time limits. From this point of view, it does not matter whether the Plan is approved in the last week of March or third week of April. The Plan for 1969-70 marks the beginning of the plan. That the first year of the Plan has begun before the finalisation of the Plan is not unusual, as it had happened in the case of earlier Five Year Plans also. Even if the draft Fourth Plan had been finalised earlier than April, the size and content of the Annual Plan for 1969-70 would not have been any different form what it is now.

Some hon. members mentioned about the failure of the plan to eliminate disparities. The Prime Minister will no doubt deal with this important problem in all the aspects in her reply. I would only refer to the fact that the State Governments themselves have certain major responsibilities to discharge in tackling this problem of redressal of regional disparities. The provision of infra-structure facilities such as water-supply, power, good communications, etc. rests entirely with the State Governments and in my view, it is the absence of these infra-structure facilities which has resulted in certain areas of our country lagging behind the rest in economic development.

Apart from giving special treatment to Assam, Nagaland and Jammu and Kashmir, for the first time, we have recognised six States to be backward and earmarked 10 per cent of Central assistance exclusively for such States. They are Bihar, U.P., Rajasthan, M.P., Orissa and Kerala. We have also reserved 10 per cent of Central assistance to be distributed among States with reference to their special problems. One of the special problems taken into account is the extent and intensity of backwardness in different States.

In regard to ironing out the disparities in levels of industrial development, the team appointed by the Committee of the NDC has just submitted its report and further action will be taken after discussion with the Chief Ministers of the States at a special meeting of the Committee of the NDC.

I also come from a backward State—Orissa—which is acknowledged and I am therefore, vitally interested in securing recognition of the need for special assistance to backward States. It so happens that some of the backward States, because of their poor resources position, have a smaller plan than the comparatively advanced States. The Prime Minister has indicated at a recent meeting of the NDC that the Planning Commission will make a fresh assessment of the resources for the Fourth Plan after the recommendation of the Finance Commission.

After that is available we may hope that in the light of such a review some additional resources may be made available to the States, particularly to States whose Plans

have suffered a cut because of the strain on resources.

While the Centre has a responsibility towards ensuring a more balanced development of different States within the country, the States have an equal responsibility in ensuring even-paced development in different regions in their States. The Planning Commission has asked the States to identify backward areas within their States with reference to certain indicators of development and provide adequate resources for the accelerated development of backward regions. The needs of the backward regions in respective States have therefore to be taken up with the States.

The hon. Member, Shri Mahant Digvijay Nath in his cut motion has referred to the abolition of the Planning Commission which according to him is an unnecessary burden on the country.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : He has not moved it.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : All those cut motions are before the House. It is surprising that such a suggestion should be made when the need of planning is even felt in the developed countries. Apart from other arguments which have led even developed countries to seek orderly economic progress on the basis of economic planning, in a federation like ours which includes a number of States economic progress cannot be achieved unless there is an agency to coordinate the ideas and efforts of the States and Central Government. This has already been pointed out by the Administrative Reforms Commission also.

Some hon. Members have said in their speeches that there is hardly any progress under the plan. It is neither fair nor correct to my mind to argue that there has been no progress in spite of the massive outlays as part of the three plans. While I shall leave it to the Prime Minister to deal in detail with the overall progress during the three Plan periods I shall refer to certain specific field of activities which have been referred to in some of the cut motions.

A reference has been made to neglect of small-scale industries and minor irrigation schemes in Five Year Plans. The growth of small-scale industries in fact constitutes on

of the most significant features of development in the last decade. After the end of 1967-68 about 1,20,000 small-scale units have been registered with the State Industries Directorates as compared to about 37,000 units at the beginning of 1962. Machines worth Rs. 3.8 crores were supplied on hire-purchase terms to these industries in 1967-68 as compared to about Rs. 1.8 crores in 1960-61. There has been an appreciable increase also in the number of industrial cooperatives, their membership and activities in the same period.

Special mention should be made of our programmes in regard to industrial estates. 360 industrial estates had been completed by 1967-68.

Their annual production is of the order of Rs. 93 crores.

Coming to minor irrigation, I shall refer only to a few figures illustrative of the progress we have made, particularly in the last three years. At the end of the Third Plan we had only a little over 5. lakhs of electric pump sets. During the last three years an equal number of pump-sets have been energised. Likewise, against 4.65 lakhs of diesel pump-sets which we had at the end of the Third Plan, in the last three years 1.85 lakhs of pump-sets have been installed.

SHRI N.K. SOMANI (Nagaur) : That is why you are taxing them now.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : Inclusive of the funds provided by institutions like land development banks, Agricultural Re-Finance Corporation, Commercial banks etc. We have provided for minor irrigation programmes finance to the tune of nearly Rs. 500 crores in the last three years.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Not a pie of it has gone to some States.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : If it has not gone to one State, it would have gone to some other States, because this money has been spent only by the States and not by the Central Government. This has made a tremendous impact of raising agricultural productivity in areas which have

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hitherto been extremely vulnerable to the vagaries of the weather.

While discussing these cut motions and some of the points raised by the hon. Members, I do not want to show any sense of complacency. Much has yet to be done and we have not yet achieved even what we expected to achieve. At the same time, it will be unfair to ignore all the achievements and to undermine our own effort. I would like to say that it is not the effort of any particular party, but of the entire nation to build up the country at a faster rate. Therefore, in spite of political differences and party affiliations, all of us have to see that the Plan succeeds ; it is not the duty of the Planning Commission alone ; it is the duty of the entire nation to see that the Plan succeeds. With these words, I think you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion.

श्री अनन्दशेखर सिंह (जहानाबाद) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं योजना आयोग तथा उम के कार्य के सम्बन्ध में बोलना चाहता हूँ। हमारी तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना तो 1966 में ही समाप्त हो चुकी थी। कई कार्य उस में भी समय-समय पर पूरे नहीं किये जा सके हैं। उसके बाद चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना को पहली अप्रैल, 1969 को चलाने का फैसला सरकार ने दिसम्बर, 1967 में कर लिया था। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि यह योजना पहली अप्रैल से चली है कि नहीं क्योंकि प्रधान मंत्रालयी जी ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना का प्रारूप सदन में 21 अप्रैल, 1969 को रखा है। इसका कारण यही है कि राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् ने इस पर 19, 20 अप्रैल को विचार किया। मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आ रही है कि सरकार चौथी योजना कब से शुरू करेगी क्योंकि योजना आयोग के उप-प्रधान, श्री गाडगिल ने पिछले दिनों में प्रैस कानफरेंस में बताया था कि चौथी योजना का अन्तिम रूप अक्टूबर, 1969 तक बन कर तैयार हो जायगा और जिसमें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों को भी सम्मिलित कर दिया जायगा। इस से हमें संदेह हो रहा है कि चौथी योजना इस

साल से लागू होगी या नहीं। अगर चालू होगी तो कब से ? यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि देश के योजनाकारों ने पिछली तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के मिलसिले में प्राप्त अनुभवों से कुछ भी सीख हासिल नहीं की है। यही कारण है कि चौथी योजना भी उसी गुली-सड़ी नीति के आधार पर तैयार की जा रही है। फलस्वरूप देश के आर्थिक जीवन में जो घोर संकट व्याप्त है वह और भी गहरा और संकटापन होता जायगा।

चौथी योजना के द्वारा सरकार जिस नीति का अनुकरण करना चाहती है उससे देश में इजारेदार पूँजीवाद और भी मजबूत होगा और ऐसा वह सोच समझ कर करना चाहती है। इस नीति का ही यह परिणाम है कि देश का घन चन्द मुट्ठी भर लोगों के हाथ में इकट्ठा होता जा रहा है।

यानी इस राज्य में अमीर और अमीर बनता जा रहा है और गरीब और गरीब होता जा रहा है। इस नीति के तहत देश में जो भी विकास के कार्य हो रहे हैं उनका लाभ जनता को बिल्कुल नहीं हो रहा है।

श्री हजारी के नेतृत्व में गठित एकाधिकार आयोग ने यह ठीक ही कहा है कि आम जनता की गाड़ी कमाई के धन पर देश के 75 इजारेदार परिवारों ने कब्जा जमा रखा है। और उन्हीं के हाथ में आज कांग्रेसी सरकार की नकेल भी है। उदाहरणस्वरूप सन् 1963-64 से 1966-67 के बीच यानी केवल तीन वर्षों में टाटा ने अपनी पूँजी 417 करोड़ से बढ़ाकर 551 करोड़ कर ली है। इसी प्रकार से तीन वर्षों की अवधि में बिड़ला ने अपनी पूँजी लगभग 190.2 करोड़ से 510 करोड़ रुपये कर ली है। और इन दिनों यह भी कहा जा रहा है कि पूँजी एकत्रीकरण के क्षेत्र में बिड़ला टाटा से भी आगे निकल गया है। तीसरे इजारेदार पूँजीपति मफतलाल ने अपनी पूँजी में 170 फीसदी बढ़ि कर ली है यानी उनकी पूँजी 46 करोड़ से बढ़कर 127 करोड़ रुपये हो गई है।

एक और कुछ लोगों के हाथों में पूँजी का अम्बार इकट्ठा होता जा रहा है तो इससी और

देश की अधिकांश जनता को भूख, बीमारी और बेकारी का शिकार होना पड़ रहा है। अधिकारी सूत्रों का कहना है कि सन् 1967-68 में देहातों में रहने वाली 85 प्रतिशत जनता की रोजाना आमदनी एक रुपया से भी कम थी। शहरों की 35 प्रतिशत जनता को प्रतिदिन एक रुपया से कुछ अधिक खर्च करने का अवसर मिला। शहरों में रहने वाली दिन श्रेणी की 5 फीसदी जनता को माह में केवल 15 रुपये खर्च करने की मिले। इससे यह स्पष्ट है कि पिछ्ले 15 वर्षों से चली आ रही योजना के बाबजूद विशाल बहुमत जनता के जीवन में क्षणभर के लिए भी झुशहाली नहीं आई। कांग्रेसी समाजवाद में हाड़ोड़ परिश्रम करने वाली जनता दिनों दिन मुफलिस बनती जा रही है और उसकी कमाई पर इतराने वाले मुठ्ठी भर पूँजीपति देश को रसातल में लिये जा रहे हैं। और दुःख है कि देश की योजनाएं देश में समाजवाद बनाने के लिए नहीं अपितु इजारेदारों को और मोटा बनाने के लिए क्रियान्वित की जा रही हैं।

तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं समाप्त होने के बाबजूद देहातों में भूमि सम्बन्धों में कोई भी बुनियादी एवं कारगर परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया। आज भी बहुतेरे भूमिपति ऐसे हैं जिनके पास हजारों एकड़ जमीन बेकार पड़ी हुई है और देश के 31 से 41 फीसदी खेत मजदूर जनता के पास अपना कहलाने वाली एक धूर भी जमीन नहीं है। कहते हैं कि देश में खेती लायक 20 फीसदी जमीन पर 5 प्रतिशत जमीदारों एवं भूमिपतियों का कब्जा है। जिनके पास अपनी जमीन है भी उनकी बेदखलियां धड़ल्ले से जारी हैं। खेत मजदूरों के पास तो वास तक के लिए कोई जमीन नहीं है। फिर भी, योजनाकारों की नींद नहीं टूटती कि, ममाज के सबसे उपेक्षित लोगों के लिए भी वे कुछ ठोस कार्य कर सकें।

देश को अनन्दज के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए यह ज़रूरी है कि किसानों को जमीन दीं जाए, सिंचाई, साद-बीज तथा कर्ज़

की व्यवस्था की जाए। परन्तु इस ओर भी कोई विशेष प्रगति नजर नहीं आती।

उद्योग-धन्वन्तों में काम करने वाले मजदूर हमारे देश के आधिक जीवन के मेहदण्ड हैं। लेकिन उन्हें आवश्यकता के आधार पर आधारित वेतन देने से भी इन्कार किया जा रहा है तथा उनकी अनेकानेक मांगों को इजारेदारों के स्वार्थ में पैरों तले रोंदा जा रहा है। चौथी योजना के प्रारूप में इस महत्वपूर्ण मांग का उल्लेख तक नहीं किया गया गया है।

मैं किसान वर्ग से सम्बन्ध रखता हूँ। इम-नियम में कृषि पर बोलना चाहूँगा। बड़े दुःख की बात है कि कृषि उत्पादन की बृद्धि बड़ी मन्द गति से चलती रही है। मैं जानता हूँ और आप भी जानते हैं कि देश में बराबर किसी न किसी कोने में सूखा पड़ता रहा है। हम कब तक अनाज के लिए दूसरे देशों पर निर्भर रहेंगे और अपनी विदेशी मुद्रा को व्यर्थ में नष्ट करते रहेंगे। कहते हैं कि गवर्नरेंट खेतीबाड़ी में मशीनों द्वारा विकास करना चाहती है जैसे ट्रैक्टर, नलकूप इत्यादि। ट्रैक्टरों को ही ले लीजिए। कृषि विभाग तो अनुमान लगाता है कि देश में प्रति वर्ष 50 हजार ट्रैक्टरों की आवश्यकता है। मगर देश में कुल 13 हजार 800 ट्रैक्टर बन पाए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त आठ, दस हजार ट्रैक्टर बाहर से मंगवाने की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं। फिर भी कभी को पूरा नहीं किया जा रहा है। न तो बिजली की ठीक से व्यवस्था है और न किसान भाइयों को डिजल ठीक टाइम पर और न कन्ट्रोल रेट पर मिलता है। दाम भी अधिक हो गये हैं कि किसान उसे अधिक मात्रा में खरीद नहीं सकता है। ऐसे पम्प या नलकूप लगाने का क्या कायदा है। इस पर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

बेरोजगारी का क्या कहना है। तीन पंचवर्षीय योजना गुजर चुकी हैं और चौथी योजना पर जा रहे हैं। कहा जाता है कि एक करोड़ 40 लाख अभी बेरोजगार हैं और पंचवर्षीय योजना खत्म होते ही यह संख्या 1 करोड़ 9

(श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह)

लाल हो जायेगी। दूसरी और तीसरी योजना में बेरोजगार लोगों के आंकड़े देते थे लेकिन चौथी योजना में तो इन आंकड़ों का जिक्र भी नहीं है।

व्यायामी योजना लोक-सभा के सामने इसी प्रकार रखने का प्रयत्न करते हैं। जिसका कोई सिर-पैर नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आपने जो योजना बनाई है वह ठीक नहीं है क्योंकि वो असल बात को सामने न रख कर बनाई गई है और आपने व्यक्तिगत ढंग से प्रत्येक व्यक्ति की अवहेलना की है। यानी हूँ मैं फैटर इज नेगेटेवटेंड। अगर योजना सही बनती है तो प्रत्येक व्यक्ति की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रख कर बनायें तो अच्छा रहेगा। नहीं तो आपकी पंचवर्षीय योजना बेकार रहेगी। और मैं थोड़ा आवास के सध्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। आपके योजना के प्रारूप में कहा गया है कि आवास के सम्बन्ध में योड़ा ही भाग लिया गया है। पिछली तीन योजनाओं में यह देखते आये हैं कि आवास के लिये रूपया राज्य सरकारों को दे देते हैं। मगर वे सरकारें उन रूपयों को और किसी कामों में लगा देती हैं। और मकान बन नहीं पा रहे हैं। जनसंख्या दिनों दिन बढ़ती ही जा रही है। मगर मकानों की व्यवस्था उतनी मात्रा में नहीं हो रही है। आपको आवास पर ज्यादा रूपया देना चाहिए और इसको प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए।

जब भी आम जनता का सवाल उठाया जाता है तो सरकार साधन की कमी का बहाना पेश कर देती है। अगर सरकार सचमुच में साधन एकत्र करना चाहती है तो उसे बैंकों का शीघ्र राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहिए। आयात-निर्यात यानी विदेशी व्यापार का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहिए। विदेशी पूँजी को जबत कर लेना चाहिए तथा विदेश भेजे जाने वाले मुनाफों पर ज्ञाक लगा देनी चाहिए। राजे-महाराजों को प्रीवीपर्स देना बन्द कर देना चाहिए। उद्योग-पतियों एवं व्यापारियों पर 5 अरब रुपये का बकाया टैक्स बसूल करना चाहिए। देश में छिपे

6 करोड़ रुपए का काला धन निकाल बाहर करना चाहिए।

अंत में मैं बिहार की पिछड़ी अवस्था की ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहूँगा। यह बड़े ही शर्म की बात है कि बाईस वर्षों की आजादी के बाद भी बिहार की जनता की आय देश के अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में सबसे कम है। अतएव उद्योग-धंधों के विकास के लिए बिहार को विशेष आर्थिक सहायता दी जानी चाहिए। उत्तरी बिहार में कल-कारखानों की स्थापना होनी चाहिए। बिहार में रेल के डिव्हां तथा दूसरे कारखाने सरकारी क्षेत्र में खोले जाने चाहिए। दक्षिणी बिहार और उत्तरी बिहार की जनता के बीच निकट का सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने तथा दोनों के सम्यक आर्थिक विकास के लिए पटना में गंगा नदी पर पुल बनवाने के लिए बिहार सरकार की भरपूर मदद की जानी चाहिए।

बिहार को अन्न के भामले में आत्मनिभर बनाने के लिए गंडक परियोजना, कोसी परियोजना, सोन नदी परियोजना, पुनर्पुन नदी परियोजना, अधवारा परियोजना, मध्यराज्यी परियोजना तथा अन्य सिचाई योजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार को अधिक संशोधित मदद करनी चाहिए।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं चाहूँगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को पहली, दूसरी तथा तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं से क्या फायदा रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि चौथी योजना और पांचवीं योजना—इस तरह से अगर सरकार बराबर योजनाएं ही बनाती जाएंगी तो पांचवीं योजना बनाने का उसको सीमागत ही प्राप्त नहीं होगा। ये पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं आते-आते इस सरकार की भी समाप्त होने का मीका मिलने वाला है।

इसलिए उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहूँगा कि अगर आप चाहते हैं कि देश का विकास हो, देश को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, बेरोजगारी को हल करना चाहते हैं तो आप इन सवालों को हल करें। योजनाएं आपकी बराबर फैल हो

रही हैं। क्या मविध्य में यह चौथी योजना कारगर होगी? मैं समझता हूँ कि यह योजना भी उनकी फेल होगी जिस तरीके से वह बनाते हैं। बराबर उनकी योजना फेल हो रही है। आशा है कि आप इस योजना को पूरा करने में आगे बढ़ेगे, नहीं तो आपको भी इस योजना के साथ समाप्त ही होने का भविध्य है।

• श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मैं कुछ विरोधी सदस्यों का भाषण सुन रहा था, योजना के सम्बन्ध में। ऐसा प्रतीत होता था कि उनका इटिकंगा आलोचनात्मक है। उन्हें ऐसा मालूम होता है कि इन योजनाओं में उन्हें कोई प्रगति दिखाई नहीं पड़ती। मैं तो ऐसा समझता हूँ कि भारतवर्ष एक विकसित देश नहीं, अद्विकसित देश है और यह आवश्यक है कि इसका विकास क्रमबद्ध किया जाए और क्रमबद्ध विकास से उसकी उन्नति हो और वह एक शक्तिशाली तथा आरम्भिक देश बने।

यहां अब तक तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं व्यतीत हो चुकी हैं। उसमें बहुमुखी विकास हुआ है। कोई क्षेत्र ऐसा नहीं है—चाहे वह शिक्षा का हो, चाहे उद्योग का हो, विजली का हो, सिचाई का हो, या स्वास्थ्य का हो—जिसमें प्रगति और विकास न हुआ हो। यह बात सही है कि जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये थे, उन लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति नहीं हो पायी। इसका कारण यह है कि इस देश की अनेक समस्यायें हैं, यह देश बड़ा है तथा इसकी आन्तरिक स्थिति विषम है। इनका समाधान करने में कुछ समय लगेगा। आज सदन के सामने जो बीज प्रस्तुत है वह वित्तीय वर्ष 1968-69 के दौरान योजना आयोग द्वारा किये गये महत्वपूर्ण कार्यकलापों तथा अध्ययनों का एक व्यौरा है। चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना का भी प्रारूप प्रस्तुत है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि जब समय आयेगा तो लोग उसपर भी विशेष ध्यान देंगे।

इस देश के अन्दर कुछ लोग शहरों में रहते हैं और कुछ लोग देहातों में रहते हैं। जो लोग

शहरों में रहते हैं उनकी आबादी 15 प्रतिशत है, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में रहने वाले लोगों की आबादी 50 फ़ीसदी है। दोनों के अन्दर असमानता है। जो भी तरबकी हुई वह शहरों की अधिक हुई और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के अन्दर कम हुई। इसलिए जो असमानता है वह काफ़ी ऊँचाई पर है। जब तक कि इसको कम नहीं किया जाएगा, तब तक आपका कार्य चल नहीं पायेगा। अगर आप यह सोचें कि स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद जो कुछ भी हुआ वह हमारी प्रगति का सूचक है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह विकास अधिकतर दिल्ली में, कलकत्ता में, मद्रास में, बम्बई और बड़े-बड़े शहरों में ही हुआ, जो देहात हैं, वहां पर भी कुछ काम ज़रूर हुआ है, लेकिन वह आज भी पिछड़े हुए हैं, हर दिशा में देहात पिछड़ा हुआ है। इसलिए मैं नम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, प्रधान मन्त्री महोदया से क्योंकि यह विभाग उनके हाथ में है, कि वह ग्रामीण अंचल की ओर विशेष ध्यान दें।

यह भी सत्य है कि जो हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय है उसकी 50 फ़ीसदी कृषि से होती है। फिर भी कृषि की तरफ अत्यधिक ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है जिसमें कि आप बहुत पिछड़े से गये। देश के अन्दर 32 करोड़ एकड़ ज़मीन है जिस पर खेती होती है जिसका अर्थ यह है कि 50 करोड़ की आबादी में आधा एकड़ ज़मीन एक आदमी के लिए है। तो खेती की उन्नति तभी हो सकती है जब कि आप सालाना 3-4 फसलें उगायें। गांव वालों को बीज दें, उर्वरक दें, पानी दें ताकि वे जुटाई का काम करें। खेती की उन्नति तभी हो सकती है जब कि खेत से 3-4 फसलें लें। इसलिए आवश्यक है कि प्रत्येक क्षेत्र को पानी दें, प्रत्येक क्षेत्र को विजली दें। जब तक सिचाई का पानी का इंतजाम नहीं करेगे आपकी तरक्की नहीं हो सकती।

इसके साथ ही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश के अन्दर बहुत से राज्य हैं। राज्यों में भी बहुतसे राज्य पिछड़े हुए हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश, जहां से कि हम भी आते हैं, प्रधान मन्त्री महोदया

(श्री विश्व नाथ पाण्डेय)

भी आती है, उसकी जनसंख्या 10 करोड़ है। लेकिन वह हर मसले में पिछड़ा हुआ है—चाहे कृषि का क्षेत्र हो, चाहे उद्योग का हो, चाहे शिक्षा का हो या दबावारू का हो—सिर्फ जनसंख्या में बढ़ा हुआ है। जनसंख्या को छोड़कर सब में पिछड़ा हुआ लेता है। उस पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने का आपका कर्तव्य है। जब तक कि 10 करोड़ आवादी वाले राज्य का स्तर ऊंचा नहीं होगा, तब तक आपकी राष्ट्रीय आय प्रति व्यक्ति ऊंचा नहीं हो सकती। जब कि आपकी राष्ट्रीय आय इस वक्त 315 रुपये सालाना है, वहाँ पर उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रति व्यक्ति आय 228 रुपये है। इसके अलावा हिन्दुस्तान में 289 जिले हैं जिनमें से 58 जिले निर्धन हैं। इन निर्धन 58 जिलों में से भी 22 जिले उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं जिनकी आमदानी 146-147 रुपये सालाना है। 78 जिले ऐसे हैं जो कि सबसे निर्धन हैं, जिनमें से 28 जिले उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में निर्धनता सबसे अधिक है। इसलिए आपको उस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए।

इसके साथ ही एक पूर्वांचल का क्षेत्र है जिसमें दाई करोड़ आदमी रहते हैं जिनकी हालत बहुत ही दयनीय है। वहाँ अभी भी ऐसे लोग हैं जो सूतू, भूजा, रस, चना, आम की गुठियाँ आदि खा करके अपने जीवन का निर्वाह करते हैं। उनमें लाखों आदमी ऐसे हैं जो रात्रि को आग के सामने बैठकर अपनी रात बिताते हैं। मैं अधिक नहीं कहना चाहता पर यह जचर कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ खास तौर से 5-6 जिले हैं जैसे गोरखपुर, देवरिया, बालिया, बस्ती, जोनपुर, गाजीपुर और आजमगढ़ जो कि बहुत ही पिछड़े हुए हैं। इनमें बनारस, मिर्जापुर और इलाहाबाद का भी कुछ हिस्सा है जो कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ है। लेकिन इसके साथ ही मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि जब तेलंगाना के लोग क्रान्ति की तरफ जाने की आवाज़ देते हैं या लद्दाख के लोग या पहाड़ी लोग क्रान्ति की बात करते हैं तो यह सरकार

उनकी मुनती है। लेकिन पूर्वी घंचल की स्थिति विस्फोटक है और वह क्रान्ति के पथ पर है। इस बात को देखकर हमारे स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने पटेल कमीशन कायम किया लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि वह कमीशन काम नहीं कर पाया और उसे स्थगित कर दिया गया। उत्तर प्रदेश में जो भी सरकार उसके बाद आई वह उसे कर नहीं पाई। लेकिन उसका दायित्व मैं समझता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के ऊपर है जिसने कि पटेल कमीटी को नियुक्त किया था।

मैं प्रधान मन्त्री महोदया से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ की स्थिति को सम्भालने के लिए और उसको ठीक रास्ते पर लाने के लिए आवश्यक है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के ऊपर उसका भारत देकर आप स्वयं उसे अपने हाथ में ले और पटेल कमीशन ने जो सिफारिश की है उसपर आप अक्षरतः अमल करें।

इसके साथ-साथ भयंकर सूखा उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ इलाकों में पड़ा हुआ है। इलाहाबाद, बनारस, मिर्जापुर, फतेहपुर और बाँदा आदि में पानी और चारे तक का ठिकाना नहीं है और लोगों की हालत बहुत खराब है। प्रधान मन्त्री महोदया हिन्दुस्तान के कई संकटग्रस्त आंर अकालग्रस्त जिलों में गई हैं, कई प्रान्तों में गई हैं, मैं उनसे नम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह उन उत्तर प्रदेश के सूखाग्रस्त जिलों का भी प्रोग्राम बनायें, जाकर उन जगहों को देखें। उत्तरप्रदेश की सरकार के पास यह क्षमता नहीं है कि वह उन सूखाग्रस्त और अकालपीड़ित लोगों को सहायता दे सके। उनका कर्तव्य होता है कि वहाँ पर जाएं और स्वयं स्थिति का अध्ययन करें।

बनारस में काशी विद्यापीठ है। जब भारत में स्वाधीनता संग्राम चलता था, क्रान्ति और आनंदोलन का जमाना या उसमें उन्होंने विशेष काम किया था। आज उस काशी विद्यापीठ का हालत खराब है और उसको विशेष रूप से वित्तीय सहायता मिलनी चाहिए जिससे कि वह अपने कार्य को ठीक तरीके से कर सके।

उत्तरप्रदेश को उसकी जनसंख्या के आधार पर और उसके पिछड़ेपन के आधार पर केन्द्रीय सरकार को वित्तीय सहायता देनी चाहिए। खास तौर से बलिया और देवरिया में जहाँ कोई आव्योगिक धन्ये नहीं लग पाये हैं वहाँ पर आव्योगिक धन्ये स्थापित किये जायें। सुखपुरा, मनियर, सिकन्दरपुर, वंसीबाजार, बेलथरा, सलेमपुर, बरहज, नार, भट्टनी, भाटपार आदि स्थानों पर उद्योग-धन्ये स्थापित किये जायें। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि आप ऐसे ग्रामीण अंचलों में उद्योग-धन्ये लगायें। ऐसे क्षेत्र जो सदा अतिवृष्टि और ग्रनावृष्टि के शिकार रहते हैं उनके आव्योगिक विकास की ओर आप विशेष रूप से ध्यान दें तब मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो आर्थिक ग्रसामानता है वह दूर हो जाएगी और प्लानिंग का जो उद्देश्य व लक्ष्य है उसकी पूर्ति हो जाएगी। भागलपुर, भट्टनी और नदावर में नदी पर पुल बनाये जायें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं योजना आयोग के नियन्त्रणाधीन अनुदानों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री शिवचन्द्र भा (मधुबनी) : (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हमारे लिए और हमारे देश के लिए एक दुर्भाग्य का समय आ गया है। वह दुर्भाग्य इसलिए है कि आज देश में योजना दम तोड़ रही है बल्कि यूँ कहना चाहिए कि योजना ए दम नहीं तोड़ रही है अपितु योजना आयोग ही दम तोड़ रहा है। अभी उस दिन जो चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना का ड्राफ्ट यहाँ पर रखा गया, मैं कहूँगा कि यहाँ से हमारा दुर्भाग्य शुरू होता है।

सरकार द्वारा देश को यह कहा गया था कि इसी अर्पण के महीने से चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की शुरुआत होगी, उसका समय शुरू होगा लेकिन रक्खा क्या गया है? यहाँ पर महज उसका एक ड्राफ्ट ही रखा गया है। अब फाइनल योजना का मस्तिष्क कब आयेगा इसका कोई पता नहीं है। अब यदि ड्राफ्ट को ही मान लेते हैं कि वह चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना है तो पहले भी एक ड्राफ्ट रखा गया था और मैं सोचता हूँ कि कहीं इस मौजूदा ड्राफ्ट का भी बैसा ही भविष्य न हो जैसा कि उसका हुआ था।

देश में जो परिस्थिति का निर्माण हुआ है उसके दो कारण हैं। जो भी योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं, सोशियो एकोनामिक सेंट अप जोकि इस प्लानिंग से बाहर आया है, मुल्क में जो एकोनामिक सिस्टम बना है यह आज रुकावटें डाल रहा है। देश में जो सोशल फीसेज पैदा हो रही है वह आज यह नहीं चाहती है कि योजनाएं आगे बढ़े और योजना आयोग सफलता की ओर बढ़े। पहला कारण तो यह है।

दूसरा कारण यह है कि आज जो योजना के कारण धार हैं वह सब मोटे तीर पर दर्शनविहीन लोग हैं। मैं साफ शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह दर्शनविहीन लोग हैं। उनके सामने कोई दर्शन नहीं है, कोई स्वप्न नहीं है जिसको कि वह साकार करने के लिए दृढ़ता के साथ आगे बढ़कर संलग्न हो सके।

जब मैं दर्शन की बात उठाता हूँ तब आप कहेंगे और प्रधान मंत्री महोदया भी कहेंगी कि आत्मिर चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मिक्स्ड एकोनामी की जो बात है वह भी तो एक दर्शन है। लेकिन मैं आपको कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह मिक्स्ड एकोनामी नाम की चीज दुनिया में कहीं नहीं है। आप हमेशा के लिए जान लें कि मिक्स्ड एकोनामी जैसी चीज दुनिया में कहीं भी नहीं है। यदि कहीं है भी तो वह एक कैटेलिस्टक एकोनामी है। मिक्स्ड एकोनामी यदि दुनिया में कहीं थी तो वह रस में लेनिन के जमाने में थी। लेनिन ने इस मिक्स्ड एकोनामी को रस में शुरू किया था। इस मिक्स्ड एकोनामी का क्या लक्ष्य था? कमांडिंग हाइट्स का उनका लक्ष्य था जिसको कि कहते हैं कि आयरन, कोल बक्स फौरेन ट्रेड यह सब गवर्नेंट के कंट्रोल में रहे। लैड भी उसमें आ जाता है उस पर भी सरकार का कब्जा होना चाहिए। हकीकत में वह मिक्स्ड एकोनामी है। इससे जाहिर है कि हमारे यहाँ वह मिक्स्ड एकोनामी तो है नहीं। जब चुड़दौड़ होती है समाजवाद और पूँजीवाद में तो सम्मान रहती है कि समाजवाद का घोड़ा आगे बढ़ेगा लेकिन हम क्या देखते हैं? हमारी

(श्री शिवचन्द्र भा.)

अर्थ-व्यवस्था में, हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में जो यह शब्द है कमांडिंग हाइट्स, वह निजी क्षेत्र में है। उदाहरण के लिए आप बैंकों की ही बात को ले लें। समाज का टकाज्जा है और वह चाह रहा है कि बैंकों का हमारे देश में राष्ट्रीयकरण हो। लेकिन केन्द्रीय वित्त मंत्री तथा उपप्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने बैंकों के बारे में क्या चीज रखती है? उन्होंने कहना चाहिए कि एक महज उड़नखटोला रखता है अर्थात् बैंकों का सोशल कंट्रोल हो। अभी कुछ दिन पहले प्रधान मंत्री महोदया द्वारा एक इस प्रकार का वक्तव्य दिया गया था कि हम नेशनलाइजेशन आफ बैंक्स नहीं करने जा रहे हैं और मुझे उस से बहुत दुःख हुआ।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : माननीय सदस्य जैसा बतला रहे हैं वैसा मैंने नहीं कहा।

श्री शिवचन्द्र भा : प्रधान मंत्री की यह बात सुन कर मुझे खुशी हुई लेकिन हकीकत यही है कि अभी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं हुआ है।

जहां तक फौरैन ट्रेड का सम्बन्ध है वह प्राइवेट हैंड्स में है। लोहा, कोयला आदि भी प्राइवेट हैंड्स में हैं। यह लोहे का जो टाटाज का इम्पायर कायम है उस टाटा इम्पायर को विहार की सविद सरकार खत्म करना चाहती थी लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार का उसे इसमें सहयोग प्राप्त नहीं हुआ। वह सरकार छुद खत्म हो गई। कोयले पर और जमीन पर भी निजी क्षेत्र का अधिपत्य है। इस तरह हम देखते हैं कि हमारी जो अर्थ-व्यवस्था है वह मिक्स्ड एकोनामी नहीं है बल्कि दरअसल में वह कैरिलिस्टिक एकोनामी है। मिक्स्ड एकोनामी की बात बहुत हद तक एन. डी. सी. में श्री नम्बूदिरीपाद ने रखती थी जिस पर कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विचार भी नहीं किया मानने की बात तो दूर रही। प्रगर वाकई केन्द्रीय सरकार देश में यह मिक्स्ड एकोनामी चलाना चाहती है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह नम्बूदिरीपाद के ड्राफ्ट पर तफसील से गोर करना चाहिए और उसे कुछ हद तक मान लेना चाहिए तब समाजवाद का लक्ष्य हम हासिल कर सकते थे।

हम देखते हैं कि पहला कारण जैसा मैंने बतलाया कि यह लोग दर्शनविहीन हैं जो चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना का एप्रोच है और जो तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना का एप्रोच है उन दोनों को मिलाइये तो आप को जमीन-आसमान का फर्क देखने को मिलेगा। उनमें आपस में जमीन आसमान का फर्क है जिसको कि कहते हैं जाएंट और पिगमी का फर्क है। दोनों के दर्शन में और दोनों के दृष्टिकोण में जमीन और आसमान का फर्क है।

इसका एक उदाहरण यह है कि अभी चंद दिन पहले अखबार वालों ने योजना आयोग के उपाध्यक्ष श्री डी. आर. गाडगिल से जब यह पूछा कि क्या सन् 74-75 में हिन्दुस्तान टेक औफ स्टेज में पहुँच जायगा तो उन्होंने यह कहा कि दरअसल वह यह जानते ही नहीं हैं कि इस टेक औफ टर्म का मतलब क्या है? दरअसल यह उनकी फैकनेस अपनी अर्थात् गवनमेंट की इनएकिटिविटी को छिपाना है जोकि उन्होंने कह दिया कि वह इस टेक औफ का मतलब ही नहीं जानते कि वया है। यह उनकी फैकनेस बाल्डिन की फैकनेस की तरह से है जोकि उसने अपनी इनएकिटिविटी को छिपाने के लिए बरती थी और जिसका जिक्र चाचिल में अपनी किताब 'हिस्ट्री आफ दी सेकेंड वर्ल्ड वार' में किया है। लेकिन मैं उन्हें याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के बहत में स्वर्गीय श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने इसी सदन में 22 अगस्त सन् 60 को यह कहा था :

"Our whole object in the Third Plan is to arrive at a stage when we do not depend upon out-side countries for any kind of help whether financial or mechanical. That is what is called, broadly speaking, the take-off stage."

तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उनके द्वारा यह टेक औफ स्टेज की बात कही गई थी। मुझे अफसोस है कि प्लानिंग कॉमीशन के डिप्टी चेयरमैन ने इस कदर अनभिज्ञता दिखाई दिया कि उन्हें यह पता ही नहीं है कि टेक औफ स्टेज है

क्या चीज और इस तरह का कथन प्रमाणित करता है कि यह सरकार दर्शन विहीन है।

दूसरा कारण जैसा मैंने बतलाया वह यह है कि इस देश में पूंजीवाद बढ़ा है। पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना के बाद से अब तक वह कैप्टेलिट लिस्टम बढ़ता ही गया है। अब इस समय में इस की तकसील में नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन मैं 'बड़ी नम्रता' के साथ डिटेल्स के लिए प्रधान मंत्री महोदया को कहूंगा कि वह 'स्टॉज इन दी डेवलपमेंट औफ कैप्टिलिजम इन इंडिया' को देख लें। इसी तरह मनोपलीज इनक्वायरी कमीशन, महालोनीस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट और हृजारे रिपोर्ट यह सारी इसी बात को बतलाती है कि किस तरह से एकोनामिक पावर का कंस्ट्रक्शन हुआ है? प्राकिटिआरिंग अर्थात् मुनाफाखोरी बढ़ी है। योजनाओं के मात्रातः अनएम्प्लायमेंट हुआ है। श्री लोबो प्रभु ने बतलाया कि हर योजना के बाद वेकारी बढ़ी है यह निर्विवाद है। कीमतें बढ़ी हैं और आम जनता की हालत नीचे गई है। आज जो आम जनता है, यानी 75 प्रतिशत लोग, वह तीन आने रोज पर रहते हैं। प्रधान मंत्री ने एक रिटेन बयान में बतलाया था मैंने अखबारों में पढ़ा था, कि आम तौर पर एक रुपये रोज से कम आमदनी पर लोग रहते हैं। यह एक्ज़ेरेशन है। देश की जनता का अधिकांश भाग तीन आने रोज पर रहता है।

आफिशलडम और ब्यूरोकेसी में करण्यान इन्तहा पर है। आप इस पार्लियामेंट हाउस से लेकर ब्नाक तक चले जायें इन्तहा दर्जे की आफिशलडम है, जिसको आप सोच नहीं सकते हैं। अनईवन डेवलपमेंट आफ एकानमी है, रीजनल इम्बेलेन्स आज अनवैलैस्ट डेवलपमेंट हो रहा है जो पहले से बड़े हुए राज्य हैं वह और बड़े, जो अविकसित राज्य हैं वह अविकसित रहे। जैसे आप विहार को ले लीजिये, उड़ीसा को ले लीजिए। इसीसन्दर्भ में मैं विहार के मुतालिक कहना चाहता हूं कि उसको जानवृक्षकर प्लैन्ड रूप में अविकसित रखता गया है। विहार में दौलत है औद्योगीकरण के लिए, लेकिन आजादी के बाद बीस सन्नां से एक प्लैन्ड कास्पिरेसी की

गई है उसको अविकसित रखने के लिए। इस के ग्लावा एक बात में और भी कहना चाहता हूं कि बिहार में एटमिक प्लान्ट का होना बहुत जरूरी है। विहार में रिसोर्स भी हैं, लेकिन एटमिक प्लान्ट बनाया जाता है उत्तर प्रदेश में, विहार में नहीं।

कामर्शलाइजेशन आफ ऐग्रीकल्चर हुआ है, कुलकाइजेशन आफ प्लाट्स हुआ है। वित्त मंत्री चिन्ता करते हैं कि धन ऐग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर में आ गया है। आज यहां पर इंडस्ट्रीज में कुलाक्स पैदा हो गये हैं यह मैं मानता हूं। इंडस्ट्रीज का धन ले लिया जाय इससे मैं सहमत हूं, वह चाहे जिस रूप में हो।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में बाहरी पूंजी बढ़ी है आजादी के बाद। बाहरी पूंजी के जरिये देश का शोषण होता है, देश की योजनायें बाहरी पूंजी पर और बाहरी मदद पर मुन्हसर करती हैं बाबजूद इन योजनाओं के। अगर आज दादाभाई नौरोजी जिन्दा होते तो जिस तरह से उन्होंने अपने समय में 'पार्टी एंड दि अनविटिश रूल इन इंडिया' लिखी, उसी तरह से आज वह पार्टी एंड अनकांग्रेस रूल इन इंडिया लिखते। यह सब मिल करके जो अर्थ-व्यवस्था हुई है उसका रूप है ग्रोइंग प्राइवेट सेक्टर और ग्रोइंग पब्लिक सेक्टर। यह भी एक कंट्रोडिक्शन की अवस्था है। हिन्दुस्तान की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में या तो पब्लिक सेक्टर रहेगा या फिर प्राइवेट सेक्टर रहेगा। हंसना और मुंह फुलाना एक साथ नहीं हो सकता, एक म्यान में दो तलवारें नहीं रह सकती। देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में या तो पब्लिक सेक्टर रहेगा या फिर प्राइवेट सेक्टर रहेगा। लेकिन वक्त का तकाजा है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर रहे। इसलिए समय आ गया है कि हम-प्राइवेट सेक्टर को खत्म करें। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि इसका तरीका बया हो। मैं ज्यादा न कह करके इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि समाजवाद के लिये दिल की मजबूती चाहिये, सिद्धान्त में विश्वास चाहिये, दृढ़ता चाहिये और अंधी और तृफान के मुकाबले की तमाज़।

(श्री शिवचन्द्र भा)

चाहिये। आहिस्ता आहिस्ता चलने से समाजवाद नहीं आ सकता।

It is stated as follows in ON THE ECONOMIC THEORY OF SOCIALISM by Oskar Lange :

"A programme of comprehensive socialization can scarcely be achieved by gradual steps. A socialist Government really intent upon socialism has to decide to carry out its socialization program at one stroke or to give it up altogether. The very coming into power of such a Government must cause a financial panic and economic collapse. Therefore, the socialist Government must either guarantee the immunity of private property and private enterprise in order to enable the capitalist economy to function normally, in doing which it gives up its socialist aims, or it must go through resolutely with its socialisation program at maximum speed. Any hesitation, any vacillation and indecision would provoke the inevitable economic catastrophe. Socialism is not an economic policy for the timid."

कायरों के लिये समाजवाद नहीं है। आप चौधी पंचवर्षीय योजना को देखिये तो उसमें हम क्या पाते हैं। पुसीलमिटी, वैवरिंग, वैसिलेशन। पता नहीं हम किस ओर जा रहे हैं। हम कहाँ पर जाकर पहुँचेंगे इसका भरोसा नहीं है। गाँधी जी ने कहा है कि :

"I would support a minimum State ownership.....I am socialist enough to say that.....Factories should be nationalised or State-controlled. They ought only to be working under the most attractive and ideal conditions not for profit but for the benefit of humanity, love taking the place of greed as the motive."

अल्टनेटिव टु कैपिटलिजम शंकरराव देव की किताब है, जिसमें यह कहा गया है। वक्त का तकाजा है कि इंडस्ट्री पर हम कब्जा करें। सबाल आता है कि पैसा कहाँ से आये। पैसा देश में है। लैनिंग कशीशन की यही खामी है कि पैसे का बटवारा कैसे है, इनकम का बटवारा कैसा है, इस पर उमने कोई खास स्टडी नहीं

की है। अगर आप 1 और 10 की सीलिंग लगा दें अन्तर की तो 1,000 करोड़ ८० आ सकता है। यह डा० लोहिया का हिसाब है। किस के पास कितनी होड़े वेत्य है इसके बारे में प्लैनिंग कमीशन की कोई स्टडी नहीं है, इसके बारे में उनकी कोई रीजनल स्टडी नहीं है। प्रीवी पैसें चल रही हैं। टैक्स इवेजन बहुत है। आज 200-300 करोड़ रुपये का टैक्स इवेजन होता है। फुज्जलखर्ची होती है। एकानामिक फोर्वेररेंस पर 500 करोड़ ८० हर साल का खर्च है। अभी प्रधान मंत्री दौरे पर बेगीपुर गई थीं वहाँ 11 लाख ८० इकट्ठा हुआ। इससे आज वहाँ पर कितने ही अस्पताल बन सकते थे, कितने स्कूल बन सकते हैं जिसके दौलत आ सकती हैं। अगर इस सबको मिलाकर देखा जाय तो पता चलेगा कि दौलत की कमी नहीं है। सिफ़ इच्छा और सिदान्त की कमी है, दिल की दुनन्दी की कमी है। इसलिये आज हमारा दुर्भाग्य है कि योजना आयोग में योजना बनाने वाले ऐसे लोग हैं।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि योजना बढ़े, तेजी से बढ़े, जो कल करना हो वह आज करें, लेकिन धीमी रफ़तार से नहीं, तेज रफ़तार से और दुनन्दी के साथ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस डिमान्ड का विरोध करता हूँ।

श्री कुशोक बाकुला (लदाख) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इतने अच्छे दंग से चौधी पंच वर्षीय योजना बनाई। इसमें सन्देह नहीं कि हमारा बहुत बड़ा देश है और भिन्न-भिन्न जातियों के लोग इसमें रहते हैं। उन सब लोगों की एकदम से जल्दी से तरक्की हो जाय यह नहीं हो सकता है। आज कोई कहता है कि उस के खाने के लिये नहीं है, कोई कहता है कि रहने के लिये मकान नहीं है। हम सब लोग इस चीज को देख रहे हैं। लेकिन सिफ़ एक साल में, दो साल में या बीस साल में यह चीज खत्म नहीं हो सकती।

इस योजना में सबसे बड़ी बात यह बतलाई गई है कि उस में कृषि पर ज्यादा जोर दिया गया है। सबसे अधिक शिक्षा की आवश्यकता देश को होती है। जब शिक्षा ही टेक्निकल या दूसरी हो तभी हमारा देश आवश्यक तरक्की कर सकता है।

जहां तक जम्मू और काश्मीर का सबाल है, वहां के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा खर्च कर रही है, इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है, और मैं इसके लिये प्रधान मन्त्री को बधाई देता हूँ। लद्दाख भी जम्मू और काश्मीर का हिस्सा है। वहां के लिये भी केन्द्रीय सरकार जितना पैसा देती है, वह कम है या ज्यादा है, इस पर मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता, किंतु भी इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारी दूसरी या तीसरी योजनायें थीं उनमें लद्दाख के विकास के लिये जितना पैसा मिला है वह बहुत कम था भेरे ख्याल में। हम हमेशा से दावा करते आये हैं कि लद्दाख की बहुत ज्यादा तरक्की नहीं हो पाई है। लेकिन जब हम राज्य सरकार से इसके बारे में कहते हैं तो वह दावा करती है कि वह लद्दाख के लिये बहुत पैसा खर्च कर रही है, यह कर रही है, वह कर रही है। उसके बारे में मैं थोड़े से आँकड़े देना चाहता हूँ। दूसरी और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में कुल 9521.54 लाख रुपये खर्च किये गये। जम्मू पर इसमें 3504.92 लाख रुपये खर्च किये गए, और काश्मीर पर 4269.40 लाख रुपये और जम्मू और काश्मीर के कुछ समान कार्यक्रमों पर पुनः 1521.21 लाख रुपये खर्च किये गये। 9521 लाख रुपये में से केवल 237 लाख रुपये लद्दाख पर खर्च किये गये। 1960-61 में जम्मू के लिए राज्य सरकार के बजट में 389.21 लाख रुपये का खर्च बताया गया, काश्मीर पर 352.94 लाख रुपये का और लद्दाख पर केवल 2.89 लाख रुपये का। इसी तरह से 1963-64 में राज्य के दूसरे दो हिस्सों पर क्रमशः 462.51 लाख रुपये और 490.38 लाख रुपये खर्च किये गये जबकि लद्दाख को 5 लाख 4 हजार रुपये ही दिये गए। यही स्थिति 1963-66 के बजट की है। इस वर्ष जम्मू

पर 453.98 लाख रुपये, और काश्मीर पर 461.90 लाख रुपये खर्च करने की व्यवस्था है। लेकिन जम्मू और काश्मीर के मिलेजुले क्षेत्र से भी दुगुना बड़ा जो क्षेत्र है, उस भारत के विशालतम क्षेत्र वाले जिसे पर राज्य के 951.60 लाख रुपये के वार्षिक बजट में से सिर्फ 5.72 लाख रुपये ही मिल सके हैं। लद्दाख को बहुत कम रुपया मिला है। इस बात को गजेन्ट्र गडकर कमीशन ने भी माना है।

17 hrs.

तीसरी योजना की अवधि में 70681.25 लाख रुपये खर्च हुए। इसके अतिरिक्त 9200.00 लाख रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता भी दी गई। इस तीसरी योजना की अवधि में कृषि पर राज्य में कुल 649.27 लाख रुपये खर्च किये गये। इस राशि में से लद्दाख को केवल 31.70 लाख रुपये ही मिले। दूसरी और तीसरी योजना में पशुपालन पर 157.86 लाख रुपये के राज्य के बजट में से लद्दाख के हिस्से में केवल 18 लाख रुपये आए। जंगलोंत के लिए 240.85 लाख रुपये में से लद्दाख पर केवल 7.56 लाख रुपये खर्च हुए। सिचाई और बिजली पर राज्य के कुल 773 लाख रुपये के बजट में से लद्दाख को केवल 42 लाख रुपये मिले। बिजली पर 1331 लाख रुपये सारे राज्य में खर्च हुए। लेकिन उसमें से लद्दाख को कोई खास राशि नहीं दी गई, कुछ खास उसके लिए पैसा नहीं रखा गया। 1969-70 में क्या होगा, यह मैं कुछ नहीं बता सकता हूँ।

मैं प्रधान मन्त्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि लद्दाख वालों का वह विशेष रूप से ध्यान रखें। जब कभी भी इसके बारे में कहा जाता है तो यही जवाब मिलता है कि लद्दाख के लिए बहुत कुछ हो रहा है, उसको बहुत कुछ मिल रहा है। यह सौभाग्य की बात है कि जम्मू-काश्मीर के लिए खास तौर पर प्रधान मन्त्री जी और हमारे डा० करांसिंह जी और वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर खुद ध्यान दे रहे हैं। लेकिन लद्दाख का खास ध्यान रखने की ज़रूरत है। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि लद्दाख में कुछ

(श्री कुशोक बाकुला)

नहीं हुआ है। जो प्रोपेंडंग करते हैं, वे ही इस तरह की बात कह सकते हैं। वहां थोड़ा बहुत काम अवश्य हुआ है। 1963 से पहले की स्थिति को आप देखें और अब वी स्थिति को देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि कुछ काम हुआ है। लेकिन असल में देखा जाए तो कुछ नहीं हुआ है।

मैं आप से एक अर्जन करना चाहता हूँ। यह मैं पहले भी कर चुका हूँ। यह ठीक है कि वहां थोड़ा सा भगड़ा हुआ था, वह क्यों हुआ, कैसे हुआ उसमें मैं जाता नहीं चाहता हूँ। असल समस्या यह है कि लद्दाख के लिए आगे क्या किया जाए? उसका भविष्य बने, इसको हमें देखना होगा। वहां जो हालत है उसको मैं चाहता हूँ कि यहां से कुछ मैम्बर जाकर देखें। उस विशाल देश के भाग को अपनी आँखों से देखें। वहां पर क्या होना चाहिये, इसके बारे में वे सुझाव दें। स्वर्गीय प्रधान मन्त्री नेहरू जी ने जब लद्दाख के लिए बड़ी आवाज उठी थी तब केन्द्र से पांच अफसर वहां भेजे थे। एक लेह में भेजा था जो डेवलपमेंट कमिशनर भी था और डी० सी० भी था। इसके अलावा वहां एक एडीशनल डी० सी० भेजा था। कारगिल में एक एडीशनल डी सी भेजा था। चंगथंग में एक असिस्टेंट कमिशनर भेजा था। नवरा में भी एक एडीशनल कमिशनर भेजा था। इस तरह से पांच केन्द्रीय आइ० ए० एस० या आई०ए० एस० के अफसर वहां उन्होंने भेजे थे। लद्दाख की बहुत सी शिकायतें दूर हुई थीं। उनके पहले वहां कुछ नहीं होता था। जो पैसा आता था उसका दुरुपयोग होता था। लोगों की जेबों में वह चला जाता था। शुरू-शुरू में जब काश्मीर से लेह तक सड़क बनी थीं तो आपको मालूम ही है कि कितने लाख रुपया इंजीनियरों ने खाया था, सिविल इंजीनियर्स ने खाया था।

17.05 hrs.

[श्री बासुदेवन नायर पीठासीन हुए]

कितनी शिकायतें लद्दाख के लोगों ने की थीं, लद्दाख की कांग्रेस ने की थीं। आपको यह भी पता है कि कितने लोग उस सिलसिले में

सस्पैंड हुए थे। लेकिन जब से यहां से लोगों को भेजना आपने शुरू किया तब से वहां कुछ डेवलपमेंट हुआ, कुछ छोटे-मोटे काम हुए। आप वहां पर हवाई जहाज में जायेंगे और वापस आ जायेंगे तो आपको कुछ भी वहां की हालत का पता नहीं चलेगा। आप तो देखेंगे कि लेह में बड़े रोनक है। लेकिन असल में वह रोनक नहीं है। वह रोनक मिलिटरी की है, और कुछ नहीं है। उसी के लिए बिजली है, वही वहां रहती है। वह देश की रक्षा करने के लिए है, भारत की रक्षा करने के लिए है। वह लद्दाख के लिए नहीं है। मुझे बड़ी हुशी होगी अगर आप में से कुछ लोग, सीनियर लोग भी, वहां जाकर देखें कि क्या हालत है। आज पाकिस्तान और चीन की समस्या हमारे सामने है। लेकिन अगर आप उसको भूल जायें और वहां जाकर लद्दाख की हालत को देखें तो सब कुछ नंगा हो जायेगा। वहां कुछ भी नहीं हुआ है। वहां बिजली भी नहीं है। केवल दो ट्रांस-फार्मर 90 किलोवाट के हैं जिला लद्दाख में। वहां पर पानी के विशाल भंडार हैं। उससे बिजली पैदा की जा सकती है। लेकिन कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। कारगिल का बड़ा विशाल जिला है। उसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। पिछली बार वहां पर कुछ मैम्बर गये थे। उन्होंने देखा होगा और अपनी रिपोर्ट भी दी होगी। लेह के बारे में भी उन्होंने आपको रिपोर्ट दी होगी। मैं कहूँगा कि वहां की तरकी होना बहुत आवश्यक है। लद्दाख के लोग अगर थोड़ा बहुत खाते हैं, पीते हैं, या पहनते हैं तो सिफ मिलिटरी की बजह से। उनका वे काम करते हैं। कितनी ही भूमि वहां पड़ी हुई है जिसमें धास उग सकती है, जंगलात लग सकते हैं लेकिन कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। आप कहते हैं कि यह हमारा काम है, हमको इसको करना है। लेकिन हम तो गरीब आदमी हैं। हम भी कर सकते हैं लेकिन हमें सहायता तो आपसे मिलनी चाहिए। लद्दाख में जो एजुकेटिड लोग हैं, उनको नौकरियां नहीं मिलती हैं। बाहर के लोग आ जाते हैं, उनको ले लिया जाता है, लेकिन वहां के जो लोग हैं

उनको नहीं रखा जाता है, डाक्टर, इंजीनियर जो थोड़े बहुत हैं, उनको भी नहीं रखा जाता है। बदकिस्मती से राज्य सरकार हमारे लोगों को रखना पसन्द नहीं करती है। जिस तरह से जवाहरलाल नेहरूजी ने भविष्य में क्या होने वाला है, इसको जानकर वहाँ पांच केन्द्रीय अफसर भेजे थे, उसी तरह की कोई बात आप भी क्यों नहीं करते हैं। पता नहीं क्यां आपने उनको भेजना बन्द कर दिया है। राज्य सरकार के कहने पर ऐसा किया गया है या आपने खुद ऐसा किया है, मुझे इसका पता नहीं है। चन्द आदमी उसके भाग्य से खेल रहे हैं। वहाँ थोड़ी सी समस्या है। उसको बढ़ाकर वे बड़ी समस्या खड़ी करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन लद्दाख की तरक्की के लिए शोर मचाना पड़ेगा। अपनी तरक्की के लिए लोग उठे बर्गेर नहीं रहेंगे। इस वास्ते आपको चाहिये कि आप समय रहते उसकी तरक्की की तरफ ध्यान दें।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि कुछ लोग यहाँ से वहाँ जायें और वहाँ की हालत को देखें। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि आज या कल ही वे जायें। अभी तो वहाँ जाने का बक्त नहीं है। सर्दी वहाँ बहुत है। आपको जाने में बड़ी तकलीफ होगी। जून जुलाई में आप जायें। तब वहाँ जाना मुविधाजनक होगा। केवल हवाई जहाज में जायेंगे और उसी में वापिस आ जायेंगे तो कुछ नहीं होगा। यहाँ से काश्मीर जाइए। पहले जाकर जम्मू देख लीजिए कि जम्मू में कितनी तरक्की हुई है, फिर जम्मू के मुकाबले में काश्मीर भी देख लीजिये। आज जम्मू वालों को भी शिकायत है। जम्मू और लद्दाख दोनों की शिकायत है। जितना मिलना चाहिए उतना जम्मू को भी नहीं मिल पाया और लद्दाख को तो बिलकुल ही छोड़ दिया। इसीलिए जो संसद सदस्य प्रधानमंत्री भेजेंगी या स्पीकर सःहब की आज्ञा से जो जायेंगे उनको जरा तकलीफ तो होगी, लेकिन एक तरफ से एक रास्ते से जायें, पहले जम्मू को देख लें, फिर काश्मीर को देख लें और उसके बाद मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएंसी में पहुँचकर देखेंगे

तो वहाँ के आदमी पहनते क्या हैं, खाते क्या हैं, क्या वहाँ की हालत है, सब कुछ सामने आ जायगा। मैं देश के हित के लिए यह बातें कह रहा हूँ बरना मेरे लिए क्या है? मेरे लिए कुछ भी नहीं है। मैं तो यहाँ आने से पहले राज्य के मंत्रिमण्डल में रहा हूँ और अभी भी मंत्री ही होता अगर यहाँ न आया होता लेकिन लद्दाख के लिए जो करना चाहिए था वह नहीं हुआ इसलिए मैं वहाँ से मंत्रीपद छोड़कर यहाँ आया। और इसी उद्देश्य से मैं यह बातें यहाँ पर कह रहा हूँ।

आप यहाँ से जाकर दो-तीन जगह देखें। पहले कारिगिल तहसील है, उसको देखें। यहाँ मुस्तिम जनसंख्या ज्यादा है और वह बिलकुल पाकिस्तान के बोर्डर के सामने है। वहाँ बहुत गरीब लोग हैं। वहाँ पर बिजली भी अच्छी तरह से नहीं है। सिर्फ 90 किलोवाट डिजेल की बिजली है जो कभी ग्राती है कभी नहीं आती है। मैंने बार-बार यहाँ सदन में कहा है, सबाल भी पूछा था कि उस इलाके में पानी का जरिया है, वहाँ पानी के जरिये से बिजली बना सकते हैं। लेकिन उसके लिए भी कुछ नहीं किया गया। वहाँ से आगे चलकर लेह जहाँ डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडवार्टर है, वहाँ आप पहुँचेंगे, दो तीन दिन ठहरेंगे तो अपने तीर पर सारी बातों को देखेंगे, लोगों से पूछताछ करेंगे कि उनकी तरक्की के लिए क्या हुआ क्या नहीं हुआ तो सारे लद्दाख का नवशा सामने आ जायेगा। गजेन्द्र गडकर कमीशन ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है, सदस्यों के पास उसे भेज रहा हूँ। मैंने उस दिन सभा पटल पर भी उसे रखा था, उससे आपको पता लगेगा कि वहाँ क्या हुआ है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यही निवेदन करूँगा कि लद्दाख के लिए विशेष रूप से स्थाल रखा जाय। पहले वहाँ का जो डिप्टी कमिश्नर है और डेवलपमेंट कमिश्नर है, वह एक हुआ करते थे। अब उस को दो साल से अलग कर दिया है, उसका क्या फायदा है? कहा जाता है कि लाखों करोड़ों रुपया वहाँ खर्च कर रहे हैं, मैं कहता हूँ, करते होंगे खर्च लेकिन 100 में 70 रुपया तो उन लोगों पर खर्च होता होगा, उनकी तनस्वाह,

(श्री कुशोक बाकुला)

उनकी सुविधा आदि के ऊपर। वह आप दीजिए, मैं मना नहीं करता, वह तो होना चाहिए, हम यह नहीं कहते कि नहीं होना चाहिए। लेकिन तरक्की के लिए कितना खर्च हुआ है यह भी देखने की बात है। और वह आप गजेन्द्र गडकर कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में देख लीजिए। उससे पता लगेगा कि कितना उनकी तरक्की के लिए खर्च होता है।

उस दिन शुक्ला साहब ने जवाब में कहा कि गजेन्द्र गडकर कमीशन की सब बातों को मान लिया। क्या मान लिया? राशन देना मान लिया। वह तो मामूली बात है। राशन मिलने से भवित्य के लिए लद्दाख की पूरी तरक्की तो नहीं हो सकती। इसी तरह से डिट्री कमिशनर और डेवलपमेंट कमिशनर को इकट्ठा एक करना भी मान लिया। कई सालों से पांच अफसर वहाँ केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से भेजते रहे हैं, उनके जाने से बहुत सा काम वहाँ अच्छा हुआ है, लद्दाख की तरक्की करने का जो ढांचा है, वह बड़ा अच्छा हो गया है, लद्दाख के लोग उसको पसंद करते हैं, आप वह भेजते रहें, हमारे लिए वह बहुत अच्छा होगा। इतना कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI SURENDRA NATH DWIVEDY

(Kondrpara) : Sir, I shall reserve my comment on the draft plan to a later occasion, because I hope we will have an opportunity to discuss it in this House in greater detail. We are concerned here with the pattern of organisation we have for making the plan. At the outset, I would say, the Planning Commission after $3\frac{1}{2}$ years of labour, have produced a draft only, which is not yet finalised. They are not sure even about the availability of resources. It is said, after some months they will come forward with specific proposals. But if one has a glance through this Draft Plan one would see that even the outline, the approach and the various schemes are not at all different from what we saw in the previous Plans. If that is the situation, I really fail to understand why this new Planning Commission did not put before this country

the Fourth Five Year Plan after the Third Plan period was over. There is no excuse for it.

Sir, I think they committed a great mistake by taking this 'plan holiday' and creating an atmosphere in this country as if planned development has come to an end. This is the only effect that they have created by not having a Plan according to schedule as it was being done in the past. After all, if all these three years they would have been able to discuss matters in detail not only with the States but also about the availability of resources etc., and the plans that they want to chalk out, iron out the differences and concretise their programme, then we can understand that there was some purpose behind it.

Really, Sir, not only the Plan has failed but the mechanism for making the Plan has also failed completely. Let us not forget how this whole machinery was set up. It was a centralised planning machinery set up in this country in order to encourage discussion in planning and planned development.

So, necessarily a Commission was set up which had practically no knowledge, no experience, no communication and no contact with the actual state of affairs prevailing in this country. They had begun with the idea, because Shri Jawaharlal Nehru was at the head and one party rule was there all over the country, that whatever is decided at the Centre will ultimately be accepted and if it is not accepted, if there is murmuring nobody will care, the tension will continue, but they can impose their decision on the States.

The lop-sided growth of the country is on account of the central planning having no relation to the actual situation in the country. We have to realise now at this stage that Shri Gadgil in his speech, which has been circulated to Members of Parliament, has talked of national consensus. Let us be very clear in our mind that there could be no consensus in this country henceforth so far as idea of planning is concerned. This realisation I think would make us more realistic in our approach. The Prime Minister, probably in her party meeting some time back—I read in the papers—said that this opposition in the

National Development Council was more or less political (*Interruption*). Be that as it may, I want to ask this question. May I know whether at any time when members were drafted to the Planning Commission they were drafted on the ground that they were experts in the particular field, they had some stature and some achievements to their credit? It is not so. Excepting the present Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission who is a great economist, generally members belonging to the same party the ruling party are recruited -. Anybody who is defeated is drafted there. Even now it is happening. Therefore, you cannot say it is a national plan. There is now an opportunity for you to really evolve a national plan. There was never a national plan before. You might have got it accepted by Parliament. That is a different thing. That is because you had a majority in Parliament. But it was never a national plan.

Though the Planning Commission was set up in this country more or less to guide and formulate the plan, ultimately it became a bureaucratic machinery by itself. Even for little development works, for road building in any remote village in a State, people have to go to the Planning Commission to get clearance. Parkinson's law applied much more to Planning Commission than to any other department of Government. It has become a very huge organisation. For every Ministry of the Government there is a cell in the Planning Commission. It has become an empire by itself.

We know the functioning of this government very well. Many a little work is not being done because of the difficulties created by the Ministry of Finance. Now, along with the Finance Ministry, the new creation, namely, the Planning Commission is creating all difficulties and real bottleneck in carrying out the programmes that are chalked out. Therefore, we have seriously to consider whether such an organisation is really in a position to deliver the goods.

Now the entire political relationship between the Centre and States has changed altogether. You can no longer continue the old arrangements. The States should be given full opportunity to have their own plans, of course within the framework of the national objective. Now, what are the

national objectives and what is the social philosophy behind this plan? I do not find it mentioned anywhere. That has to be considered and decided first before you ask the States for their co-operation. We must be clear as to what we aim at, what we want to achieve. Unless that is made clear, how could you ask the States to implement the plan? Also, unless people are given more opportunities to participate in the formulation of the plan, I do not think it is going to succeed.

I am not opposed to the idea of setting up a Planning Commission, but the way it has functioned all these years probably we would have done better without a Planning Commission here. Its achievements all these years, show that the Planning Commission has not been able to guide us or achieve anything although it has been functioning all these years. Therefore, it is very necessary for us to have some re-thinking on this vital subject.

I will give you one instance. There is a Perspective Planning Division in the Planning Commission, with a lot of officers and staff. It is meant to think a decade or two ahead and give us ideas as to how things would shape after ten or twenty years. Recently, the Planning Commission, or probably the National Development Council, which is another authority which has no statutory basis at all, appointed a sub-committee or working group to identify the criteria for deciding the areas which are backward in order to distribute Central assistance. If only the Perspective Planning Division of the Planning Commission had been doing its work well and assessing what are the achievements of planned progress all these years, it would not have been necessary to appoint a sub-committee of the National Development Council to find out the criteria for selecting those areas.

I am glad that there has been some re-thinking about the proper functioning of the Planning Commission and its relationship with different Ministries. The Ministries at the Centre and in the States should be entrusted with the implementation of the plan at every level. The Planning Commission should not have any executive authority at all, so far as implementation of plans is concerned. At the same time, they should have some sort of connection with the implementation

(Shri Surendra Nath Dwivedey)

machinery, because they are the co-ordinating body, the Secretariat, with expertise, with knowledge of the subject; they should be men who could not speak with authority, taking into account everything.

I feel today the situation has changed. I do not think there is any real clash between the States and the Centre. It is a clash of ideas; it is a clash of actual functioning. When they formulate plans, what happens? The States do not prepare the plans according to their needs. They come here to discuss with them. Every year, a lot of officers come and discuss with them in great detail. What do they discuss? They discuss whatever the Central Government is likely to give. On that basis only, the needs of the States are discussed. Then, they tell them, "Oh! We cannot give this much." You know better than anybody else that here, like the private sector having some liaison officers, the States also have to have some liaison officers to go about with this Ministry and that Ministry. It is also well-known that some of the Chief Ministers go round the country telling people, "I have greater pull like the Centre." If I am the Chief Minister, I will be able to get so much money. Otherwise not." They were also doing this propaganda during the elections, "If you vote for Congress, if there is a Congress Chief Minister, then only will get money from the Centre." There was no criterion, no basis, nothing of the kind.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: That is the experience in your State.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: In every State. The only difficulty is your State is a rich State and ours is a poor State.

What I would like to say is that the Planning Commission should be re-organised.

SHRI J.B. KRIPLANI (Guna): It should be abolished.

SHRI SURENDRA NATH DWIVEDY: Dada says, it should be abolished. The Swatantra Party Member says, it should be scrapped. What I mean to say is, it must be reorganised in order to fulfil the very purpose for which the planning was meant.

At the same time, I really do not understand what is the National Development Council.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): Fictitious Council:

SHRI SURENDRA NATH DWIVEDY: Whom does this body represent? Whom do they represent? I have with me—Mr. Ranga will pardon me—a speech made by Shri R.N. Singh Deo, the Chief Minister of Orissa, in the National Development Council. I want to know whom did he represent. Is it a body of some political leaders who come to discuss their ideologies, theories, or their own views or matters, whether it is Shri Namboodripad or Shri R.N. Singh Deo, or they come to discuss on the basis of certain approach to the entire planning of the country and give their views? They may ventilate grievances of their States. I broadly agree with the suggestions he has made about Orissa State. But what I find here, in the statement, is that the whole basis of the planning has been challenged, no public sector, no controls and all that. I want to know whether he represents the Orissa Assembly. After all, the Swatantra Party's strength is only 49 in a House of 140. If the National Development Council is a forum for airing of political views, then, I think there is no need of such a body at all. They should represent the States' views. Therefore, I would say, the National Development Council is not at all necessary. Let the Plan be discussed in the States, in the Assemblies, and Parliament, of course, will discuss it. The Assemblies' view points, whatever, they are, should be discussed. Why have this intermediary body? It will be more fruitful, it will be much more effective, and you will get much more cooperation, if instead of having such a body like the National Development Council which is a debating society—they meet and discuss and come to no finding—you discuss the Plan at a lower level, in the States and in other places. If you send the plans there and they discuss in great detail, you will benefit by the advice given by them.

In conclusion, I would say, as my hon. friend, Shri Shiv Chandra Jha was saying, whether this Government is *drishtikin* or *darshanikin*, if they have any, sincere desire to see that planning succeeds in this country, it is essential and necessary, at this stage,

that we approach the problems in a re-oriented manner taking into consideration the realities of the situation, not only in the matter of organisation of the Planning Commission but in its approach and objective also.

SHRI J. N. HAZARIKA (Dibrugarh) : I rise to support the Demands for Grants in respect of Planning, because, we all know that our Plan is based on our resources. We cannot get everything that we want. It is not a need-based Plan. Our needs are so many that we cannot get everything that we want, or we cannot plan for that which we cannot get.

17.31 hrs.

[**SHRI B. D. BHANDARE** in the chair]

Therefore, on the whole, the Plan which has been recently submitted to us for discussion is a Plan which has to be accepted ; otherwise, we will be unrealistic. Considering this, the annual budget which has been presented before us for approval is a practical one and I cannot really appreciate why the Opposition leaders do not understand that our resources are limited and, therefore, we have to cut our coat according to the cloth. Still I agree with them that there is a lot of scope for adjustment. The Prime Minister has herself assured the Chief Minister, that the Plan would be adjusted wherever possible. In this context, I would like to say that I am also not very happy because I belong to the State of Assam and to the extent Assam should receive various allocations they have not been received by it. For example, the Assam Government submitted a State Plan for Rs. 394 crores, out of which Rs. 80 crores were for Hills and Rs. 314 crores for the rest of the State. The State Plan was designed to give a due place to the development of industry, agriculture, power and transport. But the Planning Commission has approved only Rs. 235 crores out of the country's total outlay of Rs. 6,066 crores in the State Sector. Out of this amount of Rs. 225 crores, Rs. 65 crores were for the Hill Plan and Rs. 160 crores for the general Plan of the State. Accordingly, the Annual Plan was submitted by the Government of Assam to the tune of Rs. 65 crores, but the Planning Commission has drastically cut it and has made it Rs. 34 crores only, out of which Rs. 9.50 crores are for the Hill

sector and Rs. 24 crores for the general sector. Out of this small sum, the Government of Assam has been able to apportion only Rs. 1.50 crores for the development of industry in the State. I do not know how with this small amount the State Government can develop the industry. The Assam Government has pressed their demands in respect of industries because they have natural resources which are unutilised and which are yet to be tapped. Therefore, the Assam Government suggested that industries based on petroleum should be developed paper and industries also should be developed because there are a lot of trees and grass in the State. A lot of coal is also available and, therefore, coal-based industries should also be developed. The Assam Government has submitted a plan for coal utilisation and also plans for paper and pulp industries. Therefore, all these suggestions which have been made by the State Government should be given due consideration.

I am talking about it because many a time administrative Ministries have approved the plans and they are sent to the Planning Commission or to the Finance Ministry and they are disapproved or dropped. In this connection I only want to speak a few words. With regard to the Central sector it has been extended to Assam only with the setting up of a refinery at Gauhati and thereafter the fertiliser plant at Namrup came. Apart from these two, there is hardly any public sector undertaking belonging to the centre which is located in Assam. Therefore, the Government of Assam has asked for the second refinery to be set up in Assam and that other industries also should be developed.

17.37 hrs.

[**MR. SPEAKER** in the chair]

In the central sector I am glad that the Namrup fertiliser plant is going to be expanded and I think a sum of Rs. 29.44 crores will be spent for that. We are told that about Rs. 29 crores will be required for the plan and Rs. 13.50 crores will be provided in the current year. If that is so, I appreciate that something is being done. Apart from this Assam is going to have a cement plant at a cost of Rs. 8 crores. These are the two public sector undertakings which we can count in the Fourth Plan. I only wanted to tell you that this is not at

(Shri J. N. Hazarika)

all enough while you consider the requirements of that State.

I will not take much time of the House by repeating what has already been said with regard to the Fourth Five year Plan as well as the annual Plan. With regard to the adjustments I would like to suggest that we should have given more importance to the Community Development schemes. Community Development scheme was taken up in the country in 1951 and people in the rural areas thought that it will be an institution by which they will be able to develop their economy. But their hope was greatly belied and when you go and see the community development areas, you will be surprised to see that after certain stages there is nothing but certain deserted houses and some officers. There is no activity. There is no money for the Panchayat to run the block activities. Money is not there. Therefore, it is essential that the Government should provide more money for the Community Development Blocks. In fact I wanted to suggest that while making adjustments Government may think whether they could cut some allocations from some item and give it to the Community Development blocks. I may be excused if I were to suggest that at least Rs. 200 crores may be cut from the family Planing side and given to the Community Development block.

Thank you, Sir.

श्री श्रीनोपाल साहू (सीकर) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे योजना आयोग की मांगों पर बोलने का मौका दिया। यह मेरा पहला मार्गण है।

हमारे यहां सरकारी क्षेत्र में बड़े-बड़े उद्योगों को प्रधानता दी जा रही है। सरकारी क्षेत्र में 80 से ऊपर कारबाने हैं। इनमें से अधिकांश घाटे में चल रहे हैं। इनमें 3,500 करोड़ रुपये की पूँजी लगी दृष्टि है। यह कारबाने राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति है। देश का प्रत्येक नाशिक अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से उनका मालिक है। इनमें होने वाले घाटे से चिन्ता की मनुभूति होना आवश्यक है। तीनों इस्पात कारबानों को शुरू से लेकर 1967-68 तक कुल मिला कर 127 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है। इंजी-

नियरों के प्रमुख सरकारी उद्यम हैं वी इंजी-नियरिंग कारपोरेशन, भारत हैं वी एलेक्ट्रिकल्स, हैं वी एलेक्ट्रिकल्स (इंडिया) लिमिटेड, माइनिंग एंड एलाइड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन को भी बाटा उठाना पड़ रहा है। इनकी उत्पादन-क्षमता का भी पूरी-पूरी ब्रह्म इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जा रहा है। इनका प्रबन्ध प्रतिभा सम्पन्न व्यक्तियों को नहीं सौंपा गया है बरन् जीवन से थके, राजनीति में पराजित, जनता द्वारा अस्वीकृत राजनीतिक नेताओं के पिंजरापोल के हर में यह उद्योग-धन्वं बने हुए हैं। सरकारी कारबानों में कार्य संचालन की कुशलहीनता के प्रति सरकार आँखें मूँद कर बैठी है। यदि इन कारबानों में योग्य व्यक्तियों के प्रबन्धकों के रूप में नियुक्ति की जाय और फिजूलखर्चों रोकने के कदम उठाये जायें तो निश्चित रूप से इनमें लाभ होने लगेगा और योजना का उद्देश्य साकार हो जाएगा। इन सबसे हमें यह मानना पड़ेगा कि देश में विकास और समृद्धि की योजना गलत और दोषपूर्ण है।

वया हमारे देश में उत्पादन बढ़ाने और आर्थिक समृद्धि का यही उपाय था कि हम इन मारी उद्योगों की स्थापना करते? प्रत्येक देश को अपनी जरूरतों, बातावरण और कच्चे माल की उपलब्धि के आधार पर उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए योजना बनानी पड़ती है। विभिन्न देशों में विभिन्न महत्वपूर्ण उद्योगों ने समय-समय पर वहां के आर्थिक विकास में योगदान दिया है। ब्रिटेन की उन्नति सूती वस्त्र उद्योग और मशीनों के निर्माण के कारण हुई। अमरीका में रेलों के विकास ने महत्व पूर्ण योगदान दिया, जमनी में इंजीनियरी उद्योग की बढ़ोत्तर उन्नति हुई। हमारे देश के लिए सबसे अच्छी योजना है कृषि का विकास। कृषि को महत्वपूर्ण स्थान देने पर ही हमारी समस्यायें हल हो सकती हैं। हमें यह नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि राष्ट्रीय आय में कृषि का योगदान 50 प्रतिशत है। देश की कुल मजदूर संख्या का दोविंहार्ड भाग कृषि में लगा हुआ है। नियर्ति में भी इसका लगभग आधा भाग निश्चित है।

आज आवश्यकता है इस बात की कि सिचाई व्यवस्था की योजना बनाई जाय। आज कृषि अहरण व्यवस्था की योजना कहाँ है? देश के किसी भी भाग में आप चले जाइये, वहाँ का कृषक वर्ग कर्जे में दबा हुआ है। भारी उद्योगों पर चार हजार करोड़ रुपये की जो विशाल रकम खर्च की गई है, यदि उसका चौथाई भाग भी कुओं और नलकूपों की स्थापना पर किया जाये तो हमारे देश में काफी मुधार हो सकता है। बीस वर्ष के योजना-वङ्क विकास के पश्चात् आज भी उन्नत कृषि सुविधायें देश में उत्तरव्य नहीं हैं। भारत की राजधानी दिल्ली के सुपर बाजार में ट्रांजिस्टर रेडियो से लेकर विदेशों से आयातित शृंगार सामग्री, बदिया फर्नीचर और बहुमूल्य फैशनेबिल कपड़े आप खरीद सकते हैं। लेकिन क्या वहाँ खेती के ओजार मिलते हैं? क्या वहाँ कीट-नाशक औषधियाँ और रासायनिक खाद की विक्री की व्यवस्था है?

योजना भवन की 8 मंजिली इमारत को देखकर क्या कोई व्यक्तिभारत के गरीब किसान की कल्पना कर सकता है? क्या योजना आयोग के सदस्यों ने गांव देखे हैं और किसानों का आवश्यकता को समझने का प्रयत्न किया है? हमारे देश के विकास का आयोजन केवल सैद्धान्तिक आयोजन है। उसका वात्तविक स्थिति से कोई सरोकार नहीं। कृषि अनुसंधान के निष्कर्षों को किसानों तक पहुँचाने के लिए योजना आयोग ने अब तक जो कुछ किया है वह बता सकते हैं क्या?

हमारे देश में राष्ट्रपति और प्रधान मंत्री के पास देश के कोने-कोने से सैकड़ों पत्र प्रतिदिन आते हैं। लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष जी के पास भी रोजाना काफी बड़ी संख्या में चिठ्ठियाँ आती हैं उनमें प्रार्थनाएं रहती हैं, शिकायतें होती हैं, सुझाव भी होते हैं। किन्तु मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि योजना आयोग के पास कभी किसी किसान का पत्र आया है? यह हमारे देश के नेतृत्व की दुहाई है और नौकरकाही की बलिहारी है कि खेती में अनुसंधान पर लाखों

रुपये खर्च किये जाते हैं लेकिन उनके व्यावहारिक उपयोग पर कर्तव्य व्याप्त नहीं दिया जाता। हमारे देश में पंचवर्षीय योजना उद्योग-प्रधान न होकर कृषि-प्रधान होनी चाहिये। पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में कृषि विकास के महत्व को स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिए। पहली योजना में 122 लाख टन अनाज विदेशों से मंगाया गया, दूसरी योजना में यह मात्रा बढ़ कर 173 लाख टन हो गई, तीसरी योजना में तो आयातीत अनाज की मात्रा 300 लाख टन तक पहुँच गई है। करोड़ों रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा अनाज के आयात पर खर्च करनी पड़ रही है। जब तक हम कृषि में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त नहीं करते तब तक हमारे दूसरे विकास कार्य क्रम निष्कल रहेंगे। आज योजना में क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन लाने की आवश्यकता है। चौथी योजना में कम से कम 4000 करोड़ रुपये केवल कृषि विकास और सिचाई पर व्यय किये जायें।

महात्मा गांधी ने जिस आदर्श भारत की योजना बनाई थी क्या योजना अशोग उसकी पूर्ति में सफल हुआ है? देश के विकास का राष्ट्रपिता का सपना पूरा नहीं होगा यदि योजना आयोग समाज की उन्नति के प्रयास में सफल नहीं होता है और हमारा देश बड़े-छोटे, धनी-निधन, समर्थ-असमर्थ, प्रगतिशील और पिछड़े वर्गों में बढ़े रहने पर हमारी एकता और समता से टिकाऊ नहीं हो सकता।

देश में आज बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है। भ्रमिहीन श्रमिक हैं लाखों की संख्या में, राज्यों में और राज्यों के अन्तर्गत ही विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में ईर्ष्या देश फैल रहा है। तेलंगाना, विदर्भ, भारखंड की मांग इसके उदाहरण हैं। योजना राज के कर्णधारों से मैं पूछता हूँ: कहाँ है बापू के मानस का स्वराज्य कहाँ है वह राम राज्य और कहाँ है याम-राज्य? गांधी जी चाहते थे कि गांव को देश की उन्नति का केन्द्र-बिन्दु बनाया जाये। वह ऐसी किरणें फैलाना चाहते थे जो आपस में टकराएं नहीं बरन् आपस में सद्भावना उत्पन्न कर राष्ट्र को शक्तिशाली बनाएं।

(श्री श्रीगोपाल साहू)

तीन पंचवर्षीय योजना के बावजूद भी समाजवाद, स्वावलम्बन, ग्रामीण उद्योगीकरण तथा श्रमप्रधान शिक्षा-दीक्षा को कोई महत्व नहीं दिया गया। इसीलिए आज हमारे देश में अधिक असमानता, शक्ति बेन्द्रीकरण तथा जन सहयोग का अभाव है। योजनाएं इतनी दोषपूर्ण रही हैं कि आज देश में लाखों लोगों को पूरा खाने को अनाज, पहनने-झोड़ने को वस्त्र व रहने को मकान नहीं मिलता है।

योजना आयोग का कार्य देश के आर्थिक विकास के लिए योजनाएं तैयार करना और योजना के निष्पादित कार्यों का मूल्यांकन करना है। योजना के लिए मार्गदर्शन नीतियां निर्धारित करना और आर्थिक विकास को प्रभावित करने वाली सामाजिक और आर्थिक नीति के महत्व-पूर्ण प्रश्नों पर विचार करना भी योजना आयोग का काम है। लेकिन योजना आयोग अपने उद्देश्य में असफल रहा है। यही कारण है कि राष्ट्रीय विकास के लिए साधनों का अभाव दिखाई देता है। सम्पूर्ण योजनाओं का आधार बड़े-बड़े उद्योगों को प्रमुखता देने और गौवों की उपेक्षा करने से आज अधिकांश जनता का सक्रिय सहयोग उस कार्य में नहीं मिल रहा है। देश में सब और से मांग की जा रही है कि केन्द्रीय सहायता के सिद्धान्तों पर नये सिरे से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में आर्थिक पिछड़े पेन को दूर कर भावी विकास की सामियों को समाप्त करने की आवश्यकता है। विदेशी सहायता क्या आवश्यक है और कहां तक उपयोगी सिद्ध हुई है इन सब प्रश्नों पर योजना आयोग मार्गदर्शन करने में असफल रहा है। योजना आयोग बैठकें और सेमिनार का आयोजन करता है। कई अनुसंधान ग्रंथ भी आयोग ने तैयार कराये हैं जैसे 'कूड़ा खाद', 'शहर नियोजन सर्वेक्षण', 'रेल संसाधनों की स्थिति का अनुमान', 'आम चुनावों में राजनीति के आचार का अध्ययन', 'दल पढ़ति' के विकास का अध्ययन' आदि। किन्तु इन सब का व्यवहारिक उपयोग क्या है। क्या इस प्रकार के ग्रंथों से जन सामान्य के

जीवन-स्तर को ऊचा उठाने में सहायता मिली है? योजना आयोग की अपनी विचाराला और कार्य-प्रणाली में आमूल परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है। उसे सिद्धान्तों से ऊपर उठ कर टेस एवं यथार्थ जन सामान्य के जीवन से सीधे सम्बन्ध स्थापित करना चाहिए।

स्वाभाविक है कि अब मैं राजस्थान की कुछ समस्यायें आपके सामने प्रस्तुत करूँगा। राजस्थान की भूमि शौर्य वीरता, स्वाभिमान और स्वावलम्बन की भूमि है। कर्नल टाड का वह राजस्थान जहां की मिट्टी का एक-एक कण राष्ट्र-प्रेम से प्रेरित है और जहां का चप्पा चप्पा त्याग, बलिदान और कठिन परिश्रम की गाथा कहता है, आज उस ऐतिहासिक राज्य राजस्थान में बेरोजगारी, खालीन का अभाव एवं अकाल की विभीषिका फैल रही है। जिस राजस्थान में कभी रानी पद्मनि के जौहर की सुरभि महकती थी वहां आज अकाल और भुखमरी का ताण्डव नृत्य हो रहा है।

राज्य में संतुलित विकास की दिशा में कोई कार्य नहीं किया गया है। कोटा में पानी प्रीर विजली की प्रचुरता से श्रीदेविक ग्रगति अवश्य हुई है। किन्तु सीकर जंसे स्थानों की पूर्ण उपेक्षा की गई है। उदयपुर को पर्यटन केन्द्र बनाने पर लाखों-करोड़ों रुपये खर्च किये जा रहे हैं। किन्तु सीकर में सड़कों की मरणमत तक नहीं हो रही है। अनेक ऐसे कार्य हैं जिनके लिए केन्द्रीय योजना आयोग का उत्तरदायित्व है। कृषि की उन्नत योजनाएं, भूमि संरक्षण कार्य, घुमक्कड़ पशुपालकों के पुनर्वास की योजना, बन, विकास, सहकारिता, सामुदायिक विकास, ग्रामीण श्रीदेविक कार्यक्रम, आयुर्वेदिक विज्ञान में विकास आदि ऐसे अनेक योजनाएं केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा संचालित की जा रही हैं। किन्तु क्या राज्य के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में इन पर खर्च होने वाले धन का संतुलित वितरण किया जा रहा है अथवा नहीं, उसको देखने के निए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

राजस्थान की प्रति-व्यक्ति अध्य पंजाब की औसत ग्राम का सिर्फ 40 प्रतिशत है जब कि

राजस्थान की जनसंख्या पंजाब की आबादी से दूनी है। इसी प्रकार राजस्थान की आबादी गुजरात की जनसंख्या के बराबर है पर राजस्थान की औसत प्रति व्यक्ति आय गुजरात की औसत प्रति व्यक्ति आय का सिर्फ 50 प्रतिशत है।

इस ज्वलन्त तथ्य के बावजूद योजना आयोग ने राजस्थान की विकास परियोजनाओं के लिए सिर्फ 137 करोड़ रुपये का प्रस्ताव किया है जो गुजरात के लिए की गई व्यवस्था का सिर्फ आधा है। पंजाब के मुकाबले भी राजस्थान के लिए कम धन की व्यवस्था की गई है। केंद्रीय स्लोटों से राजस्थान को कितना पैसा मिले, इस का निर्णय तो केन्द्र कर सकता है पर राजस्थान सरकार शायद अपना पक्ष मजबूती के माय प्रस्तुत नहीं कर सकी है, इसीलिए पर्याप्त राजि राज्य को नहीं मिल रही है।

आज पश्चिमी राजस्थान में रेत का सागर लहरा रहा है। राजस्थान के इस भाग को मरुस्थल ने ग्रस लिया है प्रदेश के इस भाग को हरा-भरा और समृद्ध बनाने की योजना केंद्रीय योजना आयोग को बनानी चाहिए। रेत के तृफानी और सरकते टीलों से राजस्थान की हरी-भरी भूमि अभिशप्त हो रही है। मरुस्थल के विकास की गति आधा मील प्रतिवर्ष बढ़ती जाती है। इसे रोकने के लिए कुछ उपायों का मैं सुझाव दे रहा हूँ—

(1) रेत की लदी हवाओं का बेग कम कर कर उनका बल तोड़ना;

(2) भूमि पर घास या भाड़ियों का आवरण डालकर रेत के उड़ने को रोकना।

(3) वायु के बेग को रोकने का सर्वोत्तम उपाय है वृक्षों की दीवारें लड़ी करना। वनों के कारण घरती की नमी भी नष्ट नहीं होने पाती और इस प्रकार धूल का उड़ना कम हो जाता है।

राजस्थान नहर द्वारा सूखी घरती की प्यास बुझाने के प्रयत्न हो रहे हैं। नहर के बन जाने पर सरस्वती पुनः लौट आयेगी और अभिशप्त

राजस्थान में पुनः हरियाली फैल जायेगी। अतः मेरा अनुरोध है कि योजना आयोग इसके लिए पृथक रूप में विशेष राशि निर्धारित करे और केन्द्र सरकार इसे अपने हाथ में ले ले।

अरण्यशक्ति उत्पादन के लिए कमर कस कर तैयार हो रहे राजस्थान का आर्थिक पिछ़दापन सबसे बड़ी विसंगति और सबसे बड़ी चुनौती है। कोटा, सवाई माधोपुर, जयपुर, उदयपुर और भीलवाड़ा में उठती हुई चिमनियों पर लालाओं हसरत भरी निगाहें टिकी हैं। उनकी आशाएं जितनी जल्द पूरी हों उतना ही राज्य के लिए हितकर होगा।

अन्त में मैं यह कहकर अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ कि मेरा निर्वाचित क्षेत्र राजस्थान का सीकर जिला अत्यन्त उपेक्षित अवरथा में है। वहां सड़कों की हालत खराब है। छोटी सिचाई की योजनाएं नहीं बनाई गई हैं। खनिज पदार्थ इस जिले में अनन्त और असीमित हैं। किन्तु उनकी खोज और प्रयोग के लिए कोई भी कदम नहीं उठाये गये हैं। बार-बार अकाल को ढाया से भी यह जिला नहीं बचा है।

सीकर जिले में कच्चा ऊन भी पर्याप्त मात्रा में मिलता है। यदि इस उद्योग का समुचित विकास किया जाये तो देश को विदेशी मुद्रा की आय होगी और लोगों को रोजगार पिलेगा। योजना आयोग ने कुछ जिलों के मावी विकास की दृष्टि से उनका आर्थिक और औद्योगिक सर्वेक्षण राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय के तत्वावधान में कराया है।

अतः मेरा अनुरोध है कि योजना आयोग को इस जिले के आर्थिक एवं औद्योगिक विकास के लिए एक अध्ययन दल भेजना चाहिए ताकि इस जिले का चतुर्दिक विकास होकर वह सम्पूर्ण राजस्थान और अनन्ततः सारे राष्ट्र को मुदृढ़ और शक्तिशाली बनाने में सहयोग दे।

17-50 Hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Shivappa.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA (Hassan) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very glad to note

(Shri N. Shivappa)

that you try to know something about Kannada and I want to start the discussion, in Kannada and develop in English but with a word 'Chutka' or Satire in Kannada about the Fourth Plan.

I shall first read out in Kannada and then I shall translate it.

Spoke in Kannada

This 'Chutka' or Satire has been written by a famous Member of Parliament and it conveys this kind of thing. This Fourth Plan is going to be a success. This is an assurance every time—time and again—our Government is giving to the people of this country. For the past three plans, it is usual for Government to give the same assurance.

The Plan will be a success and the people will get very good *briyani*, not even ordinary food like bread, *roti*, *chappati*, etc. As they are toiling from early morning to late in the night, they will be given good *briyani*. All the people will be given this food, irrespective of economic class to which they belong. In order to prepare *briyani* for giving to 52 crores of people in the country, they have to produce a lot of chicken. They are producing chickens and I don't know where they are. But, the prospect of getting this *briyani* has brought and is bringing continuously saliva in their mouth. This is what we have seen during the operation of First, Second and Third Five Year Plans and the people are still expecting this *briyani* for their food. This is what the satire depicts.

Coming to the statistics, there is a proverb in Tamil, which many Hon. Members from Tamil Nadu must be knowing.

"Indha ooril ethanai kakkai varum ethanai kakkai pogum"

This means, how many crows will come into this village and how many will go. This is the kind of statistics maintained by the Planning Commission. All statistics are mere jugglery of figures. The people are not going to be satisfied with this kind of statistics. So many departments in the Governments are maintaining statistics in regard to agriculture, industry and so many other things. The Planning Commission is maintaining statistics in order to prepare many more future Plans. But, no statistics

about the real condition of the people in this country are anywhere available.

I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Prime Minister, who is the Chairman of the Planning Commission and also that of the statistical juggler, the Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission, Prof. Gadgil, to the provision of Rs. 13 crores made in this Draft Plan for Plan Publicity Schemes. This is the amount allocated for publicity in the draft Fourth Plan, when the people are dying out of hunger and they have no clothes to wear, with their front and back open and with torn clothes. What is the kind of socialism that we have in this country? This is the amount that our learned Deputy Prime Minister is going to collect as wealth tax on agriculturists. He has taken the courage to levy this wealth tax on agricultural income and collect an amount of Rs. 14 crores from the poor agriculturists of this country. This money is going to be spent on Plan publicity schemes. Where is the necessity for having plan schemes at such a heavy cost?

There is a quotation in Adolf Hitler's book, *MY STORY*, which reads :

Din falsehood into the ear time and again and it will be received as truth.

We all know what happened to Hitler. He collapsed under the weight of his falsehood. This is the way the Government is making the people of this country believe in what they do. The Government is utilising or, I should say, exploiting the innocence and the illiteracy of the people of this country and making the people believe of its great Plan and its great achievements. As this is being denied into their ears, it has become a belief with the people.

As this is not the subject-matter of our discussion today, I would like to refer to another point, I am very much inclined to inform the Hon. Prime Minister that on the one side of coin there is the authority of the sovereignty and on the other side the details and assurances about the sanctity of the coin are there. All these assurances must be enforced; otherwise, there will be failure. The Government should remember the sanctity of their assurances to the people, because in a democracy the people are the sovereigns, and all the Members

present here, including the Hon. Prime Minister, derive the power and authority from the people. The Government, more especially, should remember this.

Fortunately or unfortunately, I don't see SHRI ASOKA MEHTA, here who travelled all the way from the P.S.P. to the Congress and then became a Minister. During the time late of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, when Shri Sachin Choudhary was the Economic Minister, the first instalments of our loans fell due for payment.

18 Hrs.

I would invite Hon. Members' attention to one thing. This is not a secret. It has been reported in the press. After crores and crores of rupees were invested in public sector projects getting money from the World Bank, the time for repayment of the first instalment with interest came. The World Bank had appointed a committee to look into this state of affairs. The Government of India had no money to pay the first instalment. So this Commission was appointed. The Commission referred the failure of economy due to losses in public sector. Shri Sachin Chaudhuri, who was Finance Minister, went to the World Bank and pleaded for postponement of the repayment of the first instalment with interest. Thus a further liability was placed in this country by way of indebtedness to the World Bank, with its inevitable repercussions on our international relations and freedom of action. This is a fact known to the Government as well as to all MPs. It is on record in documents and books.

What happened? At that time, ASOKA MEHTA, Minister of Planning, went to America. The plea to the World Bank was renewed. The World Bank would not agree to advance money to meet our obligations. After bargaining, they agreed on one condition: that you devalue the rupee. So in order to get some money to meet the debt repayment obligations to the World Bank, this so-called socialist leader, who has now joined the socialistic pattern people wedded to socialist democracy or democratic socialism, committed this country to the devaluation of its currency and let it go to the dogs. There was no consideration for the difficulties of the poor and common man in the country, the poor agriculturist of the country.

Why should this have been done? It should not have been done. This money which has been put in has not gone to the benefit of the poor or common man in this country. What is going on now? Prices are rising. There is inflation rampant. The poverty of the country is increasing. This Five Year Plan is afflicted with a disease, a cancer; it has got a great setback, a drawback.

There are innumerable contractors who are the favourites of the Congress people, whether it is the Chief Ministers or Members of Parliament or the Prime Minister...

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Can he make an allegation like that? He is making an allegation.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: It is not an allegation; it is a fact. I am going to prove it. This is known to everybody to be a fact.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: He specifically mentioned the Prime Minister. That is why I am raising this objection.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: I am not talking in a biased way. What I am saying is a fact for the information of the hon. Prime Minister.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: It is not a fact if he says that I am involved.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: No, I am not making an allegation against the Prime Minister, personally. Even if I am the Prime Minister, if such irregularities are brought to notice, I am expected to be punished if on sufficient evidence it is proved.

My point is this. I am putting it on the economic policy plane. I am dealing with the question of inflation. I am a student of economics; I am a practical agriculturist and am also a student of political science. What I am pointing out is the method adopted by the contractors in their operations. After spending crores and crores, still the work is not completed. Then they produced a revised bill. I ask: if a work is not completed according to schedule or the terms of the agreement, whether it is the executive officer or Government or whoever it be, is it not the duty of Government to punish the man res-

(Shri N. Shivappa)

possible for the non-fulfilment of the agreement as per stipulated terms ?

Then what happens ? Even after five years, the contractors will not complete the work. Then they will produce a bill and on behalf of Government, a cheque will be issued to the Reserve Bank or a commercial bank. The Reserve Bank or the commercial bank will refuse to honour the cheque for want of money. Then they are asked : 'Please allow another 15 days.' Now a new scheme has been devised called *ad hoc* bill. A period of 15 days is asked by way of accommodation to repay the money. In the meanwhile, the Nasik Printing Press gets busy and prints one rupee notes.

In this way, Rs. 5,000 crores of money has been minted. The net result is that the value of the rupee has gone down to 12 P. This is how our country is going to dogs. This is how the money has been utilised.

I come to my last point. Who are the members of the Planning Commission ? With due respect to them, I would ask this question. Their qualifications are known. One is a statistician. Another is a banker. But has anything been done after consulting the agriculturists about their problems and difficulties. Has the poor and common man's difficulties been taken into account ? Has he been taken into consultation ? They may have consulted so many other people and the Chief Ministers. The result is that there is no agreement. The subject has become controversial. The Prime Minister will not agree and the Chief Ministers will not agree to the same thing. They have got their own ideas. We do not find any reason why Mr. Dwivedy a very senior Member and a leader of the Party is making an insinuation.....

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : No insinuation.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : ...or a sort of an allegation against the Chief Minister of Orissa Mr. Deo. (Interruptions.) He also came forward with a statement about the problems of the country. I have got the same copy of his statement. Everyone has his own statement to make because this is

a country of controversy ; this plan is controversial. This is a plan for the rich—not the big business houses. They may survive or go to dogs ; I am not concerned. I am concerned with big people. Every person has got hundreds of big people, that is the ruling party. They have aspirations ; they make money from the bureaucracy ; every officer has got his own bureaucracy. What is this ?

Secondly this Plan requires thorough reclassification and a restudy of every aspect of the matter ; it should be free from political bias or prejudice. I thank you for giving me this time.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : I rise to support the demands of the Planning Commission. It is one of the most important organisations of the Government. This plan is for the development of the country in every respect. They should see the requirements of the different regions and States so that the country can be developed in every respect. That is the responsibility of the Planning Commission. The first two Plans were successful ; they got experience and the Third Plan also was implemented well. Because of some difficulties it could not be completed in time. Still the country has developed to a great extent. Many Members of the Swatantra Party say that they do not want the plan. I am really surprised because they must have known that those friends who are in business plan their business in advance. But for the country they say that planning is not necessary. It is not understandable, because without planning how can things be achieved ? Many Members say that implementation, is more important than planning. If there is mistake in implementation, we will not achieve the desired results. So the machinery for implementation must be strong. Many persons paint a dark picture of the country and say that the country has not progressed in the past 18 years. To them I say that the country has progressed in many ways. In foodgrains we have become 95 per cent self sufficient ; we import only five per cent though the population had increased by 70 per cent in 20 years. Is it a small achievement ? In industrial raw materials we are 90 per cent self-sufficient ; only ten per cent is imported. Production has increased by 70 to 80 per cent within a period of 18 years. This is not a small achievement. It is quite a big

achievement. As far as industries are concerned, the country has become self-sufficient before 20 years were over. Most of the small consumer goods used to be imported before. Now, we are having surplus capacity and we have also got an export market. In the engineering and capital goods industry, we have got the plant and machinery to manufacture textile goods, plant and machinery for the sugar factories, cement factories, oil factories and so on. We can now manufacture locomotives and big wagons, besides transistors and transmitters. All these things which we used to import are now being manufactured in our own country. So, according to the present position, our country has developed to a great extent, and therefore it is not correct to say that the country has not developed and that the Government has not done anything for the development of the country.

One thing is definite. At present, many of our public sector undertakings are not running to their full capacity and many of them are having idle capacity. That is one reason why that many of these undertakings are not making adequate profit which they were expected to make. Here, I want to suggest one thing. At present, we are importing plant and machinery to the tune of Rs. 400 crores or Rs. 500 crores annually. Two years back, our imports were to the value of Rs. 800 crores. In order that our engineering industries, whether in the public sector or the private sector, may get enough work, we must see that they manufacture some of these items which we are now importing from other countries, in which case our import will be reduced and these industries will get enough work.

In this connection, I want to make a few suggestions. The depreciation and development rebate that is allowed at present should be increased. I refer to the rebate that is now allowed on the plant and machinery manufactured in the country. By this incentive, buyers and users will be made to purchase plant and machinery made in the country. In this way, the demand will increase and the industry will be in a better position to run their plants with full capacity.

The deferred payment facilities should be given to the buyers. In foreign countries, the deferred payment facilities are given for

a period of eight to 10 years. Similarly, if such facilities are given in our country for similar period, then it would be in the interests of the industry, and they can sell their products easily and they can thus increase their production capacity and run their plants to full capacity, and if not full capacity at least they can run them to the maximum capacity possible and earn some profits. I think that the Prime Minister will consider this suggestion and try to implement it. From my own personal experience, I can say that it will prove very useful.

Then I come to the fourth Five Year Plan. It has been worked out that after the completion of this Plan, the country will achieve a self-generating economy; that the country will reach that stage. I think it is possible. Only proper implementation is required. For this, the co-ordination of the States and the Centre is very essential. Then there is the question of administrative machinery. So far as the administrative machinery is concerned, it is to be perfect, and if it works properly, then there is no doubt that this Plan will be successful. But if it does not work properly, the Plan will not proceed correctly both from the point of view of time and the point of view of quality. Then we will not be able to fulfil the targets. If there is no co-ordination, if the machinery is not proper, in that case, it will be difficult to achieve results. It all depends on the relations and the attitude of the States, and if they co-ordinate,—I hope they will co-operate—our country will become strong and self-sufficient and we will surely reach the stage of a self-generating economy.

Sir, the small-scale industries programme was meant to take the industries to the smaller towns and villages, away from the big cities, so that the people there may get employment and their economy may be improved. But what is the achievement today? Upto March 1967, 336 industrial estates have been set up. According to 1961 census, there were about 1338 towns with populations ranging from 10,000 to 50,000 and 139 Towns between 50,000 and one lakh. This means that the programme has so far covered about 20 per cent of the towns only. Therefore, the expansion of small-scale industries should be speeded up. I want to give a few suggestions for

(Shri A. S. R. Damani)

speeding up the expansion of small-scale industries.

Compared to large scale industries, the cost of production in small scale industries is higher. Therefore, to reduce their cost of production, the excise duty on the products of small-scale industries should be lowered. Secondly, higher depreciation should be allowed on their plant and machinery. Electricity should be given at concessional rates to small-scale industries. There should be less rigidity in the application of labour laws.

At present, there is a controversy between the public sector and private sector. Both are working for the development of the country. Therefore, there should be co-ordination between the public and private sectors, so that they can work together and yield better results.

धीरा रामावतार शर्मा (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, समय कूँकि बहुत कम है और इस पूरी योजना को मैं देख भी नहीं पाया हूँ, इस लिए मैं थोड़ी सी ही प्रार्थना अपने क्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध में माननीया प्रधानमंत्री जी से करना चाहता हूँ। इस योजना में बहुत सी बातें लिखी गई हैं, लेकिन मेरे क्षेत्र की जो एक सब से बड़ी समस्या है, उस के बारे में इस में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है और वह समस्या अब केवल मेरे क्षेत्र की ही नहीं है, बल्कि पूरे मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश की समस्या भी बन गई है—वह समस्या है 'डाकू समस्या।' क्या इन योजनाओं के साथ हमारी इस समस्या के लिये कोई योजना नहीं बनाई जा सकती, क्या यह समस्या नहीं है? आज आप थोटे-मोटे कारखानों के लिए योजना बना रहे हैं, लघु उद्योग और बड़े उद्योगों के लिए योजना बना रहे हैं लेकिन जो उद्योगों में काम करनेवाले हैं, उद्योगों को चलाने वाले हैं—उन की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मैं अपनी बहन के नाते प्रधानमंत्री महोदय से हाथ जोड़ कर प्रार्थना करता हूँ—आज सब से बड़ी रकावट हमारे यही डाकू समस्या से आ रही है।

मैं अभी पिछले चार दिनों की बात बताता हूँ—मैं अपने क्षेत्र शिवपुरी गया हुआ था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप विश्वास कीजिए या ईश्वर को साक्षी कर के मैं कहता हूँ—वहाँ के बड़े-बड़े व्यापारी—लकड़कर, ग्वालियर, शिवपुरी में—किस प्रकार से रह रहे हैं।

मैं अभी पी० ए० सी० के दूर में अन्डमान नीकोबार गया था। मैंने वहाँ की मशहूर जेल को देखा। उससे भी मोटे सरिये लगाकर वे लोग अपने मकानों में बन्द हो जाते हैं जिनके कि उद्योग चल रहे हैं। अपने घरों में वे लोग शाम से ही बन्द हो जाते हैं। एक बहुत बड़ा सेठ, जिसका लाखों का बिजनेस चल रहा है उसने मुझसे कहा पंडित जी, आप विश्वास कीजिए, अपने करखानों में मुझे गए हुए, शिवपुरी में शाम को बिजली की रोशनी देखे हुए पूरे दो साल हो गए हैं। इसलिए मैं प्रधानमंत्री से यही प्रार्थना करना कि अगर आप कोई योजना बनाने जा रही हैं तो कृपा करके उसमें सबसे पहले डाकू उम्मीलन योजना का समावेश कीजिए। वास्तव में यह डाकू की समस्या अब कोई डाकू की समस्या ही नहीं रह गई है बल्कि वे लोग अच्छी तरह से योजना बढ़ होकर बिजनेस चला रहे हैं। वैसे तो प्रधानमंत्री से कोई चीज छिपी दूर्वा नहीं है, इस बिजनेस से मेरा तात्पर्य केवल इतना ही है कि ये लोग किसी पार्टी के सही या गुण्डे सही—भले आदमियों के लड़कों को किडनैप करते हैं, और आज जो डाकुओं के नाम आप के सामने आते हैं वे भी फील्ड में नहीं आते, बल्कि अभिकर यही गुण्डा तत्व किडनैप करके उनको देता है और बताता है कि 25-30 हजार या अमुक धनराशि मिल जायगी और उनसे अपना हिस्सा नकद ले आता है। बाकी बड़े काण्ड हत्यायें इत्यादि डाकू करते हैं। आज ग्वालियर नगर आप से छिपा नहीं है कि वहाँ पर क्या दशा हो गई है। ग्वालियर के बाहर सड़कों पर रात को कोई नहीं जा सकता है। इसलिए सबसे पहली योजना आपको इसके लिए बनानी चाहिए।

एक बात मैं और प्रधानमंत्री से कहना चाहता हूँ। गुस्ताखी माफ हो। जहाँ तक हमारे ग्वालियर राज्य का सम्बन्ध है, एक पैसा भी हम पर किसी प्रकार का टैक्स नहीं था केवल

हम हाउस टैक्स के नाम पर 15-20 रुपये साल म्यूनिस्पैलिटी को देते थे। लेकिन आज की दिल्लिति यह है कि केवल हमको याद दिलाने के लिए हि कोन से टैक्स की आज तारीख है, मुनीम रखना पड़ा है। मुबह से शाम तक हम टैक्सों के चक्कर में रहते हैं। शायद ही कभी आपको यह ख्याल हुआ हो कि हमारे क्षेत्र से अरबों रुपया सरकार टैक्स के रूप में ले रही है लेकिन इस अभागे क्षेत्र में बड़े कार्य तो दूर आप हमको एक नाली भी नहीं बता सकते हैं जोकि वहां पर पानी साफ करने के लिए बनाई गई हो। इसलिए मेरी आपसे करबद्ध प्रारंभना है—इसमें कोई धौंस की बात नहीं है—कि आप इस मामले में चेताये। जिन शब्दों का इस्तेमाल यहां पर मेरे दूसरे मित्र किया करते हैं मैं उन शब्दों का उपयोग नहीं करूँगा। केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आपने डाकू समस्या के लिए कोई योजना नहीं बनाई, उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया तो फिर आप विश्वास रखिए कि मैं सबसे पहला आदमी हूँगा जो अपने क्षेत्र में जितने भी लोग मेरे प्रभाव में आ सकेंगे उनसे कहूँगा कि देखें गवर्नरेंट क्या करती है, हम लोग तो टैक्स देने नहीं जायेंगे। इनकम टैक्स और सेल्स टैक्ट की तारीखों में ही हम लोग नहीं जायेंगे। इससे अधिक मुझे और कुछ नहीं कहना है।

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the scope of this discussion was made clear, that it is not really a discussion on the Fourth Plan but on the Planning Commission. However, many comments have been made on the Plan and its so-called short-comings as also on the entire history of free India. And, the favourite comment of the Opposition that nothing has been done in these last twenty years was heard from several lips.

I do not think, Sir, that we need look up statistical tables to see what has happened in India; we need only go to the towns and, I would say, the villages also. I am fully conscious of the fact that there

are areas which are still backward, there are communities which are poorer and more under-privileged, than the rest. I am conscious that very much remains to be done for them.

But the problems which we are facing today are the problems of development and growth and the changes which growth is bringing about. And it is because of the changes, it is because of what has been done in these years that these new problems, the new consciousness, the new demands and expectations have grown in the people.

The discussion began perhaps appropriately, with what seem to be a new alignment of forces here. My hon. friend, a member from the Swatantra Party who spoke, quoted extensively from the speech of Shri Namboodiripad, the Chief Minister of Kerala, and pointed out that there was very much in common between them.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Do you like that development?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I was wondering what comment we would have heard from the hon. Member, Shri Piloo Modi, if he had been present here. It was also a very interesting interpretation of Shri Namboodiripad's point of view. I do not know whether Shri Namboodiripad would be flattered by this or not. Perhaps, he will hear more from him directly.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He will move a privilege motion.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Another point which was made was that the present Plan has not evoked enthusiasm. A comment was made by one of our Congress members who spoke that it is because we are now trying to be much more business-like. It was right that in the beginning we should spread our wings wide because many things had to be started and a new atmosphere had to be created in the country. These things have been started and to a certain extent, that atmosphere, a new outlook has been created in the country. But, after that, because of the many difficulties which we had to face, the difficulties of invasion, the difficulties of drought, we have had a constraint of resources. So, today the Commission is shorn of the old glamour and, at the same time, it has shed some of the powers of prior financial scrutiny and

(Shrimati Indira Gandhi)

sanction which had made it a target of such bitter attack and criticism on the floor of the House.

The Planning Commission today is certainly more functional and is applying itself to the solid, if not so glamorous, task of detailed workman-like programme planning and it will certainly continue its useful role of reconciling Centre and State view points and providing economic intelligence and advice to the different layers of government.

I was very sorry at some of the remarks that have been made here against the members of the Planning Commission, which were rather unfair to them. I should like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the work of the Deputy Chairman and members of the Planning Commission. I must admit that my own work in this is practically nil, because I do not preside at the meetings which do the detailed work. Some impression was given here as if members of the government are concerned with the day to day work of the Commission and are somehow influencing it. This impression is not correct.

SHRI RANGA : That is why I suggested that you should not be its Chairman.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : As I said, the main work is done by the Deputy Chairman and members. The Chairman comes in more as the coordinating person with regard to the Central Ministries and State Governments. They have done their common work in a practical way so as to finish it within the short time available to them.

My hon. friend, Shri Surendranath Dwivedi, has made the remark that perhaps the Chief Ministers should not be present. I am sure the hon. Members will agree that the plan would be most unrealistic if the Chief Ministers were not in the National Development Council. They are there as representatives of government.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : I think there is some misunderstanding. What I said was that when the Chief Ministers attend the meetings of the National Development Council, either they attend it as representatives of States or as representatives of political parties. That is the difference I have made.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Whatever it is, a Chief Minister does represent the State. That is what I am also saying. And if you have elected him as Chief Minister, obviously, he comes to the Council as the representative of Orissa State. (interruptions) That is your internal business. I do not know whether there is need to air it publicly here.

There was the usual discussion also as to the role of the N.D.C. The Plan does not suddenly descend on the members there as a new document. I interrupted my friend from DMK when he was speaking to tell him that the State Plans [and the main Plan are discussed at every level with representatives of State Governments, at official level, at ministerial level and, ultimately, at the Chief Ministers level. Even major decisions, such as on the criteria for allotment of funds, were taken by a Committee of the N.D.C. which consisted of all the Chief Ministers. So their point of view is represented at all stages before the Plan is finalised. Now, it is true that because of Shri Annadurai's illness, he was not able to come but some other Minister did come. This was not the fault of the Planning Commission because they had sent their invitation to him along with others.

The National Development Council exists because planning, in its very nature, must be national. I do not understand what people mean when they say, "We do not accept the Plan". Does it mean that they will forego the Central assistance? What does it mean? The Centre makes plans and the States make plans, and certain allocations are made. It is true that every State and every Central Ministry feels that its allocations have been cut unfairly and have been cut so drastically to the bone that it is difficult to proceed with the projects. That is a feeling which is shared by everybody. But these cuts were necessary because of the restricted resources. Every State is free to increase its resources, through additional mobilisation, and to that extent increase what it can do in the Plan. There is absolutely no restriction to that. It is only the Central assistance, which is fixed. Their own resources are not fixed at all. It seems they are rejecting the Central assistance by rejecting the plan itself. This

seems to me a very peculiar sort of situation.

The Chief Minister of Kerala and the Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal, although they did speak of their dissent from the majority view, have very categorically stated that there will be no lacking or no hesitation in their fully implementing the Plan in their States. They have made that clear. I hope that is true of the other State Governments also.

I was naturally happy when one of our friends, from this side, pointed out that one of our achievements in these years is that we have converted the Jana Sangh from not believing in the Plan into firm believers in the Plan. I think, that is a big achievement.

As the Hon. Members know, swadeshi is one of the first and original policies of the Congress Party to which the Government has adhered. In this context, this Plan is very much a swadeshi Plan because it is entirely oriented towards self-reliance. As you must have seen, we have said that within 2 years concessional food from outside will be stopped and, very soon, afterwards, we will reduce our dependence on foreign aid. Foreign aid, in net terms, will be reduced by the end of the Fourth Plan to about half the present level. I am sure the Hon. Members understand that these results cannot be achieved all at once. But, certainly, the whole Plan is directed towards this goal of self-reliance.

The two main points which were made were about unemployment and regional disparities. I have, on an earlier occasion also, spoken in this House on the problem of unemployment and under-employment and expressed my grave concern. How does one tackle this problem? How does one create jobs? Finally, it is only when the work of development itself goes ahead that jobs can be created.

Some hon. Member said that if only we had stuck to improving agriculture, everything would have been all right in this country. I did not understand then and I did not understand now, how agriculture can be improved without having industries. The same hon. Member said that it was right that we were building up our defences. How can we build up our defences if we do not have industry to back it up the infra-

structure which can provide the equipment which our defence forces need? Therefore, development in all these sectors is very closely interlinked. We cannot separate agriculture from industry; nor, in the circumstances in India, can we separate industry from agriculture, because, that is also very much dependent on agriculture. Hon. members know that there has been a real advance on the agricultural front.

It is true that it is largely those farmers who had irrigated land, who were able to make full use of inputs such as the high-yielding varieties of seeds, fertilisers and so on, but even so, the other people did get some advantage. Increased agricultural production has created more jobs and has given some benefit although, I admit, marginally, to the poorer people who reside there. I am fully aware of the fact that very much more has to be done and, I think that, as we go ahead in this Plan, we will be able to be a step nearer to our goal. The last speaker or the one before the last speaker said something about *briani* or cake or something. No such remarks have been made by anybody on our side. On the contrary, in every speech and statement we have been emphasizing that the days and years to come will be full of hardship. No country, no system, has been able to develop without paying the price for it. Here perhaps some people think that if we just take the word 'capitalism' we will immediately create a new situation and others think that by taking the name of 'socialism' we will bring about immediate change. But none of these things is magical. It is how you work them that makes a difference.

श्री शिवचन्द्र भा : ट्रांजीशनल पीरियड के लिए कुछ फंडामेंटल्स हैं जो कि दुनिया के लोग मान चुके हैं...

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : आपने अपने टाइम से दुगुना तिगुना टाइम लिया है इसलिए अब मेरा टाइम न लोजिये।

I do not want to go into the definition of 'socialism' which somebody wanted us to define.

AN HON. MEMBER : Do it.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I can do and I shall do it when you have the debate some days later, but I am not doing it here. (*Interruptions*).

(Shrimati Indira Gandhi)

It is not because of uncertainties of estimates that it is not possible to give the precise figures of additional employment. I did give some figures earlier in this Session. I only want to stress that the employment problems cannot be divorced from the question of productivity and the rise in incomes of different sections of population.

About the influence of foreign aid, I think, we are all agreed. We know that no country in the modern world can be entirely independent of help from other countries. On the other hand, we also know that this help, if it grows, is harmful, and that is why this Plan is specially making efforts to reduce such help from outside.

My hon. friend from the Jan Sangh said that, because of our large population, we had no need of technology, and that the modern system of technology was relevant to the West because they had a small population. This, I think, was an extra-ordinary statement to make because it was because of our lack of technology at the earlier stage in our history that we fell into poverty and backwardness. To-day we must make up this lacuna and we must proceed to take advantage of the experience of other nations, adding to it our own experience and our own knowledge, if we really want to solve our problems.

The Planning Commission is not a political body at all.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : It is a quasi-political body.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I do not think it is quasi-political either. They take up questions from purely economic points of view. However, when they meet the Chief Ministers, each Chief Minister brings a little bit of his politics with regard to what he needs in his State and so on.

SHRI RANGA : Planning itself is political.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : That becomes political, but the Planning Commission does not make it political. I do not know in what sense the word 'political' is used here. I think even the Chief Ministers

do not bring in their ideology. They bring the needs of the State which are very genuine needs. But the Planning Commission has to take an all-India view. They know how much money is available. How it should be distributed was decided by the Chief Ministers themselves. It is true that earlier on, the Planning Commission itself did much of this work, but now they have divested themselves of some this responsibility.

Planning simply cannot be decentralised because naturally each State wants to look at it from its own point of view. And the whole point of planning is how to match programmes with resources so that the entire country benefits. Obviously in this process everybody has to sacrifice. Every State, every Ministry has to sacrifice a little bit. There was a figure for Tamil Nadu a little lower than what was indicated at first. That is due to the new criteria which were evolved again by the Chief Ministers. That is not the only State in which this has happened. This has happened to some other States also. It is true that Tamil Nadu has many difficulties but it is one of our advanced States and I would request the hon. Members to go and visit some of the areas which are really backward.

AN HON. MEMBER : Like U.P.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Certainly Eastern U.P., Bihar, Orissa.

AN HON. MEMBER : Like Bihar.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : We are very deeply concerned about all areas which are backward and I mentioned Bihar, Eastern U.P. and some of the Hill areas and Orissa. Rajasthan is of course going through a very difficult and painful experience at the moment. All these areas need very special care. It is precisely because of this we should have a central Plan. Even then we cannot meet all their needs. At least we can give a direction and help them to some extent.

Ultimately regional imbalances also can be redressed only over a period of time. It cannot be done suddenly. Here again we are between two contradictions. For instance, how did we increase our agricultural production? By helping those people who could use the help. We would not

have had the food at the moment when we needed it urgently if we had not done this. Yet it has created a problem ; it has created disparity between the farmer with irrigated land and the farmer with a dry land. This kind of disparity is all the time being created in the very process of growth to some extent. As it is created, we have to see how we can remedy this situation. In this Plan we are trying to do that. The disparities cannot be remedied immediately or to the full extent. At least we are taking steps in the right direction and weightage is given to the backward States. My colleague, the Deputy Minister, spelt out the different proportions of allotment.

The investment in agriculture is not less. It is more than what it was in the previous plans ; but apart from that a good deal of investment is not shown directly under agriculture because, it comes from the many programmes which are financed by financial institutions such as the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Agro Industries Corporation, Rural Electrification Corporation and so on. There are also other schemes like fertiliser plants, rural electrification, etc. which are also for the benefit of agriculture, but expenditure on which is not inchaudia in this figure.

So, if you take that total figure, you will find that the allocation is very much larger.

SHRI RANGA : What is the total figure ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : We can add it up now, but I think, we can deal with it when we have a Debate after a few days.

The hon. Member from the S.S.P. who spoke, spoke—if I may use the word—with great glee prophesying the failure of the plan. Now, Sir, what does the failure of the plan denote ? It is not the failure of one particular political party. It is a failure which will affect every single State, because, all the programmes in the plan are for the benefit of the States. Even in respect of what is in the Central sector, a large amount of it is concerned with schemes which may be centrally-sponsored, but which are implemented in the States. So, I think, even if we think that the plan does not go far enough, it is incumbent on

us to see that it succeeds. It is only when it succeeds that all these schemes will be one step ahead in the different States.

I think that many of the hon. Members have been looking at the Plan from a very narrow point of view ; and from the point of view of their own States ; and this is natural. I am not complaining about it. But I am only drawing their attention to this fact that it is only when the base of the country is strong that the whole process of development can go ahead even in each State.

Somebody said that the plan figures are not definite because of my statement that we will look at it again. The two Statements are not contradictory. That is, the figures that have been given or the allotments which have been made are definite for the time being. But, we think that it may be possible to raise further resources and this will be done not once only, but it will be a continuous process. As we can raise further resources certainly things will be added and programmes which we were not able to do, can be taken up. And this again depends very largely on the State Governments if they are willing to take up this matter.

Everybody is loud in asking for more projects and more schemes ; they are all desirable schemes, no doubt, but when it comes to the question as to where the money comes from, there, I am afraid, the States are not so vocal.

SHRI RANGA : Are you addressing the National Development Council or the Parliament ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : In Parliament, all of you are representing the States.

SHRI NATH PAI : No ; we represent the nation, Madam.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I don't think the States are outside the nation. They are part of the nation.

The hon. Member from the Swatantra party said that the Planning Commission met with different types of people but not agriculturists. I may say that they do hold meetings with leading agriculturists from different parts of the country

(Shrimati Indira Gandhi)

My hon. friend from Ladakh is not here—yes, he is here. I am glad he is here. I want to tell him that the Fourth Plan outlay is Rs. 4.32 crores against the expenditure of Rs. 1.5 crores during the Third Plan in Ladakh. The State Government has agreed to give very special attention to developments in Ladakh and we hope sincerely that the rate of progress will be stepped up. I know that all hill people have had special difficulties and places like Ladakh have also been suffering.

The Planning Commission, some people said, is a large body, but as I said in answer to a question here, 77 posts were abolished last year and many posts are unfilled and at present, pending final review. The total fall in number is about 250.

I do not want to go into all the points about the Plan. The Plan is not merely a collection of projects or schemes, but a well thought-out approach as to how to strengthen the base and the pace of progress so that the community can advance on all fronts. If we look at what happened in the last years, we will see that industrial production has trebled and special attention was given to develop basic and heavy industries. This is a point of special criticism as far as Jan Sangh and Swatantra Parties are concerned. But we consider it very necessary to the development, to the growth and even to the very existence of any country in the contemporary world. We ourselves have sufficient manufacturing capacity for many types of machinery and for hydro and thermal power generation, heavy mining machinery and many other types of things. This I am only saying as an example because every now and then it is said that nothing has been done.

I hope that the House will unanimously support the demands of the Planning Commission because it is only then the Plan will be accepted as a national document—of course with the dissent that sufficient money is not allotted to various States. If you do not give your support to the Plan, you cannot expect the public to give full support

and if the public does not give full support it is not the Planning Commission which suffers but it is the States and the people who suffer because, as I said, the Plan is basically the projects and schemes which are undertaken by the State Government for the welfare of the people. Also, of course, if the Plan does not succeed, then there is no question of adding resources or adding schemes. That can only come as extra to what has already succeeded ..(Interruptions).

SHRI NATH PAI : Are we adopting the Plan or are we passing the demands of the Planning Commission ?

MR. SPEAKER : Only demands.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I said 'the demands of the Planning Commission'.

श्री रामाबद्दतार शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने भी कुछ बातें की चर्चा की थी, उस बारे में भी प्रधान मन्त्री कुछ बोले ।

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The Hon. Member who spoke last told us some sorrowful tales about dacoits. This is something for the State Government to look into because it is a question of law and order. But development of the area will help in the solution of the problem.

MR. SPEAKER : Now I put cut motions Nos. 3 to 12 and 14 to 37 to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,31,63,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1970, in respect of Demand No. 99—'Planning Commission'."

The motion was adopted.

18.56 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the clock on Friday, April 25, 1969/ Vaisakha 5, 1891 (Saka),