

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 9, 1970/Chaitra 19,
1892 (Saka).

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

India's Participation in Fifth International Film Festival of Asian Films in Frankfurt

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*903. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

SHRI MAYAVAN :

SHRI SAMINATHAN :

SHRI DHANDAPANI :

SHRI CHENGARAYA
NAIDU :

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

(a) whether India is also participating in the Fifth International Festival of Asian Films to be held in Frankfurt, West Germany in May, 1970;

(b) if so, the films that have been selected for the purpose; and

(c) whether in the past the Indian films have not been appreciated by the audiences?

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) The following films have been selected :

1. The House that Ananda Built
2. I Am Twenty.
3. Explorer.
4. Amrita Sher Gil.
5. Then The Rains.
6. Glimpses of India (W.R.).
7. Cross Currents.
8. Chaos.

9. Rains.

10. Yatrik.

11. Apanjan.

(c) The Indian films were generally appreciated. The film "YADEIN" was awarded "Grand Prix" in 1967. In the II Festival in 1963 some of the non-official entries did not prove very popular due to some technical flaws.

SHRI N. R. LASKAR : It is good that we exhibit some of our films abroad to project our image. In this context, may I know what is the expert machinery you have to select the best pictures for exhibition in foreign countries?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : At the moment we have an *ad hoc* Advisory Committee of six film critics who advise on the advisability of the films which should be sent to international film festivals. Some suggestions, in this context, have also been made by the Khosla Committee that the Censor Board of their concept should be in charge of this also. At the same time we are also thinking in terms of bringing the Film Council into being. Since both these are likely to take time, instructions have been issued that we may revise the structure and set-up of regional panels as well as the Central panel so that there may be more careful selection. Secondly, we are also thinking, rather than putting the burden on the producers to send films for international film festivals, the Government should take up this responsibility.

SHRI N. R. LASKAR : The international film festival of Asian films is held at Frankfurt. I do not know why it is held there. Has any attempt been made to see that Indian films are exhibited in European countries also?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : We are one of the leading participants in the international film festival. For instance in 1969 there were 58 international film festivals in the world and we participated in 51. Generally speaking, our films are well received. Last year quite a few of our documentary films and feature films received high acclaim in international film festivals.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : In selecting films to be sent to international film festivals, there seems to be complete discrimination especially against films from the south. Does the Minister know that the South Indian Film Chamber and Film Federation have protested strongly and even producers feel that films other from the South do not get attention they deserve? What steps is the Minister contemplating to remove this feeling?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I should first dispel the impression that there is any discrimination against any area or region. We try to put our best foot forward. Films produced in the South are good and hence we are keen that South Indian Films should receive their due place in India as well as the world over. That is why under the new scheme I have suggested there will be three regional committees and one such committee would be located in Madras also so that all the three regions which are the main film producing areas would receive proper attention.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो भारतीय फ़िल्में वहाँ भेजी जायेंगी उनके चुनाव के लिए आपने कौन से मोटे आधार निश्चित किए हैं और क्या आप इस बात को भी उन आधारों में रखेंगे कि जो फ़िल्में उसमें भेजी जाय वह भारतीय संस्कृति और वास्तविक जीवन का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाली हों और बनावटी जीवन उसमें न हो?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : You will agree, Sir, that while the sentiments of my hon. friend are very good in terms of films, naturally we send films which represent India. Indian films by and large do represent life in India. While choosing films care is taken that they are of high artistic merit so that they are able to find their place in the international film festival.

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI : To part (a) of the question the hon. Minister said 'yes'. It is not clear to me what the intention is. If the intention is to hold an Asian film festival, how is it that it is held in West Germany and not in any of the Asian capitals. If it is the intention to hold a festival of films from all over the world, it becomes international film festival. Will the hon. Minister kindly explain this?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Since 1960, a festival is being held in Frankfurt for Asian films, and countries from Asia do participate in it. I do not see anything wrong in European countries holding an Asian film festival, because that does give a better market for Asian films. So far as the Asian festivals are concerned, some Asian countries also hold them.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : While the hon. Minister was replying to a supplementary, he said that care has been taken to see that all regions are being represented, the selection, of course, being made on merits. In this particular festival, may I know from the hon. Minister what are the films that have been selected and what is the proportion or ratio that has been adhered to with regard to the selection of the films based on certain regional basis, which the Minister was just now explaining?

MR. SPEAKER : He has already mentioned the names.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I have already given the names. My hon. friend is a very learned person. That is my presumption. I hope that he will try to keep it in mind that in terms of aesthetic expression and in terms of intellectual activity, it will be much better if we treat India as a whole.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Why should he presume that I am a learned person?

MR. SPEAKER : Do not enter into an argument. You are a learned person.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : My question was about the films that have been selected. Can he give me the break-up of the films, region-wise, that have been selected? That is my question.

MR. SPEAKER : I think you asked him about the films and he mentioned them. If he is in a position to give this break-up, he may.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I do not have the break-up with me. But let him not be misled that if there is a Hindi film, it is North Indian, because more Hindi films are now being produced in the South.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Why should he presume that I am misled ?

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Next question.

Shortage of Telephone Equipment

+

*904. **SHRI JAI SINGH :**
SHRI HARDAYAL DEV-
GUN :

SHRI YAJNA DATT
SHARMA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the supply of telephones is more than five years behind the demand for the country as a whole ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the gap between the demand and the supply of the telephones is progressively increasing ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the telephone communication constitutes a vital part of the country's infra-structure ; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore is exporting the telephones equipment in large quantities ; and if so, the reason therefor while the country is facing acute shortage of these items ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह): (क) नया टेलीफोन कनेक्शन प्राप्त करने के लिए समूचे देश में प्रतीक्षा की औसत अवधि 4.6 वर्ष है। इस प्रकार मांग और मांग की पूर्ति करने के बीच लगभग 5 वर्ष के समय का अन्तर है।

(ख) जी हां। 1964 में नए टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की प्रतीक्षा-सूची पर लगभग 2.6 लाख नाम दर्ज थे। 30 सितम्बर, 1969 को यह संख्या बढ़कर लगभग 4.4 लाख हो गई है।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) जी हां, परन्तु बहुत ज्यादा मात्रा में नहीं। आई० टी० आई० के कुल उत्पादन का केवल 3.84 प्रतिशत ही मूल्यवान विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने के लिए बाहर निर्यात किया गया है।

SHRI JAI SINGH : May I know what is the target in this regard in the fourth Five Year Plan, and if the Government are reasonably certain of achieving the target ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : The target for the fourth Five Year Plan is six lakhs for the telephones and it will come to 7.6 lakh telephone sets in the country.

SHRI JAI SINGH : Are you reasonably certain of achieving the target ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : Yes, Sir. We are reasonably certain.

MR. SPEAKER : Are you reasonably assured ? **Shri Devgun—absent.**
Shri Yajna Datt Sharma.

श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा : मंत्री महोदय की यह जानकारी में होगा कि इस संबंध की कमी के कारण या टेलीफोन में काम में आने वाले उपकरणों की कमी के कारण अनेक प्रकार की कठिनाइयाँ हैं। लुधियाना जैसे नगर में जिस ढंग से वहाँ के व्यापार का और वहाँ के उद्योग का विस्तार हुआ है, आज भी वहाँ पर स्वचालित सिस्टम नहीं है, ऑटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज सिस्टम नहीं है और उस के कारण से काम में लगने वाले समय सारे साधन और शक्ति, उस की कितनी बड़ी हानि हो रही है इस का एक मोटा अंदाजा आप को होगा।

इस के अतिरिक्त मैं एक दूसरी कठिनाई की ओर ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ कि ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम जिस पर आज उन्हें डिपेंड करना पड़ रहा है उस के कारण नित्य प्रति कितनी कठिनाइयाँ पेश आती हैं क्योंकि आखिर उन लोगों के काम के दबाव के कारण वह काम करने सम्बन्धी तमाम कठिनाइयाँ हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सीधा सवाल करें।

श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे यह स्पष्टीकरण करने की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है और मैं आप को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि मैं सदन का समय व्यर्थ में नहीं ले रहा हूँ। मैं आप को आज बतलाता हूँ कि आपरेटर्स के बारे में लगातार शिकायतें होती हैं और उन को बराबर यह कहा जाता है कि वह गैर-जिम्मेदार हैं। वह काम को निभाते नहीं लेकिन मुश्किल यह है कि काम का दबाव इतना ज्यादा है, मानवी शक्ति की सीमाएं हैं, उस नाते से मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह टकराव आ रहा है, उस को दूर करने के लिए जो इस प्रकार के स्थानों पर आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज सिस्टम लगाने की ओर इस के अतिरिक्त गांवों के बाकी स्थानों पर जो छोटे छोटे एक्सचेंज बनाने की आवश्यकताएं हैं उन के ऊपर आप क्या ध्यान दे रहे हैं? पंजाब के जो उद्योग केन्द्र हैं, जैसे बटाला है, जैसे लुधियाना है, पटियाला है, इन स्थानों के ऊपर आप आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज सिस्टम कितनी जल्द से जल्द शुरू कर रहे हैं? कृपया समय की मुझे अवधि बतलाइये।

श्री शेर सिंह : यह ठीक है कि कठिनाइयां हैं और उस के कारण टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने में देर भी होती है परन्तु उन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए हम बाहर से जितने उपकरण मंगवा सकते हैं उस का भी हम यत्न करते हैं और अपने देश में भी जितने बना सकते हैं उन के बनाने का भी हम यहां पर यत्न कर रहे हैं।

एक कठिनाई यह भी है कि जितने टेलीफोन हम यहां पर बनाते हैं उस के लिए हमें बाहर से भी उपकरण मंगाने पड़ते हैं और इस के लिए 20 प्रतिशत के लगभग हम को विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता होती है। उस के लिए हम कोशिश करते हैं कि हम को विदेशी मुद्रा मिले। काम अब अच्छा खासा तेजी से चल रहा है।

आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज के बारे में आप ने कहा तो हम आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज ज्यादा से ज्यादा लगा रहे हैं। ऐसी जगहों पर, जहां टेलीफोनों की संख्या ज्यादा बढ़ती चली आ रही है। 1000

के आसपास जब वह हो जाते हैं तो हम आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज जरूर लगाते हैं। लेकिन छोटे छोटे देहातों या कस्बों में जब हम टेलीफोन लगाते हैं तो वहां SAX के वह छोटे एक्सचेंज लगाते हैं बाकी जब वह 1000 के आसपास हो जाते हैं तो हम बड़े MAX आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज लगाते हैं और इस हिसाब से लगाते जा रहें हैं। यह ठीक है कि आपरेटर्स के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें रहती हैं। लेकिन इस का कारण यह नहीं है कि उन के पास काम ज्यादा है, कई बार उन में काफी गैरहाजिरि भी होती है। बाकी जहां काम ज्यादा हो और स्टाफ की कमी हो तो उस को हम देखते हैं और स्टाफ को पूरा करने की कोशिश करते हैं।

श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा : लुधियाना के लिए मैं ने एक पटिकुलर सवाल किया था। लुधियाना देश का तथा उत्तरी भारत का एक बहुत बड़ा इंडस्ट्रियल सेंटर है उस के लिए मंत्री जी ने जवाब नहीं दिया।

श्री शेर सिंह : लुधियाना में हम बड़ा आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज लगाने वाले हैं। उस के लिए सामान भी पहुंच रहा है। भवन का निर्माण भी हो चुका है और उसे जल्द से जल्द लगाने की हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा : कितने समय तक वह लग जायेगा ?

श्री शेर सिंह : अवधि बतलाना जरा मुश्किल है बाकि जब सामान आजायेगा तो सामान आने के 6 महीने बाद हम उसको चालू कर देंगे।

श्री गा० शं० मिश्र : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश में यह टेलीफोन कनेक्शन की कितनी एप्लीकेशंस पेंडिंग हैं विशेष कर ओवाईटी के अन्तर्गत कितनी एप्लीकेशंस पेंडिंग हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी उन्होंने बतलाया है।

श्री शेर सिंह : अभी मध्यप्रदेश में अपना टेलीफोन लगाओ योजना के अधीन टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए आवेदन-पत्रों की संख्या सम्बन्धी प्रश्न के समय माननीय सदस्य उपस्थित नहीं थे बाकी वैसे चार ऐप्लीकेशंस पेंडिंग हैं और वह दूर के हैं इस लिए पेंडिंग हैं। तीन रायपुर में हैं और एक जबलपुर में हैं।

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवचरण लाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सवाल मुझे से खास ताल्लुक रखता है। मैं ने कई साल से अपने वहां टेलीफोन कनेक्शन लगाने के लिए लिखा हुआ था। आगरे में एक चावली गांव है जहां कि डाकखाना चावली है जहां का कि मैं रहने वाला हूं, वहां पर टेलीफोन कनेक्शन लगाने के लिए दो साल पूर्व भूतपूर्व मंत्री डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने मुझे आश्वासन दिया था और वर्तमान मंत्री जी का भी इस सम्बन्ध में आश्वासन मुझे इसी महीने मिल चुका है तो क्या मैं आशा करूं कि वह अब बिना बिलंब के लग जायेगा या अभी भी उस के लगने में दो, चार साल का समय लगेगा ?

श्री शेर सिंह : जो आश्वासन माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि दिया गया है उस आश्वासन को पूरा किया जायेगा।

जहां तक माननीय सदस्यों को टेलीफोन देने का प्रश्न है उस में जो देहात में रहते हैं उन को यह दूर टेलीफोन ऐक्सचेंज (long distance connections) के सम्बन्ध में हम को कठिनाई है। इसलिए जो अब नियम बना है माननीय सदस्यों को टेलीफोन देने के लिए सरकारी खर्च से उस में एक शर्त रखी है कि जहां टेलीफोन एग्जिस्टेंस है, उस का मतलब है कि लोकल ऐरिया में जो आते हैं, उस से बाहर जरा दूर के हैं, उस का खर्चा बर्दाश्त करने का उस के अन्दर कोई विधान नहीं है। वह अगर प्रबन्ध हो जाय तो हम दूर के टेलीफोन भी दे सकते हैं।

श्री मोठा लाल मोना : मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान राजस्थान के भरतपुर-आगरा और

बयाना-आगरा के बीच स्थित क्षेत्र की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं जहां महीने में बीस दिन यह तांबे के तार की चोरियां होती हैं। जब यहां उधर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है तब मंत्री महोदय की तरफ से जवाब दे दिया जाता है कि वहां पर इंतजाम किया जा रहा है पुलिस को सतर्क किया जा रहा है लेकिन अब भी हालत वही है और महीने में बीस रोज तांबे के तार की चोरियां हो जाया करती हैं। दूसरी चीज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह टेलीफोन के कनेक्शन जो आप के यहां से दिये जाते हैं तो उस बारे में प्रायः बड़े बड़े शहरों को ही प्राथमिकता दी जाती है, गांवों को यह कनेक्शन नहीं दिये जाते हैं तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप इस बारे में छोटे छोटे कस्बों और गांवों की ओर भी ध्यान देंगे या केवल बड़े बड़े शहरों की तरफ ही आप का ध्यान जाता रहेगा ? छोटे छोटे कस्बों की ओर भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

श्री शेर सिंह : गांवों की तरफ से अब मांग आनी शुरू हो गई है। पहले वहां से टेलीफोन की मांग नहीं होती थी बाक्री जैसा मैं ने बतलाया अब गांवों और छोटे छोटे कस्बों की ओर भी इस विषय में हमारा ध्यान जा रहा है और हम अधिक से अधिक छोटी जगहों पर, गांवों आदि में टेलीफोन देने की कोशिश करते हैं।

जहां तक तांबे के तार की चोरी का सवाल है यह सही है कि इस की चोरियां उस लाइन पर रोजबरोज बढ़ती जा रही हैं। इस बारे में हम ने सतर्कता बर्ती है और राज्य सरकारों को भी सचेत किया है लेकिन तो भी वह चोरियां रुक नहीं पायी हैं। इस के लिए अब हम यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं जल्दी से जल्दी उन तमाम कौपर वाएस को हम अल्यूमीनियम वाएस से रिप्लेस कर दें। हम उन तांबे के तारों को अल्यूमीनियम के तारों में बदल रहे हैं ताकि यह चोरियां न हों और काम ठीक से चलता रहे।

SHRI S. KUNDU : A large quantity of the components of the telegraph and telephone equipments are being imported from abroad. Since the imported items do not arrive at the right time the fixation of telephones and the installation of exchanges are delayed. Has the Ministry got any definite programme to achieve self-sufficiency in all the components of the telegraph and telephone equipments ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : Our difficulty is that we have to import certain raw materials which are not available in our country. We do not import many components. It is only those components which if we manufacture here, would be more costly, it is only those components which we import. Otherwise, we generally import raw materials, copper wire, nickel etc. We have now got World Bank and Canadian loans for manufacturing more exchange equipment etc. for starting new exchanges. All those items which we can produce here, we are already producing. Our difficulty is about raw material, not about components.

श्री भा० दा० देशमुख : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ मेम्बर को अपने कार्य सुविधा के लिये उन के रजिडेरियल हैडक्वार्टर पर जो टेलीफोन की फेसिलिटी दी गई है उस में 80 प्रतिशत मेम्बर गांवों से आते हैं और वहां ऐक्सचेंज की सुविधा नहीं है। तो क्या इस के बारे में सोचा जायेगा कि उन को वहां पर ऐक्सचेंज की सुविधा पहुंचाने में प्रायरीटी सरकार दे?

श्री शेर सिंह : जहां तक इस विभाग का सम्बन्ध है हम तो देने को तैयार हैं लेकिन जो जगहें ऐक्सचेंज से दूर हैं वहां से इस सुविधा को पहुंचाने के लिये जो अतिरिक्त खर्चा पड़ेगा यदि उस के लिये कुछ प्रबन्ध हो जाये तो हम को कोई एतराज नहीं है।

श्री देवराव पाटिल : दूर के क्या माने हैं?

श्री शेर सिंह : पांच किलोमीटर तक तो लोकल ऐक्सचेंज का एरिया होता है। उस से बाहर दूर का हो जाता है।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि संसद सदस्यों को अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएँसी में टेलीफोन लगाने की सुविधा दी गयी है, उस के

मुताबिक यदि नजदीक तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन आ गये हैं तो लगा दिये गये हैं। लेकिन क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि मैं ने अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र में, जो मेरा आफिस है वहां पर टेलीफोन कनेक्शन लगाने के लिये निवेदन किया था। हमारे आफिस से एक, डेढ़ क्लॉग तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन आ गये हैं, फिर भी किसी न किसी बहाने हमारे दफ्तर में टेलीफोन नहीं लगाया जा रहा है, और ऐसा मालूम होता है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इंडिविजुअल क्वेश्चन के बारे में लिख भेजिये, सवाल क्यों पूछते हैं।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : जहां तक बिहार का सवाल है वह दिया तले अंधेरे वाली बात है क्यों कि मंत्री महोदय उसी प्रान्त से आते हैं। तो अखिल भारतीय आधार पर जो टेलीफोन की संख्या है उस में बिहार का औसत बहुत ही कम है। क्या इस के लिये कोई विशेष कोशिश की जायेगी ताकि अखिल भारतीय स्तर तक बिहार पहुंच जाये?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) : बिहार के लिये खास तौर पर नहीं लेकिन हर पिछड़े इलाके के लिये कोशिश हो रही है। आप ने बताया हम को ताज्जुब होता है कि आप को टेलीफोन नहीं मिला। आप इस के लिये मुझे लिखेंगे तो मैं जांच कराऊंगा।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि 4.4 लाख लोगों की लिस्ट है जिन को टेलीफोन नहीं मिला। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन में कितने लोग देहात के और कितने शहर के हैं? और जब टेलीफोन आ जायेंगे तो उनका जो परसेन्टेज है उस को ध्यान में रखते हुए किस प्रकार से आप अलाटमेंट करते हैं, क्यों कि शहर वालों का बहुमत होता है इसलिये गांवों वालों को टेलीफोन नहीं मिल पाता है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि क्या सरकार के विचार-राष्ट्रिय कोई ऐसी स्कीम है कि गांवों के लोगों को जो कि 80 फ्रीसदी गांवों में रहते हैं उन के

लिये कम से कम पांच किलोमिटर के अन्दर हर जगह पी० सी० ओ० हो ताकि गांवों के लोग उस का पूरा फायदा उठा सकें? अगर ऐसी कोई स्कीम है तो उस की तफसील क्या है? अगर नहीं है तो क्या सरकार इस पर विचार करेगी?

श्री शेर सिंह : 4.4 लाख लोगों की वॉटिंग लिस्ट में देहात के लोगों की संख्या कम होगी, शायद चन्द आदमी ही होंगे क्यों कि ज्यादातर शहरों में ही मांग है। देहात में किसानों की तरफ से भी मांग होने लगी है और कुछ जगहों पर हम ने टेलीफोन देना शुरू किया है। यह ठीक है कि देहात में बहुत कम दे पाये। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि देहात में और ज्यादा टेलीफोन दे सकें। जैसे जैसे मांग बढ़ेगी हम इस की कोशिश करेंगे। जहां तक योजना के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है, ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है कि पांच किलोमिटर के अन्दर हर जगह पी० सी० ओ० लग जाये। जैसे जैसे मांग आयेगी उस पर विचार किया जायगा।

SHRI M. N. NAGHNOOR : It is a matter of pride that technically we are self-sufficient and we do not want anything to go ahead with greater production to meet the country's demand. On the other hand, there is almost a famine for the installation of telephone equipment. So, government must take some positive steps. The Bangalore industry has been able to give a very good account of itself in the matter of telephone production. Why should the government not take steps to produce more equipments, if necessary even with the co-operation of the private industries, to meet the demands of the country?

SHRI SHER SINGH : The only limiting factor for producing more equipments is the paucity of foreign exchange. We have to import raw materials. Out of the total value of the output of the telephone industries about 20 per cent is in the form of foreign exchange. That difficulty will remain even if we hand it over to the private sector. It is not because of lesser capacities in our factories that we are not producing more equipments. Our difficulty is the want of resources to get the raw materials from abroad.

SHRI G. S. REDDY : In view of the shortage of telephone equipments, are

there any plans to set up further industries besides the one in Bangalore?

SHRI SHER SINGH : Yes, Sir. We are building up one factory at Naini, for which administrative approval and financial sanction has been given. We are proposing to set up another instruments factory also. So, we propose to set up two more factories.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Since the telephone has become a prestige symbol with some and with some it is a matter of necessity, may I know if the Government are aware of the fact that there is a lot of financial corruption in the matter of allotment of telephones to persons and, if so, what steps the Government have taken to do away with this corruption in the matter of allotment of telephones?

SHRI SHER SINGH : The telephone is becoming a necessity now; it is not a symbol of prestige...

SHRI HEM BARUA : With some, it is a prestige symbol and, with some, it is a matter of necessity. That is what I have said.

SHRI SHER SINGH : Now, it has ceased to be a symbol of prestige. It has become a necessity. If the hon. Member has some instances in which the corruption has taken place, he may pass on the information and I will, certainly, look into it.

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : The hon. Member must know that the allotment of telephones is made by the Telephone Advisory Committee. In small districts also, practically we have got Telephone Advisory Committees. It is for them to decide the allocation of telephones.

SHRI HEM BARUA : It is not that. The bureaucrat sitting in the office decides the allotment of telephones.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : हमारी सरकारी बँचेज पर जो बड़े वजीर और छोटे वजीर बैठे हैं वह दोनों किसान हैं, फिर भी वह साढ़े चार लाख गांवों में से दस हजार आबादी वाले गांवों को टेलीफोन देने की बात कर रहे हैं। यह सरकार जब 5 हजार की आबादी पर बुक पी० सी० ओ० खोल रही है तब क्या वह टेलीफोन के मामले में कुछ रिलैक्सेशन करेगी क्या वह एक हजार आबादी वाले गांवों को पी० सी० ओ० देनी

क्योंकि वहाँ पर अफसर भी रहते हैं, बड़े किसान रहते हैं, एम० ए० बी० टी० पास लोग रहते हैं या फिर अगर उस ने पांच हजार की शर्त को बिल्कुल ही रख दिया है तब क्या वह आस पास के गांवों को इकट्ठा कर के हर 5,000 की आबादी पर एक पी० सी० ओ० देगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब वह शहर में इस तरह का कोई बार आबादी पर नहीं लगाती है तब फिर देहांत में क्यों इस तरह का बार लगाती है?

श्री रणधीर सिंह : गांवों में टेलीफोन की मांग बढ़ रही है। लेकिन अगर किसी छोटे गांव में जहाँ पर उस का काम कम हो टेलीफोन लगाया जाये तो उस से घाटा होता है। इस से हम को कठिनाई पड़ती है। जब तक इस घाटे को पूरा करने का कोई तरीका सामने नहीं आता तब तक हम इस काम को हाथ में नहीं ले सकते। लेकिन अगर सदन फैसला करे और इसकी इजाजत दे कि हम घाटा उठा कर लोगों को टेलीफोन दें तो हम उस को कर देंगे। अगर सदन की ओर से पैसे की व्यवस्था हो जाये तो ऐसा किया जा सकता है।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मिनिस्टर साहब 5,000 की लिमिट को रिलैक्स करने के लिये तैयार हैं या नहीं?

Fishing Harbours at Bombay, Cochin, Madras, Visakhapatnam and Tuticorin

*905. SHRI P. GOPALAN :

SHRI VISWANATHA
MENON :

SHRI NAMBIAR :

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :

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

(a) the number and names of the fishing harbours in India ;

(b) whether the Government had drawn up any detailed plans for large fishing harbours at Bombay, Cochin, Madras, Vishakhapatnam and Tuticorin ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) The number of harbours at which basic facilities for fishing vessels have been provided is 30 as detailed in the attached list.

(b) to (d). Detailed plans and estimates have been prepared and financial sanction issued for fishing harbours at Bombay, Madras and Tuticorin. Plans and estimates for Cochin have been received from the Port Trust and are under consideration. Plans and estimates for Visakhapatnam are under preparation. Details of harbours sanctioned are given below :—

	Bombay	Madras	Tuticorin
1. Harbour construction cost	Rs. 453 lakhs	Rs. 389 lakhs	Rs. 210 lakhs
2. Length of quay	800 metres.	575 metres	824 metres
3. No. of vessels to be accommodated.	250 vessels less than 14m overall length and 65 vessels between 15-37m O.A.L.	500 vessels less than 14m OAL & 50 vessels between 15-37 m O.A.L.	250 vessels less than 15m OAL and 65 vessels between 15-37m OAL
4. Estimated addl. quantity of fish landings.	40,000 tonnes	40,000 tonnes	22,500 tonnes

Names of harbours at which basic facilities for fishing vessels have been provided :—

Tamil Nadu :

1. Cuddalore.
2. Nagapattinam.
3. Rameshwaram.
4. Madapam.

Maharashtra :

1. Borli Manole.
2. Mandgaon.
3. Murad.
4. Amala.
5. Adeuttamhan.
6. Sassoon Dock.

Gujarat :

1. Veraval.
2. Navabundai.
3. Jaffrabad.
4. Umbergaon.
5. Porbunder.
6. Kandla.

Andhra Pradesh :

1. Kakinada.
2. Visakhapatnam.

Mysore :

1. Karwar.
2. Coondapur.
3. Honnavar.
4. Bhatkal.
5. Kogal Hini.
6. Tadri.
7. Mangalore.

Kerala :

1. Baliapatnam.
2. Cannanore.
3. Beypore.
4. Ponnani.
5. Vizhingon.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : As usual, in the matter of development of fishing harbours also, Kerala is neglected. The Minister, in his statement, has stated that detailed plans and estimates have been prepared and financial sanction issued for fishing harbours at Bombay, Madras and Tuticorin; with regard to Visakhapatnam, plans and estimates are under preparation and with regard to Cochin fishing harbour, the plans and estimates have been received from the Port Trust and are under consideration.

I do not know what is the reason that the financial sanction in respect of Cochin fishing harbour has not been issued and why there is delay. Moreover, I would like to know from the Minister whether it is a fact that the

Kerala Government has prepared a master plan for the development of fisheries which covers a period of 20 years in a phased manner with a total investment of more than Rs. 300 crores. May I know whether the Government has considered this scheme and whether they have agreed to this scheme?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It would not be right to say that Kerala has been neglected in the matter of development of fisheries and fishing harbours. In fact, if we go into the statistics of the amounts given to different areas, Kerala has received the lion's share in this. I am glad that Kerala is taking keen interest in the development of fisheries and even in exports, they are having a major share. As far as Cochin harbour is concerned, the Port Trust authorities who are supposed to prepare the plans and estimates have submitted the plans and estimates only in February 1970 and in consultation with the Ministry of Transport they are being processed.

As far as the master plan for development of Kerala's fisheries is concerned, I have myself written to the Fisheries Minister of Kerala that the resources will have to be found out and identified and what will be the investment from the institutional sector, what will be the investment from the State sector and what will be the investment from the private sector—all this will have to be tied up. But, broadly, we will try to encourage development of fisheries in Kerala.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : Kerala has only 10% of the coastal line of the country but covers more than 40% of the marine fish catches. But it is a fact that the Kerala State accounts for 80% of the total exports of fisheries products. So, in view of the flourishing character of this fishing industry in Kerala, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Kerala Government has submitted any scheme to the Government for development of some minor harbours as well as for providing berths and landing facilities so that these may be included in the Fourth Five Year Plan itself and the industry is allowed to develop in Kerala. Will these things be included in the Fourth Five Year Plan?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As far as the development of minor harbours is concerned, there are schemes submitted by the Kerala Government for development of minor harbours

and some of them are being implemented. The total provision in the Fourth Plan is Rs. 7.5 crores for the country but as far as the schemes are there, Kerala Government is doing everything for the development of minor ports.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : May I know whether the Andhra Pradesh Government have submitted any detailed scheme to be implemented for the development of fisheries industry besides Kakinada and Visakhapatnam? Has any scheme been prepared for the purchase of fishing vessels and nets and for providing financial assistance to purchase them and, if so, how many vessels have been purchased?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : This does not come under this question. The State Government is at liberty to take up these things. If any support from the Centre is required, we are prepared to give the support.

SHRI KAMALANATHAN : May I know from the hon. Minister as to when the two fishing harbours of Madras and Tuticorin will be completed?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Tuticorin construction is actually on, and last year alone Rs. 40 lakhs have been sanctioned, and there is again an additional amount provided for the current year.

As far as Madras is concerned, it has been sanctioned in November 1968. The Port Trust authorities are taking steps to prepare the construction plan and other details.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : From the statement I find there are four centres where the basic facilities namely fishing vessels have been provided. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether in view of the fact that more than 500 miles of coastal area is in Tamil Nadu, they will take more centres apart from these four harbours. Again I want to know whether Cuddalore and Nagapattinam will be taken up for deep sea harbour fishing.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Cuddalore and Nagapattinam, Rameshwaram and Mandapam are the four ports—they are minor harbours—which have been included as part of the development of minor harbours. Tuticorin

and Madras are, of course, major harbours where even facilities for landing of trawlers are available.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Will Cuddalore and Nagapattinam be taken up?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have already mentioned it.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Considering the huge resources in fish that have to be exploited, very meagre resources of funds are allotted. Andamans is not even mentioned, even though there possibly India's biggest potential of fish is there. Are trawlers being acquired or have been acquired for deep sea fishing?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Port Blair is not being neglected. Andamans is very much before our view in the development of fisheries. On present indications, there appears to be considerable potential for development of the Port Blair fishing harbour and it is being taken up. There has been considerable advance as far as construction activity is concerned.

श्री भारद्वाज राय : बम्बई, कोचीन, मद्रास, विशाखापत्तनम, तूतीकोरिन आदि जगहों में तथा अन्य स्थानों में मत्स्य पालन का जो कार्य किया जा रहा है और इस दिशा में जो कुछ प्रगति हुई है, उसके विषय में कट्टर हिन्दू संस्थाओं जैसे हिन्दू महासभा या सनातन धर्म सभा या राम राज्य परिषद की ओर से कोई विरोध पत्र सरकार को भेजा गया है और क्या उस में यह कहा गया कि इस तरह से मत्स्य पालन का विकास न किया जाए?

MR. SPEAKER : No.

SHRI S. KUNDU : In the list given, the Minister listed 30 fishing harbours in as many as 6 States. But there is not a single fishing harbour in the 300-mile long Orissa coast. Orissa exports about Rs. 10 crores worth of fish to neighbouring States and also outside. Could he enlighten us why there is not a single fishing harbour there and whether any steps are being taken to build such a fishing harbour there during the Fourth Plan period?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Paradeep is one of the important places in Orissa which can be developed for fish landing. It is at present under Government's consideration. The Chief Minister of Orissa has also written to us about it.

Package Programme for Small Land Holders and Agricultural Labour Under Fourth Plan

*907. **SHRI RABI RAY :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has proposed to introduce a package scheme during the Fourth Plan period to overcome the difficulties of small land holders and the agricultural labour ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Details are being formulated.

श्री रवि राय : छोटे किसानों और खेतीहर मजदूरों के लिए सरकार पैकेज प्लान बना रही है या नहीं इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय कुछ उत्तर नहीं दे पाए हैं। छोटे किसान जिन के पास कम जमीन है, उनके बारे में राज्य सरकारों ने जो भूमि सुधार कानून पारित किए हैं, उनकी भावना को सामने रखते हुए उनको लागू करने के लिए क्या केन्द्र ने उनको लिखा है और अगर लिखा है तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Two very important schemes are under the active consideration of Government. For the development of small farming, initially we thought 20 districts should be taken up. But it was considered that it is a very important aspect as far as the subject of development of rural areas was concerned, as far as a large number of small farmers in the rural areas are concerned. It was decided to take up 40 districts in the country and a provision has been made in the Plan to spend about Rs. 67.5 crores for the development of small farmers and about 50,000 farmers were to be covered under the

small farmers scheme in each district but thereafter it was considered that even this would not be adequate and marginal farmers, that is farmers who are holding less than 2.5 acres and landless labour would not be covered under this. So, the Government of India and the Planning Commission gave considerable thought to this additional scheme for marginal farmers and landless labourers and a new scheme to cover forty districts more has been prepared. Districts in which there are large numbers of landless labour and marginal farmers, will be selected. This new scheme is being worked out and the two schemes together are expected to cover very large areas of our country, about 80 districts in the country, and for the development of marginal farmers and landless labour about Rs. 45.5 crores has been provided. This is only for providing some assistance, risk fund and infra-structure. The rest of the funds from institutional resources are also expected to be put in, and I expect that about three to four times more than this would be harnessed from institutional sources for development of small farmers and marginal farmers.

श्री रवि राय : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि करीब चालीस जिलों में छोटे किसानों के लिए कुछ कार्यक्रम बना रहे हैं और चालीस और जिलों में खेतीहर मजदूरों के लिए बना रहे हैं। जिन जिलों में यह पैकेज प्लान बनाने की बात सरकार सोच रही है, उसके लिए क्या मापदंड रखा गया है? क्या आर्थिक पिछड़ापन उसका मापदंड है या जिन जिलों में भूमिहीन लोगों की संख्या अधिक है और छोटे किसानों की अधिक है, वह मापदंड है? अस्सी जिले जो हैं इनके चुनाव का मापदंड क्या रखा गया है और किन किन राज्यों में ये जिले पड़ते हैं?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Naturally the districts would be selected in consultation with the State Governments. Of course, broad guidelines have been suggested to the State Governments, but there would be further consultation with the State Governments. As far as the small farmers are concerned, the original scheme to which I made reference earlier, refers to potentially viable farmers having a holding of about 2.5

acres. As far as small, marginal farmers are concerned, those having less than 2.5 acres, concentration of landless labour in particular areas should be taken into account. Unless marketing and other facilities are there, the scheme would not work well, and so, the proximity to the marketing centre will be taken into consideration, but this is at a very preliminary stage. Detailed consultations with the State Governments would be made and on the basis of the broad guidelines and in consultation with the State Governments, and Planning Commission details will be worked out.

श्री रवि राय : कब तक कनसलटेशन हो जाएगा ? कब तक इसको लागू कर दिया जाएगा ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : This scheme is supposed to be put into effect during this year, implementation will start this year, and therefore, the consultation will take place within a month or two.

श्री मु० अ० खां : तीसरे प्लान में कुछ स्टेट्स में पैकेज स्कीम के तहत कुछ जिलों में काम किया गया था। वह काम कम्प्लीट हो गया। उसके बाद फिर दूसरे जिलों का नम्बर आना था। उत्तर प्रदेश में दो जिलों बनारस और ऐटा के लिए पैकेज स्कीम के तहत कागजात मुकम्मिल हो गए थे लेकिन कुछ बज्रहात की बिना पर इस स्कीम को वहां लागू नहीं किया जा सका। वर्ल्ड बैंक से शायद मामला तय नहीं हुआ और इसलिए उसको ड्राप कर दिया गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन जिलों में पैकेज स्कीम के कागजात सारे मुकम्मिल हो चुके हैं और जिन के बारे में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट पहले ही डिसाइड कर चुकी है उनको पैकेज स्कीम के लिए कब चुना जाएगा, क्या उन जिलों को अब लिया जाएगा ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The main reason why this new scheme is being taken up is this. There was a view in the country that the developmental plans benefited mainly bigger farmers, and so it was suggested that scheme should be evolved which would go to the benefit of the small farmers and landless labour, and therefore, the idea is that if in a particular State, even if the package district is there, and if

there is large number of small farmers and landless labourers, the District may be selected. But it would depend upon the State Governments to make recommendations, but the general suggestion to the State Governments would be that as far as possible those districts which have already received benefit should not be included. Actually, that would be our broad guideline to the State Governments.

श्री मु० अ० खां : जो जिले इससे फायदा उठा चुके हैं उससे कोई मतलब नहीं है। लेकिन जिन डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स के लिए पैकेज स्कीम तैयार की गई थी लेकिन किसी वजह से उसको रोक दिया गया, क्या उनको प्रेरेंस दी जाएगी, यह मैंने जानना चाहा है।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As I have already submitted, the State Governments should be consulted. We have no bias against this or that district as such.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have all admiration for the scheme. I should like to know whether any positive steps have been taken to distribute land to the landless labour during the Fourth Plan because in West Bengal under the guidance and patronage of the then UF Government, real peasants have occupied lands; in Kerala the same thing has been done; in Andhra and U.P. also we see that land is already occupied by landless labour. Men who really plough the land should be given the land; that is our slogan.

One who works with *hal* should get land. Have any steps been taken to give land to the landless labour during the Fourth Plan and, if so, what are the salient features of the scheme ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The hon. Member has raised a very important question. I have all my sympathies for this. But this would not come under this particular question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : In the package scheme will this be included ? He should answer it... (*Interruptions.*) It was legally occupied, and morally also.

MR. SPEAKER : Legally or otherwise occupied; this point would become clear thus.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : That would be outside the scheme. But we have advised the State Governments that wherever lands are available they should be given to the landless labour or small farmers and that by effectively implementing land reforms lands should be made available to the landless labour; that is our broad approach.

श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा : क्या सरकार छोटे किसानों को को-ऑपरेटिव बेसिस पर ट्रैक्टर आदि नये साधन प्राप्त कराने की दृष्टि से कोई प्राथमिकता तय करेगी? आज यह हो रहा है कि बड़े लैंडलार्डज तो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और डिस्ट्रिक्टिंग एजेन्सीज से ताल-मेल पैदा कर के ट्रैक्टर आदि लेने में सफल हो जाते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या सरकार छोटे किसानों की कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये कायदे-कानून से ऐसी प्राथमिकतायें तय करेगी, ताकि वे लोग इन नये साधनों का लाभ उठा सकें?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Normally small farmers would not be in a position to purchase tractors on their own. We have advised the State Governments to have agro-industries corporation which have been asked to organise custom service centres where tractors owned by the corporation would be made available on hire and service would be provided to small farmers. I have advised the State Government representatives that if they wanted tractors for organising customs service to the small farmers or large community of farmers, we shall be prepared to give preference for that in allotment.

श्री देवराय पाटिल : क्या यह सही है कि समूचे ग्रामीण परिवारों में 32 प्रतिशत परिवार छोटे किसानों के हैं और 24 प्रतिशत परिवार कृषि-मजदूरों के हैं? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन लोगों की संख्या क्या है और इन लोगों को इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत लाने के लिए कितनी पंचवर्षीय योजनायें बनानी पड़ेंगी।

MR. SPEAKER : You are stretching the question too much.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : In this package scheme, during the fourth Plan, special emphasis is being laid on dry farming, coupled with animal husbandry, in selected districts. May I

know whether you have selected certain areas where the Bhoomidars have gifted away some lands to Shri Vinoba Bhave, where this scheme can be very easily implemented?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The programme for development of dry farming is outside this. That is again a separate scheme. But as far as the suggestion of the hon. Member is concerned, the State Government can consider it and submit proposals to us for particular areas which can be possibly taken up under this scheme.

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI : May I know whether, in the conference of Land Revenue Ministers and Agriculture Ministers that was held under the auspices of the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture sometime back, any specific package plans which would benefit the small farmers were drawn up, apart from certain things formulated by the Ministry? In that conference this problem was discussed particularly with reference to the fact that up till now, the benefits in the package districts have gone mostly to the larger farmers. So far as the small farmers, having uneconomic holdings, are concerned, is there any specific package scheme by way of fertilisers, loans and other things? Has any such scheme been formulated?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : This is exactly the scheme which takes into consideration some of the points raised by the hon. Member. The comprehensive development of small farmers, marginal farmers and landless labour is expected to be taken up under this scheme. The necessary infra-structure, provision for marketing, raising funds for credit for the farmers who are not in a position to pay, and as far as the marginal farmers are concerned, help in the case of infructuous expenditure incurred on sinking small wells, and subsidy for the small farmers for construction etc.,—all these aspects, including animal husbandry, will be covered by the scheme. The very purpose of the scheme is this. Apart from the State plans, the non-availability of resources at the State level would not present any difficulty since the provision for the scheme would be outside state plans. The scheme is intended to cover the points raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : The value of the scheme which has been mentioned and described by the hon.

Minister is quite welcome and it is a good suggestion. But may I know whether he will be kind enough to tell the House what will be the percentage of agricultural landless labourers and marginal farmers to be covered under the package deal scheme?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Under the small farmers development scheme, about 50,000 farmers in each district would be covered. As far as the other scheme for marginal farmers and landless labour is concerned, it is expected that 20,000 families in each district would be covered.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : जिस गति से यह काम चल रहा है, उस को दृष्टि में रखते हुए इस योजना को पूरा करने में सैकड़ों साल लग जायेंगे और न जाने कितनी पंच-वर्षीय योजनायें पूरी करनी पड़ेगी इस समस्या के कारण सारे देश में झगड़े हो रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में एक क्रांतिकारी रूप में भूमिसुधारों को लागू करेगी, ताकि देश के भूमिहीनों को भूमि मिल सके।

MR. SPEAKER : The same question was put by Shri Banerjee. You are repeating it. Shri Gopalan. Please be very concise; the time is short.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : The Minister is talking loud about the package deal for landless labour. What is actually happening in the country is that—especially in my State—landless labour who are in occupation of the forest land as well as other wasteland are being evicted from their lands. Only yesterday, a tribal woman who was fasting in Bombay protesting against the eviction from forest land died. Will the Government see to it that clear instructions are issued to the State Governments that no tribal people will be evicted from forest lands and other lands which they have been occupying for a long time?

MR. SPEAKER : This is not relevant.

Establishment of New Ground Stations to be used as Links with Communication Satellites

*909. **SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have plans to set up new ground stations to be used as links with communication satellites;

(b) if so, how such stations will be erected and at what cost; and

(c) whether some rent will be paid to the country putting up such satellites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes; apart from the Satellite Communications Ground Station which is being set up at Arvi near Poona, there is a proposal to set up another Ground Station in the Northern region during the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

(b) The Department of Atomic Energy have been entrusted with the construction of the Ground Station at Arvi which on completion will be operated by the Overseas Communications Service. Its total cost is estimated to be Rs. 786 lakhs. No decision has yet been taken about the exact location, cost and the method of execution of the proposed second Ground Station.

(c) Communication Satellites are owned by the International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium of 75 member countries, including India and no rent is payable to any country. However, member countries contribute towards the expenditure of the Consortium in proportion to their shares.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Government tell us what are the advantages that will accrue to us by setting up the Arvi satellite in terms of extension of television services, providing more long-distance telephone calls and quicker telegraph despatches?

SHRI SHER SINGH : The Arvi ground station will be connected with the Videsh Sanchar Bhavan, which will be connected with the internal system and also with other countries which will cover more than one-third of the world. The satellite which has been set up on the Indian Ocean will be

visible to about 35 per cent of the world. The satellite will be used for telephone, telex and television.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Sale of Forged Postal Stationery from G.P.O., Delhi

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S.N.Q. 16. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU DHURI :

SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

SHRI YASHWANT SINGH KUSHWAH :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported sale of forged Postal Stationery from the Kashmere Gate G.P.O., Delhi ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Postal authorities are reportedly getting printed some postal stationery at a private Offset Printing Press in Delhi ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Delhi Police have discovered an inter-State racket in printing of fake postal stationery ;

(d) if so, what action Government propose to take to stop the sale of forged postal stationery, printing of postal stationery at a private firm in Delhi and action against the inactive Postal authorities in Delhi ; and

(e) the estimated loss which the Postal Department have suffered as a result of the sale of forged postal stationery ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Fake postcards have come to notice in circulation but these do not appear to have been sold from Kashmere Gate General Post Office, Delhi, or from any other post office.

(b) To meet the shortage, blank inland letter cards (without stamp imprint) are being got printed occasionally by the Department at some presses in the country including one at Delhi.

(c) The Delhi Police registered a case on a complaint made by the extra-Departmental stamp vendor of Amroha post office in Uttar Pradesh and are carrying out investigations on the information furnished by the postal official.

(d) The Director of Postal Services, Delhi has issued instructions to all Post Offices to carefully check their stock of postage stationery and guard against any forged items. Similar instructions have been issued to all Circles. The question will be considered in all its aspects on receipt of the report from the Delhi Police. It may however be added that according to the existing instructions in the Post Office Guide, blank inland letter card forms and blank postcards can be printed even by a private individual for being sent by post after affixing the necessary postage stamps. There was, therefore, nothing wrong in the Department getting blank inland letter forms printed at private presses in order to meet the shortage of inland letter cards. According to information available so far, forged postcards have not been sold through post offices.

(e) The loss to the Department is estimated at about Rs. 18,350/- on the basis of the facts so far available.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU DHURI : Is it a fact that actually about 8000 postcards have been discovered by the police through various raids ? Secondly, is it a fact that the vigilance section of the P&T Department knew about these forged postcards, but for nine months, nothing was done about it. The flow of postcards and inland letters has been blocked in various post offices and there are not enough of them to be had. What is being done about it ? The Nasik Press can produce more of the postal stationery, because the crime branch have said that once you give it to the private presses to print these postcards and inland letters, it is only another step for them to forge the stamp. As you will see, the postcards that have been forged are a very good piece of handiwork. Evidently, when their handiwork is very good, they can print stamps in no time. What is Government going to do to take care of this ?

SHRI SATYANARAYAN SINHA : Not only 7,000 but when the raid was carried out 11,500 fake postcards were recovered by the police. When the stamp vendor got the information, immediately he informed the Departmental authorities and in a few weeks, he informed the police and the police started the investigation. It is not a question of nine months.

About the fake postcards—I can place them before the House—it is very difficult to find out which is fake and which is genuine. Some hon. friend suggested to me as a joke that they should be recommended for the award of Padma Shri or Padma Bhushan for fine printing. There is no doubt about it. When we sent this postcard to the Nasik press, it was difficult for them also in the first instance to distinguish. When we sent a large number of post cards to them, then only they could distinguish between the two.

So far as the inland letters are concerned, any private individual can get blank inland letters printed but they must affix a stamp before posting. 90 per cent of the gentlemen in the country use not the embossed envelope but their own envelopes and Inland cards and just affix the stamp. As to printing inland letters without the stamp, we sometimes allow it because the stock runs short.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI : The hon. Minister has said that it is quite usual to give it to a private offset printing press to be printed, but these postcards that have been forged have been forged with stamps and not without stamps.

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : Therefore it is a crime and is being investigated. Eight or nine people have already been arrested in this connection.

श्री भीष्म लाल मोना : जितने आदमी पकड़े गये, क्या उन में पोस्ट-आफिस के कर्मचारी भी शामिल थे ? ऐसा सुनने में आया है कि आपने पोस्ट-आफिसों पर छापा नहीं मारा, सिर्फ प्राइवेट छापेखाने पर छापा मारा है। अगर आप पोस्ट आफिसों पर भी छापा मारते, तो वहां भी ये चीजें मिलतीं, क्योंकि पोस्ट आफिसों के कर्मचारी भी इस में शामिल हैं। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि

अब गांवों में क्या होगा, शहरों में तो आप कार्यवाही कर सकते हैं, लेकिन गांवों में जहां भोले-भाले आदमी हैं, वहां अगर खुले-आम ये चीजें बिकें तो उन को तो इस के बारे में मालूम नहीं पड़ सकता। इस लिये गांवों के बारे में आप क्या सतर्कता बरत रहे हैं, ताकि वहां इस तरह की घटना न हो?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : जो लोग गिरफ्तार हुए हैं, उन में एक भी आदमी पोस्ट-आफिस का नहीं है और ये चीजें उन के घरों से पकड़ी गई हैं। जहां तक गांवों का प्रश्न है, हम ने तमाम सिकल आफिसरों को लिखा है कि वे आपने नीचे के तमाम लोगों को इत्तिला दें कि वे होशियार रहें। इस तरह के पोस्टकार्ड आ गये हैं, उन की जांच-पड़ताल किया करें।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सी० बी० आई० की जिस पुलिस ब्रान्च ने इन लोगों को पकड़ा है, उस की रिपोर्ट कल के 'इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस' में आ चुकी है, लेकिन मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि मंत्री महोदय ने उस रिपोर्ट को अभी तक नहीं पढ़ा है। आप कहते हैं कि सिर्फ 600 जाली पोस्टकार्ड पकड़े हैं, जब कि सी० बी० आई० रिपोर्ट में जो लोग पकड़े गये हैं, उन्होंने बताया है कि वे 2 लाख 75 हजार जाली पोस्टकार्ड छाप कर बेच चुके हैं—यह 'इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस' की रिपोर्ट है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट में यह भी है कि जब उन्होंने 28 मार्च को सदर बाजार में एक जगह छापा मारा और जाली पोस्टकार्ड पकड़े तो डाक विभाग के अधिकारियों ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि उन के पास इस की खबर पहले से आ चुकी थी, लेकिन उन्होंने जब सी० बी० आई० ने छापा मार कर इन लोगों को पकड़ा, तभी इस प्रकार की सूचना पुलिस को दी।

दूसरा प्रश्न—आपने कहा है कि हमारे पोस्ट आफिस से कार्ड नहीं बेचे गये, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेन्ट की ओर से जो आपके एजेंट हैं, जिन को आप डेढ़ परसेन्ट कमीशन देते हैं, ये जाली पोस्ट कार्ड उन्हीं के द्वारा बेचे गये। तो मेरे दो प्रश्न हैं। एक तो यह कि जिन पोस्ट आफिस के अधिकारियों की ओर यह संकेत है कि

उन्हें जानकारी थी, उन्होंने स्वीकार भी किया है लेकिन उन्होंने समय पर पुलिस में रिपोर्ट नहीं कराई, उन पोस्ट आफिस के अधिकारियों को क्या आप डिसमिस या सस्पेंड करेंगे ?

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि आपने जो कमीशन एजेन्सी की प्रणाली स्टैम्पादि बेचने के लिए रखी है जिसके द्वारा यह षडयन्त्र चला है और जिससे सरकार को लाखों का घाटा हुआ है, क्या उस प्रणाली को समाप्त करने पर आप विचार करेंगे ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : एजेन्सी प्रणाली को समाप्त करने के प्रश्न पर तो मैं अभी कोई बात नहीं कह सकता । लेकिन जैसा कि मैंने बताया कि पुलिस इन्वेस्टिगेशन से यह पता चला कि एक लाख 95 हजार जाली पोस्टकार्ड छपे और करीब करीब 11,500 पोस्टकार्ड नहीं बेचे जा सके थे लेकिन अभीतक पुलिस की कोई ऐसी रिपोर्ट नहीं है कि उसमें हमारे आफिशियलस का कल्याण रहा हो । अगर ऐसी रिपोर्ट से यह पता चलेगा कि उनका कल्याण हुआ है तो उनके ऊपर भी कार्यवाही की जायेगी । परन्तु अभीतक पुलिस की रिपोर्ट से ऐसी कोई खबर नहीं आई है ।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : कमीशन एजेन्सी समाप्त करने के सम्बन्ध में आप क्या कह रहे हैं ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : कमीशन एजेन्सी अभी बन्द कर दी जाये तो मुश्किल हो जायेगा । इसपर सोच विचार करके ही कोई फैसला किया जा सकता है । तो जो कमीशन एजेंट फोर्ज्ड पोस्टकार्ड बेचते हैं, अगर जांच के बाद यह खबर जायेगी तो उनको जरूर हटा दिया जायेगा । पुलिस अभी इसकी जांच कर रही है ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : कहीं कमीशन एजेंट्स के डर ही यह फ्राड तो नहीं चल रहा है ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : जब पुलिस की पूरी रिपोर्ट आ जायेगी उसके बाद हम सोचेंगे कि कहां कहां पर चोरी को रोकने के लिए ठीक तरह से इन्तजाम किया जाये ।

श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि जो जाली पोस्टकार्ड पकड़े गए हैं उनका कागज क्या करीब करीब 99.9 परसेन्ट वैसा ही है जैसा कि सरकारी पोस्ट कार्डों का होता है ? और क्या जिन कागजों पर जाली पोस्ट कार्ड बनाये गये हैं वैसा कागज सरकार अपने किसी खास कारखाने में बनवाती है या किसी भी प्रावैडेंट फैक्टरी से वे लोग वैसा कागज खरीद लेते हैं ? दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या पोस्टकार्ड के अलावा इनलैंड लेटर में भी इस प्रकार की जालसाजी पकड़ी गई है ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : इनलैंड लेटर तो उसी तरह से होता है जैसे कि लिफाफा होता है यानी आप अपना भी सादा लिफाफा छपा सकते हैं या बाजार से खरीद सकते हैं लेकिन उसपर स्टैम्प लगाना होता है । . . . (व्यवधान) . . . जहांतक पोस्टकार्ड की बात है, मेरे सामने दोनों ही पोस्टकार्ड हैं और इन दोनों पोस्टकार्डों के कागज में फर्क है । अगर आप इनको अलग अलग देखेंगे तो पता नहीं चलेगा लेकिन जब दोनों सामने आयेंगे तो पता चल जायेगा । इनमें एक का कागज मोटा है और दूसरे का पतला है । . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ये दोनों मोटे और पतले पोस्टकार्ड लाइब्रेरी में रख दीजिए ताकि मेम्बर्स देख लें ।

श्री यशबन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या यह बात सही है कि इस जाली मुनाफाखोरी के काम में नीचे से ऊपर तक के कई अधिकारियों का हिस्सा बंधा हुआ था और हिस्सा बांट में कुछ अगड़ा पड़ने से ही यह मामला प्रकाश में आया ? और क्या मन्त्री महोदय इस मामले को सी० बी० आई० के सुपुर्द करेंगे ताकि अस्तित्व का पता चल सके कि कितने लम्बे समय से सरकार को कितना बड़ा धोखा दिया जा रहा है ? और क्या सरकार यह भी बताने की कृपा करेगी कि आई० इस तरह की घटना न हो सके, इसके लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : चोरी और इस तरह की फोजिंग के लिए अगर कोई कहे कि एकदम हमेशा के लिए इसको बन्द कर दिया जाये तो वह बन्द नहीं हो सकती है । . . . (व्यवधान) . . . हालांकि इस बात की कोशिश हमेशा होती है कि इस चीज को रोका जाये । . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है मन्त्री महोदय के उत्तर के सिलसिले में । मन्त्री महोदय अगर यह मानकर चलेंगे कि पूरे तौर पर चोरी बन्द नहीं हो सकती है तो फिर मन्त्री महोदय यहां पर बैठ कर क्या करेंगे ? इस तरह से तो उसको और भी बढ़ावा मिलेगा ।

श्री रवि राय : क्या आप यह मानकर चलते हैं कि चोरी चलेगी ? . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें मेरे लिए व्यवस्था, देने की कोई बात नहीं है । . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : मैं ने तो आपको प्रैक्टिकल बात बताई कि एकदम कतई चोरी बन्द हो जाये यह सम्भव नहीं है । आजतक दुनिया की कोई भी सरकार उसको बन्द नहीं कर सकी है और यहां भी वह सम्भव नहीं है । . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय के उत्तर पर मेरी आपत्ति है । यह मन्त्री महोदय क्या बता रहे हैं ? . . . (व्यवधान) . . . जब चोरी बन्द करने के लिए उनका संकल्प नहीं है तो फिर चोरी कैसे बन्द हो सकती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कहिए कि हमेशा के लिए बन्द कर दूंगा ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : मैं आपको यह बता रहा था कि हर जगह इस बात की कोशिश होती है कि उसको बन्द किया जाये । मैं तो प्रैक्टिकल जबाब दे रहा था । . . (व्यवधान) . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लोगों को थोड़ा बहुत एप्रिशिएट भी करना चाहिए कि मिनिस्टर साहब साफ साफ कह रहे हैं । अगर वह कहेंगे कि हमेशा के लिए बन्द कर दूंगा तो आप नहीं मानेंगे और

अगर कहेंगे हैं कि नहीं होगा तब भी नहीं मानते हैं । . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : हालत यह है कि हम कुछ भी कहें, आपको तो हल्ला करना ही है । . . (व्यवधान) . . . नीचे से ऊपर तक पुलिस वालों को, सी० बी० आई० को पूरा अक्षितयार दिया गया है और दोबारा भी उनसे कहा जायेगा कि जो भी लोग उसमें शामिल हों, चाहे गवर्नमेन्ट के आफिशियल्स हों, सभी का पता लगाना चाहिए । जब पुलिस की पूरी रिपोर्ट आ जाएगी तो जिसके खिलाफ भी कोई चीज पाई जायेगी उसको काफी सजा दी जायेगी ।

श्री अ० सि० सहगल : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि एक लाख 95 हजार जो फोर्ड पोस्टल कार्ड्स हैं जोकि काम में लाये जा रहे हैं, उसके सिलसिले में आपने जिन लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया है उनपर आप कौन कौन सी कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : अभी अभी तो गिरफ्तार हुए हैं, उनपर पुलिस की रिपोर्ट होगी और मुकदमा चलाया जायेगा । अभी तक 9 आदमी ही गिरफ्तार हुए हैं, हो सकता है दस, बीस पच्चीस आदमी और गिरफ्तार किये जायें क्योंकि अभी पुलिस का इन्वेस्टिगेशन चल रहा है ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं मन्त्री महोदय को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने सच्ची बात कही है कि चोरी बन्द नहीं हो सकती है । . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : चोरी बन्द न हो, इसपर बधाई दे रहे हैं ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मेरा सवाल यह है कि प्राइवेट प्रिंटिंग प्रेस में छपे थे और वहां पर लोग पकड़े गए हैं तो क्या यह बात सच है कि जब तक देश में मिक्सड एकोनामी रहेगी-प्राइवेट और पब्लिक सेक्टर-तबतक इस तरीके की चोरी प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हमेशा हुआ करेगी तो प्राइवेट सेक्टर में इस काम को क्यों दिया जाता है पब्लिक सेक्टर, गवर्नमेन्ट प्रेस में क्यों नहीं दिया जाता है ? . . (व्यवधान) . . .

Sir, my question was this : There is a mixed economy in our country where both private sector and public sector exist. Since these post-cards were found at a private press, they were actually printing them and they were found responsible for that, why has this been given to a private press? Why should it not be done only by the Government press? The contract given to a private press should be cancelled.

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : Private sector people have not been asked to make forged postcards. Only blank postcards they can print. The confusion is perhaps because we have given this order to a private firm.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : विभाग का कहना है कि पोस्ट कार्ड पर लागत सरकार की ज्यादा आती है इसलिये यह धंधा घाटे में चलता है। तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि यह जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर के इन लोगों ने चोरी से पोस्ट कार्ड्स को छाप कर बड़े मुनाफ़े के साथ और घूस रिश्वत दे कर बाज़ार में बेचा है, क्या सरकार उन से सम्पर्क स्थापित कर के जानने की कोशिश करेगी कि उन की कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन कम क्यों थी और सरकार की क्यों ज्यादा है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : कार्ड की छपाई पर पैसा ज्यादा नहीं खर्च होता बल्कि इस के डिलिवरी वगैरह पर जो खर्च आता है उस तमाम को लगाकर मैं ने कहा कि घाटा रहता है। जब कोई आदमी चिट्ठी डालता है तो उसकी डिलिवरी वगैरह का खर्चा लगा कर घाटा पड़ता है। वैसे कार्ड की कोस्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा नहीं है जिस में घाटा पड़ता हो। कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन करीब तीन पैसे आती है और सारा खर्चा डिलिवरी का लगा कर जब ज्यादा पड़ जाता है तब महकमे को घाटा रहता है। लेकिन अकेले इस के प्रोडक्शन में घाटा नहीं रहता है।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : क्या यह ठीक है कि जिस प्रेस में यह स्टेशनरी छपी है वह दिल्ली के होज़ काबी इलाके में है और उस इलाके में जो यह प्रेस है उस के साथ जो उस के पार्टनर हैं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सीधा प्रश्न पूछिये, बहस में क्यों जाते हैं।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : जिस प्रेस में यह स्टेशनरी छपी है उस प्रेस के मालिक को गिरफ्तार किया गया, या उसका कोई और हिस्सेदार गिरफ्तार किया गया है ? ब्लाक पकड़ा गया, मशीनरी पकड़ी गयी और सारी की सारी चीज़ें, जैसे जो डिज़ाइन बने हुए थे वह पकड़े गये हैं या नहीं ? और अगर डिज़ाइन पकड़े गये तो डिज़ाइन बनाने वाला कौन है, क्या आप इन सारी डिटेल्स में गये हैं कि नहीं ? अगर नहीं, तो मैं बताता हूँ।

श्री शेर सिंह : सब डिटेल्स में गये हैं। प्रेस के मालिक पकड़े गये हैं, डिज़ाइन आर्टिस्ट भी पकड़ा गया है। जो आठ आदमी पकड़े गये हैं उन के नाम इस प्रकार हैं :

1. Shri Babu Lal Gupta.
2. Shri Parshotam Lal, Proprietor, Everest Press.
3. Shri Mohd. Yusuf, Proprietor, Sardar Printing Press.
4. Shri Zahir, Pressman, Naini Press.
5. Shri Abdul Azim, Design Artist.
6. Shri Sharafat Ali Quereshi of Amroha.
7. Shri Mangat Ram of Globe Press.
8. Shri Triloki Nath alias Bawe.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी कुछ दिन पहले दिल्ली से प्रकाशित होने वाली दैनिक पत्र "हिन्दुस्तान" में नागा लैन्ड के कुछ जाली डाक टिकटों के चित्र प्रकाशित हुए थे, और उस दैनिक अखबार में यह निकला था कि यह बनाबटी डाक टिकट जो वहां चलते हैं यह दिल्ली के कनाट प्लेस में बिकते हुए पकड़े गये हैं। तो पोस्ट कार्ड के सम्बन्ध में आप ने बता दिया कि मोटा और पतला देख कर अंदाज़ा लगा लिया जायगा कि यह सरकारी है या गैर सरकारी लेकिन डाक-टिकट के सम्बन्ध में कौन सा माप दंड अपनाया जायगा, यह मंत्री जी बता दें।

श्री शेर सिंह : जिन डाक टिकटों का जिक्र माननीय सदस्य ने किया वे डाक टिकट इस देश में नहीं छपे हैं बल्कि विदेशों में छपे हैं। बाहर कुछ लोगों ने सुन्दर सुन्दर टिकट छाप कर और उन के ऊपर कुछ परिन्दों आदि के चित्र बनाकर नागालैंड के नाम से छाप कर बेचा है। कुछ लोगों ने इस का व्यापार किया और हमारे देश में भी कुछ वह टिकट पकड़े गये। लेकिन वह हमारे देश में नहीं छपते हैं। वह तो बाहर छपते हैं और बाहर ही ज्यादा बिकते हैं।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Sale of Paddy by Manipur Administration to Food Corporation of India

*901. SHRI M. MEGHA-CHANDRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Manipur Administration is making arrangement with Food Corporation of India this year ;

(b) if so, the amount of paddy to be sold and the rate at which the Food Corporation is purchasing ;

(c) whether the Manipur Administration is making arrangement with the Food Corporation of India for the latter's purchase of paddy from the peasants and landowners who want to sell paddy at a fair price ; and

(d) if so, the nature of the arrangement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Manipur Administration had offered to the Food Corporation of India a quantity of 7,000 tonnes of paddy procured locally by the Administration. However the Administration has since dropped its earlier idea of exporting paddy, as a matter of policy.

(c) and (d). The Manipur Administration has approached the Food Corporation of India to undertake procurement of paddy from the next crop. The matter is under the consideration of the Food Corporation of India.

मध्य प्रदेश में अपना टेलीफोन लगाओ योजना के अधीन टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिये विचाराधीन आवेदन-पत्र

*902. श्री गं० ख० दीक्षित : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में 'अपना टेलीफोन लगाओ' योजना के अधीन कितने आवेदन-पत्र विचाराधीन हैं ;

(ख) ये आवेदन-पत्र कितनी अवधि से विचाराधीन हैं ; और

(ग) आवेदकों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन कब तक मिल जायेंगे और इस कार्य को शीघ्र करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) : (क) 31 मार्च, 1970 को चार।

(ख) सबसे पुराना विचाराधीन आवेदन-पत्र 16 जनवरी, 1968 का है।

(ग) ये लम्बी दूरी के कनेक्शन हैं और आवश्यक सामग्री के उपलब्ध न होने के कारण, जिनकी सप्लाई कम हो रही है, इन कनेक्शनों की व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकी। ऐसी संभावना है कि अगले छः महीनों के भीतर इन कनेक्शनों की व्यवस्था कर दी जाएगी।

संसद् सदस्यों से पत्राचार

*906. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1969 से 28 फरवरी, 1970 तक संसद् सदस्यों से कितने पत्र प्राप्त हुए और उनमें क्या प्रश्न उठाये गये हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने पत्रों का अन्तिम रूप से उत्तर दे दिया गया है और उत्तर देने में कितना समय लगा ;

(ग) शेष पत्रों का कोई उत्तर न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या उनके मंत्रालय को इस संबंध में प्रधान मंत्री के आदेशों का पता है ;

(घ) क्या संसद् सदस्यों के पत्रों का उत्तर देने में अनावश्यक विलम्ब किया जाता है ताकि समय व्यतीत होने के साथ-साथ उन पत्रों में उठाये गये प्रश्नों का महत्व समाप्त हो जाये ;

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो अन्तिम रूप से उत्तर देने में कितने दिन लगे ; और

(च) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त पत्रों में उठाये गये कुछ प्रश्नों का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया था और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

अथ तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीव-बाबा) : (क) से (च). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है। उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

Employment Schemes in Three Plans

*908. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the general nature of schemes included in the Three Plans in the Central Sector to provide employment apart from Trading and Employment Exchanges and the expenditure incurred in this respect so far ; and

(b) the precise manner in which such schemes have really proved useful in the formulation of labour policy ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Employment opportunities were created through all the programmes of development included in the Central sector. The bulk of expenditure in this sector during the first three Plans was on industry and mining, transport and communication and social services. The details of the outlays have been given in the respective Plan documents.

(b) The rising tempo of industrialisation through these schemes and the expansion of the Public sector have no

doubt influenced evolution of labour policy but it is not feasible to estimate in a precise manner the influence of each scheme on the formulation of such policy which has generally been directed towards welfare of workers, fair wages, promotion of industrial harmony and expansion of employment opportunities aiming at a rapid economic progress and rising standard of living for all sections subject to attainment of the concept of a socialist society.

Report of Second Wage Board for Sugar Industry

*910. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

SHRI UMANATH :

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined the Second Wage Board Report for sugar industry ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement them ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) The report is still under examination.

(b) Does not arise.

Fall in Consumption of Fertiliser

*911. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUHDARY :

SHRI DEVINDAR SINGH GARCHA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the consumption of fertilisers in the country has declined ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that imports of fertiliser for the year ending March, 1970 were lesser than planned ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that agriculturists are not being provided adequate loans for the purchase of these fertilisers ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The latest estimates of consumption of fertiliser made by the States for the year 1969-70 indicate that an increase of about 14% in fertiliser consumption is expected during 1969-70 over that of the previous year. This rate of increase in the consumption of fertilisers is, however, lower than planned.

(b) Yes.

(c) In certain States lack of credit has been reported as a constraint on greater fertiliser use.

(d) Remedial measures have been initiated. Some States like Haryana have revived the system of giving taccavi loans. The nationalised banks are encouraged to provide greater credit facilities to agriculture including the marketing and distribution of fertilisers. A scheme for guaranteeing risks in the financing of fertiliser marketing is also under consideration. To boost up sale of fertilisers through a large number of outlets, the system of licensing of dealers has been replaced by the system of registration so as to enable manufacturers to have more sale points. Establishment of a Fertiliser Promotion Council is under active consideration of Government; it will be a joint venture between the manufacturers and the Government and its function will be to intensify demonstration programmes and soil testing services and spread use of fertilisers through publicity and audiovisual means etc.

It may, however, be pointed out that the initial failure of monsoon in some of the heavy fertiliser-consuming States like Tamil Nadu and Mysore, floods in Andhra Pradesh, late snow in Jammu and Kashmir, belated rains in West Bengal etc. also contributed to the smaller increase in the estimated rate of consumption of fertilisers.

Report of Agricultural Prices Commission

*912. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

SHRI YASHWANT SINGH
KUSHWAH :

SHRI D. AMAT :

SHRI BEDABRATA BA-
RUA :

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

(a) whether the Agricultural Prices Commission has submitted its report ;

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

(c) Government's reactions thereto ?

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

(b) and (c). Statement are laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT I

Main recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission are :—

1. The target of procurement for Rabi 1970-71 marketing season be fixed at a minimum of 3.7 million tonnes ;
2. The procurement prices for wheat for 1970-71 be fixed uniformly for all the States at Rs. 66/- per quintal for the indigenous red and at Rs. 72/- per quintal for the indigenous common white and the different mexican varieties ;
3. For meeting the requirements of the States for superior farm wheat the Food Corporation of India may purchase the required quantities in the open market.
4. The scope of operations of the Food Corporation of India be extended so as to include procurement in such States as have been undertaking it themselves and subsequently handing over the procured grain to the Corporation.
5. A reasonable differential be provided between the white and red varieties of wheat.

STATEMENT II

1. All possible efforts will be made to achieve the procurement target of 3.7 million tonnes of wheat recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission.

2. The procurement prices of wheat fixed for 1969-70 season will be maintained in 1970-71 also.

3. The issue price of red (indigenous and mexican) and imported varieties of wheat will be maintained at the existing levels of Rs. 78/- per quintal. The issue price of amber-coloured indigenous varieties will be Rs. 84/- per quintal. The issue prices of wheat to Roller Flour Mills will be maintained at Rs. 78/- per quintal for all varieties.

4. The entire country excepting the statutorily rationed areas of West Bengal and Maharashtra will be made one zone for wheat.

5. The Food Corporation of India is being allowed to purchase superior varieties of wheat in the open market as part of their commercial operations.

6. The State/Union territories have again been urged to allow Food Corporation of India to make direct procurement from the producers.

Extension of Delhi T. V. Range

*913. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi TV Centre will be expanded to meet the needs up to 48 miles ; and

(b) if so, when the scheme will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :
(a) Yes, Sir. The range of the Delhi Television Centre will be increased from 40 kms. to 60 kms.

(b) The scheme is likely to be completed by December, 1970.

Demand for Application of Bonus Act to Industrial Undertakings under Central Government

*914. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Industrial Undertaking under Central Government have demanded the application of Bonus Act ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Demands have been made from time to time for application of the Bonus Act to Departmental establishments also.

(b) It is not proposed to apply the Bonus Act to the excluded establishments.

Increase in Labour Unrest

*915. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that these days labour unrest is on the increase ;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that in certain States, the unrest is encouraged by the State Governments ;

(c) whether Government have received any representations from different quarters regarding the growing labour unrest in the country ; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to check this unrest ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) The labour situation, taken as a whole, has not shown signs of increasing unrest.

(b) Government are not aware of this.

(c) and (d). Representations from those desiring particular results in labour matters are received by Government from time to time and, where called for, appropriate action is taken under the procedures concerning mediation, conciliation, arbitration and adjudication.

Obscenity in Advertisements

*916. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of government to appoint a Committee to go into the aspect of the advertisement and to exclude Industrial and other organisations getting financial assistance or protection from Government ;

(b) whether this Committee will also go into the obscenity in advertisement ;

(c) if so, the terms of reference of the Committee ; and

(d) the names and number of members of the Committee ; and the time by which the Committee will submit its report to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The Rajya Sabha Resolution of March 13, 1970, stipulates that only wholly Indian owned and controlled advertising agencies should be employed for Government advertising, including advertising of railways, statutory corporations and public undertakings. The Resolution does not cover all industrial or other organisations getting financial assistance or protection from the Government.

The Resolution also envisages the appointment of a Committee of Experts to go into the working of advertising agencies in India.

(b) to (d). The composition and the terms of reference of the Committee and the time by which it should be requested to submit its report are under Government's consideration.

Winding up of Rehabilitation Department in Punjab and Haryana States

*917. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to wind up the Rehabilitation Department in the States of Punjab and Haryana;

(b) whether there are still pending cases which require disposal; if so, the number of cases requiring disposal; and

(c) to whom the cases will be entrusted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir; it has been decided to wind up in stages the Settlement Organisation in Punjab and Haryana.

(b) Yes, Sir; 1721 cases remained to be disposed of as on the 1st April, 1970.

(c) One Assistant Settlement Commissioner, one Managing Officer, one Assistant Settlement Officer and one Accounts-Officer with necessary supporting staff will continue to deal with the residuary work at Jullundur for the time being.

Colourisation of Vanaspati Ghee

*918. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made efforts in colouring Vanaspati Ghee; and

(b) if so, the nature of success achieved in colouring Vanaspati Ghee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Committee of Experts appointed to intensify and coordinate the researches for finding a colour for vanaspati reported that, although a large number of colours including ratanjot and turmeric were examined, none of them was found suitable for the purpose. In view of this, and having regard to the consensus of scientific opinion on the subject, the Committee came to the conclusion that colouring of vanaspati was neither practicable nor desirable and that alternative methods of preventing or at least minimising adulteration of ghee with vanaspati should be explored.

Government have accepted the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee subject to the need for continuing efforts for finding a suitable

colouring agent for vanaspati vide Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Food) Resolution No. 1-67/65-Sugar dated the 12th May, 1969, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the Sabha on the 24th July, 1969.

Pursuant to this decision, the laboratories engaged in these researches as well as other laboratories have been requested to continue their efforts for finding a colour for vanaspati.

उर्वरकों का वितरण करने की प्रणाली में सुधार करने के लिये कार्यवाही

* 919. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उर्वरकों का वितरण करने की प्रणाली में सुधार करने के लिये उपाय करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी यीरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिंदे) :

(क) उर्वरकों के वितरण की चालू प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत निर्माताओं को अपनी इच्छानुसार व्यापारियों के द्वारा उर्वरकों के विपणन की स्वतंत्रता है। व्यापारियों को लाइसेंस देने की प्रणाली को बदल कर पंजीकरण की उदार प्रणाली को अपनाया गया है ताकि कृषकों की सेवा के लिये सम्भावित अधिक से अधिक व्यापारियों की संख्या हो। केन्द्रीय उर्वरक पूल राज्यों को 60 दिन के उधार पर रेल पर्यन्त अखिल भारतीय समान मूल्य पर उर्वरक वितरण करता है। निजी व्यापारी भी केन्द्रीय पूल से उर्वरक ले सकते हैं। अभी तक यह प्रणाली वितरण के ढंग की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये पर्याप्त समझी जाती है और उपरोक्त प्रणाली को संयोजित करने के लिये सरकार किसी मुख्य उपाय पर विचार नहीं कर रही है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं होता।

Rehabilitation of Fishermen Families of East Pakistan Camping at Delhi Station

* 920. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 100 families of fishermen of East Pakistan are camping at Delhi Station for resettlement near the river or the sea; and

(b) if so, what action is proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No, Sir. There are only twenty-nine families.

(b) As there was no fishery scheme on which these families could be resettled and as they had themselves opted for agricultural resettlement, about one and a half years back, they have been advised to go back to the Dandakaranya Project where they had been sent for resettlement. The families have also been assured that all possible help would be provided to enable them to rehabilitate themselves fully.

टेलीफोन सेवा के विस्तार के लिये टेलीफोन केबल का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये कार्यवाही

* 921. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि टेलीफोन केबलों का उत्पादन उनकी मांग से कम है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप टेलीफोन सेवा के और आगे विस्तार में बाधा पड़ी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो टेलीफोन केबलों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ताकि उनकी मांग पूर्णतः पूरी हो सके ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) मसर्स हिन्दुस्तान केबल मिलिटर्ड की टेलीफोन केबल के निर्माण की मौजूदा क्षमता का विस्तार किया जा रहा है। मौजूदा यूनिटों

के विस्तार और/अथवा अतिरिक्त यूनिटों की स्थापना करके सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार आगे और कदम उठाने के प्रश्न की भी जांच कर रही है।

Censorship Policy for Indian and Foreign Pictures

*922. SHRI HEM BARUA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign pictures displayed in this country are not subjected to censorship or there are two different standards of censorship for Indian and foreign pictures; and

(b) if so, a brief outline of censorship policy in this country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). No, Sir, Foreign films for public exhibition in India are, like Indian films, subjected to censorship in accordance with the provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and the Rules made thereunder.

P. I. B. Offices in Backward Areas

*923. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open new offices of the Press Information Bureau in the backward areas during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the names and places, State-wise; and

(c) the number of such Press Information Offices which are working already?

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. It is proposed to open new Press Information Bureau offices at (1) Agartala (Tripura), (2) Imphal (Manipur), (3) Panaji (Goa),

(4) Raipur (Madhya Pradesh), (5) Rajkot (Gujarat), (6) Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh), (7) Kanpur (U.P.) and (8) Shillong (Assam) during the 4th Plan period.

(c) (1) New Delhi, (2) Lucknow, (3) Varanasi, (4) Patna, (5) Jaipur, (6) Bhopal, (7) Jullundur, (8) Calcutta, (9) Bombay, (10) Madras, (11) Srinagar, (12) Jammu (13) Poona, (14) Nagpur, (15) Ahmedabad, (16) Hyderabad, (17) Bangalore, (18) Trivandrum, (19) Cochin, (20) Gauhati and (21) Cuttack.

Export of Skins and Leather

*924. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a recent FAO study of the World's leather industry; extracts from which were published in the "Times of India" on the 28th January, 1970;

(b) whether it is a fact that carcass exploitation in India is only 10 per cent as against 30 per cent in Argentina;

(c) whether it is also a fact that current exports of skins and leather from India amount to about Rs. 75 crores per annum and that they could be doubled if the carcass exploitation is correspondingly increased; and

(d) if so, whether the problem calls for detailed investigation and Government would take it up, if necessary with the help of Departments of Rural Sociology in the various Agricultural Universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE; COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Economic Crisis in Film Industry

*925. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any suggestions from the Indian Film

Industry to remove the economic crisis in the film industry; and

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

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) One memorandum was submitted to the Prime Minister by the representatives of the Indian Motion Picture Industry in December, 1969 and another by the Indian Motion Picture Producers' Association was submitted to the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance in February, 1970 containing demands like treating the film industry as a priority industry, making available bank credits, arranging adequate imports of essential raw materials, releasing freely colour raw film imported from the general currency area, manufacturing colour raw film in India, taking positive steps to help growth of theatres, liberalisation of various taxes, abolition of excise duty, re-orientation of export policy, etc.

The demands enumerated in the Memoranda concern various Ministries Departments of the Government, who are all seized of the issues raised by the film industry.

Alleged Indiscriminate Approval of Films by Central Board of Film Censors

*926. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the resentment in public and criticism in the Press that corruption is rampant in the Central Board of Film Censors due to which obscene films are being approved indiscriminately;

(b) if so, whether Government would appoint any Commission to look into the allegations made by the public against the Board of Film Censors;

(c) whether Government propose to reconstitute the Central Board of Film Censors and revise its rules and if so, the nature of the proposals; and

(d) the criteria of selecting members to the Film Censors Board and the names of the members of the present Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) to (c). Complaints against certain films certified by the Central Board of Film Censors have been received and are under examination. No complaint about corruption in the Board has been received recently.

An Enquiry Committee on Film Censorship set up under the Chairmanship of Shri G. D. Khosla, enquired into the working of the existing procedures for certification of films for public exhibition in India and submitted a Report which is under consideration of the Government.

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

STATEMENT

The criteria of selection of members of the Board of Film Censors are as follows:—

Eminent persons in public life of the country who have distinguished themselves in different fields such as journalism, education, art and culture, women uplift, social work and film industry. Out of 9 members, three are representatives of Film Industry one each from Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

The present composition of the Board is as under:—

Shri M. V. Desai—*Chairman*.

Members

1. Shri Ved Ratten Mohan
2. Shri Balmukund R. Agarwal.
3. Shri Prabodh Raval
4. Kumari A. M. Nadkarni
5. Smt. Veena Duggal
6. Smt. M. Nasrullah
7. Shri B. R. Chopra
8. Shri B. N. Sircar
9. Shri A. L. Srinivasan

Shifting of Central Board of Film Censors, Bombay

*927. SHRI R. BARUA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to shift the Central Board of Film Censors to Bangalore or Nagpur as recommended by the Khosla Committee;

(b) whether the Indian Motion Picture Producers' Association has opposed the shifting of the Board; and

(c) if so, whether any final decision has since been taken, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (c). The matter is still under consideration of the Government.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Alleged Mis-management in New Delhi Cooperative Bank, Delhi

*928. SHRI ACHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the New Delhi Cooperative Bank has introduced Family Deposit Scheme for public;

(b) if so, whether the scheme is under the statutory control of Reserve Bank of India or is permissible under the by-laws registered with the registrar, co-operative Department, Delhi;

(c) whether it is also a fact that lakhs of Rupees of poor depositors have been misappropriated, embezzled and misused by the management of the bank and the repayment of the money is not being made to the depositors on demand and even on the expiry of fixed deposit;

(d) whether the Registrar has received any notice to this effect from the depositors;

(e) if so, the action taken by the Registrar in this matter against the defaulters; and

(f) whether the record of the officials in respect of their service etc., of this

bank is maintained properly and what are their service conditions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI D. ERING): (a) Yes, Sir. However, the Bank is reported to have suspended the Scheme with effect from March 1970.

(b) The permission of the Reserve Bank of India was not necessary for introduction of the Scheme. As the deposits covered by the Scheme form part of the deposits of the Bank, they would be governed by the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and the Reserve Bank of India's control under this Act. There is no provision for this Scheme under the bye-laws of this Bank.

(c) An inquiry ordered into the constitution, working and financial condition of the bank by the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Delhi revealed, among other irregularities, misappropriation and embezzlement of a sum of Rs. 1.45 lakhs. The latest position would be known after the completion of the audit that has already been ordered by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

(d) Representations have been received by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

(e) As a result of complaints received by the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Delhi, a statutory enquiry into the constitution, working and financial condition of the Bank was instituted. Thereafter, the Registrar, Co-operative Societies issued orders for the liquidation of the Bank. On a writ petition filed against these orders, the Delhi High Court set aside the orders of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies. The Registrar, Co-operative Societies has now ordered the audit of accounts of this Bank.

(f) Information is not available.

Estimated Production of Wheat, Mustard Seeds and Rabi Crops

*929. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:

SHRI ATAM DAS:

SHRI SITARAM KESRI:

SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE:

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

(a) the estimated production of wheat, mustard seeds, and other main rabi crops in the current season;

(b) whether it is a fact that the estimated target may not be reached due to the damage caused to the standing crops on account of the rains and hail-storm, that lashed the country during the first fortnight of March, 1970;

(c) if so, what is the estimated reduction in production; and

(d) whether the same is going to effect the price of these foodgrains to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). Firm estimates of production of wheat, mustard seeds and other main rabi crops of 1969-70 would become available after the close of the current agricultural year, i.e., sometime in July-August, 1970. Although crops in some areas were affected by rains and hail-storm, it is expected that the production of rabi crops this year would be generally higher than last year.

(d) In view of the position explained above, the question does not arise at this stage.

Under-Ground Water Resources in Rajasthan Deserts

*930. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any efforts have been made by the Government to tap the under-ground water resources estimated to exist in great quantities in Rajasthan deserts;

(b) whether any feasibility survey has been undertaken by the Government; 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. Exploratory Tubewells Orga-

nisation under the Union Department of Agriculture has drilled 354 exploratory-cum-production holes in Western arid districts of Rajasthan. About 189 holes out of these proved successful for irrigation and/or drinking water. The State Ground Water Board has in hand a programme of constructing drinking water tubewells in the region.

(b) Yes, Sir. A special project for assessing the scope and feasibility of groundwater development in selected representative regions in the desert area of Rajasthan is under implementation by the E.T.O. with the technical and financial assistance of United Nations.

(c) Does not arise.

Clashes Among Workers due to Trade Union Rivalry

5686. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of clashes amongst workers leading to murders owing to trade union rivalry between trade unions controlled by C. P. M., C. P. I., S. S. P., Forward Block, P. S. P., Congress (R), State-wise, in 1968 and 1969;

(b) the total number of workers killed, injured and incapacitated;

(c) the total number of man-days lost during this period as a result of the clashes; and

(d) whether one-man deputations would be sent to other States having labour trouble due to inter-union rivalry, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected.

(d) There is no need or proposal for such deputations.

Export of Raw Sugar

5687. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the export of raw sugar;

(b) if so, when and to which countries, the quantity and value of sugar proposed to be exported and at what price; and

(c) whether the export would lead to an artificial shortage of sugar in India and a consequent rise in prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Arrangements have so far been made for exporting about 1.45 lakh tonnes of raw sugar in 1970. The quantity and the estimated per tonne and total f.o.b.s. realisations country-wise are as under :—

Country	Quantity (Tonnes)	Estimated f.o.b.s. realisation (Rs./ Tonne)	Estimated total f.o.b.s. realisations (Rs./ Crores)
U.S.A.	69,600	1,150	8.00
U.K.(N.P.Q.)	25,400	855	2.17
Canada	50,300	572	2.88
TOTAL	145,300		13.05

(c) No, Sir.

Lack of Proper Technique of Tele-casting

5688. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that television news on Sunday, the 15th March, 1970 showed scenes of Military Deekshant Ceremony at Madras and that a tele-lens was cutting into the frame of the picture showing lack of proper technique; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government with a view to improve the technique?

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) The defect has already been pointed out to the Cameraman concerned and he has been cautioned to be more careful in future.

Availability of Telegraph Form in Post Offices in Languages other than Hindi

5689. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in most of the Post Offices, Telegraph forms are available only in Hindi;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that this is causing difficulties to innumerable persons;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to have further forms in other languages; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) No, Telegram forms both in Hindi and English are available. These are supplied according to demand.

(b) In view of (a) this does not arise.

(c) and (d). As at present telegrams are accepted for transmission in Roman & Devnagri Scripts only. Forms printed separately in Hindi and in English are now issued.

However, it is under examination whether the Forms should be issued in regional languages also.

Alleged Malpractices by Regional Commissioner, Employees' Provident Fund Organisation, Patna

5690. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Regional Commissioner of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation at Patna whose services had been taken on loan from some State Government, has completed three years of service in that capacity there, if so, whether it is also a fact

that Government have received complaints against the said Commissioner to the effect that he indulges in corrupt practices and helps the capitalists;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): (a) to (c). The administration of the Employees' Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees. The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar at Patna whose services were obtained from the Bihar Government has completed a period of three years' deputation. The Provident Fund authorities have reported that certain allegations against the officer in the matter of enforcement of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 and the Scheme and allied matters have been received and are being looked into.

लखनऊ स्थित पुनर्वास कार्यालय बन्द किया जाना

5691. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लखनऊ स्थित पुनर्वास कार्यालय को बन्द करने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के ऐसे सभी मामलों में फैसला कर दिया गया है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि बड़ी संख्या में मामले अभी भी अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त मामलों को कैसे निपटाया जायेगा ?

भ्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) :

(क) जी हां, उत्तर प्रदेश में बन्दोबस्त संघठन को भिन्न भिन्न चरणों में समाप्त करने का निश्चय किया गया है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) पहली अप्रैल, 1970 को 873 मामले नबटाने के लिये शेष थे ।

3—6 L S/70

(घ) एक सहायक बन्दोबस्त आयुक्त, दो प्रबन्ध अधिकारी, एक सहायक बन्दोबस्त अधिकारी तथा एक लेखा अधिकारी, सहायता के लिये अन्य आवश्यक कर्मचारियों सहित, फ़िलहाल लखनऊ में ही अवशिष्ट कार्य को निबटाते रहेंगे ।

Location of Factory in Manufacture of Yenmar Marine Engines in Tamil Nadu

5692. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to locate a factory in Tamil Nadu for the manufacture of Yenmar Marine engines has been finalised; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay in taking a decision?

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

(b) The terms and conditions of collaboration offered by the Yanmar Diesel Engine Co. of Japan for the manufacture of Yanmar marine diesel engines in India were considered by a public sector undertaking but were found to be unacceptable. The matter is accordingly under review.

Number of Tube-Wells Energised in Rajasthan

5693. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tubewells which have been energised in Rajasthan during the last two years, year-wise;

(b) the present number of tube-wells in the States, State-wise; and

(c) the number of tubewells to be energised during the next year and during the Fourth Plan, year-wise, in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) About 5050 tubewells/pumpsets

were energised in Rajasthan during 1968-69 and 5874 tubewells/pumpsets during 1969-70 (up to February, 1970).

(b) There were about 11.83 lakh tubewells/pumpsets (energised) in the States at the end of September 1969. Statewise position is given in the Statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3138/70.]

(c) About 7.42 lakh tubewells/pumpsets are expected to be energised during the Fourth Plan from public sector funds. Their Statewise break-up is given in Statement II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3138/70.] In addition 5 lakh tubewells/pumpsets and expected to be energised with institutional outlay. Statewise break-up of the figure is not available. About 2.4 lakh tubewells/pumpsets are expected to be energised during 1970-71. Their Statewise break-up is not available.

Complaints from Farmers of Haryana Against Adulterated Bajra Seeds

5694. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Seeds Corporation received complaints from Haryana farmers regarding hybrid bajra seeds; if so, the nature and particulars of the complaints;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the seed stocks were supplied by the National Seeds Corporation to the Haryana State Cooperative Supply and Marketing Federation in 1967 at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs and some 150 quintals of seeds were declared by the Agriculture Department as unfit for germination and heavily adulterated;

(c) if so, the results of the inquiry promised by the Corporation; and

(d) the reasons why no inquiry committee was appointed by Government to go into this scandal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. In September, 1967, a complaint was received from the Haryana Government about the quality of Bajra seeds supplied by the National Seeds Corporation for commercial sowing during the Kharif season. It was mentioned that

the growth of the plant was not uniform, seeds setting in many plants was poor and the seed was not pure.

(b) Seed stocks of hybrid Bajra 'A' grade and 'B' grade were supplied to the Haryana State Co-operative Supply and Marketing Federation. The total value of the transaction was Rs. 10 lakhs (approx.). The grading was made, as some of the hybrid Bajra seeds did not come up to certification standards in so far as pollen shedder plants were concerned. The sale price of 'B' grade seeds was lower.

It is a fact that about 150 quintals of seeds were declared by the Agriculture Department of Haryana Government as unfit for germination and adulterated. The State Government to whom supplies were made, had been informed by the Corporation about the quality of the seeds and the State Government accepted the responsibility of taking 'A' grade as well as 'B' grade supplies.

(c) An expert of the Corporation along with the Deputy Director (Agriculture) of the State Government made a survey of the standing Bajra crop and the remaining seed at some places. It was found that the performance of the standing crop was satisfactory.

(d) In view of the joint survey conducted by the National Seeds Corporation and the State Government and its findings, the appointment of a formal enquiry committee by the Government was not considered necessary.

Lion as Protected Animal

5695. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE: Will the Minister of FOOD & AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Wild Life Board has recommended that the Lion be declared a protected animal;

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this regard; and

(c) the estimated lion population in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Board for Wild Life at its very first meeting in 1952 recommended that the lion be declared as a protected animal.

(b) The following steps have been taken by the Gujarat Govt. to conserve the population of lions, which are found only in the State Gir forests.

(1) An area of 1265.01 sq. k.m. (488.42 square miles) of Gir Forests has been constituted into a Wild Life Sanctuary since 18-9-1965.

(2) The shooting of all the species of animals is prohibited in the sanctuary areas so as to prevent any disturbance to the lion population.

(3) In order to dissuade the cattle owners from poisoning the lions out of vengeance, when the lions kill their cattle, the State Government have made a provision of award of cash compensation to them;

(4) All possible steps are taken by the State Government for development of Gir Sanctuary which includes the provision for welfare of the fauna including the lion.

(5) Recently Government of India have set up an Expert Committee, which among other things would suggest means to improve the administration of the existing sanctuaries including Gir Sanctuary as well as to study the possibility of introducing lions in other parts of India to perpetuate this species in this country.

(c) The population of lions which are confined to Gir sanctuary in Gujarat is 177 as per census taken in the year 1968.

Allotment of Units of Swedish Drilling Equipment to Andhra Pradesh

5696. SHRI M. S. MURTI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andhra Pradesh Government has requested Central Government to allot five units of Swedish Drilling Equipment;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has the clearance from the Finance Ministry; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to get the clearance and the time by which the units will be supplied to the Andhra Pradesh Government?

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

(b) Not yet.

(c) It is not possible at present to give any firm dates.

Sale of Products of D.M.S. at their Sale Counter in Parliament House

5698. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the average daily quantity and the value thereof each of the different items of milk and its various other products e.g. curd, butter, ghee and ice-creams that are brought and sold (separately) at the Milk Booth/Bar of the D. M. S. situated inside the Parliament House Building;

(b) the quantity and value of each item of the milk and its various products that are daily returned back to the D. M. S. at the end of each day;

(c) whether a statement of the past 14 months i.e. January, 1969 to February, 1970 (month-wise) would be laid on the Table showing items that were brought, sold, and returned (item-wise) by the above Milk Booth/Bar in the Parliament House;

(d) whether any periodic assessment of the actual needs of these Milk Booth/Bar are made from time to time to see whether any items are in excess/short supply; and

(e) if so, when and how these were implemented in actual practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Average daily quantity of milk and milk products issued to the Milk Stall and Milk Bar located at the Parliament House, quantity sold and value thereof is indicated for the period March 1969 to February 1970 in the statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3139/70.]

(b) Proper storage facilities for the storage of the unsold products have been made both at the Milk Stall/Milk Bar. Unsold products are thus stored properly at the Milk Stall/Milk Bar and

sold out on the next day. Only such quantities of products that may be unfit for sale are returned to the Central Dairy as damaged stocks. Total quantity of milk products returned to the Central Dairy during the period March 69 to February 1970 and value thereof, are indicated in the above mentioned statement I. Average quantity of milk products returned per day is negligible.

(c) Statements indicating the quantities of various types of milk/milk-products issued from the Central Dairy to Milk Stall/Milk Bar, quantities sold and quantity returned during the period from January 1969 to February, 1970 (month-wise), separately for Milk Stall and Milk-Bar are given in statements II & III, laid on the Table of the House, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3139/70.]

(d) and (e) The actual requirements of the various types of milk and milk products are assessed by the Manager of the Milk Stall/Milk Bar from day to day and are issued accordingly except in rare cases where stocks may not for some reason be temporarily available.

Working of D. M. S. Booth in Parliament House

5699. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the timings for the opening and closing of the D. M. S.'s Milk Booth/Bar inside Parliament House are in synchronisation with the timings of the sitting of the two Houses of Parliament during the session periods;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the D. M. S. has received numerous complaints in the recent past that most of the different varieties of milk and milk items like curd, ghee, butter etc. are "sold-out" and declared "out-of-stock", by the Staff working at the above Booths even during the earlier parts of the day during the recent session periods;

(d) if so, whether any high-level surprise checks have been carried out at the above Booths to see whether the milk-stuff does not find its way outside the Parliament House with the connivance of the milk booth staff, or is concealed to oblige a selected few persons or VIPs; and

(e) if so, when (with dates) and the action taken thereon and with tangible results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The normal working hours of (i) Milk Stall and (ii) Milk Bar located in the Parliament House are from 9.30 A.M. to 6.00 P.M. However, in accordance with the existing arrangements the milk stall is kept open on holidays if the Parliament is in session or for the sittings of the Parliamentary Committees on such days. The Milk Stall is also kept open to synchronise with the timings of the two Houses of Parliament, if and when required.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) During the year 1969-70, Delhi Milk Scheme received from the Members of Parliament only two written complaints about the non-availability of hot milk and curd/lassi; and one written complaint about non-supply of ghee packed in one-kg. tins. During the period 1-3-70 to 12-3-70, some verbal complaints were also received in regard to non-availability of table butter.

(d) The Milk Stall and Milk Bar are being regularly inspected and no such mal-practices have been detected. It may, however, be stated that only small quantities of curd are being manufactured by D. M. S. in its Quality Control Laboratory for supply only to the Parliament House. The Scheme has been out of stock for 1-kg. tins for about two months. Supply of butter during the period 1-3-70 to 12-3-70 was stopped because of levy of excise duty in connection with the finalisation of the related formalities.

(e) Does not arise.

Co-operative Sugar Factories in Nasik Maharashtra

5700. SHRI Z. M. KAHANDOLE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that application has been made to Government for a few new cooperative sugar factories in Nasik district of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, where is the application from and for how many factories; and

(c) what is Government going to do about it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). Two applications have been received in August/September, 1969 for the grant of licences for the establishment of two new cooperative sugar factories at Khedgaon and Palse in Nasik District of Maharashtra.

Both the applications are under consideration.

Fixation of Price of Gur

5701. SHRI Z. M. KAHANDOLE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cultivators of Maharashtra have suffered a great loss due to enormous fall in the prices of Gur this year;

(b) whether it is not possible for Government to protect the prices of Gur;

(c) whether it is not the policy of Government to protect the Agricultural produce prices; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not protecting the price of Gur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE): (a). Yes, Sir, there has been a substantial fall in prices of gur in Maharashtra this year as compared with the prices during 1968-69.

(b) to (d). With a view to protecting the price of gur, the Government of India, in addition to withdrawing the ban on forward trading in gur, have also acquired powers to permit the use of gur for the following purposes:—

- (i) use in tobacco industry
- (ii) use in leather tanning industry
- (iii) use in chemical industry
- (iv) any other industrial use.

As a result of these steps, the prices of gur have registered an improvement in some States. In order to maximise

crushing of sugarcane by sugar factories, the Government of India have decided to give an excise duty rebate of Rs. 8 per quintal of sugar produced during 1969-70 season in excess of 105% of its production during 1968-69 season. Besides, the State Government have given necessary facilities to sugar factories to extend crushing season and have also appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Minister of Agriculture for studying the problem of remunerative prices for agricultural produce.

Repairs of Telephone Lines of Nasik Distt. in Maharashtra

5702. SHRI Z. M. KAHANDOLE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the telephone lines of the Sargana, Dindori, Satana, Deola and Kalvan areas of district of Maharashtra are usually out of order;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the general public of this area has been demanding for some time repairs and/or replacement of these lines and/or equipment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Not usually, Sir. During the months of February and March, 70, however, due to the reconstruction of the alignment for providing independent lines for each P. C. O. instead of working them on a common pair of wires, there was disturbance to these circuits. But this did not seriously affect the performance of the Circuits.

(b) Yes, Sir. The work is in progress as stated above in (a).

(c) (i) Steps have been taken to separate P. C. Os. working in tandem with only a common pair, as stated at (a) above.

(ii) Estimates for the installation of telephone exchanges at Dindori (25 lines automatic) and at Deola and Kalvan (50 lines automatic each) and additional trunk lines between Satana and Malegaon are under preparation.

छानों में दुर्घटनाएं

5703. श्री जोगेश्वर यादव : क्या अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में किन-किन विभिन्न खानों में दुर्घटनाएँ हुईं और इसके परिणामस्वरूप जान और माल की कितनी हानि हुई, और

(ख) उक्त दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही की या करने का विचार है ?

अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीव्या) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

Victimisation of Employees who Participated in September, 1968 strike

5704. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even after the announcement on the 2nd March, 1970 regarding condonation of break in service of those Central Government employees who participated in 19th September, 1968 strike, some junior employees were promoted in preference to senior employees who participated in the strike; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to undo this injustice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, some employees who were approved for promotion prior to 3-3-70 in preference to senior officials who participated in the strike, have been promoted. The officials, who had participated in the strike, will be considered for selection in the future by the Departmental Promotion Committee.

T. V. For Ahmedabad

5705. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to set up television Stations in all the State Capitals;

(b) whether Government are aware of the facts that in the Fourth Five Year Plan a television station will be given to Ahmedabad prior to Hyderabad and Bangalore vide his Ministry's letter dated the 10th July, 1969; and

(c) if so, the time it will take to implement it and the reasons for the delay?

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) A television station at Ahmedabad is *not* included in the Fourth Plan schemes of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

(c) Does not arise.

Alleged Issue of Illegal Retrenchment Notices in Palana Colliery

5706. SHRI P. L. BARUPAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with a view to conceal the illegal aspect of the retrenchment notices served on the workers of the Palana Colliery, a corrigendum was pasted on the office Notice Board on the 24th December, 1969 and its copies were not circulated among the affected workers;

(b) whether it is a fact that even after the retrenchment of workers from the Palana Colliery, they were shown on the rolls on the 24th November, 1969;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the above corrigendum was not duly signed by a competent authority and this caused deep disappointment among the workers; and

(d) in view of the widespread famine and consequent unemployment in this region of the State how Government reconciles with the policy of retrenchment being pursued by the Palana Colliery management?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): (a) A corrigendum was put up on the Office Notice Board

on 22-12-1969 to indicate the correct date of retrenchment, which was 25-12-69 and not 25-11-1969. This was not circulated among the workers concerned.

(b) Since the retrenchment took effect only from 25-12-69, the workers were shown on the rolls on 24-11-1969.

(c) The corrigendum was signed by the Mine Manager under the authority of Director of Mines and Geology, Government of Rajasthan, Udaipur, who is the Agent of the Colliery.

(d) The workers were retrenched as the Colliery had to be closed down due to underground fire. They were advised to seek employment in famine relief works set up by the Government of Rajasthan.

दिल्ली में आबारा और दूधार्न् पशुओं के लिये 'गोसदन' की स्थापना

5707. श्री आत्म दास :

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार आबारा गायों की देखभाल के लिये राजधानी में 'गोसदन' स्थापित करने का है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने 'गोसदन' के लिये कुछ प्लाट आरक्षित किये हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त 'गोसदन' न केवल आबारा गायों को संरक्षण प्रदान करेगा बल्कि छोटी दुधारू गायों का पालन पोषण करने में भी समर्थ होगा जिससे वह दिल्ली की दूध की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में सहायक होगा ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त गोसदनों की स्थापना कब तक की जायेगी और इस पर होने वाले खर्च को किस साधन से पूरा किया जायेगा ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब

शिंदे) : (क) से (घ). दिल्ली प्रशासन से जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और लोक सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

ट्रैक्टर चलाने का प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये केन्द्र

5708. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के किसानों, विशेषकर युवक किसानों को, ट्रैक्टर चलाने का प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ; और

(ख) प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों को किन-किन स्थानों पर स्थापित किया गया है, प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम की अवधि कितनी होगी और उक्त पाठ्यक्रम में प्रवेश प्राप्त करने हेतु प्रशिक्षणार्थियों के लिये क्या योग्यताएं निर्धारित की गई हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे) : (क) और (ख). ट्रैक्टर चालन सहित कृषि यन्त्रों की मरम्मत और रख-रखाव में प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए, एक योजना को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है और भारत सरकार द्वारा बुदनी और हिसार में संचालित ट्रैक्टर प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में कार्यान्वित कर दी गई है। ट्रैक्टरों के रख-रखाव और प्रचालन में कृषकों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए चलाये जाने वाले पाठ्यक्रमों की अवधि 3 माह है और इस पाठ्यक्रम में प्रवेश के लिए कोई भी न्यूनतम शैक्षणिक योग्यता नहीं निर्धारित की गई है फिर भी, प्रशिक्षार्थियों से हिन्दी/अंग्रेजी के कार्यकारी ज्ञान की अपेक्षा की जाती है। राज्य सरकारों से भी अनुरोध किया गया है कि ट्रैक्टरों, पम्पों आदि के प्रचालन तथा मरम्मत आदि में अत्यावधि प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रमों द्वारा कृषकों को प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए प्रत्येक राज्य में दो प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र स्थापित किये जायें ।

Reinstatement of P & T Employees After Recent Relaxation Announced by Government in Cochin Area

5709. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:

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

(a) the number of discharged employees reinstated and the number of suspensions revoked in P & T Dept. in Cochin area, in pursuance of the recent relaxations announced by the Government in respect of Central Government employees victimised consequent on a day's token strike on the 19th September, 1968;

(b) whether any more employees against whom no criminal cases are pending or any allegation of intimidation or violence is under investigation, are still kept under suspension in Cochin area, and if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) the number of such employees still remaining under suspension in P&T department in Cochin area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) All the 15 temporary employees whose services were terminated and all the 14 permanent/quasi-permanent officials who were placed under suspension in connection with the strike from the Cochin Corporation area have been taken back in service pursuant to the relaxation announced by Government recently.

(b) There is no such case.

(c) Does not arise.

Cases against Foodgrain Dealers in Delhi

5710. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1964-65 cases were launched against some big food-grain dealers of Delhi for keeping

unlicensed godowns, not displaying price lists and for not entering stocks in the register; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether all the above cases were withdrawn in 1967; and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) 47 out of 50 cases registered with police in 1964 were withdrawn by the Delhi Administration during 1965-66 as the irregularities committed by the foodgrain dealers were considered to be minor and of technical nature. Out of the remaining three cases in which proceedings were launched in courts of law, two resulted in conviction.

STATEMENT

Statement showing nature of offences and number of cases detected against Foodgrain Dealers in Delhi during 1964.

Nature of offence	Number of cases Charge-sheeted
1. Use of unapproved godowns	28
2. Cashmemos not issued properly	26
3. Stock/Sale register not maintained properly	38
4. Accounts not maintained properly	9
5. Stock board not displayed properly	8
6. Other miscellaneous offences	17
	126*

*This figure represents total number of charge-sheets. Number of parties involved is 69.

Note—Out of 69 cases detected during 1964, 19 were dropped after departmental enquiry and the remaining 50 cases were registered with the police. No case was detected during 1965.

Pension Scheme for Industrial Workers

5712. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether pension scheme for the family members of industrial workers has since been formulated;

(b) if so, what are the salient features of the scheme; and

(c) the total number of families likely to be covered by this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): (a) to (c). It is proposed to introduce a Scheme of Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance for Industrial Workers who are covered under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 and who pay provident fund contribution at the rate of 8% of wages. An outline of the Scheme is contained in the brochure entitled, "Towards Growth with Social Justice" placed before Parliament as part of the Budget papers.

Appointment of Sales Assistant in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture Community Development and Cooperation

5713. SHRI P. GOPALAN:

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN.

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

(a) whether applications were invited for appointment of Sales Assistants (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes) in May, 1969 under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture;

(b) if so, the total number of Scheduled Caste or Tribe candidates interviewed for the posts;

(c) whether appointments have been made in these posts;

(d) if so, the number of Scheduled Caste or Tribe candidates appointed; and

(e) whether any vacancies are filled by non-Scheduled Caste or Tribes men, and if so, the reasons thereof?

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 and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible.

Production and Price of Vanaspathi Ghee

5714. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the actual expected fall in production due to closure/suspension of production of vanaspathi units;

(b) whether the manufacturers are pressing for a fortnightly review and increase in prices; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government against these manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) There was almost no fall in production in the South and East zones. The short-fall in the North zone was limited to about 15% and in the West Zone to about 25% of the normal production. The overall short-fall in the country as a whole was about 15%.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Soviet Research Ship in Bay of Bengal for Development of Fisheries

5715. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the Soviet research ship engaged recently in intensive investigation to help develop fisheries in the Bay of Bengal and that they are carrying out the investigations with the assistance of Pakistani scientists; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Government are aware of a press report based on Pakistan Radio news indicating that a Soviet research ship is engaged in intensive investigation in the Bay of Bengal to help develop fisheries and that

Soviet research workers, assisted by Pakistani scientists, are carrying out the investigations.

(b) Foreign ships are free to move in international waters. Fisheries surveys and fishing operations in international waters in the Indian are undertaken by vessels of several nations. India has taken measures to develop its own Survey fleet and to provide the infra-structure for a substantial deep sea fishing efforts.

सवाई-माधोपुर तथा जयपुर और गंगापुर-जयपुर के बीच सीधी टेलीफोन लाइन

5716. श्री मोठा लाल मीना : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भरतपुर डिवीजन (राजस्थान) में गंगापुर नगर, सवाई माधोपुर हिन्डौन का राजस्थान में अन्य नगरों के साथ और देश के अन्य भागों के साथ टेलिफोन संपर्क सामान्यतः आगरा के माध्यम से है जहां पर प्रति वर्ष लाइनों के टूट जाने और चोरी आदि के कारण हजारों रुपये की हानि होती है और टेलिफोन की सेवायें भी ठप्प हो जाती हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार सवाई माधोपुर और गंगापुर नगर को आगरा की बजाय सीधे जयपुर से मिलाने की योजना बना रही है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्योरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) अनुमान सामान्यतया सही नहीं है। गंगापुर सिटी एक्सचेंज से 7 अलग अलग ट्रंक मार्गों में से सिर्फ एक भरतपुर का मार्ग आगरा हो कर गुजरता है। सवाई माधोपुर में 8 ट्रंक मार्ग हैं। इनमें से कोई भी आगरा हो कर नहीं गुजरता। हिंडन एक्सचेंज में 6 सीधे ट्रंक मार्ग हैं। इनमें से कोई भी आगरा हो कर नहीं गुजरता। इन स्थानों से आगरा हो कर

दूसरे स्थानों को जाने वाला ट्रंक परियात बहुत कम है और आगरा के आस-पास के तारों के टूट जाने पर परियात को दूसरे मार्ग से गुजारा जाता है और इस पर कोई खास प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता।

(ख) सवाई माधोपुर और गंगापुर दोनों जगहों पर जयपुर के लिए सीधी ट्रंक लाइनें हैं। अतः इस समय नई योजना बनाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Settlement of De-Reserved Fishery Land in Manipur

5718. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been delay in granting settlement of cast areas of de-reserved fishery land in Manipur;

(b) if so, the total acreage covered by the de-reserved fisheries and the list of the fisheries so de-reserved for purposes of granting land to the landless people and not yet given settlement; and

(c) the steps taken by the Manipur Government for early grant of settlement to the *bona fide* landless and poor peasants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). The position is being ascertained from the Manipur Administration and a note on the subject will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Memorandum from P & T Employees of Manipur for Grant of Hill, Winter and other allowance

5719. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the postal employees posted at Imphal and other places of

Manipur have submitted, through their Unions, memorandum to the Postmaster General and the Director of Assam Postal Services, Assam Circle when they last visited Imphal and later on sent memorandum to the latter for grant of a number of allowance including hill and winter allowances, *ad-hoc* allowance as are admissible to the Manipur Government employees;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the postal authorities of Assam Circle; and

(d) whether his Ministry is consulted on the grievances of the postal employees of Manipur for necessary sanction of the allowances aforesaid?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The demands made by the Unions were received by this Ministry and considered in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. Finance Ministry did not agree to sanction the hill, winter and house rent allowances now paid on a prescribed scale for Central Govt. servants on the same basis as admissible to Manipur Government employees.

Posting of Employees of Field Publicity Section

5720. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any rule has been framed and is enforced that employees in the Field Publicity Section are to be posted to places other than their usual place of residence and they are not to be transferred to their usual place of residence;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in negative the rule relating to transfer for employees in Field Publicity Section?

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

(a) and (b). There is no rule on the

subject. As a matter of policy, Field Publicity Officers and Field Publicity Assistants are usually not posted to their places of permanent residence. This policy has been evolved so as to maintain objectivity of the officers concerned in the discharge of their duties.

(c) Does not arise.

Allotment of Land to Elangkhangpokpi Farming Society of Manipur

5721. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 1620 acres of land were being allotted to Elangkhangpokpi Farming Society of Manipur by the Manipur Administration;

(b) whether the members of the Society are landless or poor peasants;

(c) if so, the reasons for the Manipur Administration imposing premium for the land so allotted; and

(d) whether the Manipur Administration is considering to allot the land without asking for premium?

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

(b) to (d). The members of the Society are landless persons. The competent officer, under the provision of Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960, has imposed a premium for the land. The Manipur Administration has not intimated any proposal to allot the land without a premium.

मध्य प्रदेश को कृषि औद्योगिक निगम की स्थापना के लिये कन्द्रीय सहायता

5722. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में एक कृषि औद्योगिक निगम स्थापित किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या सहायता दी है ?

छाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिंदे) : (क) और (ख). संभवतः आदरणीय सदस्य मध्य प्रदेश राजकीय कृषि-उद्योग विकास निगम की ओर संकेत कर रहे हैं। यह निगम 250.00 लाख रुपये की अधिकृत पूंजी से 21-3-1969 को स्थापित किया गया था। राज्य सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार 50:50 के अनुपात में संयुक्त अंशधारी हैं। वर्तमान में निगम की प्रदत्त पूंजी 60.00 लाख रुपये है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार में पंजीकृत मध्य प्रदेश की साप्ताहिक पत्रिकाओं की बिक्री

5723. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश की कितनी साप्ताहिक पत्रिकाएं केन्द्रीय सरकार में पंजीकृत हैं ;

(ख) उपर्युक्त पत्रिकाओं की बिक्री कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उपर्युक्त साप्ताहिक पत्रिकाओं के बिक्री सम्बन्धी आंकड़ों की कभी कोई जांच की है ; और

(घ) यदि, नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उनको अखबारी कागज का कितना कोटा दिया जाता है और उसके लिये कितनी राशि प्राप्त की जाती है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ड० कु० गुजराल) :

(क) एक सौ चौतीस।

(ख) भास्त्र के समाचार पत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार को वर्ष 1968 में सकर्कुलेशन के बारे में सूचना इनमें से केवल 78 साप्ताहिकों से ही प्राप्त हुई है। इसका व्यौरा विवरण में दिया हुआ है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [प्रचालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-3140/70]

(ग) समाचारपत्रों के सकर्कुलेशन संख्या के दावों की जांच भारत के समाचारपत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार द्वारा एक क्रमबद्ध कार्यक्रम के अनुसार की

जाती है। मध्य प्रदेश से प्रकाशित होने वाले 13 साप्ताहिकों के दावों की 1966 में तथा 4 साप्ताहिकों के दावों की 1968 में जांच की गई थी।

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश से प्रकाशित होने वाले 16 साप्ताहिकों से अखबारी कागज के लिए प्रार्थना-पत्र मिले थे। प्रत्येक को दी गई अखबारी कागज की मात्रा सभा पटल पर रख गये विवरण में दी हुई है। [प्रचालय में रखा दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-3140/70] 1969-70 के लिए आया-तित अखबारी कागज का करार के अनुसार मूल्य 1190/- रुपये प्रति मीटरी टन था।

मध्य प्रदेश में कंपनियों द्वारा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि में अंशदान

5724. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में उन कंपनियों के नाम तथा अन्य व्यौरा क्या है जिन्होंने अपने श्रमिकों तथा कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि में अपना अंश नहीं दिया है ;

(ख) इनमें से प्रत्येक कंपनी द्वारा इस संबंध में अभी भी कितनी राशि का अंशदान किया जाना बाकी है ; और

(ग) अपना अंशदान न देने के लिये उनके विरुद्ध यदि कोई कार्यवाही की गई है, तो क्या?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया) :

(क) से (ग) : कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि के प्रशासन का संबंध कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम, 1952 के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय न्यासी बोर्ड से है जो एक स्वायत्त संघ है और भारत सरकार से इसका सीधा संबंध नहीं है। एक विवरण, जिसमें भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश के उन छूटन-प्राप्त प्रतिष्ठानों के नाम, जिन पर 31-1-1970 को एक लाख रुपये से अधिक की राशि बकाया है,

तथा बकाया राशि व उसे वसूल करने की कार्य-वाही को बताया गया है, सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-3141/70]

Target and Self-Sufficiency in Food-Grains

5726. SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

SHRI RABI RAY:

SHRI MAYAVAN:

SHRI SAMINATHAN:

SHRI DHANDAPANI:

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India's total output this year will not be more than 98 million tonnes according to the experts;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for not achieving the target of 100 million tonnes; and

(c) whether these experts have also stated that immediate objective of achieving food self-sufficiency in the next year is dim?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). No such analysis by experts has been brought to Government's notice. But some press reports had appeared some time back to the effect that foodgrains production in the country during 1969-70 might be lower than expected. These press reports are, however, not based on official assessment. Firm estimates of production of foodgrains crops during 1969-70 would become available after the close of the agricultural year, i.e., sometime in July-August, 1970. On the basis of qualitative reports about weather and crop conditions, it is expected that total foodgrains production during 1969-70 would be around 100 million tonnes. It is too early to indicate the level of output which will be actually achieved during 1970-71, as besides the impact made by various development measures adopted under the New Strategy of Agricultural Development, the actual production will also

be influenced by weather and rainfall conditions, during the year. The objective of the Government is to stop concessional imports of foodgrains after 1970-71.

Review of Rehabilitation of East Pakistan Refugees in West Bengal

5727. SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

SHRI MAYAVAN:

SHRI SAMINATHAN:

SHRI DHANDAPANI:

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Centre has rejected the West Bengal Government's demand for consideration of the entire question of rehabilitation of about five million refugees migrated to the State from East Pakistan; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for rejection of this demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). At a meeting held in New Delhi in December, 1969, the then West Bengal Minister for Refugee, Relief and Rehabilitation had mentioned that, out of about five million displaced persons, both old and new, who came over to the State from East Pakistan, about 25 lakhs comprising about 5 lakh families had yet to receive rehabilitation benefits.

It was explained that the rehabilitation of old migrants in West Bengal had, by and large, been completed excepting some residuary problems which were assessed in 1960-61 in consultation with the Government of West Bengal. The evaluation of the working and the results of rehabilitation measures undertaken in West Bengal after the Residuary Assessment and the question of improvement and re-orientation of the existing schemes are being looked into by the Committee of Review under the Chairmanship of Shri N. C. Chatterjee, M. P. The Committee of Review are also required to assess the nature and the magnitude of the problem created by the new migrants who have remained in West Bengal and to recommend,

to the extent necessary, financial assistance for their technical training, employment, educational and medical facilities. In this background, the West Bengal Government was informed that it was difficult at this late stage to reopen the entire question of rehabilitation of the displaced persons in West Bengal except in cases which had already been covered by the Residuary Assessment or might be recommended by the Committee of Review and accepted by the Government.

Agreement with France for the Development of Semi-Arid Zones of Andhra Pradesh

5728. SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

SHRI MAYAVAN:

SHRI SITARAM KESRI:

SHRI SAMINATHAN:

SHRI DHANDAPANI:

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement on the agricultural planning and development of the semi-arid zones of Andhra Pradesh was signed between Government of India and the Government of France;

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

(c) the main purpose of the project; and

(d) the conditions on which Government of France has agreed to give aid under the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) A small Indo-French project for agricultural development in the semi-arid area of Anantapur District only and not all the zones of Andhra Pradesh, has been signed.

(b) to (d). The Project envisages introduction of a Pilot Project in the Anantapur district for conducting experiments and demonstrating improved techniques of Farming; introduction and trial of improved implements; better use of the existing irrigation works by

reconditioning small dams, building distributory channels and water Courses, deepening well etc., training of farmers; introduction of Arles Merino sheep and a hydrogeological survey for locating availability of ground water. The Project will also aim at organizing supplies, credit facilities and the marketing system.

According to the agreement the French Government will provide experts in dry land farming, equipment specially meant for dry farming techniques and hydro-geological survey supply, some merino sheep and will also arrange for the training of Indian personnel engaged on the project. All this aid is estimated to cost approximately Rs. 37 lakhs for the period of the project viz., 3 years.

The agreement stipulates that the Andhra Pradesh Government would provide at its cost, counterpart personnel, office and housing accommodation for the French experts and their travelling expenses within India, and the operational and maintenance cost of the equipment, vehicles, etc. apart from other sundry expenses. Apart from these stipulations, no other conditions have been imposed.

A. I. R. Siliguri Coverage to Counter Communal Tension

5729. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Radio at Siliguri did any coverage to prevent spreading of rumours to create communal tension in recent past at Hariharpur in Murshidabad District;

(b) if so, the details of such broadcast; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

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) The communal clash was confined to Hariharpur in the district of Murshidabad in connection with Bakrid. In the rest of the State the situation was peaceful and as such it was not considered necessary to take special notice of the happenings at Hariharpur.

Sub-Letting of Portions of Buildings by Super Bazaars, Delhi

5730. SHRI JAI SINGH:

SHRI HARDAYAL DEV-GUN:

SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Super Bazaars in Delhi have let out portions of their buildings to private parties for carrying on business;

(b) if so, whether the motive behind this is to offset the colossal losses sustained by the Super Bazaars because of their inefficient functioning; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to wind up the Super Bazaars and thus stop them from becoming a permanent liability?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI D. ERING): (a) Some of the sections and services in Super Bazar are being run under special arrangements made with suppliers and other parties on an agency or commission basis, subject to the control of the Super Bazar on quality, prices, sale, and service charges.

(b) These arrangements have been made in respect of sections, which were found to be uneconomical under direct departmental management, or which require commercial experience and expertise that is not available to the Super Bazar, or in respect of specialised and technical services.

(c) No, Sir, efforts are, however, being made to improve their working and economic viability.

Vulgar Expression used in A. I. R. Commercial Advertisement

5731. SHRI JAI SINGH:

SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in one of the advertisements over the All India Radio the word "susri" is used (advertisement of I. N. T. starters);

(b) whether the use of this vulgar expression in a mass media like the All India Radio does not offend the modesty of women;

(c) if so, whether this vulgar expression will be dropped from the advertisement; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the action taken against the person responsible for introducing this vulgarity in the All India Radio advertisement?

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) The advertisement in question has already been discontinued with effect from 1-4-1970.

(d) Does not arise.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मनीआर्डरों के वितरण में कवाचार

5732. श्री ऊगेश्वर यादव : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डाकघरों द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मनीआर्डरों की राशि का वितरण कई महीनों तक नहीं किया जाता है और पोस्ट-मास्टर मनीआर्डर के फार्मों में झूठी रिपोर्ट लिख देते हैं कि रुपया पाने वाला उपलब्ध नहीं था और इस धन का उपयोग उनके द्वारा अपने व्यक्तिगत प्रयोजन के लिए किया जाता है तथा यहां तक कि वे उस राशि को व्याज पर उधार में दे देते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के उन पोस्टमास्टरों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाही की जा रही है जो इस प्रकार कदाचार और अनियमितताएं कर रहे हैं?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) इस तरह की शिकायतें कभी कभी प्राप्त होती हैं लेकिन इनकी संख्या बहुत ही कम है। मिसाल

के तौर पर उत्तर प्रदेश सर्कल में 1969-70 वर्ष के दौरान इस तरह की सिर्फ 8 शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं।

(ख) जब भी इस तरह के आरोप लगाए जाते हैं, उनकी जांच की जाती है। उत्तर प्रदेश सर्कल में जिन 8 मामलों की रिपोर्ट मिली है, उनमें से 4 साबित नहीं हुए। दो मामलों में आरोप सिद्ध हो गए। इनमें से एक शाखा पोस्टमास्टर नौकरी छोड़ गया है और दूसरे शाखा पोस्टमास्टर को सेवा से बर्खास्त कर दिया गया है। दूसरे दो मामलों में अभी जांच कार्य चल रहा है।

Reversions and Retrenchments in Dandakaranya Project

5733. SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many reversions and retrenchments were made in the Dandakaranya Project, category-wise, from 1967-68 to 1969-70, and whether option were obtained from persons concerned for reversions and retrenched personnel absorbed in alternative jobs, if not, why;

(b) whether the Dandakaranya Development Authority has decided to retrench more persons from Dandakaranya in view of winding up of the Project on the basis of categorisation made, if so, how many from work-charged and regular establishment and when;

(c) whether the monthly rated mazdoors of the three dams of DNK Project have been brought back to their pre-retrenchment status, if not why and whether any other arrangements are made for their permanent absorption; and

(d) whether all those workers of the DNK Project retrenched during the period from 1967-68 to 1969-70 have been paid retrenchment compensation. If so, with name, designation, amount paid and date of payment and if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Shortage of Trawlers and Their Manufacture

5734. SHRI B. K. MODAK:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI K. RAMANI:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:

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

(a) the total number of fishing trawlers operating in India for deep-sea fishing;

(b) the number of additional trawlers required for development of deep sea fishing;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Government are going to give a 25 per cent subsidy for the manufacture of trawlers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) There are 30 fishing vessels operating in India at present for deep sea fishing.

(b) The resources which have been surveyed in the 10 to 40 fathom belt indicate the need for 600 to 700 trawlers, but this number is likely to be much larger when a more complete picture of the resources in this belt and beyond is available. Taking into account the investment climate in the field of bours, trained man-power and vessels, the investment climate in the field of fisheries and other relevant factors, the Fourth Plan formulation envisages introduction of 300 deep sea fishing vessels.

(c) Government have sanctioned a scheme for providing subsidy for indigenous vessels up to a ceiling of 27½% of the c.i.f. value of equivalent vessels manufactured abroad.

भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों को भूमि के आवंटन के लिये आयोग की स्थापना

5735. श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री देवकीनन्दन पाटोदिया :

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार देश में भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों को भूमि आवंटित करने के लिये एक आयोग स्थापित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है?

छाछ, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे) :

(क) और (ख). 'भूमि' संविधान के अंतर्गत राज्य का विषय है। विभिन्न राज्यों में प्रचलित भूमि आवंटन नियमों के अंतर्गत भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों को भूमि के आवंटन की व्यवस्था करना राज्य सरकारों का कार्य है। देश में भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों को भूमि आवंटित करने के लिये आयोग को स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Effect of Double Cropping on land in Punjab

5736. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that double cropping has reached the optimum irrigation level in Punjab;

(b) if so, whether it is leading to impoverishing the land of its essential nutrients; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to remedy the situation and the detail thereof?

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

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(b) Nutritional deficiency symptoms have, however, appeared at some places in the State due to lack of proper farm management practices.

(c) Soil testing laboratories are being set up and the farmers advised to use balanced doses of fertilisers based on soil test results.

Bringing of Rice Growing Areas under High-Yielding Varieties

5737. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all sput in food production has been confined to wheat and hybrid coarse grain; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to convert the rice-growing areas to respond significantly to the high-yielding varieties and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE). (a) No, Sir. While wheat and some hybrid coarse grains have shown very good results, paddy has also been included under High-Yielding Varieties Programme, and sustained research is going on to improve the performance of paddy.

(b) Apart from intensification of research to evolve high-yielding varieties of paddy, which are disease and pest resistant and acceptable to consumers, the other steps taken include (i) adequate and timely supply of inputs and better water management; (ii) emphasis on use of recommended doses of fertilisers; (iii) effective plant protection measures; (iv) organisation of effective and purposeful demonstrations on farmers fields; and (v) farmer's training along with National Demonstration Programme, etc.

Expansion of Industrial Training Institutes

5738. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether expansion of the Industrial Training Institutes in the past three Planes has been rather over-ambitious without taking due note of demand for such personnel;

(b) if so, the extent of current unemployment prevailing in the I. T. I.'s trained boys in different States indicating the basic trend prevailing in this field during the last three years; and

(c) in case the answer to (a) above be in affirmative, whether Government have taken precautions not to spend additional funds on this programme in the Fourth Plan and instead concentrate on consolidation of work already in hand?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): (a) No. The seating capacity of the Industrial Training Institutes in the past three Plans was fixed by the Planning Commission on the basis of the recommendations of the Working Groups on Employment and Training, set up by them.

(b) Before the recession in the engineering industry, most of the Industrial Training Institute trained persons were gainfully employed. Only after the recession, there was a surplus of technical people including craftsmen. A survey was recently undertaken to ascertain the employment status of I.T.I. Certificate holders which indicated that nearly 61% were in employment at the time of the survey.

(c) The question of further expansion of the I.T.I.s in the Fourth Plan has been carefully considered and it has been decided that in the Fourth Plan there will be only marginal expansion to

cover new trades and consolidation and diversification of existing training facilities according to need. This decision has been conveyed to the State Governments.

Availing of Training Opportunities by S.C., S.T. & Backward Classes

5739. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which training opportunities are being actually availed of by the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes, on a State-wise basis and their subsequent absorption in gainful economic activity; and

(b) to what extent reservation of seats is working effectively?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): (a) Of the 1,03,897 trainees on roll on 31-1-1970, 13,641 were Scheduled Castes and 2,402 Scheduled Tribes as shown in the attached statement. No information is however, available in respect of backward classes. As regards subsequent absorption of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes trainees in gainful economic activity, information is not available.

(b) The percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes trainees to the total number of trainees on roll as on 3-1-1970 comes to 15.44.

STATEMENT

State-wise number of trainees on roll and number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes trainees among them under Craftsmen Training Scheme

Position as on 31-1-1970

State/Union Territory	Total Number of trainees on roll	Number of S/C included in Col. 2	Number of S/T included in Col. 2
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	7,452	1,019	55
2. Assam	1,797	119	125
3. Bihar	9,197	470	505
4. Gujarat	3,946	270	181

1	2	3	4
5. Haryana . . .	3,901	698	10
6. Jammu & Kashmir .	702	43	2
7. Kerala . . .	5,170	559	2
8. Madhya Pradesh .	5,001	705	806
9. Maharashtra .	13,283	1,137	218
10. Mysore .	4,200	566	31
11. Orissa	1,987	267	189
12. Punjab .	7,518	1,542	31
13. Rajasthan	1,838	409	31
14. Tamil Nadu	11,238	2,933	11
15. Uttar Pradesh .	14,984	1,887	36
16. West Bengal	6,021	592	49
17. Chandigarh	527	40	16
18. Delhi	3,583	260	
19. Goa	88	1	..
20. Himachal Pradesh . . .	1,063	196	53
21. Manipur	264	1	51
22. Pondicherry	119	16	..
23. Tripura	18	1	..
ALL INDIA TOTAL .	1,03,897	13,641	2,402

Commemorative Stamps issued during the last three years

5740. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of stamps issued by the Post and Telegraphs Department during the last three years in honour of leaders, Gurus and on other occasions; and

(b) what are the names of those leaders Gurus and the dates on which issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Stamps issued during

1967 . . .	17
1968 . . .	23
1969 . . .	24
	<hr/> 64

(b) The details of stamps issued during the years 1967, 1968 and 1969 in

honour of Leaders, Gurus and on other occasions are shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3142/70.]

Objection by Rajasthan Government to Fixation of High Prices of Wheat

5741. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the Rajasthan Government to introduce State Trading in foodgrains and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Rajasthan Government have asked the Centre not to fix high prices of wheat, which might make the procurement difficult and 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) The Food Corporation of India is already procuring and distributing foodgrains on behalf of the State Government.

(b) In the interest of maintaining procurement, the Rajasthan Government wanted that the procurement price of wheat for 1970-71 season should be the same as was fixed during the last season. Prices of wheat fixed for 1969-70 marketing season have been continued during 1970-71 season.

A. I. R. Employees' Memorandum

5742. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over 250 agitating employees of All India Radio signed with their blood a memorandum demanding better service conditions and the memorandum was given to Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN

THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL):

(a) A communication with red stains on it from the Federation of A.I.R. Employees was received recently. It contained a few demands and simultaneous threats of fasts and strike.

(b) The Association has demanded for AIR employees free licence to own broadcast receiver, copies of AIR programme journals free of cost, grant of bonus, removal of certain regular programme cadres of AIR, allotment of houses close to their place of duty, facility to own a house on hire/purchase basis, reduction of duty hours for certain categories, wage relief, promotional channels besides conversion of AIR and T.V. into public corporations. Some of these demands are unacceptable while others are not peculiar to AIR employees alone. Reasonable demands made by employees are always considered sympathetically but Government disfavours threats in the communication.

Report of Land Acquisition Committee

5743. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Land Acquisition Committee has submitted its reports;

(b) its main recommendations and which of them have been accepted; and

(c) whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table of the House and an opportunity afforded to the House to discuss it?

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

(b) A statement giving the main recommendations is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3143/70.]

(c) Necessary copies of the Report of the Land Acquisition Review Committee have already been laid on the Table of the House on 18th March, 1970.

Supply of Tube-wells, Fertilisers and Tractors to Step up Food Production in Punjab

5744. SHRI VALMIKI CHOU-DHARY :

SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :

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

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated to step up food production in Punjab by providing tube-wells, fertilizers and tractors to farmers during 1970-71;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount likely to be spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No special scheme has been formulated. The existing scheme of supply of inputs would be continued during 1970-71.

(b) and (c). Arrangements have been made for granting Loans to farmers through Land Mortgage Banks, Cooperative Institutions, and Commercial Banks. Loans amounting to Rs. 18.00 crores which include a sum of Rs. 16.00 crores from Agricultural Refinance Corporation will be given for minor irrigation schemes. In addition, short term credit will be provided to farmers for the purchase of fertilizers worth Rs. 36.00 crores.

Expenditure involved in T. V. Centre for Srinagar

5745. SHRI VALMIKI CHOU-DHARY :

SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the amount likely to be spent on the proposed T. V. Centre at Srinagar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): Rs. 300 lakhs approximately.

Expenditure on New Broadcasting Stations

5746. SHRI VALMIKI CHOU-DHARY :

SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :

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

(a) the names of places where new broadcasting stations will be opened during 1970-71 and the amount likely to be spent thereon;

(b) whether any State has requested Government to open such stations at particular places;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the scheme framed for expanding the existing units of broadcasting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Alleppey/Trichur; Rs. 60.00 lakhs.

(b) Yes, Sir.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (c) (1) Andhra Pradesh. | Srikakulam, Karimnagar, Tirupathi |
| (2) Haryana | A suitable place in the State |
| (3) Maharashtra | Aurangabad |
| (4) Mysore | Mangalore |
| (5) Punjab | Amritsar |
| (6) Uttar Pradesh. | Jhansi, Dehra Dun/Naini Tal |

(d) A statement of schemes included in Draft 4th Five Year Plan is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3144/70.]

Additional Profits due to Automation in Industries

5747. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that automation in different industries has not resulted in any additional profits while it does result in increasing unemployment,

if so the facts and figures in this regard in respect of different industries which adopted automation as far as such data is available with Government; and

(b) whether Government would in the light of past experience, discourage automation as a policy both in the public sector and in the private sector; if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) No such data are compiled. However a screening procedure exists under which the import of computers in particular is allowed only where their installation would not adversely affect the employment of existing personnel.

(b) There is no decision to rule out automation altogether. The policy has been for introduction of automation on a selective basis, consistently with the requirements both of technological advance and the social good, as envisaged under the Model Agreement on Rationalization adopted at the 15th session of the Indian Labour Conference (1957). Meanwhile, Government have appointed a Committee to go into the question, *inter-alia*, of how far introduction of measures of automation may be either restricted or permitted, having regard to the various relevant considerations.

Introduction of Crop Insurance

5748. **SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :**
SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI :
SHRI RAMESH CHANDRA VYAS :

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

(a) what steps have been taken in different States to popularise crop insurance for giving security to the farmers against frequent natural calamities of drought, famine, floods and the like; and how far the idea has gained ground amongst the peasants; and

(b) what directions have been given by Central Government to States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The scheme of 'Crop Insu-

rance' is still under the consideration of Government.

Opening of an open Air Restaurant by Super Bazar, Delhi

5749. **SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Super Bazar of New Delhi is going to open an open air restaurant on the roof of the building rented to it by N.D. M.C. ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this Super Bazar has already been undergoing heavy losses ; and

(c) if so, what is the justification for this new venture which is likely to end up with increased losses ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI D. ERING) : (a) No Sir ; there is no such proposal at present.

(b) Yes, Sir ; it incurred losses in the first three years of its working.

(c) Does not arise.

A. I. R. Station for Leh

5751. **SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Radio has decided to set up a new broadcasting station at Leh ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to see that Bodhi language of Ladakhi artistes is given due place in the programme and broadcasts from this new station of All India Radio ?

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) The programmes of the Leh Station, when commissioned, will include adequate use of the Bodhi dialect spoken in the Leh region of Ladakh.

Alteration of Food Zones

5752. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent Chief Ministers' Conference considered the question of alteration of food zones in the country ;

(b) if so, the suggestions made in this regard ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(b) and (c). The consensus of opinion expressed was in favour of doing away with the zonal restrictions on the movement of wheat. In line with this recommendation Government have rescinded the Inter-Zonal Wheat and Wheat Products (Movement Control) Order, 1969 with effect from 4th April, 1970. Now the entire country will be treated as a single zone for movement of wheat except the statutorily rationed areas of West Bengal and Maharashtra.

Permanency of Staff Artistes of AIR Against Temporary Strength

5753. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some staff artistes working in All India Radio are still temporary ;

(b) if so, whether a final decision has since been taken to declare them permanent ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for this abnormal delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). Staff Artistes in All India Radio are engaged on contract for specified periods and therefore the question of making them permanent does not arise.

Development of Sheep Breeding in Nefra and Hilly Areas of Assam, Manipur and Tripura

5754. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have chalked out any plan to develop sheep breeding and other livestock work in NEFA and hilly areas of Assam, Manipur and Tripura ;

(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 COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the programmes chalked out for implementation during the 4th Plan for the development of livestock is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3145/70.]

(c) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र में आकाशवाणी के नये केन्द्रों की संख्या

5755. श्री टी० पी० शाह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :

श्री भाग्य सिंह चौहान :

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

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र में आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों की संख्या कितनी है जहाँ से प्रादेशिक समाचार बुलेटिन और स्थानीय कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या वहाँ पर हुए विकास को देखते हुए और उस क्षेत्र के हरिजन आदिवासियों को शिक्षित करने के विचार से चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना को अवधि में वहाँ पर आकाशवाणी के नये केन्द्र स्थापित करने का विचार है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो वे कब तक स्थापित किये जायेंगे और निर्माण कार्य कब तक आरम्भ हो जायेगा; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :

(क) एक अर्थात् रायपुर ।

(ख) छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र में रायपुर केन्द्र से कार्यक्रम पर्याप्त रूप से सुने जाते हैं । इस क्षेत्र में चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कोई नया रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है । तथापि रायपुर केन्द्र का दर्जा सहायक केन्द्र से बढ़ाकर मूलरूप से कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करने वाला पूर्ण-रूपेण केन्द्र कर दिया जायेगा ।

(ग) रायपुर केन्द्र को चौथी योजना के दौरान मूलरूप से कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करने वाला पूर्णरूपेण केन्द्र बना दिया जायेगा ।

(घ) जैसा ऊपर (ख) भाग में बताया गया है ।

मार्च, 1970 में ओलावृष्टि के परिणामस्वरूप फसल को हुई क्षति के कारण मध्य प्रदेश तथा दिल्ली प्रशासन को अनुदान

5756. श्री टी० पी० शाह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

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

(क) मार्च, 1970 में दिल्ली तथा मध्य प्रदेश में ओले पड़ने के परिणामस्वरूप फसलों को अनुमानतः कितनी क्षति पहुंची;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार राज्य सरकारों को यह आदेश देने का है कि वे जिन क्षेत्रों में ओले पड़े व वहां के कृषकों को लगान के भुगतान से मुक्त कर दें;

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिल्ली प्रशासन तथा मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को उक्त दैवी प्रोप से उत्पन्न स्थिति का सामना करने के लिये कितना अनुदान दिया गया है; और

(घ) सहायता के रूप में खाद्यान्नों की कितनी अतिरिक्त मात्रा उक्त क्षेत्रों को सप्लाई की गई है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे) :
(क) मार्च, 1970 में दिल्ली में ओले पड़ने के परिणामस्वरूप लगभग 2.5 करोड़ रु० की खड़ी फसलें नष्ट हो गई हैं। अपेक्षित जानकारी अभी मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि किसानों को इस प्रकार की छूट देने का विचार है । मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में कोई जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ग) ऐसे व्यक्तियों को जिनकी फसलों को 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक हानि पहुंची है उन्हें संकटकालीन तकावी बांटने के लिये 5 लाख रु० दिल्ली प्रशासन को दे दिये गए हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त 15 लाख रु० इस महीने में दिए जाने की संभावना है । सहायता के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से कोई प्रार्थना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(घ) ओला-वृष्टि ग्रस्त व्यक्तियों को मुफ्त वितरण के लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन को 20 मीटरी टन गेहूँ उपहार के रूप में निर्धारित कर दिया गया है । मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने ओला वृष्टि के कारण निम्न लिखित मात्रा में मोटा अनाज मांगा था :—

मिलो .	5,000 मीटरी टन
ज्वार .	6,500 मीटरी टन
मक्का .	3,000 से
	4,000 मीटरी टन

केन्द्र के पास मोटे अनाज की अनुपलब्धि के कारण मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को परामर्श दिया गया है कि वे उस 3,000 मीटरी टन

मिलो का उपयोग कर लें जिसे उन्होंने हाल ही में समर्पित किया था। उनकी गेहूँ की सम्पूर्ण मांग पूरी की जा रही है।

लद्दाख में वनों का संरक्षण

5757. श्री कुशोक बाकुला : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि लद्दाख में वनों के संरक्षण, नये वृक्ष लगाने तथा वन सम्पदा में वृद्धि करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे) : जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा-समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

भारत तथा पाकिस्तान टेलीविजन विकास के बारे में तुलनात्मक अध्ययन

5758. श्री हिमत सिंहका :

श्री न० रा० देवघरे :

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

(क) भारत तथा पाकिस्तान में तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से टेलीविजन का कितना कितना प्रसारण होता है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में तुलना में पाकिस्तान टेलीविजन का प्रसारण अधिक दूरी में देखा जा सकता है;

(ग) भारत तथा पाकिस्तान में कितने टेलीविजन प्रसारण केन्द्र हैं तथा इन केन्द्रों से लगभग कितनी जनता की आवश्यकता पूरी होती है;

(घ) भारत में टेलीविजन के विकास में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक भारत के पाकिस्तान के स्तर तक आने की कितनी सम्भावना है?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :

(क) से (ग). तक भारत में एक टेलीविजन केन्द्र दिल्ली में है। उपलब्ध प्रकाशित सूचना के अनुसार पाकिस्तान में चार टेलीविजन केन्द्र हैं। दिल्ली के टेलीविजन केन्द्र से लगभग 5,000 वर्ग किलोमीटर के क्षेत्र के अन्दर कार्यक्रम देखे जा सकते हैं। 1961 की जनगणना के अनुसार इस क्षेत्र की जनसंख्या 36 लाख है। पाकिस्तान टेलीविजन केन्द्र के कार्यक्रम कितने क्षेत्र में तथा कितने लोग देख सकते हैं, यह सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(घ) साधनों की कमी।

(ङ) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में दिल्ली टेलीविजन केन्द्र के विस्तार करने के अतिरिक्त श्रीनगर, बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास तथा कानपुर/लखनऊ में टेलीविजन केन्द्र स्थापित करने की व्यवस्था है। आशा है इन केन्द्रों के कार्यक्रम 63,000 हजार वर्ग किलोमीटर के क्षेत्र में देखे जा सकेंगे जिसकी 1961 की जनगणना के अनुसार जनसंख्या 317 लाख है। पाकिस्तान में टेलीविजन के विस्तार कार्यक्रम के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Financial Assistance to Rajasthan for Minor Irrigation Schemes During 1969-70

5759. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total financial assistance asked by the Government of Rajasthan for minor irrigation schemes for 1969-70;

(b) the financial assistance given by the Union Government during the above period; and

(c) the total amount earmarked under the Fourth Plan for that State, particularly for the drought-affected districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : (a) to (c). According to the pattern in vogue, Central assistance is not related to any individual programme/scheme, but it is to be provided by the Centre on block loan and grant basis in respect of the Annual Plan as a whole.

The Rajasthan Government had earlier proposed an outlay of Rs. 204.50 lakhs for minor irrigation schemes during 1969-70 but finally budgetted an amount Rs. 158.50 lakhs for the year 1969-70. Government of India allocated an additional outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs in December, 1969 for minor irrigation scheme as a relief in the payment of Central Loan during the year 1969-70.

The total outlay earmarked for minor irrigation programme in the Fourth Five Year Plan is Rs. 13.00 crores. The discretion for regional allocation of funds including funds for drought affected districts rests with the State Government.

Scheme for Development of Desert Area of Rajasthan

5760. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any comprehensive scheme has been formulated by the Union Government in consultation with the State Government of Rajasthan for the development of desert area and;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The question of developing arid and semi-arid areas in Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana has been receiving the attention of the Government of India for some time past. The Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur, has been conducting fundamental and applied research for the development of arid and semi-arid areas since 1959. In desertic and arid areas inherent natural hazards like scarcity of water, sandy soil with low moisture holding capacity, saline soil condition, saline underground water, severe wind erosion, presence of hard kankar pan at shallow depth, etc. limit the productivity of the land. As a first step in improving the agricultural productivity of the land an integrated survey is essential for assessment of the potentialities of the various natural resources like soil, landscape, water and vegetation and to find out how best these resources could be utilised for improved cropping, pasture and forestry. On the basis of this, lands are classified according to their capability of growing crops, grasses and trees. Such integrat-

ed surveys are being carried out by the Institute. Field experiments under different soil and climatic conditions are also being carried out and recommendations based on results obtained from such resources are passed on to farmers and also to developmental agencies.

2. A Committee consisting of representatives of the Ministry of Irrigation & Power, Food and Agriculture and Central Water & Power Commission which considered the development of desert areas, recommended in 1964 that in the beginning pilot projects for the development of selected desert areas with a view to application under field conditions of the results of research carried out at the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur and under the State Government's auspices, should be prepared. The Committee was of the view that unless some pilot projects are executed in the first instance, it would be risky to embark on an ambitious programme of desert development particularly in view of the limited resources and the desirability to deploy them on lands which would give return much sooner than other desert areas. The Committee also recommended the establishment of a Desert Development Board for the purpose. A Desert Development Board has accordingly been set up to keep under review the preparation of schemes, their execution through the agencies of the State Governments to remove administrative bottlenecks hindering the progress of the scheme, etc. The Board held two meetings and recommended a programme costing Rs. 10.00 crores for pasture development soil conservation, afforestation, agriculture development, etc. in the desert areas of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan. Due to constraint of resources, only Rs. 2.00 crores could be provided for this programme in the Fourth Five Year Plan. The approach in the Plan period is to take up specified items of work, depending on the suitability of the area selected, in compact and well defined areas.

3. A project for Groundwater Surveys in Rajasthan covering an area of about 60,000 sq. kms. in the districts of Jalore, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer and Barmer has been undertaken from December 1966 with the financial and technical assistance of the United Nations for ground water assessment studies in Western Rajasthan. The Project is scheduled to be completed by the end of

December 1970. For systematic ground-water investigations the project in Western Rajasthan has been divided into three regions namely Jalore, Barunda and Lathi basin characterising distinctly the hydrology and hydrogeology of the alluvial, limestone and sandstone reservoirs respectively. Field investigations and studies in Jalore area have been completed and the technical report of the areas has been prepared. Field investigations in Barunda area and Lathi Basin are in progress and are scheduled to be completed by June, 1970.

4. The recurrence of drought in various parts of the country and incurring large expenditure on relief measures have created necessity of taking up permanent relief works in chronically famine/drought affected areas so that the relief expenditure in such areas is gradually reduced and remunerative employment to rural labour is provided. A scheme for undertaking works amounting to Rs. 25 crores per annum (Rs. 100.00 crores for the remaining four years of the Fourth Five Year Plan as non-plan expenditure) in certain selected Districts in various States (including Rajasthan) is under consideration and details are still being worked out.

Industrial Committee Meeting on Coal Mining

5761. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL:

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the action taken by Government on the conclusions arrived at the 11th Session of the Industrial Committee on Coal Mining held on the 6th November, 1969 which were laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 4th December, 1969?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): Action taken on the Conclusions of the 11th Session of the Industrial Committee on Coal Mining is shown in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3146/70.]

गेहूँ की वसूली और बिक्री की दर

5762. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत वर्ष सरकार ने गेहूँ की वसूली

किस औसत दर पर की थी और अब सरकार उसको किस मूल्य पर बेच रही है; और

(ख) जब गेहूँ के मूल्य में वृद्धि हो रही है तो खाद्य निगम द्वारा खुले बाजार में गेहूँ न बेचे जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे) :
(क) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से सप्लाई के अतिरिक्त, भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा खुले बाजार में लाल गेहूँ बेची जा रही है ।

विवरण

देसी लाल किस्म की गेहूँ को छोड़ कर, सभी किस्म की गेहूँ की 76 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल औसत उचित किस्म की दर पर अधिप्राप्ति की गयी थी । देसी लाल किस्मों की दर प्रत्येक राज्यों में भिन्न भिन्न थी और 66 रुपये और 74 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के बीच थी । ये मूल्य खुले अनाज के लिए थे और इसमें कर सम्मिलित नहीं थे । सभी किस्म का गेहूँ 78 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के समान मूल्य पर गोदाम के बाहर अथवा गन्तव्य स्थान तक निष्प्रभार, जैसी भी स्थिति हो, दिया जा रहा है ।

सरकारी सस्ता अनाज व्यापारी संघ, पटना द्वारा जापन

5763. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी सस्ता अनाज व्यापारी संघ पटना, ने गत जनवरी में क्षेत्रीय प्रबन्धक, पूर्वी क्षेत्र, भारतीय खाद्य निगम, कलकत्ता, को एक जापन दिया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त जापन की एक प्रति उनको भी भेजी गई थी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने उस पर कोई कार्य-वाही की है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिंदे) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) जापन में दिगा और गोलघर गोदामों में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध निम्नलिखित आरोप लगाये गये थे :-

(1) बुरा व्यवहार, (2) घटिया किस्म के गेहूं और चावल की सप्लाई और (3) कम तौल देना । जापन में खाद्यान्न सम्भालने और परिवहन ठेकेदार के कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध भी आरोप लगाये गये थे ।

(घ) और (ङ). भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने इस मामले की जांच पड़ताल की थी । यह ज्ञात हुआ था कि बुरे व्यवहार का कोई पक्का प्रमाण नहीं था । उचित मूल्य की दुकानों को केवल 'ए' और 'बी' किस्मों का गेहूं और औसत उचित किस्म का चावल दिया गया था । राज्य के तौल और माप विभाग ने गोदाम में प्रयुक्त बट्टों और तराजों की जांच की और उन्हें ठीक ही पाया । भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा गयी जांच से यह भी पता चला कि ठेकेदारों के कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध लगाये गये आरोप साबित नहीं हुए थे । तथापि यह उल्लेख किया जाता है कि 1968 में टैस्ट चैक के आधार पर बिहार सरकार के तौल और माप विभाग ने कम तौल देने के लिये भारतीय खाद्य निगम के विरुद्ध केस दायर किया था और वह केस न्यायाधीन है ।

केन्द्रीय आलू अनुसन्धान संस्थान, पटना के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के बीच, समझौता

5764. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री केन्द्रीय आलू अनुसन्धान संस्थान पटना, में श्रमिकों की भर्ती के बारे में 18 दिस-

म्बर, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4446 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उपर्युक्त संस्थान के अधिकारी बर्खास्त किये गये श्रमिकों को बहाल करने के बजाय नये श्रमिक नियुक्त कर रहे हैं ; यदि हां, तो इसके लिये जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध सरकार का क्या कार्य-वाही करने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ श्रमिकों को बेलदारों के रूप में कार्य करने के लिये बहाल किया गया है यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार कितने पुराने श्रमिक बहाल किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिये सभी पुराने श्रमिकों को बहाल करने का सरकार का विचार है और यदि हां, तो यह कार्य कब तक किया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिंदे) :
(क) केन्द्रीय आलू अनुसंधान संस्थान, पटना के शस्य वैज्ञानिक के कार्यालय में उनके तथा अनुसंधान केन्द्र के नैमित्तिक मजदूरों के एक प्रतिनिधि के मध्य 10 जून, 1969 को श्रमिक प्रवर्तन अधिकारी की उपस्थिति में विचार-विमर्श हुआ था । विचार विमर्श के नोट की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी गयी है । [प्रचालन में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या L. T.—3147/70]

विचार-विमर्श के नोट के आधार पर, भर्ती की निश्चित तिथि को आने वाले नैमित्तिक मजदूरों को भर्ती कर लिया जाना था, अनुसंधान केन्द्र का कार्य पूर्णतः सामयिक है और जब आवश्यकता होती है तभी कामगरों को नियुक्त कर लिया जाता है ।

वापिस आने वाले सभी कामगरों को नियुक्त कर लिया गया था । अतः अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) जैसा ऊपर बताया जा चुका है, नैमित्तिक मजदूरों को मौसम की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार नियुक्त किया जाता है, अतः भावी मौसमों में नियुक्त किये जाने वाले मजदूरों की संख्या को पहले ही निश्चित नहीं किया जा सकता है। फिर भी, 10-6-69 को किये गये उपर्युक्त निर्णय के आधार पर, भावी मौसमों में जो भी पुराने कामगार समय पर आ जायेंगे, उन्हें नियुक्ति में नये कामगारों की तुलना में प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी।

New Building for RMS at Patna

5765. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new building is being constructed by Railway at Patna Junction for Patna R.M.S. and if so, the proposed space available for Patna R.M.S. in that new building;

(b) whether any provision for tiffin room, canteen and rest room for Patna R.M.S. has been provided in the said new building;

(c) whether there is a proposal to accommodate office of the Superintendent of R.M.S. also in the said new building; and

(d) whether there is a proposal to accommodate cycle shed and H.R.C. and S.R.C. Offices in the said proposed building?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes. Over 11,000 Sq. ft.

(b) Provision for Tiffin room and Canteen exist in the proposed building. Rest Room is not admissible, hence no provision has been made for it.

(c) Yes.

(d) Provision for accommodating the Head Record Office exist in the proposed building and the Sub Record Office will be merged in the H.R.O. office. No provision for Cycle shed has been made since a public cycle stand exists near the proposed R.M.S. building.

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन के प्रादेशिक कार्यालय

5766. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन के प्रादेशिक कार्यालयों की कुल संख्या कितनी है तथा वे कहाँ कहाँ है,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त कार्यालयों में से कुछ प्रतिनियुक्ति अधिकारी प्रादेशिक आयुक्तों के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं और यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे प्रादेशिक आयुक्तों के नाम क्या हैं और उन के कार्यालय कहाँ कहाँ पर स्थित हैं, और

(ग) इन प्रादेशिक आयुक्तों में से प्रत्येक की सेवा की अवधि को कितना बढ़ाया गया है तथा ऐसा करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया) : कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि का प्रशासन केन्द्रीय न्यासी बोर्ड से संबंधित है। भविष्य निधि अधिकारियों ने निम्न सूचना भेजी है :—

(क) पन्द्रह प्रादेशिक कार्यालय हैं जो कि हैदराबाद, पटना, अहमदाबाद, चण्डीगढ़, शिलाँग, नई दिल्ली, त्रिवेन्द्रम, इन्दौर, बम्बई, बंगलौर, भुवनेश्वर, जयपुर, मद्रास, कानपुर, और कलकत्ता में स्थित हैं।

(ख) जी हाँ, हैदराबाद, पटना, अहमदाबाद, चण्डीगढ़, जयपुर और कलकत्ता में,

(ग) इन अफसरों का सामान्य सेवाकाल तीन वर्ष है। केवल पटना के एक अधिकारी का कार्य-काल तीन वर्ष की अवधि के बाद एक साल के लिये कार्यालय को सुचारू रूप से चलाने के लिये बढ़ा दिया गया है।

Need for Periodical Training of Officials of Community Development

5767. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the article published

in the publication "Community Development and Panchayati Raj Digest, Vol.-I, No. 3, January, 1970" under the heading 'Leadership For Development' which emphasises the need for periodical training of officials and non-officials;

(b) if so, whether Government agree to this contention;

(c) if so, the nature of the scheme formulated for keeping the Mukhjas and Community Development Officials informed from time to time about the latest achievements in agricultural and developmental knowledge and techniques; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI D. ERING): (a) to (d). The Government is already aware of the need, emphasised in the article in question, for orientation of the functionaries, both officials and non-officials, connected with Community Development and Panchayati Raj institutions. Facilities for training are available in the States through a range of institutions like Composite Training Centres, Panchayati Raj Training Centres, Gram Sevak/Sevika Training Centres, etc. The National Institute of Community Development regularly conducts orientation courses for Panchayati Raj and Community Development functionaries, both officials and non-officials, working at the policy making levels. Besides, there are Central sector schemes like the Training of Youth Workers and Leaders in rural areas as also the scheme of Sammelans which are respectively concerned principally with leadership development and meetings at various levels of officials and non-officials for exchanging experiences and ideas.

भूमि की 20 मानक एकड़ की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित करने के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार का राज्यों को सुझाव

5768. श्री क० मि० मधूकर : क्या छात्र तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तमिल नाडु सरकार ने 20 मानक एकड़ की अधिकतम

सीमा निर्धारित करके देश के समक्ष एक उदाहरण प्रस्तुत किया है और यह दिखा दिया है कि भूमि की वर्तमान अधिकतम सीमा कम करके ही भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों को भूमि मिल सकती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार अन्य राज्यों को भी इस प्रकार के सुझाव देने का है ;

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस प्रकार के सुझाव कितने राज्यों को दिये हैं और क्या उनमें बिहार भी है ; और

(घ) यदि उनमें बिहार को सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

छात्र, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे): (क) तमिल नाडु सरकार ने 15 मानक एकड़ (भूमि की श्रेणी पर निर्भर करते हुए 12 से 60 तक) की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारण करने के लिये 26 फरवरी, 1970 को किसी व्यक्ति या परिवार द्वारा कब्जे में रखी भूमि के सम्बन्ध में कानून लागू किया है। यह कदम मद्रास भूमि सुधार (भूमि की सीमा का निर्धारण) अधिनियम 1961 की व्यवस्थाओं के अतिरिक्त है जिसके अनुसार 6 अप्रैल, 1960 को कब्जे में रखी गई भूमि के सम्बन्ध में 30 मानक एकड़ (भूमि की श्रेणी पर निर्भर करते हुए 24 से 120 एकड़) भूमि निर्धारित की गई थी।

(ख) और (ग) 28-29 नवम्बर, 1969 को हुए भूमि सुधार के सम्बन्ध में मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में एक सुझाव दिया गया था कि राज्य सरकारों को तकनीकी विकासों तथा सामाजिक अवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए सीमा निर्धारण की व्यवस्थाओं का पुनरीक्षण करना चाहिये।

(घ) बिहार सरकार से भी सीमा निर्धारण की व्यवस्थाओं का पुनरीक्षण करने के लिये अनुरोध किया गया है।

Punjab Government request for Remunerative Prices of Food-grains and Price Freeze

5769. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Punjab Government has urged the Centre to fix realistic and remunerative prices of food-grains and declare general price freeze for a period of three to five years ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) In the Conference of Chief Ministers' held on 22-3-1970 the Chief Minister of Punjab pleaded for increasing the procurement price of wheat for 1970-71 marketing season as compared to the previous season. He had also suggested that the prices should be fixed for five years and not changed every year.

(b) After considering the views of the Chief Ministers, Government have fixed the prices of wheat for 1970-71 season at the same level as that for 1969-70 season.

टेलीप्रिटरों का निर्माण

5770. श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1969 के अन्त तक देश में कुल कितने टेलीप्रिटरों का निर्माण किया गया था और उनमें से कितने बेच दिये गये थे तथा खराबी के कारण कितने टेलीप्रिटर बिना बिके पड़े थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनमें क्या खराबी है ?

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

(क) अपेक्षित सूचना नीचे दी जा रही है :—

31-12-1969 तक हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिटर लिमिटेड द्वारा बनाये गये दूरमुद्रकों की कुल संख्या	इनमें से 31-12-1966 तक बिकने वालों की कुल संख्या	खराबी के कारण बिकने से रह जाने वालों की संख्या
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अदद	अदद	अदद
20,099	19,172	खराबी के कारण कोई मशीन बिकने से नहीं रही।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Duties, Functions and Tours Etc. of Dandakaranya Project Officers

5771. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :

SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the duties and functions of the Deputy Chief Administrator, Zonal Administrators, executive Officers and other Head of Offices of the Dandakaranya Project ;

(b) who has the authority for ordering inter-zone transfers of Class III and IV staff ;

(c) the number of days the above officers remained outside headquarters, the total distance in Kilometres toured by each officer in Project vehicle, the Travelling allowances paid to each including journey on private cars, the dates of their meetings in various places in and outside the project, year-wise from 1967 onwards ;

(d) whether while driving the Project vehicle any Officer met with accident during the period from 1967 to 1969 and whether the officers and drivers are authorised to carry any one in the Project vehicle ; and

(e) whether there is no coordination between the Head of Offices, Zonal Administrators and the Chief Administrator ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a), (b) and (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The time and labour involved in collecting this information is not likely to be commensurate with the results to be achieved.

(e) The Chief Administrator, as the Chief Executive Officer of the Dandakaranya Development Authority, coordinates the activities of the Heads of Offices and the Zonal Administrators.

Abolition of Panchayat Samities in Punjab

5722. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Punjab State is contemplating to abolish the Panchayat Samitis; if so, whether it has sought the advice of Government in this behalf;

(b) whether Government have got some assessment made regarding the functioning of the three-tier system in rural development; (c) if so, the decision of Government; and

(d) whether Government favours the retention of the three tier system?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI D. ERING) : (a) No such communication has been received from the Government of Punjab.

(b) to (d). The working of Panchayati Raj bodies has been gone into from time to time. The Chief Ministers and State Ministers for Community Development and Panchayati Raj when they last met at a Conference held at Madras in 1968, recommended, *inter-alia*, that the Panchayati Raj as the instrument of democratic decentralisation should continue, the question of three-tier or two-tier structure being left to the option of the States. Recently the Government has also decided to set up a High Power Commission to go into the various aspects of the working of Community Develop-

ment Programme and Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Applications pending for Telephone Connections in Punjab and Haryana

5773. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications pending for telephone connections in the States of Punjab and Haryana; and

(b) the steps taken to meet the demands of the people for telephone connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Number of pending applications on 20-2-70 was;

Punjab	13439
Haryana	4279

(b) Steps are being taken to meet the telephone demands depending upon availability of resources. It may be mentioned that there is general shortage of exchange equipment and underground cables.

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय द्वारा संसद सदस्यों के पत्रों का उत्तर न दिया जाना

5774. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1969 से 28 फरवरी, 1970 तक संसद सदस्यों से कितने पत्र प्राप्त हुए और उनमें क्या प्रश्न उठाये गये ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने पत्रों का अन्तिम रूप से उत्तर दिया गया है और उत्तर भेजने में कितना समय लगा ;

(ग) शेष पत्रों का कोई उत्तर न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या उनके मंत्रालय को इस बारे में प्रधान मंत्री के आदेशों का पता है ;

(घ) क्या संसद सदस्यों के पत्रों का उत्तर देने में अनावश्यक विलम्ब किया जाता है ताकि समय के व्यतीत होने के साथ-साथ उनमें उठाये गये प्रश्नों का महत्व समाप्त हो जाये ;

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो अन्तिम रूप से उत्तर भेजने में लगभग कितने दिन लगे ; और

(च) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त पत्रों में उठाये गये कुछ प्रश्नों का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :
(क) से (च). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

संसद् सदस्यों से प्राप्त पत्रों का निपटारा

5775. श्री वंश नारायण सिंह : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1969 से 28 फरवरी, 1970 तक संसद् सदस्यों से कितने पत्र प्राप्त हुए उनमें क्या बातें उठाई गई थीं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने पत्रों के उत्तर अन्तिम रूप से दिये जा चुके हैं और उन उत्तरों को भेजने में कितना-कितना समय लगा ;

(ग) शेष पत्रों का कोई उत्तर न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या मंत्रालय इस सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मंत्री के आदेशों से परिचित है ;

(घ) क्या संसद् सदस्यों के पत्रों के उत्तर देने में अनावश्यक रूप से देरी की जाती है ताकि उन पत्रों में उठाई गई बातों का महत्व समय के साथ समाप्त हो जाये ;

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उन पत्रों का अन्तिम उत्तर देने में अनुमानतः कितने दिन लगेंगे ; और

(च) क्या यह सच है कि उन पत्रों में उठाई गई कुछ बातों का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया, यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे) :

(क) से (च). भाग (क), (ख), (ङ) और (च) से सम्बन्धित जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा शीघ्र सभा-मटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

मंत्रालय इस विषय में प्रधान मंत्री के आदेशों से अवगत है । उत्तर देने में अनावश्यक रूप से कोई देरी नहीं की जाती । संसद् सदस्यों से प्राप्त कुछ पत्रों पर विभिन्न विभाग अध्यक्षों तथा कभी-कभी राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से विस्तृत रूप से जांच करनी पड़ती है और ऐसे परामर्शों में समय लग सकता है ।

Classification of Films in October-November, 1969 Film Festival

5776. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state how many films were classified as 'Universal' and how many as 'Adults' in the October, November, 1960 Film Festival ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINHA) : No Film Festival was held under the auspices of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in October-November, 1969. However IV International Film Festival was held from the 5th to 18th December, 1969. Out of 51 feature films screened in this Festival, 27 was classified as 'Universal' and 34 as 'Adult'.

विश्व खाद्य संगठन द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के टीकमगढ़ तथा छत्तरपुर जिलों को खाद्यान्नों की सप्लाई

5777. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्व खाद्य संगठन ने मध्य प्रदेश के टीकमगढ़ तथा छत्तरपुर जिलों को वित्तीय सहायता तथा खाद्यान्न देना मंजूर किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है और उक्त वित्तीय सहायता तथा खाद्यान्न कब तक प्राप्त हो जायेंगे ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे) : (क) विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम, जो संयुक्त राष्ट्र और खाद्य और कृषि संगठन के संयुक्त तत्वाधान में स्थापित किया गया था, मध्य प्रदेश के टीकमगढ़ और छत्तरपुर जिलों में लघुसिंचाई कार्यों के पुर्नर्माण के लिये पण्य सहायता देने के लिये सहमत हो गया है।

(ख) विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम 3 सालों में 4200 मीटरी टन गेहूं देने के लिये सहमत हुआ है जो परियोजना पर काम करने वाले श्रमिकों को उन के वेतन के एक भाग की अदायगी के रूप में सप्लाई किया जायेगा। जब राज्य सरकार परियोजना को शुरू करने के लिये तैयार हो जायेगी, सहायता आनी आरम्भ हो जायेगी।

खरीफ की फसल (1970) के दौरान सोयाबीन की खेती

5778. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष खरीफ की फसल के दौरान सोयाबीन की खेती का राज्य वार व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) भारत के खाद्य निगम तथा राष्ट्रीय बीमा निगम द्वारा कितना तथा किस दर पर सोयाबीन खरीदा गया ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे) : (क) जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने अब तक सोयाबीन नहीं खरीदा है। व्यौरा तैयार किया जा रहे है। राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम का बीज के उद्देश्य से निम्नलिखित दरों पर खरीफ, 1969-

70 के उत्पादन से लगभग 2635 क्विंटल सोयाबीन की अधिप्राप्ति करने का विचार है :
“प्रमाणित बीज” 175 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल
“वास्तविक नाम-पत्रित बीज” 160 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल

गेहूं के मूल्य का निर्धारण

5779. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार :

श्री देवराव पाटिल :

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

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय कृषि मूल्य आयोग द्वारा इस वर्ष निर्धारित किये गये गेहूं के मूल्य गत वर्ष के निर्धारित किये गये मूल्यों से कम हैं और यदि हां, तो ये कितने कम हैं ;

(ख) इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस वर्ष इस्पात से बने कृषि उपकरणों तथा रासायनिक उर्वरकों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(घ) क्या गेहूं के मूल्य निर्धारित करते समय इन बातों पर विचार नहीं किया गया था ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे) : (क) जी हां। कृषि मूल्य आयोग ने 1970-71 के मौसम के लिये देसी लाल गेहूं का 66 रुपये और देसी साधारण सफेद का 72 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के समान मूल्य की सिफारिश की थी जबकि 1969-70 के मौसम के लिये देसी लाल किस्म का 66 रुपये-74 रुपये और अन्य देसी किस्मों का 76 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल का मूल्य था।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) इस्पात से बने कृषि औजारों के मूल्य चढ़ गए हैं लेकिन आयातित रासायनिक उर्वरकों के मूल्य कम हो गए हैं।

(ब) 1970-71 के विपणन मौसम के लिये गेहूँ के अधिप्राप्ति मूल्यों के सभी संगत तथ्यों पर विचार करने के बाद ये मूल्य पिछले वर्ष के स्तर पर निर्धारित किये गये हैं।

विवरण

आयोग ने यह दलील दी है कि खरीफ की अधिक पैदावार और रबी खाद्यान्नों की पैदावार की अच्छी सम्भावनाओं से 1970-71 के विपणन मौसम के दौरान गत वर्ष की अपेक्षा गेहूँ के मूल्यों में नरमी आने की सम्भावना है। गेहूँ के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों में भी गिरावट की प्रवृत्ति आयी है। सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली में कम मूल्य के आयातित गेहूँ के अनुपात में कमी होने से यदि गेहूँ के अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य घटाये नहीं जाते हैं, तो गेहूँ के निर्गम मूल्य में पर्याप्त वृद्धि करनी पड़ेगी अन्यथा गेहूँ के वितरण में अत्यधिक राज सहायता देनी पड़ेगी।

आयोग ने यह भी महसूस किया है कि अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों की खेती में बराबर वृद्धि होने और विक्रय अधिशेष की पैदावार में बढ़ोत्तरी होने के परिणाम स्वरूप और नई नीति से अधिक पैदावार को देखते हुए उत्पादक में अधिप्राप्ति मूल्यों में कमी करने के भार को सहने की क्षमता है।

Increase in Production of Vegetable Oils

5781. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had discussed with the representatives of the vegetable oil industry the question of increasing the production ;

(b) What specific proposals were discussed; and

(c) what was the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The question of increasing production and stabilising prices of vanaspathi was discussed. It

was agreed that price changes may be effected at intervals of two months, unless a substantial rise in the prices of raw oils occurs in any fortnight.

मेरठ टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज का दिल्ली टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज से सीधा संपर्क

5782. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मेरठ टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज का दिल्ली एक्सचेंज से सीधा सम्पर्क स्थापित करने का काम योजना के अनुसार 1965 में ही पूरा हो जाना चाहिए था परन्तु उक्त कार्य अभी तक भी पूरा नहीं हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त कार्य के अब कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) मेरठ एक्सचेंज को दिल्ली टेलीफोन प्रणाली के साथ स्वचल रूप में जोड़ने का काम सन् 1966 के प्रारम्भ में पूरा हो गया था। इसके फलस्वरूप 5 फरवरी, 1966 को मेरठ और दिल्ली के बीच उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग सेवा चालू कर दी गई थी।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

गुड़ के मूल्य में वृद्धि

5783. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुड़ के व्यापार में वायदा बाजार की अनुमति दिये जाने के बाद गुड़ के मूल्यों में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ख) क्या गुड़ के मूल्य उस स्तर तक पहुँच गये हैं जिस से किसानों को सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित गन्ने का न्यूनतम मूल्य प्राप्त हो सकता है यदि नहीं, तो गुड़ के मूल्यों में वृद्धि करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिंदे) :

(क) गुड़ के वायदा व्यापार से प्रतिबन्ध उठा लेने से आन्ध्र प्रदेश, हरियाणा, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान, तमिल नाडु और दिल्ली जैसे कुछ राज्यों में गुड़ के थोक मूल्यों में बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है। यह बढ़ोत्तरी 0.20 रुपये से 10.00 रुपये प्रति क्विन्टल के बीच है। बिहार, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश और पंजाब राज्यों में मूल्य स्थिर रहे हैं जबकि गुजरात, उत्तर प्रदेश, उड़ीसा और पश्चिमी बंगाल में गुड़ के मूल्य में थोड़ी गिरावट आयी है। यह गिरावट 2 रुपये से 1.50 रुपये प्रति क्विन्टल के बीच है।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने गुड़ उत्पादकों को सप्लाई किए जाने वाले गन्ने का न्यूनतम मूल्य निर्धारित नहीं किया है और न ही सरकार का गुड़ के मूल्य पर कोई नियन्त्रण है क्योंकि यह एक कुटीर उद्योग है। गुड़ के वायदा व्यापार से प्रतिबन्ध उठा लेने के अलावा, सरकार ने निम्नलिखित प्रयोजनों के लिये गुड़ के प्रयोग की अनुमति देने का अधिकार भी प्राप्त कर लिया है :—

- (1) तम्बाकू उद्योग में प्रयोग ;
- (2) चमड़ा कमाई उद्योग में प्रयोग ;
- (3) केमिकल उद्योग में प्रयोग ;
- (4) अन्य किसी औद्योगिक प्रयोग के लिये।

सोयाबीन की वसूली और उसका प्रयोग

5784. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सोयाबीन की वसूली केवल बीज के प्रयोजनों के लिये करने का है अथवा तेल निकालने के अभिप्राय से भी करने का है जैसा कि सरकार ने इस बारे में हाल ही में घोषणा की है ; और

(ख) वसूली मूल्य क्या होगा ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिंदे) :

(क) और (ख). जी हां, तेल निकालने के लिये भी। ब्यौरे तैयार किये जा रहे हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश से संलग्न डाकू-ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में संचार सुविधायें

5785. श्री मीठा लाल मोना : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान, मध्य-प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश से संलग्न डाकू-ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में विभाग द्वारा संचार पद्धति के विकास के लिये ऐसी विशेष सुविधायें नहीं दी जा रही हैं जैसी कि पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को दी जाती हैं ;

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

(ग) यदि सरकार का विचार उक्त क्षेत्रों में उक्त सुविधायें प्रदान करने का है, तो ऐसा किस तारीख से किया जायेगा ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं। आम तौर पर राजन क्षेत्रों में आवागमन की कठिनाई, छितरी हुई जनसंख्या या साक्षरता और संचार की लम्बी लाइनों के अभाव में सामान्य क्षेत्रों पर लागू विभागीय मानदंडों के अन्तर्गत डाकघर नहीं खोले जा सकते, उन स्थानों पर प्रत्येक मामले में गुण-दोष के आधार पर वहां डाक सुविधाओं के विस्तार के लिये उन्हें 'अत्यन्त पिछड़े' क्षेत्र मान कर ये सुविधाएं प्रदान करने पर विचार किया जाता है। इसके लिये उस स्थान के साथ लगते हुए उस राज्य के क्षेत्रों और पूरे राज्य में उपलब्ध डाक सुविधाओं को भी ध्यान में रखा जाता है। ऐसे क्षेत्रों में डाकघर खोलने के लिये निर्धारित लक्ष्यों के अनुसार स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों के साथ परामर्श से दूरी (तीन मील की सीमा) और नजरंदाज करके पोस्टमास्टर जनरल की मंजूरी से प्रतिवर्ष प्रति डाकघर 1000 रुपये तक घाटा होने पर भी, जब कि अन्य

क्षेत्रों के लिये यह सीमा 750 या 500 रुपये निर्धारित है, और कुछ खास मामलों में महानिदेशक की मंजूरी से 2,500 रुपये तक के घाटे पर डाक-तार महानिदेशक की मंजूरी से डाकघर खोले जा सकते हैं। जिन क्षेत्रों में डकैती की बारदातें अधिक होती हैं, उन्हें इस मामले में कोई खास रियायत नहीं दी जाती और किसी क्षेत्र में डाक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने की दृष्टि से उसे अत्यन्त पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र घोषित करने के लिये इस बात पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। जिन विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों का उल्लेख किया गया है, उनमें से मध्य प्रदेश में केवल टीकमगढ़, छतरपुर, पन्ना और दतिया के जिलों को डाक-सुविधाओं के विस्तार के लिये 'अत्यन्त पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र' घोषित किया गया है।

दूर संचार सुविधाएं :

किसी स्थान पर तार और टेलीफोन की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था आमतौर पर योजना के लाभकर होने पर ही की जाती है। घाटे की स्थिति में उसमें दिलचस्पी रखने वाली किसी पार्टी को घाटे की पूर्ति करनी होती है, फिर भी अविकसित क्षेत्रों में इन सुविधाओं का विस्तार करने की दृष्टि से घाटे पर भी इन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने की नीति बनाई गई है, जिसके अन्तर्गत प्रशासनिक महत्व, जनसंख्या और सामान्य (दूरसंचार जाल से) दूरी को दृष्टि में रखते हुए कुछ श्रेणियों के स्थानों पर घाटे पर भी इन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की जाती है। घाटे के आधार पर सीमित संख्या में तीर्थस्थानों, पर्यटन-केन्द्रों, कृषि और सिंचाई परियोजनास्थलों और औद्योगिक वस्तियों में भी तार और टेलीफोन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने पर विचार किया जाता है। उपर्युक्त नीति के अन्तर्गत अन्य अर्ध-विकसित क्षेत्रों के साथ-साथ पिछड़े हुए और डाकू पीड़ित क्षेत्रों में भी ये सुविधाएं प्रदान करने पर विचार किया जाता है।

(ग) ऊपर भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तर को मद्देनजर रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

सवाई माधोपुर में पिछड़े क्षेत्र के नाते डाकघर तथा टेलीफोन की सुविधाएं देना

5786. श्री मोठा लाल मोना : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संचार विभाग द्वारा सवाई माधोपुर जिले में एक पिछड़े जिले के नाते डाकघर तथा टेलीफोन की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध न करने के क्या कारण हैं, जबकि यह एक तथ्य है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 1967 में इसे एक पिछड़ा हुआ जिला घोषित किया था ;

(ख) यदि डाकघर तथा टेलीफोन की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध की जायेंगी तो किस तिथि से ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) डाकघरों की सुविधाएं :

आमतौर पर जिन क्षेत्रों में आवागमन की कठिनाई, छिन्नी हुई जनसंख्या या साक्षरता और संचार की लम्बी लाइनों के अभाव में सामान्य क्षेत्रों पर लागू विभागीय मानदंडों के अन्तर्गत डाकघर नहीं खोले जा सकते, उन स्थानों पर प्रत्येक मामले में गुण-दोष के आधार पर वहां डाक सुविधाओं के विस्तार के लिये उन्हें अत्यन्त पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र मान कर ये सुविधाएं प्रदान करने पर विचार किया जाता है। इसके लिये उस स्थान के साथ लगते हुए उस राज्य के क्षेत्रों और पूरे राज्य में उपलब्ध डाक सुविधाओं को भी ध्यान में रखा जाता है। केन्द्रीय सरकार के किसी अन्य विभाग ने कतिपय क्षेत्रों को अपनी योजनाओं के लिये पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र माना है, इस बात को भी वहां डाक सुविधाओं के विस्तार के लिये ध्यान में रखा जा सकता है, लेकिन केवल इसी कारण ऐसे क्षेत्र को 'अत्यन्त पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र' घोषित नहीं किया जा सकता।

(ख) डाकघर सुविधाएं :

31 मार्च, 1970 को सवाई माधोपुर जिले में 331 डाकघर थे। इस समय सवाई माधोपुर जिले में एक डाकघर औसतन 10 वर्गमील क्षेत्र और 3290 की जनसंख्या के लिये काम कर रहा है, जबकि राजस्थान राज्य में एक डाकघर 21 वर्ग मीलक्षेत्र और 3194 की जनसंख्या और पूरे देश में 11.24 वर्गमील क्षेत्र और 4185 की जनसंख्या के लिये काम कर रहा है। भविष्य में इस जिले में खोले जाने वाले डाकघरों की संख्या का अभी अन्तिम रूप से निश्चय नहीं किया गया है।

टेलीफोन सुविधाएं :

सवाई माधोपुर जिले में 11 स्थानों पर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज और 19 स्थानों पर लम्बी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर काम कर रहे हैं। करानौर में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के प्रस्ताव की मंजूरी दे दी गई है। सामग्री उपलब्ध होने पर इसकी व्यवस्था कर दी जायेगी। छ: अन्य स्थानों पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के प्रस्तावों की जांच की गई है। चूंकि ये अलाभकर हैं, इसलिये संबंधित पार्टियों को किराये और गारंटी की शर्तें सूचित कर दी गई हैं। गारंटी की शर्तों के स्वीकार कर लिये जाने पर इन स्थानों पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनघर खोलने के लिये कार्रवाई की जायेगी। टेलीफोन सुविधाएं प्रदान करने की दृष्टि से सवाई माधोपुर जिले के साथ कोई भेदभाव नहीं किया जा रहा है।

(ग) ऊपर भाग (ख) के उत्तर को मद्देनजर रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

राजस्थान में जिला टेलीफोन परामर्शदात्री समितियां

5787. श्री मोठा लाल मोना : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के अन्य राज्यों में काम कर रही जिला टेलीफोन परामर्शदात्री

समितियों की तरह की समितियां राजस्थान में नहीं हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या निकट भविष्य में ऐसी समितियां स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसी समितियों के कब तक स्थापित किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री(श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं, जिला स्तर पर टेलीफोन सलाहकार समितियों की स्थापना नहीं की जाती। जिन खास स्थानों पर इन समितियों को आवश्यक समझा जाये, वहां इनकी स्थापना की जाती है। राजस्थान में जयपुर और जोधपुर टेलीफोन प्रणालियों के लिये टेलीफोन सलाहकार समितियां बनाई गई हैं।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

राजस्थान में चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में डाकघर की इमारतों का निर्माण

5788. श्री मोठा लाल मोना : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में डाकघरों की कितनी इमारतों का निर्माण करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ख) राजस्थान के सवाई माधोपुर और जयपुर जिलों के किन स्थानों पर उक्त इमारतों का निर्माण किया जायेगा और उनमें से प्रत्येक पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान राजस्थान में 48 इमारतों के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है। इनमें से 7 इमारतें पहले ही बन चुकी हैं और 11 इमारतों का निर्माण-कार्य चालू है।

(ख) राजस्थान के सवाई माधोपुर और जयपुर जिलों में निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर विभागीय इमारतों के निर्माण कराने का प्रस्ताव है। प्रत्येक निर्माण-कार्य का अनुमानित परिव्यय इनके नामों के आगे दिया गया है।

अनुमानित
परिव्यय

(लाख रु० में)

1. जिला सवाई माधोपुर	
(क) सवाई माधोपुर प्रधान डाकघर	2.83
(ख) गंगापुर डाकघर	1.80
2. जिला जयपुर	
(क) जयपुर शहर	5.40
(ख) आदर्श नगर (जयपुर)	5.40
(ग) पबोटा	0.80
(घ) फागी	0.80
(ङ) जामवराम गढ़	0.80
(च) लालसोट	0.80
(छ) कोट पुतली	1.80

Allotment of Newsprint

5789. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to effect certain changes in its policy of allotment of newsprint to newspapers after March, 1970 ; and

(b) if so, the nature of this change, and 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) The following main change have been made in the Newsprint Allocation Policy for the licensing year April, 1970-March, 1971, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House on April 7, 1970 :

(i) The basic quota of newsprint of a newspaper in 1970-71 would be either its entitlement in 1969-70, including the increases, or its actual performance during the year, whichever is less.

(ii) Daily newspapers have been permitted increases in circulation as under :—

(a) circulation up to 15,000 copies	20%
(b) circulation above 15,000 and up to 30,000 copies	17 1/2%
(c) circulation above 30,000 and up to 50,000 copies	15%
(d) circulation above 50,000 and up to 1,00,000 copies	10%
(e) circulation above 1,00,000 copies	5%

In 1969-70, daily newspapers were only granted a two-page increase up to a maximum of 12 pages.

(iii) Weekly newspapers have been granted an increase of 2 pages up to a maximum of 16 pages in standard size. They were not given any page increase in 1969-70, but were only allowed circulation increase.

(iv) New weekly newspapers would be allowed newsprint even for the first three months of publication. In 1969-70, they were eligible for newsprint quota after a period of 3 months.

(v) Newspapers with an annual entitlement up to 300 tonnes will not be allocated printing and writing paper. In 1969-70, printing and writing paper was given to daily newspapers with entitlement exceeding 100 tonnes.

(vi) Newspapers are being allowed an additional 5% on their entitlement of Nepa and printing and writing paper to cover higher grammage.

(vii) Periodicals which were not being granted glazed newsprint till 1969-70 would be granted roto-gravure newsprint for four pages.

(b) The changes have been made having regard to the anticipated availability of supplies during 1970-71 and the need for providing for the growth of newspapers in different categories.

Help for Food Production in Areas Dependent upon Rain

5790. SHRI B E D A B R A T A BARUA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have been taken to help food production in areas dependent upon rains for cultivation by extensive research into their problems ; and

(b) what are the Central bodies that have been instituted by the Government for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes. Steps have been taken to help food production under rainfed conditions by undertaking research on the problem.

(b) Appreciating the importance of the problem, the Planning Commission set up a Panel on Dry Farming to recommend measures after detailed examination of the dryland problems. In line with its recommendation, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research which is the premier Research Organisation on Agriculture in the country, has formulated an All India Coordinated Research Project on Dryland Farming to intensify research during the Fourth Plan period for which Canadian assistance might be forthcoming. Besides, agricultural research programmes that are being undertaken at the different centres of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, specially the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur and the Soil Conservation Research Centres under the Council, include problems of dry farming.

Loss of Foreign Exchange due to sale of Sugar under International agreement arrived at Geneva

5791. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there being sufficient quantity of Sugar, Government are not allowing it for sale under the International Agreement arrived at in Geneva last year and thus foregoing foreign exchange in the process ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the amount of foreign exchange lost in this process ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The sugar production in the current season 1969-70 (October-September basis) is estimated to be over 40 lakh tonnes. Under the provisions of the International Sugar Agreement, India can export during 1970 about 3.20 lakh tonnes of sugar. Arrangements have already been made for exporting about 1.45 lakh tonnes. The question of further exports is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Fishing Harbour at Balasore, Orissa

5792. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to put up a fishing harbour at Balasore in Orissa and in the mouth of river Subarnarekha ; and

(b) if so, when it will be put up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Fishing harbours at Chandipur, Adhuan, Chandipal and Kirtania in Subarnarekha River mouth have been proposed by the Government of Orissa. Under a scheme of the Ministry of Transport for intensive development of one integrated minor harbour in each State covering commercial as well as fisheries requirements, Chandbali is one of the ports under consideration.

(b) A fishing harbour at Chandipur has already been sanctioned and is under construction. The question of selecting a minor port in the State for integrated development is under consideration of a Committee. The proposals in regard to other harbours have

been referred to the UNDP Fishing Harbours Pre-investment Survey Project and will be considered for sanction after completion of studies by the project.

Steps to Popularise Methods of record Production of Sugarcane by a Maharashtra Farmer

5793. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the comments made under the caption, "A good example" in the *Indian Express* on the 9th March, 1970 regarding the need to publicise record production of sugarcane ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Maharashtra farmer has been able to raise the sugarcane yield in his land from 288.71 tonnes per hectare in 1968 to 366.11 tonnes per hectare in 1969 ;

(c) whether it is also fact that the area to which the Maharashtra farmer belongs is in no way exceptionally well served by irrigation and other facilities ; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to popularise the methods adopted by the Maharashtra farmer so that more farmers can reap the benefits of improved methods of cultivation ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. Yield of 288.71 tonnes per hectare in 1966-67 and a yield of 366.11 tonnes per hectare in 1967-68 Eksali crop were obtained in Maharashtra, by two different farmers, in the districts of Kolhapur and Ahmednagar, in the respective years.

(c) The above mentioned areas are covered by Lift Irrigation Schemes of Kolhapur region and Deccan Canal Areas respectively. For the Crop Competition crops, irrigation facilities and other inputs are generally not lacking.

(d) Apart from organising crop competitions and giving due publicity to the cultivation methods adopted for raising the prize winning crop, the Directorate of Sugarcane Development

organises training courses and arranges inter-State visits of the Cane growers to make an on the spot observations of improved cultural practices.

Increase in Fund Allocation for Information and Broadcasting Ministry

5794. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the views expressed by Prof. Subramaniaswamy, visiting Professor at the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi on the need to increase outlay on information and broadcasting in India (published in the "Financial Express" of 10th March, 1970 under the caption, "More Funds for Information Ministry Vital") ;

(b) whether he agrees that if an expenditure of Rs. 1 crore on dissemination of information brings in a rise of Rs. 48 crores in the national income as calculated by the professor there is a strong case to increase the Fourth Plan allocation for the Information Ministry ;

(c) whether his Ministry had studied the issue from the angle stated above before working out its demands for grants ; and

(d) if the reply to (c) above be in the negative, whether he would get the matter examined and take suitable steps for enhanced grants for his Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes Sir. Prof Subramania Swamy has prepared a paper on "relationship between information dissemination and economic growth" on the request of Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.

(b) He has drawn this conclusion from this study. This paper was discussed at seminar organised by the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting. No final conclusion has emerged as yet. Further examination of the subject is necessary.

(c) and (d). This stage has not been reached as yet.

Shop Rents in Mohan Singh Place Market, New Delhi

5795. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 114 refugee traders have been allotted shops in Mohan Singh Place, New Delhi in June, 1969 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the rent charged from them is in the region of Rs. 250 per month ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the rents charged from refugee traders for a shop better situated and of bigger size in other markets is no where higher than Rs. 44 per month ; and

(d) Whether he would fix the rent at Mohan Singh Place on the basis of no loss and no profit to reduce the present rent to a level prevalent in other markets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Amendment of Industrial Disputes Act to include Medical Representatives of Pharmaceutical Concerns as Workmen

5796. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of medical representatives employed by pharmaceutical manufacturing and distributing companies in India are not considered as workmen under Industrial Disputes Act ; and

(b) if so, whether the Government would bring about an amendment to the Industrial Disputes Act to cover these representatives ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Yes, in terms of the Supreme Court decision in the case of M/s May and Baker (India) Ltd. (Labour Law Journal, 1961—Volume II—page 94).

(b) The much wider question whether the definition of 'workman', as contained in the Industrial Disputes Act, calls for any amendment is to be

considered by Government on its own merits in the light, *inter alia*, of the recommendations of the National Commission on Labour.

Development of Indian Corps

5797. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are doing anything to develop Indian crops ; and

(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 COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHEB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3148/70.]

(c) Does not arise.

Working of Belhagar Post Office Darbhanga (Bihar)

5798. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Belhagar post office is again and again asked to deposit N.R.C. deposit ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor in view of the past expenditure and income from that post office during the last year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). Belhagar village is at a distance of only one and a half miles from the nearest post office at Shibipatti. A rural post office can be opened within the permissible limits of loss only if there is no other post office within a distance of three miles. The opening of a post office at Belhagar was, therefore, contingent on the interested parties meeting the anticipated loss.

The post office at Belhawar was originally opened on 15-2-68 after the due non-returnable contribution was paid. For the subsequent retention of the post office from year to year, further, non-returnable contribution has to be paid each year till the traffic develops and there is no loss.

Inadequate Coverage by AIR of Debate on General Budget in Lok Sabha

5799. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the debate on the General Budget in Lok Sabha was not properly covered in "Today in Parliament" and "Sansad Samiksha" on the 17th March, 1970 and in news bulletins at 8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. on the 17th March, and at 8 a.m. and 8.15 a.m. on the 18th March, 1970 ;

(b) whether the names of the Members participating were not mentioned on those days in view of the fact that the names of the participants in the previous two-three days' debates were mentioned in those respective news bulletins of those days ;

(c) whether in the news bulletins of 8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. on the 17th March, 1970 and of 8 a.m. and 8.15 a.m. of the 18th March, 1970 the party name of Jan Sangh was mentioned while on these days even no mention of the party names (let alone the names of the Members) was made ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The item was adequately covered.

(b) The names of members participating in the debate were not mentioned in the news bulletins etc. in question on the two days under reference. Mention of names in news bulletins and Parliamentary commentaries depend upon the news value of the topic under consideration as well as availability of time.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. This was because of the nature of the statement made.

Ratio of Radio Receiving sets between Urban and Rural Areas

5800. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the ratio between the number of radio receiving sets operating in the rural areas and those in the urban areas ; and

(b) whether Government propose to take steps to increase the number of radio receiving sets in the rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Statistics about the number of radio receiving sets operating in rural areas and in urban areas is not separately maintained.

(b) Steps have been taken to increase the production of radio sets, particularly low cost radio and transistor sets. With the increased availability of low cost sets, it is expected that the number of radio sets in the rural areas would also increase.

High Yielding Varieties of Wheat, Gram and Oil Seeds for Sowing in Rainfed Areas of Narmada Valley of Madhya Pradesh

5801. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the new high-yielding varieties of wheat, gram and oil-seeds found suitable for sowing in rainfed areas of Narmada valley of Madhya Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : The information has been called for from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Financial Assistance to Agriculturists by Cooperative Banks

5802. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the fate the Cooperative Banks will meet as a consequence of Nationalised Commercial Banks advancing money to Agriculturists at cheaper rates of interest ; and

(b) whether Government consider making Cooperative Banks at District Headquarters as lead Banks for advancing money of Commercial Banks ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI D. ERING) : (a) The Multi-agency approach involving commercial banks as one of the agencies for providing agricultural credit has been accepted as a national policy as the cooperative credit agencies alone will not be able to meet the large demand for agricultural credit. Commercial banks will function as complement to the Cooperative Banks. The difference in the rates of interest are considered only marginal : commercial banks generally charge rates varying from 8 to 9%, while cooperative banks charge rates varying from 7½% to 10%. The Reserve Bank is keeping a close watch over the operations of the different agencies in order to ensure that the entry of commercial banks does not violate the discipline of the cooperative credit structure or harm it.

(b) There is no proposal to appoint district cooperative Central banks as lead banks in advancing money of commercial banks.

Minor Irrigation Projects in Madhya Pradesh

5803. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the minor irrigation projects sanctioned during the last three years for Madhya Pradesh with names of the projects and the District where located; and

(b) the minor irrigation projects for Madhya Pradesh pending with his Ministry with names of projects and the Districts where they are to be located ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHAB SHINDE) : (a) Minor Irrigation Programme in Madhya Pradesh comprises construction of dugwells, boring of dugwells, deepening of wells, installation of shallow tubewells, pumpsets, Persian wheels and State Tubewells and construction of storage and diversion works. The responsibility for sanction of these works rests with the State Government. These works are being executed in almost all the Districts according to regional technoeconomic feasibilities.

The information regarding names of these projects and their district-wise location is not readily available and its collection will involve enormous time and labour not commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

(b) No minor Irrigation Project is pending with the Ministry.

Post Offices in Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad Districts of Madhya Pradesh

5804. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the new post offices, all catagories, opened from 1st April, 1967 to date in Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad Districts of Madhya Pradesh ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that all Police Stations in Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad Districts of Madhya Pradesh would be connected by Telephones and, if so when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND

IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Narsinghpur District :

Category of post office	Number opened	Names of places where opened
Departmental Post Office.	1	Narsinghpur R.S.
Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices	11	Deonagar Purana Jhamnir Athaiyra Deonagar Bughwar Garha Sehawan Deori Deguwan Bhaishapala Harrai

Hoshangabad District

Departmental Sub-Post Office.	1	Poly. Harda.	Tech.
Extra Departmental Branch Post Office	8	Bisionikalan Newyard colony-Itars Bawadiabhhu Rajgaon Pamli Depgaon Mohari Padariya	

(b) Out of 10 Police Stations in Narsinghpur District and 16 in Hoshangabad District, Telephone facility is available at 5 Police Stations in Narsinghpur District and 9 Police Stations in Hoshangabad District. On receipt of demand, the proposals to provide telephone facility at the remaining Police Stations in the two Districts will be examined on the merits of each case in accordance with the existing policy.

Increase in Price of Fertiliser, Seeds and Wages of Agricultural Labour

5805. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the prices of fertiliser, seeds and wages of agriculture labour have increased in this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : A statement is annexed.

STATEMENT

Prices of fertilisers, seeds and wages of agricultural labour

The prices of fertilisers have not been increased during the year 1970. On the other hand, the price of ammonium sulphate (coloured or powdery variety) has been reduced by Rs. 50 per M.T. with effect from 16-3-70.

The prices of seeds have, in almost all the cases, (excepting groundnut and paddy) been lowered to some extent or kept at what they were. At the time of fixation of prices, certain factors such as production cost, marketability of particular product and competition in the market are taken into account and prices have to be revised at a certain discount or premium.

For vegetable seeds, particularly where the seed requirements per acre is very less and production cost of seed is very high, as in the case of cauliflower, cabbage, tomato, etc., the prices have been raised marginally this year, because of packing cost and also organising production one year in advance in order to meet the demand of seeds in time.

For other vegetable crops such as cowpeas, french beans etc., no increase in price over the previous year in standard sized packets has been made. However, in smaller packets, the price has been raised in order to cover packing expenditure. In Bhindi, the price has been revised from 1-4-70 since the procurement price of crops has been increased.

In regard to agricultural labour, the statistics available in this Ministry for 1969-70 show that there is a general increase in the wages of agricultural labour in almost all the States except in the case of Tripura where the average rates remain the same as in the previous year.

Promotion to Programme Staff Cadre (Regular)

5806. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

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

(a) the number of members of Programme Staff Cadre (Regular) who have been promoted from one grade to the higher grade during the period from October, 1966 to December, 1969; and

(b) the number of members of the Programme Producers' Cadre who have received promotions during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) 155.

(b) 33.

Avenues of Promotion of Draftsmen. Grade II and III as Section Officers in Civil Wing of P & T Directorate

5807. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a Chief Senior Draftsman and a Senior Draftsman of the Post and Telegraphs Directorate have been selected for the post of Assistant Engineers (Civil) and posted in the P&T Civil Wing who have not passed even the Preliminary Accounts Examination ;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to open the promotional avenues for the draftsmen grade II and III of the P&T Civil Wing through a qualifying test for the post of section officers in the P&T Civil Wing ;

(c) if so, the steps taken in this regard ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore keeping in view the selection of draftsmen of P&T Directorate mentioned at (a) who have been selected for class II gazetted post ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes. The recruitment Rules for Assistant Engineer (Civil) in P&T do not prescribe that draftmen etc. should qualify in the Accounts test before they became eligible for promotion as Assistant Engineers. Orders, however, exist that before they draw their first increment in the scale of Assistant Engineer they should qualify in the Accounts Test.

(b) Yes, but not through a qualifying test. In the Recruitment Rules recently finalised by the Department, there is no qualifying test provided for promotion of Draftsman to the grade of Section Officer. A Selection Committee will select suitable officials as stated in answer to (c) & (d) below.

(c) and (d). According to the proposed Recruitment Rules for the cadre of Section Officer in the Civil Wing, up to 50% of the vacancies are available to departmental candidates. Against this percentage, Draftsmen Grade III and II, who possess the required minimum qualifications are also eligible for consideration as departmental candidates. In addition, Draftsmen Grade II have also their normal channel of promotion to Grade I, which carries the same scale of pay as that of Section Officer.

Non-payment of increments to the non-gazetted staff of Civil Wings of Post and Telegraphs Department

5808. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND

COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the increments of the non-gazetted staff attached to the Architectural Offices of Civil Wings of the Post and Telegraphs have not been drawn and paid for the last several years ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the actual number of years for which the arrears of increments have accumulated ;

(c) whether Government intend to draw the amount now ; and

(d) when it is likely to be paid ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The work is in arrears since Sept. 1968.

(b) Due to administrative changes caused on account of transfer of work from one office to another in Sept. '68 and difficulties due to the strike of Sept. '68.

(c) Yes.

(d) It is not possible to fix specific time limit in view of procedures involved in settling old cases. However,

every endeavour will be made to settle the pending issues as expeditiously as possible.

Industrial Disputes in the Country during 1969

5809. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :

SHRI K. RAMANI :

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of industrial disputes in India during 1969 and their State-wise break-up ;

(b) the number of workers who participated in these disputes ;

(c) the number of man-days lost in these disputes ; and

(d) the number of lockouts during 1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANKIVAYYA) : (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

(d) 254 (provisional).

STATEMENT

*Number of Disputes, Workers Involved and Mandays lost during 1969 (P)
(By State)*

State/Union Territory	No. of disputes	No. of workers involved	No. of man days lost
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	97	37,339	306,217
Assam	21	14,055	63,118
Bihar	155	45,752	576,409
Gujarat	62	17,218	129,984
Haryana	37	13,847	177,872
Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

1	2	3	4
Kerala	195	155,902	1,458,605
Madhya Pradesh	97	136,588	466,588
Maharashtra	647	206,619	1,272,070
Mysore	169	54,293	615,493
Orissa	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Punjab	23	5,360	102,978
Rajasthan	62	12,014	67,253
Tamil Nadu	148	54,506	602,242
Uttar Pradesh	148	26,219	252,042
West Bengal	392	781,295	10,273,294
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	398	398
Chandigarh			
Delhi	7	464	21,697
Goa, Daman & Diu	3	719	13,356
Himachal Pradesh	1	16,000	256,000
Manipur			
Pondicherry			
Tripura	5	1,468	23,098
TOTAL	2,270	1,580,056	16,678,714

(P)—Provisional

N.A.—Not Available.

Objectionable scenes in "Prem Pujari" passed by Board of Film Censors

5810. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA :

SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :

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

(a) whether Government are aware that naked cabaret dances or naked girls have been frequently shown in the Film "Prem Pujari" produced by Shri Devanand ; and

(b) whether Government have received some complaints in regard to this film and if so, the circumstances in which the film was passed by the Board of Film Censors and the action Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No naked Cabaret dances or naked girls have been shown in the film "Prem Pujari".

(b) No complaint has been received by Government. The question of taking any action does not arise.

Sources of Income of Film Finance Corporation

5811. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money which has been given to the Film Finance Corporation of India during 1968-69 and 1969-70 ;

(b) whether the Corporation has received any foreign aid ; and

(c) the other sources of income of the Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Government did not give any money to the Film Finance Corporation during the years 1968-69 and 1969-70.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The sources of income of the Corporation are : Interest on loans to producers, interest on deposits with the Banks, loan application fees, service charges, sale of application forms and commission on distribution of films.

Issue of Pass Book of General Provident Fund to Class IV staff of Architectural Offices of Civil Wing of P & T Department

5812. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :

SHRI NAMBIAR :

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :

SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Class IV Staff attached to the Architectural Offices, Civil Wing of the Post and Telegraphs has not been supplied with their G.P.F. Pass Books with up-to-date entries since 1966 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

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(c) what action is being taken now to issue these pass books with up-to-date entries ; and

(d) when these are likely to be issued after up-to-date entries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The work is in arrears in respect of staff recruited after March, 1966 in whose case deductions are, as per rules, started after the completion of one year's service.

(b) Due to administrative changes caused on account of the transfer of work from one Office to another in September, 68.

(c) The work of bringing the accounts up-to-date is already in hand. Administrative arrangements have been ordered to prepare Pass Books with up-to-date entries.

(d) It is not possible to fix a specific time limit. However, every possible endeavour will be made to issue the Pass Books as expeditiously as possible.

जम्मू पुनर्वासि संघ के नेता की अनशन की धमकी

5813. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जम्मू के पुनर्वासि संघ के नेता ने अनशन करने की धमकी दी है क्योंकि सरकार ने उनको पुनर्वासि के लिये सभी सुविधायें नहीं दी हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस तथ्य की दृष्टि से क्या कार्यवाही की है कि उस स्थान के विस्थापितों का अब तक पुनर्वासि क्यों नहीं किया गया और उनको अभी तक कोई सुविधायें क्यों नहीं दी गई ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद) :

(क) जम्मू तथा काश्मीर सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि उन्हें जम्मू की पुनर्वासि संस्था के नेताओं से अनशन करने की धमकी प्राप्त हुई थी ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार द्वारा कुछ आश्वासन दिये जाने पर संस्था ने घमकी वापिस ले ली थी। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य के पाकिस्तान अधिकृत क्षेत्र के प्रवासियों को पहले ही आवश्यक पुनर्वास सुविधाएं प्रदान कर दी हैं और यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि उन्हें कोई पुनर्वास सुविधाएं प्रदान नहीं की गई थीं।

दिल्ली की यमुना पार बस्तियों में चलते फिरते डाकघरों की मांग

5814. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजधानी में चलते-फिरते डाकघरों की संख्या बढ़ाई गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि यमुना पार की बस्तियों के लिये कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस भेदभाव के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) राजधानी में 17-6-51 को पहला चलता फिरता डाकघर चालू किया गया था। उसके बाद 18-6-57 और 11-2-66 को दो और चलते फिरते डाकघर चालू किये गये थे।

(ख) जी हां। दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में काम करने वाले मौजूदा डाकघर जमुना पार की बस्तियों में सेवा नहीं करते।

(ग) आम तौर पर चलते फिरते डाकघर ऐसी महत्वपूर्ण बस्तियों में चालू किये जाते हैं जहां डाकघरों की संख्या पर्याप्त न हो। इन डाकघरों से उन इलाकों की जरूरतों को भी पूरा किया जाता है जहां व्यापारिक और वाणिज्यिक संस्थाएं दिन के बाद के समय में डाक सम्बन्धी कारोबार की सुविधाएं चाहती हैं। जमुना पार की बस्तियों में 15 डाकघर हैं।

मौजूदा समय में इतनी संख्या में डाकघर काफी हैं। डाकघरों के नाम नीचे दिए गए हैं और एक दूसरे के बीच की दूरी का भी उल्लेख किया गया है :—

1. कैलाश नगर . दिल्ली के बड़े डाकघर से 3 कि० मी० यमुना पुल से 1 कि० मी०
2. गांधी नगर . कैलाशनगर से 500 मीटर
3. गांधी नगर . गांधी नगर बाजार उप-डाकघर से 250 मीटर
4. गीता कालोनी . गांधीनगर और कृष्ण नगर से 1.5 कि० मी०
5. कृष्ण नगर . गांधी नगर से 1.5 कि० मी०
6. राम नगर . कृष्ण नगर से 1 कि० मी०
7. गोविन्दपुरा . गीता कालोनी से 1.5 कि० मी० कृष्ण नगर से 2 कि० मी०
8. भोलानाथ बाजार . कृष्ण नगर से 2 कि० मी० शाहदरा से 1 कि० मी०
9. शाहदरा मंडी . भोलानाथ नगर से 750 मीटर और शाहदरा से 1 कि० मी०
10. शाहदरा . भोलानाथ नगर से 1.300 कि० मी० शाहदरा मंडी से 1 कि० मी०
11. विश्वास नगर . शाहदरा मंडी से 1 कि० मी० शाहदरा से 2 कि० मी०

12. जी० टी० रोड शाहदरा से 1/2 कि० मी०
13. दिलशाद गार्डन शाहदरा से 3 कि० मी० और जी० टी० रोड से 2.4 कि० मी०
14. तेलीवाड़ा भोलानाथ नगर से 1/2 कि० मी० शाहदरा से 1/2 कि० मी०
15. रोहतास नगर शाहदरा से 1 कि० मी० और कृष्ण नगर से 3.250 कि० मी०

आकाशवाणी से देशभक्ति पूर्ण गीत

5815. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत पर पाकिस्तान के आक्रमण के समय आकाशवाणी द्वारा प्रसारित किये जाने वाले देशभक्तिपूर्ण और वीररस प्रधान गीतों के प्रसारण को अब बन्द कर दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; विशेषकर जबकि युवकों में उक्त गीतों से राष्ट्र-भक्ति की भावना उत्पन्न करना बहुत आवश्यक है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ई० कु० गुजराल) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Expenditure on Development of Agriculture in Kerala

5818. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money being spent for the development of agricultural programme in Kerala by the Central Government in the annual plan ;

(b) the amount of money which is actually being spent by the State Government ;

(c) whether the State Government have asked for more funds to be earmarked for future development of agriculture in Kerala ; 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) and (b). The total approved Plan outlay under all Heads of Development for Kerala during 1969-70 was Rs. 34.20 crores. Out of this, the outlay on agricultural programmes amounted to Rs. 7.40 crores. The procedure for release of Central assistance to the State Governments has been revised from 1969-70. Under the revised procedure, Central assistance will not be related to any individual programme or Head of Development but will be given by way of block loans and grants. A block assistance of Rs. 31.10 crores against the Annual Plan outlay of Rs. 34.20 crores was allotted to the State Government ; the balance to be met by the State from their own resources. On the basis of the actual expenditure for the first nine months and anticipated expenditure for the remaining three months, the State Government was entitled to an assistance of Rs. 30.81 crores only which was released to them.

(c) No such request has been received.

(d) Does not arise.

Public Call Office at Singia, Darbhanga (Bihar)

5820. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that residents of Singia (Police station), District Darbhanga, Bihar, have been requesting for the installation of public call office (telephone) at Singia ;

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

(c) if the matter has not yet been examined whether Government propose to instal a public call office at Singia?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. No request has so far been received for opening a public Call Office at Singia, District Darbhanga, Bihar.

(c) The proposal to open a Public Call Office at Singia is under examination.

Demand of Wheat Producing States to Increase Procurement Prices of Wheat

5821. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI RABI RAY :

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

(a) whether the Punjab, Haryana and other wheat producing State Governments have urged upon Government to increase the procurement prices of wheat recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission in proportion to the increase in cost of cultivation;

(b) if so, the precise demands made in this regard and Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether the Punjab Kisan Panchayat and other representative bodies of farmers have also made such representations; if so, the precise sum and substance of these representations and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The views expressed by the Chief Ministers of the wheat producing States in the Chief Ministers' Conference range from suggestions that the procurement prices of wheat should be increased by Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per quintal to suggestions that the procurement prices should not be reduced from the level of last year. The general consensus was, however, that the procurement prices should be maintained at the

level of the last year, and this has been accepted by Government.

(c) No such representation has been received by the Central Government.

Fresh Selection of Engineering Supervisors for Promotion to Telegraph Assistant Engineers

5822. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Confidential Reports of some of the Engineering Supervisors were incomplete, when selections were made for the posts of Assistant Engineers by the D.P.C. in the year 1968;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these Confidential Reports are now being completed for consideration of the subsequent D.P.C.; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to declare the previous panel set up in 1968 as irregular and invalid and hold fresh selection for all the posts filled from the panel of 1968?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) No. The reports were available as per requirements. However reports for short periods generally less than 3 to 4 months were not available in a few cases.

(b) Yes, this is being done for the sake of bringing records up-to-date.

(c) No, since the reports were available as per requirements.

Broadcast of Cricket Match between South Africa and Australia

5823. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Radio is broadcasting the details of the cricket match between South Africa and Australia;

(b) whether he took into consideration the fact that we have no diplomatic relation with South Africa; and

(c) if so, the grounds on which the All India Radio has given coverage to a cricket match where South Africans are involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. All India Radio has been giving day-to-day scores in the Test Matches played so far between Australia and South Africa.

(b) and (c). All India Radio has been covering outstanding sports events, irrespective of political considerations.

Faridabad Shoe Factories Workers Meeting with Prime Minister

5824. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUHDARY :

SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether workers of Faridabad shoe factories met the Prime Minister recently in connection with the closure of their factories at Faridabad in February, 1970 ;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to see that their legitimate demands are met with and the factories re-opened ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) A large number of workers from the Bata Shoe Co., Faridabad came to the Prime Minister's House on 21-3-1970 and some of them met her and presented a memorandum regarding their grievances, which did not include closure.

(b) and (c). The matter falls in the State sphere and it has been referred to the State Government of Haryana.

New Delhi Co-operative Bank Ltd., Delhi

5825. SHRI ACHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the New Delhi Co-operative Bank Ltd., was registered by the Co-operative Depart-

ment, Delhi under Bombay Co-operative Registration Act, 1925 ;

(b) whether it is a registered society or a Bank ; if so, how many branches are functioning in Delhi and New Delhi area at present ;

(c) whether all the branches have been allowed to function by the Registrar, Co-operative Department, Delhi or Reserve Bank of India under the rules ; if not, how they are functioning ;

(d) whether the account of this bank have been audited and inspected by the Co-operative Department since 1966 to up-date ; if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(e) who is the chairman and the Secretary of the bank and what is the composition of Bank's Directors ; and whether the share money stands in the bank accounts ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI D. ERING) : (a) The New Delhi Co-operative Bank Ltd. was registered as a society by the Cooperative Department of Delhi under the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925.

(b) It is an Urban Primary Co-operative Bank and it has five branches and one head office.

(c) Prior permission of the Reserve Bank of India is necessary for branches opened after 1-3-1966. According to the information available with the Reserve Bank of India, only one branch was opened after 1-3-1966 and its opening was objected to by the RBI. But, further action could not be initiated by the RBI under the Banking Regulations Act because of the proceedings for the liquidation of the bank by the Registrar of Co-operative societies, Delhi and the recent decision of the Delhi High Court setting aside the orders of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

(d) No, Sir. The liquidation of the New Delhi Co-operative Bank had been ordered by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Delhi on 22-1-1968, and on a writ petition against those orders, the High Court of Delhi has set aside the orders of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies in November, 1969. The Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Delhi, has now ordered the audit of the accounts of the New Delhi Cooperative Bank.

(e) The composition of the Board of Directors of the Bank is as follows :

1. Shri Balgovind Varma . President
2. Shri Rambaboo Mahe- Vice-
shwari, President
3. Shri R. C. Chaudhary . Secretary
4. Shri Ravi Datt . . . Member
5. Shri Jayanarayan Khan-
dwal. " "
6. Shri G. P. Kaushal . " "
7. Shri Sadi Lal Kapoor . " "
8. Shri Madan Lal Khandwal " "
9. Shri P.L. Sethi " "
10. Shri Prakash Narayan " "
11. Shri Virendra Singh " "
12. Shri H. L. Sethi . " "
13. Shri V. P. Bajaj . " "
14. Shri S. P. Arora . " "
15. Shri B. P. Jain " "
16. Shri Ramansaramani " "

The latest information about the share-money position of the Bank is not available. According to the report of the last statutory enquiry ordered on 19-10-1965, a sum of Rs. 5,98,612.50 was realised from the members as share money but only a sum of Rs. 5,55,006.30 was deposited in the accounts of the Bank.

Payment of Entertainment Tax by Cinemas in Delhi

5826. SHRI JUGUL MONDAL :

SHRI ARJUN SINGH
BHADORIA :

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

(a) the amount of Entertainment Tax paid by each cinema house in Delhi during the last three years till March, 1970 together with the names of the cinema houses ;

(b) the names of the film companies which are controlling these cinemas ;

(c) whether it is a fact that some cinema houses have been evading the payment of Entertainment Tax in league with the Entertainment Tax Officers and, if so, the names of Officers against whom complaints have been received and action taken in the matter ; and

(d) the names of those cinema houses against which action has been taken for tax evasion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3149/70].

(c) No complaint of this kind has been received during the past three years. As such question of taking action against officers does not arise.

(d) Action has been taken against the following cinema houses, which had defaulted in the payment of entertainment tax :—

1. Alpna Cinema.
2. Sudershan cinema.
3. Defences Services cinema, Delhi cantt.
4. Shiela cinema.

मारिशस को डाक भेजने में होने वाले विलम्ब को समाप्त करने के लिए कार्यवाही

5827. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत से मारिशस तक डाक पत्रों के पहुंचने में लगभग तीन महीने लग जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि मारिशस में रहने वाले भारत-मूलक लोग भारत से पत्रिकाएं मंगाते हैं परन्तु विलम्ब के कारण वे पत्रिकाएं पुरानी हो जाती हैं और इसी कारण अनेक लोग पत्रिकाएं मंगाना बन्द भी कर देते हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप देश को विदेशी मुद्रा की हानि होती है ; और

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

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह): (क) भारत से मारिशस को जल-थल मार्ग से भेजी जाने वाली डाक को आमतौर पर गन्तव्य स्थान पर पहुंचने में 30 से 80 दिन तक लग जाते हैं।

(ख) हमारे पास इस बात की कोई सूचना नहीं है कि मारिशस में रहने वाले भारतीय मूलक लोगों ने डाक पहुंचने में देर होने के कारण भारतीय पत्रिकाएं लेना बन्द कर दिया है।

(ग) विदेशों में किस जल-थल मार्ग से डाक भेजी जाए इस के बारे में लगातार जांच होती रहती है। इस असे के दौरान हमारे पास केनिया में मोम्बासा के जरिये मारिशस डाक भेजने के लिए मौजूदा व्यवस्था से अच्छी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं थी। भारत के जहाज रानी निगम ने हाल ही में भारत के पश्चिमी तट और पूर्वी तट से मारिशस तक एक नई सेवा चालू करने की घोषणा की है। जहाजों के खाना होने के बारे में विवरण प्राप्त किए जा रहे हैं और डाक मार्ग में संशोधन लाने के बारे में, यदि यह लाभप्रद हुआ तो, गीट निर्णय लिया जायेगा।

Confidential Instructions to Labour Commissioners regarding cases of Railway Employees under Industrial Disputes Act.

5828. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has issued confidential instructions to the Labour Commissioners not to entertain or refer the cases of Railway employees under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 to Labour Courts;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the Railway employees can refer the disputes to Labour Courts directly or through Labour Commissioners and section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) Under the law, only the appropriate Government can refer disputes for adjudication.

12.25 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED NAXALITE ACTIVITIES IN ASSAM

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : I call the attention...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : On a point of order. I have no desire to scuttle any discussion on this. But if you kindly read it, you find it stated :

"Call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the reported Naxalite activities in Assam as disclosed by the Revenue Minister of the State on the floor of the Assembly".

Some Minister of a particular State disclosed something on the floor of that Assembly. How can that become the subject matter of discussion here?

MR. SPEAKER : I have gone through it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I want your guidance for the future.

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing to be done against the Minister or anybody else. Something has been disclosed by the Government of Assam.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On the floor of the Assembly.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not agree.

SHRI HEM BARUA : You have allowed it. This becomes a matter for the nation (*Interruptions*). Naxalite activities in Assam are a matter of grave concern to us.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am not a Naxalite as such.

SHRI HEM BARUA : I call the attention of the Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The reported Naxalite activities in Assam as disclosed by the Revenue Minister of the State on the floor of the Assembly".

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Speaker Sir, I am informed that, while making a statement in the State Legislative Assembly on the activities of extremists in Assam, the Revenue Minister assured the House that the State Government are maintaining a close watch over such activities. One Shri Syed Husain, who had been absconding for some time, was arrested on 17th March, 1970. Further investigation is in progress. On an earlier occasion I had stated in this House that the Central Government have information that a small number of Chinese arms and ammunition had been received by the extremists in Assam from the Naga under-ground. The Central Government are keeping a close watch over the activities of extremists in Assam and whatever assistance is required will be given to the State Government.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Of late, Assam has become a honeycomb of Naxalite activities and Naxalite saboteurs are operating in the border areas of NEFA, Nagaland, Bhutan, North Kamrup, North Goalpara and Cachar and Mizo Hills districts also. These Naxalite elements are getting arms and ammunition smuggled from China via Nepal and West Bengal. The Naxalite elements who have been functioning in the State of Assam for the last two or three years are responsible for the tragedy that occurred on 26 January 1968. These elements are raising not only Mao's slogans but have linked them up with certain parochial slogans. For that the Central Government are responsible, they have to attend to the socio-economic problem of the area, or else the Naxalite elements will grow. The jungles and hills of Assam provide an ideal ground for these people to hide.

This man, Syed Husain, who has been absconding for more than a couple of years, has been arrested. He was the brain-trust or the main force behind the Naxalite activities in Assam. Mao literature is also smuggled from Peking and freely distributed in Assam. Postures are displayed in Gauhati and Lumding. In Lumding, which is a small town, I saw with my own eyes Mao Tse-tung postures being displayed. These Naxalites have also killed two persons in Goalpara.

AN HON. MEMBER : How many Naxalites have been killed ?

SHRI HEM BARUA : Anybody who takes to violence in this country must be dealt with firmly. Anyone who is in favour of violence is against our Constitution and the parliamentary system of democracy in this country. Anybody who goes against these particular institutions in this country and who believes in violence must be crushed openly. I am not holding any brief for these violent people. *(Interruptions)* If the Congressmen are responsible for violence, they must be crushed. If the CPM is responsible for violence, they must also be crushed. I suppose the Naxalites now do not belong to the CPM, they have kicked them out. Whatever that might be, may I know whether this Syed Husain, who was responsible for encouraging violence and instituting a region of terror in Assam, particularly on the 26th January, 1968, has been interrogated, and whether his interrogation revealed or disclosed any connection with China or any other country ?

I hear that the Naxalites have shifted their venue of operations from West Bengal to Assam now and are very active there, particularly in the border areas. As I said, they raise all sorts of parochial slogans, and for this I would say that the Government is responsible. So, I would like to know whether firm steps have been taken to nip this violent movement in the bud, so that this movement may not spread violence in the area.

SHRI P. GOPALAN (Tellicherry) : On a point of order. It appears that the Home Minister has stated that the Naxalites in Assam are getting Chinese arms. On a previous occasion the Home Minister has stated that the Naxalites were getting Chinese arms, and those arms were finding their way to West Bengal, but the then Home Minister Mr. Jyoti Basu . . .

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order. I do not allow it. If there is contradiction between two statements, there is a certain procedure under the rules.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : The Home Minister is deliberately misleading the House, because the Home Minister of West Bengal, Mr. Jyoti Basu, had clearly stated that no such case had been brought to the notice of the State Government.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a point of order.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Shri Hem Barua has made a reference to certain detailed information. It is a fact that according to the statement made by the Revenue Minister, some of the printed material in Bengali which appears to have been printed in Peking, has come to Assam through Nepal. That is being distributed.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Some of the leaflets are printed in Calcutta also.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am only mentioning the facts as disclosed by the Revenue Minister.

It is true that their activities have been taken to some of the border areas of Nagaland and Mizo District also. The hon. Member suggested that the Naxalites in Bengal had shifted their activities to Assam. I would not put it that way. I would say that they have extended their activities to Assam.

श्री मोलहु प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : अब कोई ऐसा उपाय करिये कि यह जल्दी से तमाम देश में फैल जाय ताकि आप की देश की भूमि व्यवस्था ठीक हो सके... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The Assam Government is aware of the position. That is why they pursued the activities of this group, and ultimately succeeded in locating this man Syed Husain, and he has been arrested. In this matter, investigations are going on. I do not know the result of the interrogations, and I do not think, even if I know, I would disclose it here.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : यह एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय क्या नैपाल सरकार के साथ कुछ इस सिलसिले में बातचीत कर रहे हैं जबकि वह कह रहे हैं कि नैपाल सरकार के जरिए आते हैं ?

SHRI HEM BARUA : I wanted to know whether the interrogation of Syed Husain had disclosed any connection with China or any other country.

MR. SPEAKER : He has already replied ; no second question.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (फूलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्री जी से सवाल पूछने के पहले मैं आप से और आप के सचिवालय में अपना एक दुःख रोना चाहता हूँ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप चैम्बर में आकर मुझ से मिल कर बतला दें ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : यह इसी ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव से सम्बन्धित है । आज दस बजे तक मुझे कार्यसूची नहीं मिली । जिस समय यह कौलिंग अटेंशन नोटिस लिखा था उस वक्त मैं कैसे जान सकता था कि उस में मेरा नाम होगा या नहीं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस समय आप सीधे मंत्री जी से सवाल करिये । यह सब आप बाद में मुझे चैम्बर में आकर बतला दीजियेगा ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : मैंने श्री रामसेवक यादव से पूछा । उन को भी नहीं मिला । श्री मोलहु प्रसाद को भी नहीं मिला तो यह मैं अपना दुःख नोट करा देना चाहता हूँ । आप जरा उस बारे में जांच कर लीजियेगा । दस बजे तक उन को या मुझे कार्यसूची नहीं मिली थी, कौलिंग अटेंशन नहीं मिला था ।

दूसरी बात यह कि इस कार्यसूची में पांचवां नाम श्री मधु लिमये का है जोकि रोगशील्या पर पड़े हुए हैं । उन को डंडा पड़ा है चव्हाण साहब का पुलिस के जरिए । ऐसी हालत में अगर कोई संसद् सदस्य जिसका कि नाम ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव की सूची में हो और वह रोग शैल्या पर पड़ा हो तो क्या आप उन के लिये गृह मंत्री जी से कहेंगे कि उस संसद् सदस्य की राय या सवाल वह जाकर या फिर अपना कोई आदमी भेज कर मंगवा लें ? यह दो मेरी चीजें हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब मेहरबानी करके अगर कोई सवाल करना हो तो पूछ लें ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : अब मैं गृह मंत्री जी से पूछूंगा कि नक्सलपंथ का आतंक देश भर को दुखा रहा है। इन का जो बयान है अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस में उन्होंने कहा है :

"On an earlier occasion I had stated in this House that the Central Government had information that a small number of Chinese arms and ammunitions had been received by the extremists in Assam from Naga underground."

यह बात इस सदन में रखने के पहले क्या इन्होंने या इनके विदेश मंत्रालय ने चीन सरकार या यहां जो पीकिंग का दूतावास है उस को अपना विरोध-पत्र दिया है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरहद्द में तुम्हारे हथियार गाहे बगाहे दिखाई दे जाते हैं ?

दूसरे वहां के जो मंत्री ने कहा है कि 200 लोग वहां असम, नागालैंड आदि जगहों में दिखाई दिये हैं तो नागालैंड में यह केवल 200-400 लोगों का सवाल है या पिछले तीस साल से इस सरकार ने जिस तरीके से भूख, अकाल, गरीबी और बेरोजगारी फैलाई है उस की वजह से यह प्रवृत्ति बढ़ती है ? मैं कई नक्सल-पंथी लड़कों को जानता हूं जो मेरे जमाने में युनिवरसिटी में पढ़ते थे। वह बड़े डरपोक होते हैं। वह गरीब लोगों को भड़काया करते हैं। श्री मोलहु प्रसाद का गुस्सा नाजायज नहीं था। यह उस इलाके से आते हैं जिस इलाके के हरिजन गोबर से गेंहूँ के दाने बीन बीन कर निकाल कर खाया करते हैं। बेकारी, भूख और दमन से परेशान होकर जब उनका गुस्सा बढ़ता है और वह हथियार उठाने की बात करते हैं तो उसमें बुरा क्या है ?

आज मुझे खबर मिली है कि श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया जोकि विलिंगडन अस्पताल में भर्ती हैं उन्हें अस्पताल में पीने को पानी नहीं मिल रहा है। आखिर वह पुलिस के डंडे से घायल होकर अस्पताल गये हैं। मैं यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूं कि जब लाठीचार्ज हुआ उस के दो घंटे पहले चन्हाण साहब और

विद्याचरण शुक्ल यहां संसद् भवन के चौथे नम्बर के गेट पर कुछ सलाह मशविरा कर रहे थे, षड़यन्त्र कर रहे थे...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य कहां से कहां बहे जा रहे हैं ? कौलिंग अटेंशन के ऊपर वह अपना सीधा सवाल करें।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : मैं उसी पर पूछ रहा हूं। आखिर यह नक्सलपंथ का प्रादुर्भाव कैसे होता है ? नक्सलपंथ का प्रादुर्भाव अभाव की वजह से होता है, अन्याय की वजह से होता है और दमन की वजह से होता है। चन्हाण साहब यहां पर दमन चला रहे हैं। इस दमन के खिलाफ हिन्दुस्तान की जनता अगर उठती है तो गवर्न-मेंट चीनी हथियार का हब्बा दिखाती है। चाऊ ऐन लाई अगर चीन में दमन चलाता है तो चन्हाण साहब के वह हथियार चीन की सरहद्द पर नहीं दिखाई देते हैं। दरअसल दोनों जालिम हैं। चाऊ भी जालिम है और चन्हाण भी जालिम हैं। क्या मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से जान सकता हूं कि जिस तरीके से इन्होंने भूख, दमन और गरीबी देश में फैलाई है उसी तरह नक्सलपंथ को रोकने के लिये और इस दमन और बेरोजगारी को दूर करने का भी क्या कोई ठोस रास्ता व क्रदम इन के पास है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member has asked my opinion. Certainly I have given my opinion many times in the House. I have always said that some of the extremist philosophy and programmes arise out of certain economic and social situation in the country. Administrative steps will be necessary but apart from that certain social and economic programmes will also be necessary. I have said so before.

SHRI R. BARUA (Jorhat) : At the very outset, I would like to make an amendment to what Shri Hem Barua said : he said it should be nipped in the bud. It is no longer a bud : it is a malignant growth which has already spread over Assam and all the strategic areas right from Tripura, and across the areas, to NEFA. Therefore, I hope the Home Minister will consider it as a very serious, malignant growth.

Secondly, we are very much perturbed today, when the Governor of West Bengal says that one should not call the Naxalites as just riff-raff but many highly educated persons are among them. Therefore, let us not dismiss it as just some violent activity.

Thirdly, Assam is suffering for the past few months because of political instability which started in West Bengal owing to the quitting of office of Shri Ajoy Mukerjee and his friends. I want to know from the hon. Home Minister whether he is cognisant of the fact that political instability in that area is going to make a serious impact on these activities?

My second question is this. A training academy is being established in East Pakistan by China and they are having a direct contact with the Naxalites in the Assam borders. So, I want to have an answer from the hon. Home Minister so far as these reports are concerned, because, the Home Minister does not seem to be very serious; if you read the statement given, you will see that he is just quoting what the Revenue Minister of Assam has said. No new information is disclosed here. So, I want a positive answer from the Home Minister.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I referred to the statement of the Revenue Minister because the Calling Attention expected me to do that. It is not that I have volunteered this information. The Revenue Minister has made a statement in the Assam Assembly, and it has appeared in the press. I thought it was that which prompted Mr. Hem Barua and his friends to put a question inviting the attention of the House to this matter. Therefore, I have made mention of this thing.

It is not true to say that I have taken it very casually. We have many times discussed this question in this House, and whatever information I could give, I have offered to this hon. House.

It is true that this thing is spreading into important sections of the State, and I am very glad that Assam Government itself is very much aware of it, because they are pursuing some of the offences and they have started investigation very energetically, and they have arrested some people in some parts also.

As far as the instability in West Bengal is concerned, it is a well-known fact. What more information can I give in this matter? It will be our effort to see that there is stability there, and under President's rule, it is our effort to bring about some sort of stability in the political life of West Bengal.

SHRI R. BARUA : Could you assure us that the instability will not spread to Assam?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : How can I say? My efforts will be there.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) :

असम के रेवेन्यू मिनिस्टर ने जो बात बतलाई है उस को जानने के पश्चात यह बात सिद्ध हो गई है कि यह समस्या केवल असम, नागालैंड और उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र की ही नहीं है, यह समूचे भारतवर्ष की सुरक्षा के लिये खतरे की बात है। इस के पिछे सब से बड़ी चीज यह है कि नक्सलाइट मूवमेंट और बंगाल के बारे में चाइना रेडियो का स्टेटमेंट था कि उन की फेल्योर का सब से बड़ा कारण यह था कि किसी कम्युनिस्ट गवर्नमेंट का इस सीमा पर उन को कोई सहयोग नहीं है। इस समय स्थिति यह है कि वह इस नक्सलाइट मूवमेंट को चाइना की सीमा तक ले जाना चाहते हैं और वहां इस प्रकार की स्थिति पैदा करना चाहते हैं जिस से उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र, बंगाल, असम और ईस्ट पाकिस्तान का समूचा क्षेत्र कम से कम भारतवर्ष के लिये सञ्जय बियटनाम बन जाय। यह उन की योजना है। असम के रेवेन्यू मिनिस्टर ने जो बतलाया कि 200 आदमियों को नागालैंड में प्रशिक्षित करके असम के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में चारों तरफ फैलाया गया उस में त्रिपुरा भी शामिल है, काछार, ग्वालपाड़ा और नेफा भी शामिल है। जो वहां की स्थिति बिगड़ गई है, उस की चेतावनी रेवेन्यू मिनिस्टर ने दी है। उस में स्वतंत्र असम का नारा लगाने की बात है और बाकायदा ग्रामीण जनता को भड़काया जा रहा है भारत वर्ष के विरुद्ध।

[श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी]

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब नक्सलाइट गतिविधियों के बारे में इतनी जानकारी है कि वह देश के विरुद्ध विद्रोह कर रहे हैं—मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि उन गरीब लोगों को जमीन मिले, वहाँ लैंड रिफार्म हो, और यह भारतीय संविधान के अनुसार हो सकता है, इस में कोई दिक्कत नहीं है, लेकिन पाकिस्तान और चाइना की ओर से इस देश में विद्रोह की ज्वाला प्रज्वलित हो यह ठीक नहीं है—क्या नक्सलाइट पार्टी पर और उन के आन्दोलन पर, जैसा डी० एम० के सरकार के मुख्य मंत्री ने प्रार्थना की है और सिफारिश भी की है, सरकार भारतवर्ष की सुरक्षा का ध्यान रखते हुए प्रतिबंध लगायेगी?

श्री रवि राय : इस से यह ज्यादा बढ़ेगा ।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : यह आप का विचार हो सकता है ।

श्री स० नो० बनर्जी : विथडा कीजिये ।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं विथडा नहीं करूंगा (व्यवधान) ।

अभी जैसा गृह मंत्री महोदय ने कहा हैं नागालैंड, असम और बंगाल गवर्नमेंट्स के लिये यह बहुत बड़ी समस्या हो गई है । इस लिये उन के रसोर्सेज को देखते हुए और भारत-वर्ष की सुरक्षा को देखते हुए क्या सरकार इन तीनों गवर्नमेंटों को उन के को-आपरेशन से, इस समस्या का मुकाबला करने के लिये, कितनी पुलिस बढ़ानी पड़ेगी और क्या सहयोग चाहिये इस को देखते हुए, कोई विशेष सहायता देने की व्यवस्था करेगी?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : About the latter part of the question which is really speaking the most important question, whether the Government will be willing to give assistance in the form of police assistance etc. to some of these areas which appear to be the sectors which are likely to be affected and which are important and strategic areas, I would like to assure the House, as I have already stated in my statement, that Government is always willing to give whatever assistance they

would need in the form of police assistance, etc. About opening up these areas by building roads and other communications, for the last two years, this question has been emphasized in action and in Mizo and Manipur areas certain communications have been built.

About banning any party, I have expressed the difficulties.

An HON. MEMBER : Naxalite is no party.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : No party can be banned. What can be done is, we can make use of the legal provisions in hand and try to proceed against certain acts which are illegal and violent. That is being done.

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be laid.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : We want a statement on the accident in which six people have died.

(Interruption.)

12.48. hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

APPRENTICESHIP (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1970

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR) :

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Apprenticeship (Amendment) Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 469 in Gazette of India dated the 21st March, 1970, under subsection (3) of section 37 of the Apprentices Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 3136/70.]

PAPERS RE. PROTECTION OF CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF INDIAN CIVIL SERVICES OFFICERS

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : I beg to lay on the Table, in pursuance of an assurance given on the 3rd April, 1970 in answer to a supplementary on Short Notice Question No. 12 a statement regarding the protection of conditions of service of the Indian Civil Service Officers and the agreements

executed with them along with the following papers :—

- (i) Comparative statement regarding main service conditions enjoyed by Officers of Indian Civil Service *vis-a-vis* officers of the Indian Administrative service.
- (ii) Comparative statement regarding pay scales of Indian Civil Service and Indian Administrative Service Officers.
- (iii) Comparative statement regarding main service conditions enjoyed by Officers of Indian Police *vis-a-vis* Officers of the Indian Police Service.
- (iv) Comparative statement regarding pay scales of Indian Police and Indian Police Service.
- (v) Copy of the Viceroy's announcement dated the 30th April, 1947.
- (vi) Copy of Home Department letter No. 160/47-R.R. dated the 18th June, 1947 addressed to all Officers of the Secretary of State's Services.
- (vii) Copy of Home Department letter No. 160/47-R.R. dated the 18th June 1947 addressed to the Chief Secretaries to all Provincial Governments.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3137/70.]

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the West Bengal State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1970, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th April, 1970."

WEST BENGAL STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the West Bengal State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1970, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद (बासगांव) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा आइटम चार पर एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आगे आ गया हूँ । वह आइटम चली गई है ।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : हम तो नहीं चले गए हैं । हम तो बैठे हुए हैं । आप सुन नहीं रहे हैं । आप व्यवस्था का प्रश्न सुन तो लीजिये । कब से मैं खड़ा हो रहा हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जायें ।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : मैं बैठ जाऊंगा । आप सुन तो लें । हम आपकी आज्ञा का पालन करते हैं । आप हमारा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न ही नहीं सुनते हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that.... (Interruptions) Please sit down. Don't disturb the House. I have passed on to the next item.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : आप हमारा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न सुन तो लें ।

MR. SPEAKER : Order please. I am on my legs.

12.51 hrs.

RESIGNATION OF MEMBER

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that Shri Shripati Misra, an elected Member of the Lok Sabha from Sultanpur constituency of Uttar Pradesh has resigned his seat in Lok Sabha with effect from 7th April 1970.

RE. PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. SPEAKER : Now, what is his point of order. जब मैं खड़ा हुआ करूँ तो आप न उठा करें। यह गलत बात है। आपको पहले उठना चाहिये या।

श्री मोलह प्रसाद (बासगांव) : मैं कब से उठ रहा हूँ।

लोक सभा के सभा पटल पर जो कागजपत्र रखे जाते हैं अगर वे गोपनीय दस्तावेज हैं तब तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है, तब तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। लेकिन अगर वे गोपनीय पत्र नहीं हैं, तो क्या कारण है कि वे पत्र आपके सचिवालय से हम लोगों को प्राप्त नहीं होते हैं। आपके सचिवालय को लिखने पर भी वे प्राप्त नहीं होते हैं। अगर वे गोपनीय दस्तावेज हैं तब तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन अगर गोपनीय नहीं हैं तो हम लोगों को वे मिलने चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो एक निवेदन है। व्यवस्था कहां से निकल आई? क्या हो गया है आपको? यह प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर नहीं है। इतना शोर कर रहे थे लेकिन निकला कुछ भी नहीं बीच में से।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : मैंने एक विशेषाधिकार की अवहेलना का प्रस्ताव दिया है। यह माननीय गृह मंत्री जी के बयान को ले कर है जिस में उन्होंने कहा था—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं किसी भी ऐसी आइटम को एलाउ नहीं कर सकता हूँ जिस को मैंने देखा नहीं है। यह अभी मुझे मिला है। मुझे पता भी नहीं था। कैसे मैं देख सकता था?

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (फलपुर) : सुबह दिया था दान बजे। आपके इसको रोक लिया गया तो हम क्या करें। आपका सचिवालय रोक ले तो हम क्या करें?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे इसको देख तो लेने दो।

श्री राम सेवक यादव इसको भेजा जा चुका है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त नहीं। मुझे देख लेने दीजिये। बाद में इसके बारे में बात करूंगा।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : आप निवेदन सुन तो लें। अगर मंत्री महोदय यह कहें कि हमें जानकारी नहीं है तो हम भी बीच में पड़ना नहीं चाहते हैं। अगर मजिस्ट्रेट अरोड़ा इतना कहते कि हमारा उनके साथ कोई रिश्ता नहीं है तब भी ठीक बात थी। लेकिन उन्होंने कहा है कि मैं कानपुर में रहा हूँ लेकिन मैं अबयर नहीं हूँ कि मेरा श्री अर्जुन अरोड़ा से कोई रिश्ता है। ऐसा कह कर उन्होंने और कनफ्यूशन पैदा कर दिया है। कानपुर में काफी दिन रहे हैं और उनको जानकारी नहीं है कि उनका उनके साथ कोई रिश्ता है (इंटरफ़ोन) यह नेशनल हेराल्ड में छपा है और यह बात उन्होंने प्रेस कान्फ़रेन्स में कही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी मैंने इसको पढ़ा नहीं है। मुझे देख लेने दीजिये। कितनी मिर-ददी पैदा करते हैं? रोज करते हैं।

12.54 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

NINETY-NINTH REPORT

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI (Bilaur) : I beg to present the Ninety-ninth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their sixty-ninth Report on Appropriation Accounts (Defence Services), 1966-67 and Audit Report (Defence Services), 1968.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

SIXTIETH REPORT

SHRI M. B. RANA (Broach) : I beg to present the Sixtieth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Eighth Report on Hindustan Aeronautics Limited.

12.55 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

SHRI BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar) : I beg to move :

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Shri Jaipal Singh died".

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Shri Jaipal Singh died".

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI BASUMATARI : I beg to move :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect two members of Rajya Sabha in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferrable vote to the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the vacancies caused by the

retirement of Sarvashri Dayaldas Kurre and E. M. Sangma from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the names of the members so elected by Rajya Sabha to the Committee".

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect two members of Rajya Sabha in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferrable vote to the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Sarvashri Dayaldas Kurre and E. M. Sangma from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the names of the members so elected by Rajya Sabha to the Committee."

The Motion was adopted.

RE. PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, what statement did the Home Minister make ?

MR. SPEAKER : That was about the ICS. It is a very long statement.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : Am I to understand that the Government has decided to do away with their privileges ?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar) : Sir, I would like to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER : I have just now received it. Please do not do it abruptly. It is not on the agenda.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Should I see you in your Chamber and discuss it with you ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have received it while sitting here. It is a wrong practice that you have started.

12.58 hrs.

**“DEMANDS FOR GRANTS,
1970-71—contd.**

**MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER—
Contd.**

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. Shri Sezhiyan.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Irrigation and Power is fortunately headed by an eminent engineer of international repute, Dr. K. L. Rao. If there be any shortcomings in the working of the Ministry, the blame should be laid squarely at the door of the Planning Commission and the Government for not taking an overall perspective view in allotting enough funds for the various schemes that are being enunciated by the hon. Minister. Therefore any criticism that we make should go to the whole working of Government and not only to this particular ministry.

Coming to the various problems that affect the country, we expect very immediate and earnest solution of those problems. This is one of the important ministries in our endeavour to attain self-sufficiency in food. Self-sufficiency in food cannot be obtained unless enough irrigation facilities are given throughout the country. It is not sufficient to concentrate on big dams but medium and minor irrigation projects also should be taken proper care of.

Power also comes in in a big way. If you want to go in for a crash programme of Grow More Food campaigns, electrification, apart from irrigation is very vital. Therefore, to make India self-sufficient in food, the Ministry of Irrigation and Power has got a very big role to play.

13 hrs.

Coming to the problem of my State, specially, of the area from where I come, that is, the Tanjore delta, which is a granary of not only of my State but of the south, certain developments

are there that threaten to nullify the thousand years of irrigation work done in that area. Regarding the Cauvery water dispute that has attracted much attention both inside and outside the House, I agree with Mr. S. M. Krishna—he is not here today—when he said, the other day, that the smooth and cool waters of Cauvery should not be polluted. I accept that view. Any dispute that could be settled across the table among Ministers should be settled there. It should not be allowed to spill over even to legislature or to the streets. Once the problem goes out of hand, it will be very difficult to solve and the passions will rule, the waters will get muddy and hot and even an able man like Dr. K. L. Rao may not be able to use his wise and useful counsel there.

The other day, so many questions were put here on a Call Attention notice. But we restrained ourselves because we did not want to make things complicated....

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member may continue after lunch. We now adjourn for lunch.

13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at seven minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.].

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1970-
71—contd.**

**MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND
POWER—contd.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Sezhiyan to continue his speech.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी)
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे मणिपुर के लोगों ने आज प्रधान मंत्री जी के निवास स्थान पर घरना दे रखा है। आप, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चूँकि उस इलाके से आते हैं, इस लिये वहाँ की जन भावनाओं से परिचित हैं कि किस तरह से मणिपुर की विधान सभा भंग हो गई है और किस तरह

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

से वहां के राज्य को राज्य का दर्जा नहीं दिया जा रहा है। ए, बी, सी, डी का अन्तर अभी तक नहीं मिटा है—न राज्यों से ए, बी, सी, डी का अन्तर गया है और न भाषा से गया है—ये दोनों चीजें अभी चल रहीं हैं, प्रधान मंत्री जी के घर पर 9 युवक तथा एक भूतपूर्व विधायक घर्ना दे रहे हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि मंत्री महोदय इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर कोई बयान दें। आप चाहे गृह मंत्री जी या राज्य मंत्री जी को बुलायें और उन को यहां पर बयान देने के लिये कहें।

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Regarding the utilisation of Cauvery waters by both the States, Mysore and Tamilnadu, the existing arrangement for utilisation of Cauvery waters comes under the agreement made in the years, 1892 and 1924. The 1892 agreement came into existence to preserve the prescriptive rights of Tamilnadu (Then known as State of Madras) in the context of conceivable obstruction of water that would be effected in Mysore. The 1924 agreement arose out of an application by Mysore under Clause III of the 1892 agreement to build Krishnarajasagar reservoir and thus, the 1924 agreement is only supplemental to the 1892 agreement. The 1924 agreement specifically states that the consent of Madras, now known as Tamilnadu is given to Krishnarajasagar under provisions of the 1892 agreement; therefore, when the Krishnarajasagar was built specific consent was taken from the State of Madras for the construction of it. Sir, the requirements of the existing interest of Tamilnadu has been specifically and clearly enunciated in the 1924 agreement. Subject strictly to the above interest being secured, it permits of utilisation of surplus if any on certain provisions contained therein. I can say protection of existing riparian rights and interests of Tamilnadu and utilisation of surplus, if any, are distinct, independent and severable.

Sir, it has been alleged the other day during a Calling Attention Notice that Tamilnadu has not taken the consent of the Mysore Government for construction of the Lower Bhavani Project and some other small projects.

Now, Sir, my mind goes to the old story of a little poor lamb that was 7—6 LS/70.

going down the stream and which was accused of disturbing the waters on the upper stream? We should make a distinction between the lower riparian interest and the upper riparian interest.

Abstraction by the lower riparian interest cannot in any way affect upper riparian interest—that is the case here—whereas any abstraction, however small, by an upper riparian is sure to diminish the flows due to the ayacut below. Whatever has been done in Lower Bhavani does not affect the upper Cauvery in Mysore. It is very significant to note that under the proviso, Tamil Nadu cannot demand any extra flow from Mysore towards satisfying their limit flows on account of the interruption of Bhavani flows, and Tamil Nadu have demanded none. That is why, the agreement makes it obligatory on the upper riparian, namely, Mysore to protect the lower riparian interest. It should be remembered very well, for example, if the Cauvery river, instead of flowing from Mysore to Tamil Nadu, flowed from east to west, then Mysore could complain and Tamil Nadu should have been asked to see that the needs are met. The other day so many things were said about the scheduled or non-scheduled and about the written agreement and the other agreements. Here I do not want to go into the details. Whether scheduled or non-scheduled, the rights that have already been existing, that is, the lower riparian interests, are not in any way to be affected by any scheme. It is tantamount to the agreement not being observed under the well-known International Law. The general law of waters lays down clearly that the existing irrigation interests of a lower riparian area should be secured against the abstractions prejudicial to these interests by an upper riparian in any part of the systems. Therefore, what cannot be done directly cannot be done indirectly. Whether it is scheduled or non-scheduled, we cannot do it indirectly.

Even in 1953 when Lakshmana Thirtha Project in the then State of Coorg was taken up to irrigate about 7,000 acres, the then Mysore Government admitted that the project would adversely affect Tamil Nadu and Mysore. They wanted to bring forward some scheme to look after the reservoir. At that time, that project was to cover only about 7,000 acres. Now, as it is,

[Shri Sezhiyan]

if we take the project of Harangi, it is intended to irrigate about 75,000 acres, about ten times bigger than what was envisaged for Lakshmana Thirtha. Mysore's objection is more valid, ten times vigorously valid now. My specific request to those from Mysore is not to disturb the smooth flow of the cool waters of the Cauvery.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : Let the request be made specifically to Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao *not* Dr. K. L. Rao.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : I come from the Thanjavur delta which is a very ancient one and which has a vast network of irrigation. The present criterion in new irrigation schemes is to allow water for three years in four years, for four years in six years. This may be a modern criterion. At the ancient Thanjavur delta, water is required every year. Thanjavur is known as the granary of South and it will be converted into a drought area if the schemes of Mysore do not protect the riparian interest allowed to Thanjavur delta. It will be a colossal waste not only to Tamil Nadu but to the entire nation and Cauvery Basin will become another Polar Basin with sandy stretches of dried up canals. So, whatever be the existing arrangements we should respect them. And I hope the people coming from Mysore always respect an award or an agreement. For example they want the Mahajan award to be implemented fully. We hope that in the same spirit the other agreements will also be respected and implemented fully by them.

In passing I would appeal to Dr. K. L. Rao that there are two schemes—one costing about Rs. 10 lakhs (Chennar Project) and the other in Hosur district both awaiting clearance I hope that the clearance will be given soon by Government.

Coming to the power projects, I would mention that Tamil Nadu is getting power thirsty. The fast increasing use of electricity for agricultural purposes has been phenomenal and D.M.K. Government has undertaken to electrify every village by 1971-72.

Now Tamil Nadu has exhausted all the hydel potential sources. We have to purchase power from Mysore and

Kerala to about one-third of our requirements. It is likely that the surplus available now with Mysore and Kerala will soon be exhausted and they may not be able to supply much to us. Then the problem will get aggravated. We have got crash programmes in Tamil Nadu for energisation of pump sets, electrification of villages; there is also sure to be higher demand from industry which is already in deficit in respect of power. So it is time that not only the Ennore thermal station and the proposed new hydel station projects should be expeditiously completed, but steps should also be taken to complete as per schedule the first unit of the Kalpakam atomic power station. Though it has been accepted by the Planning Commission, time is being taken on even smaller things and people from Madras have to come here and run from pillar to post and still nothing comes out of it. Red tape should be cut. I am not charging this particular Ministry, but the collective responsibility of Government is there.

I suggest even now we should plan ahead. Even with these things, the deficit is going to increase. Unless you plan ahead and take steps even now, we may be overtaken by events. The second unit at Kalkappam should be finalised even now by the Planning Commission. The second mine cut at Naivelli should also be taken up. All the grids in the southern States are interlinked. This will enable us to ensure generation and distribution of power on an economic scale. If serious thought is not given to these problems, I can tell the Minister there is going to be a power famine by 1974 or 1975 in the South.

Concluding, I would say only one thing. Dr. Rao has enunciated one good theory of linking the rivers from Ganga to Cauvery. I think it will bring about very good integration if waters from one State are connected with the waters of another. But before taking up this ambitious scheme, which should be implemented, I would suggest that we should, to begin with, connect the adjoining rivers, the Krishna and Godavari, Krishna Pennar and Cauvery and so on. At a later stage, all these things can be combined and then there will be a grand canal connecting Cauvery with Ganga, connecting Shri Vajpayee with those who are in my area. I hope Dr. Rao will pursue this and utilise all the hydel sources available in the

country. Today more than 98 per cent of Cauvery water is being utilised, but there are many other rivers which are running waste. If we can link up all these, we will conserve the hydel resources of the country which will go a long way to irrigate vast arid lands thus making India self-sufficient, dignified and respected in the world.

SHRI N. R. LASKAR (Karimganj) : We are today discussing the Demands for Grants of the Irrigation and Power Ministry. Considering the magnitude of the task of this Ministry, the allotment to this Ministry should have been much more. Our demand is that the Planning Commission and Government should allot more funds to this Ministry so that it can discharge its responsibilities adequately.

This Ministry is responsible for development of power and also irrigation facilities. There is also the responsibility of checking floods which do considerable damage in many parts of the country. Of course during the last three Plan periods, many projects, major and medium, have been constructed throughout the country. Some of them have been completed; some are yet to be completed. But considering the gigantic problems facing us, much more has to be done. Steps should also be taken to meet the hopes, aspiration and demands of those States, where nothing was done till now during the 4th Plan period.

The Expert Committee on floods have suggested an outlay of Rs. 1000 crores so that we can have a national plan for flood control in our country. I do not know what has been done about it. Funds must be found out for the plan to minimise the huge National loss. The amount of Rs. 107 crores suggested for the Fourth Plan is also not adequate, and I do not know how, with this amount, they will be able to face the entire problem of the country.

The flood problem of Assam is known to this House very much. The Brahmaputra is one of the mightiest rivers and equally mighty tributaries are flowing into it. Every year we are having floods. The Centre has been just watching this problem from a distance, and has not done anything satisfactory so far to face the problem on permanent basis. I would just quote

a paragraph from the Economic Survey of Assam, 1968 to acquaint the House with the dimensions of the problem. It says :

"The extent of the damage due to floods and river erosion since 1950-51 has been quite heavy. During the last fourteen years the average annual damage by flood has been estimated to be Rs. 7.7 crores. The heaviest floods of all occurred during the year 1966, when the value of crops and property damaged was placed at Rs. 247 millions. To relieve the victims of the ravages of flood every year, the Government has to spend considerable sums of money as grants and loans. Moreover, the heavy national loss consequent upon the dislocation of normal administration, trade and business activities, transport and communications etc., can well be imagined. Thus, the recurring visits of floods in this State cost the public exchequer very heavily and introduce an element of instability in the State budget."

Not only that, many of the beautiful towns and prosperous villages are being eaten away by the Brahmaputra. Whatever little protection has been given to the towns and embankments of the river Brahmaputra is not sufficient, because the problem of Brahmaputra is a gigantic one and you cannot simply put up some embankments here and there and hope to solve the problem. You have to find a permanent solution.

Recently the Prime Minister announced a package deal for Assam, which is welcome. She also announced the formation of a Flood Control Commission for the Brahmaputra. I have gone through the Report of the Ministry, but I do not find any details in it, how they are going to finance it, and up till now it has not been announced as to who will head this Commission. No authenticated indications of these details are available. I would like the Minister, while replying, to refer to this point specifically, so that we may know his thinking on the subject and what he is going to do immediately.

As I was saying Sir; not a single river valley project has been taken up in Assam. Only Project ready for execution in Assam is Barak Project in Cachar. Since 1962 I have been raising in this House the question of taking up

[Shri N. R. Laskar]

the Barak project, which is only a medium project, and on various occasions the hon. Minister has assured the House that once the investigation is completed, he would see that the project is taken up. The investigation was completed about two years ago, but it has not been proceeded with. We are now told that because the Manipur Government is objecting to this, he cannot proceed with it. But I do not understand this point.

Even at the stage of investigation it was known to the Manipur Government as well as to the Central Government that some areas in Manipur will be submerged. Knowing that they have completed investigation and the project is now ready for execution. The hon. Minister says that it is one of the best projects and if it is delayed it will cost more. This project is so vital to the people of the district that they are even prepared to give some areas of the district for the settlement of the people affected by this project. Even after this fact had been made known to the Central Government and the State Government, there is no progress. I am sorry to say that there is lack of initiative on the part of the State and the Central Governments. I suggest that the hon. Minister should take the initiative. In our last meeting with him we suggested that he should call a joint meeting between the State Governments of Manipur and Assam along with the Members representing that area where we can discuss threadbare the difficulties. But unfortunately he has not called that meeting and we do not know how he is going to solve that problem. In our private talks with the hon. Ministers he says that it is the responsibility of the State Ministers to convince the Manipur Government so that they can come to a mutual agreement. How can we expect that they will do this? He should take the initiative so that the differences could be settled.

Another small multi-purpose project, Kapilli river valley project is under consideration. Previously there was difficulty about the site. Now another site has been selected and I suggest that this should first be taken up as a flood control measures because we are affected by floods very much. Once the floods are controlled, the irrigation problem also can be solved and then power development can be there.

There are certain areas in the country where there is vast potential for hydel power generation but it has not been tapped. Only yesterday the hon. Minister answered a question that if we could develop the hydel power potential in Kashmir the whole of Northern India would be benefited. Similarly in Assam we have one-fourth of the total hydel power potential in the country and only about 0.5 per cent of that power has been utilised. They must try to develop the natural resources available plenty in Assam. We are going to have regional grid systems and then a national grid. If we develop power at the sources, itself and then connect it with the grid system, the country will be benefited by crores of rupees. Then these are wide disparities amongst States in Rural Electrification programme. We find that in certain areas there is no progress in rural electrification at all. As against 13 per cent of national average, West Bengal has electrified only 7 per cent of its villages and Orissa, only 1.5 per cent. In Assam also the number of villages electrified is negligible. Steps should be taken so that these States may be brought up to the national average.

Lastly, I request the hon. Minister to take steps to control floods because the floods are challenging the mankind. It should be controlled to the benefit of mankind.

श्री क० मि० मधुकर : (केसरिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय की मांगों पर जो इस साल विवाद हो रहा है इस में नई बात यह है कि मोरारजी भाई अब वित्त मंत्री नहीं रहे हैं। बैंको का राष्ट्रीयकरण करा गया है और केन्द्रीय बजट में इस बात की मांग की गयी है कि पिछड़े राज्यों को सहायता देने के लिये काफी धन की व्यवस्था की जाय। और वह व्यवस्था की गयी है। बम्बई कांग्रेस में उन लोगों ने बहुत जोर शोर से समाजवाद का नारा दिया है। चूँकि यह नया सन्दर्भ था इस लिये हम लोगों में एक नई आशा जगी थी कि बिजली और सिंचाई मंत्रालय के द्वारा, जो कि देश के लिये बहुत आवश्यक है, कुछ नई बातें होंगी लेकिन जो सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय की मांगें हैं और जो इस मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट

है उस से यह आशा फलवती नहीं हुई। दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि इस विभाग मिनिस्टर खुद भी अपने विषय के एक्सपर्ट हैं और दूसरे मिनिस्टर भी विद्वान हैं, फिर भी उन के कार्यों से यह सफलता प्रतिलक्षित नहीं होती। उन के एक्सपर्ट होने के बावजूद भी जब सेन्स आफ अर्जेंसी नहीं दिखाई पड़ती है तो लगता है कि जो समस्याएँ विद्यमान हैं उन के प्रति जितनी गहरी संजीदगी होनी चाहिये थी वह नहीं दिखलाई गई है।

आज हालत यह है कि तीन पंच-वर्षीय योजनाएँ समाप्त होने के बाद भी जो रिपोर्ट आई है उस के अनुसार पूरे देश में जो खेती की भूमि है उस के पांचवे हिस्से में ही सिंचाई हो रही है। आज बहुत सी जगह ऐसी हैं देश में जहाँ 2 प्रतिशत भूमि की भी सिंचाई नहीं हो पाई है। अभी हम ने अखबारों में देखा है कि बुन्देलखंड के इलाके में 2 प्रतिशत से अधिक की सिंचाई की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है और स्थिति यह हो गई कि पूरे बुन्देलखंड के इलाके में भयंकर सुखाड हो गया है। राजस्थान में भी जो कि रेगिस्तानी इलाका है, ऐसी ही अवस्था है। इस का नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि तमाम देश में जो जल शक्ति है, जो जल-प्रवाह है वह 5 लाख 55 हजार करोड़ क्यूबिक फीट है और तीन पंच-वर्षीय योजनाएँ समाप्त होने के बाद आज तक कुल 1 लाख 93 हजार करोड़ क्यूबिक फीट पानी का इस्तेमाल हो रहा है। मतलब यह है कि जो जल प्रवाह है इस देश में उस का कुल 36 प्रतिशत ही इस्तेमाल हो पाया है, जब कि अंग्रेजी राज्य में भी 17 प्रतिशत प्रवाह का इस्तेमाल होता था। जितना जल प्रवाह इस देश में है उस का जितना इस्तेमाल होना चाहिये था वह नहीं हो पा रहा है। फल यह है कि देश के विभिन्न भागों में हर समय किसी न किसी इलाके में अकाली, बाढ़ और दूसरी चीजें चल रही हैं।

अभी तक बिहार के आरा जिले में गेहूँ की सल अच्छी चल रही थी, लेकिन सोन कनाल

से गर्मियों में पानी न मिलने के कारण वहाँ की फसल बरबाद हो रही है। नतीजा यह ही रहा है कि लोगों की कठिनाई बढ़ रही है गौर सूखा, बाढ़ और गकाल की प्रक्रिया लगातार चल रही है। देश को आजाद हुए बाइस वर्ष हो गये हैं। आज किसान चाहता है कि नये ढंग से खेती करे, नये खेती के बीज इस्तेमाल करे, लेकिन इस के बावजूद भी उस की बेचैनी को हल करने के लिये कोई समाधान सरकार के पास नहीं है। परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि जो किसान चाहता है कि सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हो, उद्योग धन्धे स्थापित करने की व्यवस्था हो, बेकारों को काम मिले, वह नहीं हो पाया रहा है और गांवों और शहरों की बेरोजगारी दूर करने के मार्ग में बाधाएँ उत्पन्न हो रही हैं।

इस रिपोर्ट में बतलाया गया है कि देश के सामने अन्न के मसले में दो लक्ष्य रखे गये हैं। एक है आत्म-तर्भरता और दूसरा है एक्सपोर्ट औरियेन्टेड फसलों को बढ़ाना। इस का मतलब यह है कि अन्न इतना पैदा किया जायें। और ऐसी फसलें पैदा की जायें जिन से न केवल देश की आवश्यकता पूरी हो बल्कि उन का एक्सपोर्ट भी किया जाय सके ताकि हम को पैसा मिल सके। लेकिन तस्वीर इस समय बिल्कुल इस की उल्टी है। आप देखिये कि जो बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएँ हैं उन की क्या हालत है। इस रिपोर्ट में उन के बारे में बतलाया गया है कि 545 बड़ी योजनाओं में से केवल 300 योजनाएँ पूरी हो पाई हैं। नागार्जूनसागर योजना है। उस से 8.3 लाख हेक्टेयर सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हो सकती है लेकिन सरकार की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार केवल 2.33 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि की सिंचाई हो सकी है। पता नहीं यह लक्ष्य कब तक पूरा हो सकेगा। वैसे आप तुंगभद्रा योजना को लीजिये। तुंगभद्रा योजना सिंचाई शक्यता को देखिये तो वह 5 लाख 12 हजार हेक्टेयर की सिंचाई के वास्ते है लेकिन अभी तक केवल 4 लाख 3 हजार हेक्टेयर भूमि की सिंचाई हो सकती है। वैसे ही गंडक योजना है, जो देश की सब से बड़ी योजना है। इस से 14.33 लाख हेक्टेयर

[श्री० क० मि० मधुकर]

जमीन की सिंचाई हो सकती है लेकिन वहां पर अभी तक चम्पारन में केवल 4 लाख एकड़ में सिंचाई हो रही है, बाकी तमाम इलाकों में कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है।

बिहार की स्थिति यह है कि वहां गण्डक योजना है, कोसी योजना है, पुनपुन योजना है, बागमती योजना है, उत्तरी कोयल योजना है, उच्च-स्तरीय कैनल योजना है। इन की सिंचाई के द्वारा बिहार केवल अपने लिये ही नहीं बल्कि सारे देश के लिये अन्न दे सकता है। साथ ही बाहर भोजने की स्थिति में भी हो सकता है, लेकिन चूँकि गण्डक योजना को पर्याप्त धन नहीं दिया जा रहा है इस लिये कुछ काम नहीं हो पा रहा है। लगातार सदन में मांग की गई है कि गण्डक योजना को केन्द्रीय योजना बनाया जाय लेकिन पता नहीं डा० के० एल० राव के मन में क्या है। जब श्री मोरारजी देसाई थे तब आप कहते थे कि धन नहीं मिल रहा है, अब तो श्रीमती इन्दरा गांधी उन की अपनी प्रधान मंत्री हैं, उन से क्यों फंड नहीं मिल रहा है? इस को केन्द्रीय योजना नहीं बनाया जा रहा है हालांकि यह देश की सब से बड़ी योजना है। गण्डक योजना को आप केन्द्रीय योजना नहीं बना रहे हैं इतना ही नहीं, इस साल के अन्दर जो रुपया दिया गया है, उस में से 37 लाख रुपया इस्तेमाल नहीं हो रहा है और उस को लौटाया जा रहा है। जब संविद सरकार थी और हमारे श्री चंद्रशेखर सिंह मिनिस्टर थे तब उन्होंने प्राथमिकता के आधार पर काम करने की योजना बनाई थी, लेकिन आज स्थिति यह है कि इंजिनियर्स से बात करने पर पता चलता है कि अब प्राथमिकता का आधार नहीं रखा गया है। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि काम बहुत धीमी गति से चल रहा है और बिहार की जितनी तरक्की होनी चाहिये थी वह नहीं हो रही है।

आज सारन जिले में गण्डक योजना के लिये किसानों की जमीन ले ली गई है। उस में से

जहां तहां खती हुई है, लेकिन अधिकतर जमीन बेकार पड़ी है। दरभंगा और मुजफ्फर जिलों के अन्दर भी गण्डक योजना का काम धीमी गति से चल रहा है। चम्पारन जिले में ऐसी नहरें खोदी गई हैं कि सारे वाटर कोर्सज बेकार हैं क्योंकि उन में 2 क्यूसेक पानी ले जाने की क्षमता है, जब कि खेतों में पानी देने के लिए 1 क्यूसेक पानी ले जाने वाली नालियां बननी चाहियें। पास के खेतों में पानी देने के लिये 1 क्यूसेक क्षमता की नालियां बननी चाहिये। पंचायतों के पास इतने साधन नहीं हैं कि वह नालियां बनवा सके। अगर गांव वाले बनवायेंगे तो झगड़े पदा होंगे। कोई कहेगा कि मेरे खेत से जायेगा कोई कहेगा कि मेरे खेत से नहीं जायेगा। इस लिये जरूरत है कि जहां आप 2 क्यूसेक पानी ले जाने के वास्ते वाटर कोर्सज बनाते हैं वहां 1 क्यूसेक पानी ले जाने के वास्ते भी वाटर-कोर्सज बनाये। तभी किसानों का फायदा हो सकता है।

यहीं नहीं। आज स्थिति यह भी है कि गण्डक योजना जो आप ने बनाई है, उस के दोनों बगल के चौवरों में पानी रुका हुआ है। वहां वाटर-लॉगिंग है। इस का मतलब यह है कि वहां जो सिंचाई की क्षमता है उस का भी पूरा इस्तेमाल नहीं हो रहा है। इसी तरह से पश्चिमी कोसी नहर का सवाल है। लगातार सदन में इस मामले को उठाये जाने के बाद भी नेपाल से आप का समझौता नहीं हो पा रहा है, अगर आप से यह काम नहीं हो पा रहा है तो वहां एक सबंदलिय शिफ्टमंडल भेजने के लिये सरकार को तयार रहना चाहिये। साथ ही कोसी योजना के अन्दर जो नहर बनाई गई है उस में सिल्टिंग होती जा रही है जिस से पानी का बहाव रुक रहा है। जो भी नहरें बनी हैं उन से पूरा काम नहीं हो रहा है। इस की और भी आप को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

मैं चाहता हूं कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बागमती योजना, कोसी योजना, अघबारा योजना, आदि सब योजनाओं को पूरा करने

के लिये आप कोई टाइम लिमिट रखें, जिस के अन्दर उन्हें जरूर पूरा किया जाये ।

बाढ़ के विषय में स्थिति यह है कि हर साल बाढ़ आती है । आप ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है उस में बतलाया गया है कि असम बिहार, बंगाल राजस्थान, आन्ध्र और केरल में हर साल बाढ़ आती है । आन्ध्र और केरल में समुद्री तट-बन्धों की गड़बड़ी के कारण बाढ़ें आती हैं । असम के इलाके में ब्रम्हपुत्र योजना को लागू करने का प्रधान मंत्री ने आश्वासन दिया था, लेकिन वह पूरा नहीं किया जा रहा है । इस लिए बाढ़ों को दूर करने के लिए समुद्र तट-बन्धों को बांध कर देश को एक विशाल योजना की आप ने खुद चर्चा की है । इस को पूरा करने का प्रयत्न किया जाये । इस के जरिये एक और योजना बने जिस के जरिये गंगा और अन्य नदियों को जोड़ा जाय और फालतु पानी को नहरों के द्वारा बहाया जाये ।

जहां जहां बाढ़ आने वाली हो वहां पर बाढ़ सूचना केन्द्र स्थापित किये जायें जिस से बाढ़ आने के पहलेपहले लोगों को उस की सूचना मिल जाये और उस के जरिये लोगों को राहत मिल सके ।

अब मैं बिजली के संबंध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । देश के कुल 5 लाख 67 हजार गांवों में से केवल 13 प्रतिशत गांवों को ही अभी तक बिजली उपलब्ध की जा सकी है । उसके साथ पंजाब और हरियाणा में जहां 132 किलोवाट बिजली का कंजम्पशन प्रति व्यक्ति प्रतिवर्ष है वहां बिहार का 63 ही है । आप नार्थ बिहार का कंजम्पशन प्रति व्यक्ति प्रतिवर्ष देखें तो आप आश्चर्यचकित रह जाएंगे । नार्थ बिहार में वह केवल 13 किलोवाट है । नार्थ बिहार इस दृष्टि से बहुत ही पछड़ा हुआ इलाका है । वहां बिजली उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार को विशेष पग उठाने होंगे । मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि नार्थ बिहार की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए वहां एक थर्मल स्टेशन अवश्य-मेव बनायें ।

बिजली विभाग में अव्यवस्था भी बहुत ज्यादा है । वहां नौकरशाही का बोलबाला है । सिंचाई करने के लिए जब बिजली के कनवशन के लिए प्रार्थना पत्र दिया जाता है तो बारह सौ रुपये का अधिक चार्ज लगता है और इल-क्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड में घूसखोरी चलती है । इससे किसान तबाह और बरबाद होते जा रहे हैं । ये जो चीजे हैं इनकी ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये और इनका हल आपको सोचना चाहिये ।

आपने दामोदर वैली प्रोजेक्ट और फरक्का बांध योजना बनाई है । वहां बड़ी अव्यवस्था फैली हुई है । मैं आज आपको बार्न करता हूं कि अगर यही हाल रहा तो वे योजनायें बरदान बनने के बजाय हमारे लिए अभिशाप बन जायेंगी दामोदर वैली योजना में चेयरमैन की वजह से घूसखोरी फैली हुई है, नौकरशाही का वहां बोलबाला है, वहां कुरप्शन और लूट का बोल बाला है, पक्षपात चलता है, बिहारी और बंगालियों को लड़ाया जाता है, कोयले की खरीद में चोरी होती है और इन सब कारणों से वहां प्रशासन में अक्षमता पैदा हो गई है और एफिशेंसी का वहां नाम निशान नहीं है । इस वास्ते मैं मांग करता हूं कि उसकी उच्च स्तरीय इन-क्वायरी होनी चाहिये और जो अफसर दोषी पाये जायें उनको सजा दी जानी चाहिये ।

जहां तक फरक्का योजना का सम्बन्ध है, वहां भी नौकरशाही का बोलबाला है और चूँकि यहां प्राइवेट ठेकेदारों को ठेके दिये जाते हैं, इस वास्ते इस स्कीम का काम तेजी से नहीं चल रहा है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इसकी भी इन-क्वायरी की जाए और जो गड़ब डयां हो रही हैं उनको रोका जाए ।

मैं चाहता हूं कि बाढ़ नियंत्रण, बिजली और सिंचाई आदि योजनाओं के लिए राष्ट्रीय-कृत बैंकों तथा बजट में से अलग राशि निर्धारित की जाए । जिस तरह से रेलवे बजट अलग से बनता है उसी तरह से इस मंत्रालय को भी एक अलग से बजट बनाना चाहिये ।

[श्री क० मि० मधुकर]

इस मंत्रालय को पिछड़े हुए राज्यों के लिए दी जाने वाली सहायत और अनुदान के रूप में एक विशिष्ट रकम निर्धारित करनी चाहिये ताकि उन राज्यों में सिंचाई, बाढ़ नियंत्रण और बिजली का विकास हो सके और वे भी अन्य राज्यों के बराबर आ सकें। लांग टर्म और शार्ट टर्म स्कीमें बनाई जानी चाहियें और इनको प्राथमिकता दे कर पूरा करना चाहिये।

गंडक नहर को पूरा करने के लिए और सारन, मुजफ्फरपुर और दरभंगा आदि में पानी पहुंचाने के लिए विशेष धन की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये। निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार गंडक योजना को पूरा किया जाना चाहिये। जहां तक पश्चिमी कोसी नहर का संबंध है, नेपाल सरकार से जल्दी समझौता किया जाना चाहिये आप से अगर यह नहीं होता है तो एक शिष्टमंडल आप वहां भेजे ताकि समझौता कराने में वह आपकी मदद कर सके और पश्चिमी कोसी नहर का काम शुरू हो सके।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि सभी राज्यों के सिंचाई मंत्रियों का आप एक सम्मेलन बुलाये और उन से पता लगायें कि हर राज्य की सिंचाई, बिजली, बाढ़ नियंत्रण की क्या आवश्यकतायें हैं और उनको कैसे पूरा किया जा सकता है। राजस्थान, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे कुछ राज्य हैं जिन के पास फंडज नहीं हैं कि वे अपनी बड़ी योजनाओं को चला सकें। ऐसी योजनाओं को चलाने के लिए आप उनकी मदद करें और उन से सम्पर्क बनाये रखें। कोऑर्डिनेशन की तरफ भी आपको विशेष ध्यान देना होगा। अर्जेंटी इन योजनाओं की आपको देखनी चाहिये, इसको प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिये। सिंचाई और बिजली पर ही इस देश की प्रगति निर्भर करती है और जो अस्सी प्रतिशत किसान देहातों में रहते हैं, उनके जीवन स्तर को ऊंचा उठाया जा सकता है, उनको काम धंधे दिये जा सकते हैं, उनका विकास किया जा सकता है।

श्री ब० ना० भागवत (अजमेर) : भारत की अर्थ व्यवस्था प्रधानतया कृषि पर आधारित है और उस में सिंचाई को प्रमुख स्थान प्राप्त होना चाहिये। देश की बढ़ती हुई जन संख्या की खाद्य सम्बन्धी तथा अन्य आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हेतु कृषि उत्पादन तथा प्रति एकड़ उपज बढ़ाने के लिए पानी की निश्चित सप्लाई अति आवश्यक है। भारत में वर्षा नियमित नहीं होती है। देश के विभिन्न भागों में होने वाली वर्षा की मात्रा में काफी अन्तर है। मात्रा पूर्ति और अवधि की दृष्टि से न केवल प्रान्त प्रान्त में अन्तर है बल्कि एक प्रान्त के एक भाग और उसके दूसरे भाग में भी अन्तर है। इसलिए यदि हम देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था को सुधारना चाहते हैं और उसको ठोस आधार पर आधारित करना चाहते हैं तो हमें सुनिश्चित सिंचाई के साधनों के निर्माण को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता देनी होगी।

यह ठीक है कि प्रथम योजना के आरंभ में हमारे देश का जो कुल कृषि योग्य क्षेत्र था वह 3870 लाख एकड़ था जिस में से केवल 560 लाख एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध थे। तीन योजनाओं के पूरा हो जाने के बाद और चौथी योजना के प्रथम वर्ष के बाद हम अब तक अपने देश के केवल पांचवें हिस्से के लिए सिंचाई साधन उपलब्ध कर सकें हैं। मैं बड़े ही नम्र शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूं कि अपनी योजनायें कार्यान्वित करके हमारे सिंचाई मंत्रालय ने जो उपउत्तिथियां प्राप्त की हैं वे काफी उत्साहवर्धक हैं परन्तु जो हमारे देश की आवश्यकतायें हैं उनको देखा जाए तो मैं समझता हूं कि भारत सरकार और सिंचाई मंत्रालय को जो स्थान और जो प्राथमिकता सिंचाई योजनाओं को देनी चाहिये थी वह अब तक नहीं दी गई है। जहां पर वर्षा की कमी है, जहां पर अकाल की स्थिति पैदा होती रहती है या जहां पर बाढ़ तथा दूसरी ऐसी चीजें होती रहती हैं, उन क्षेत्रों की योजनाओं को हमें प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिये थी। अब भी अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो मैं समझता हूं कि जो क्षेत्र

असन्तुलन है वह बराबर और भी बढ़ता चला जाएगा और हो सकता है कि अराजकता की स्थिति पैदा हो जाए ।

मैं राजस्थान से आता हूँ । राजस्थान के अजमेर जिले के ऐसे भाग से मैं आता हूँ जहाँ पर लगातार एक वर्ष के बाद दूसरे वर्ष में भी अकाल की परिस्थिति पैदा होती रहती है । मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे देश के कुल जो प्रा-
तिक साधन हैं उनका अगर हम देश के सर्वोत्तम हित में उपयोग नहीं करेंगे और संकुचित भावना से ऊपर हम नहीं उठेंगे तो यह निश्चित बात है कि जो लाभ देश को मिल सकता है वह नहीं मिल सकेगा । मैं सिंचाई मंत्री का ध्यान विशेष तौर पर कुछ राज्यों की ऐसी योजनाओं की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ जिन की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति होना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है, उन राज्यों के विकास के लिए उनकी जो मांगें हैं उनकी पूर्ति होना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है । आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि राजस्थान के कुछ क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं जो लगातार सात आठ सालों से अकाल से पीड़ित हैं । अगर हम तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से भी देखें तो पता चलेगा कि देश का करीब तेरह प्रतिशत भाग जिस में कृषि होती है, वह राजस्थान में है लेकिन जो वर्षा वहाँ होती है वह देश की कुल वर्षा का 1.35 प्रतिशत भाग ही है । राजस्थान की मरू भूमि का जहाँ पर बारिश बड़ी ही अनिश्चित है, अगर हम विकास करना चाहते हैं तो जो दूसरे प्रान्तों में पानी उपलब्ध है, उसका उपयोग हमें संकुचित दृष्टि से नहीं बल्कि देश के सर्वोत्तम हित की दृष्टि से करना होगा । हम देखते हैं कि राजस्थान नहर योजना के बारे में कई वर्षों से लगातार कई प्रकार के आश्वासन दिये जाते रहे हैं । लेकिन उसके लिए जितने साधनों की आवश्यकता है वे किन्हीं कारणों से उपलब्ध नहीं किये जा सके हैं ।

राजस्थान में लगातार अकाल की स्थिति चली आ रही है । राजस्थान की जो विकास योजना है उसका 33 प्रतिशत भाग इस योजना

पर खर्च हो जाता है । अब जो चौथी योजना है उसको भी देखा जाए तो उसका भी करीब करीब 35 प्रतिशत भाग इस योजना पर खर्च होगा । इतना होने पर भी जो प्रथम चरण की पूर्ति का आश्वासन दिया गया है यानी 1972-73, वह भी पूरा हो सकेगा, यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है । अभी हमने देखा है कि हमारी जो संधि पाकिस्तान के साथ हुई थी उसके अनुसार हमें अपने तमाम पानी का उपयोग 1 अप्रैल 1970 से पहले कर लेना चाहिये था । चाहिये तो यह था कि राजस्थान नहर का निर्माण, उसका फेजिंग इस प्रकार से किया जाता कि उसकी पूर्ति भी पोंग डैम के साथ हो जाती । लेकिन खेद का विषय है कि जो प्राथमिकता इस काम को मिलनी चाहिये थी वह नहीं दी गई । देश में 36 लाख एकड़ भूमि में कृषि नहीं होती है । लेकिन अगर आप हमारे यहाँ पानी उपलब्ध कर सकें तो उससे इस देश में करीब तीस लाख टन अनाज पैदा कर के हम आपको दे सकते हैं । 150 करोड़ रुपये के अनाज से हमारी राष्ट्रीय में वृद्धि हो सकती थी । अगर हम इस प्रकार की योजनाओं को प्राथमिकता नहीं देंगे, तो अन्न के बारे में आत्म-निर्भर होने का हमारा लक्ष्य कैसे पूरा हो पायेगा ? राजस्थान सरकार को करीब 6, 6½ करोड़ रुपया सूद के तौर पर केन्द्रीय सरकार को देना पड़ता है । वर्षों की कमी, सूखे और इन योजनाओं की पूर्ति को प्राथमिकता न देने से राजस्थान की स्थिति बहुत चिन्ताजनक हो गई है ।

अब मैं सिंचाई मंत्री का ध्यान नर्मदा योजना की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ । वह कह सकते हैं कि यह मामला ट्रिब्यूनल को रेफर कर दिया गया है । मगर मैं बड़ी नम्रता के साथ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान नहर के जिस 250 मील के क्षेत्र में इस समय कोई आबादी नहीं है, इस नहर की पूर्ति से वहाँ पर लोग बस सकेंगे, अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा और इस प्रकार हमारे देश की सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था सुदृढ़ हो जायेगी । दूसरी ओर अगर यह पानी

[श्री ब० ना० भार्गव]

जालीर और बाड़मेर के जिले में जाये, जो पाकिस्तान के क्षेत्र से मिलता है, तो वहां पर भी खेती की उपज में वृद्धि हो सकती है।

इसलिए मैं सिंचाई मंत्री से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि वह राजस्थान की इन योजनाओं को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दें। वह यह न कहें कि ये स्टेट प्लान के अन्तर्गत हैं। राजस्थान सरकार तो कभी भी इन योजनाओं को पूरा करने में समर्थ नहीं हो सकती है। इन योजनाओं को हमें राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर लेना होगा। जो एक विशेष प्राविजन रखा गया है, उस से इन योजनाओं की पूर्ति की जाये।

****SHRI P. ESTHOSE (Muvattu-puzha) :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the report of the Irrigation and Power Ministry for the year 1969-70 it is stated that only 325 projects out of a total of 545 major and medium projects started in 1951 have been completed. In the same period, i.e. during the 19 years from 1951-70, according to this report, a sum of Rs. 1928 crores has been spent on major and medium irrigation schemes. During the same period of 19 years this Government have spent more than Rs. 3000 crores for importing foodgrains from other countries. This means when you are spending such a big amount on the import of foodgrains, if during the past 19 years you had spent this sum with care and attention in completing the irrigation projects which were started, lakhs of acres of land would have been brought under cultivation increasing our food production to a large extent. In this report it is said that in our country which consists of five and half lakhs of villages only 13% of the land has been brought under irrigation. If this is the position our peasants will have to wait for many years to get water like the proverbial *Chathaka* bird.

Why is it so? This is not the case with the Ministry of Irrigation and Power alone. This Ministry is headed by an able Minister. He is an expert in engineering. That alone cannot solve this problem. The wrong economic policies followed by the Govern-

ment of India during the last 19 years have been responsible for these difficulties. That basic reasons has not been changed by the Congress dividing into two sections, and it is not going to change even if they divide into four sections. Without the Congress going out of power this basic reason cannot be changed. Even if one Minister or one Ministry claims that he or they have done many good things this problem will not find any solution. Our country has been suffering from acute food shortage during the last two or three years. I belong to a State—Kerala—which has been the worst sufferer. For the last more than 15 years there is a scheme to erect a bund known as Thanneermukkam bund to prevent sea water entering into the Kuttanad area so that thousands of acres of land could be converted into double crop. When the name Thanneermukkam bund is mentioned to the Minister at the Centre he immediately says that it falls within the jurisdiction of the State Government. Even though the State is implementing that project the truth is that the State is not receiving financial and technical aid from the Centre.

There is another similar scheme known as the Periar valley. This is a scheme which has been continuing for the last 15 years. This scheme also which will benefit Lakhs of acres of land is lying incomplete.

15 hrs.

Then I come to the Cauvery river water dispute between Mysore and Madras. Two or three tributaries of this river flow through Kerala. When Malabar was a part of Madras, an agreement was reached between the then Madras Government and Mysore Government about the utilisation of water from Cauvery river. Many of those points have now been raised and are under dispute. As far as Kerala concerned our contention is that we should get the benefit of the water from the two or three tributaries flowing through our State for irrigation purposes. In this connection I would like to quote a paragraph from this report on page 40 of this report it is said :—

"An inter-State meeting at official level was held at New Delhi on the 27th and 28th January, 1970, under

****The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.**

the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Irrigation and Power, to consider the points raised by Mysore, Tamil Nadu and Kerala with regard to projects in the Cauvery basin. The Secretaries, Chief Engineers and Technical Advisers of these States participated in the discussions. Discussions on the subject were resumed on the 9th February, 1970, between the Union Minister of Irrigation and Power, and the Ministers of Tamil Nadu and Mysore. Officials of the Government of Kerala also participated in the discussions. In the light of these discussions, certain proposals on the further action to be taken in regard to new projects in the basin have been forwarded to the State Governments for their consideration."

This is what is mentioned in the report as a directive given at the Conference. What I have to say is that the Central Government should immediately give financial aid for completion of irrigation project such as Kabini and Bhawani which will irrigate more than 37,000 acres of land in the Malabar area which was previously part of Madras.

My next point is about sea erosion. Kerala has a coast line of more than 350 miles. Every year due to sea erosion a large area of land is lost under water. During the last three Five Year Plans in a coast line of 350 miles a bund of only 40 miles has been constructed. During the last two years four miles of bund has been added making it a total of 44 miles of bund to protect the land from sea erosion. At this rate even in 50 years we will not be able to put up a bund of 100 miles to protect Kerala. In places like Ernakulam, Quilon, Cannanore etc. miles of land goes under sea water every year, with the result lakhs of people are made to go away leaving their homes.

It is a fact that the Kerala Government does not have enough funds to take necessary steps for prevention of sea erosion. Without the Central Government giving liberal financial aid to Kerala it will not be possible to save the people there.

Speaking about electricity I must say that in Kerala or rather in South India, one of the most important projects is the iddikki project. This year's allotment for 3 or 6 important bydel projects like Kuttiadi, Iddikki etc. is

very small. Not only that, there is a lot of delay in the completion of those projects. A project which it was promised would be completed in 1972 is now said to be not possible and the reason given is that there is labour trouble.

Actually the policy followed by this Government is responsible for the labour trouble. The report of a Select Committee on a Bill named Contract, Labour Bill is before this House. This Bill deals with the question of Bonus, leave and other terms applicable to Contract Labour. The labour trouble occurring in such a big project as Iddikki project is due to the fact that this House has not yet passed that Bill. During the last three years the Press in India has been spreading the news that the delay in the completion of the Iddikki project is due to labour trouble and the labourers themselves are responsible for it. In the matter of safeguarding the interests of labour this Ministry and this Government have not been paying enough attention.

For rural electrification a Corporation has been set up. I am glad and I congratulate the Ministry for that. The amount that is given is actually eaten away by the existing Electricity Board in our State. I have only to request the Minister to take necessary steps to see that the money that is given by the Corporation to the Electricity Board is not misused.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY (Hoshangabad) : Sir, I rise to support the demands of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power with a note of caution.

During my experience in the last three years and over, I have begun to feel that this Ministry has divided India, our country, into three parts—States where rivers originate, states where they later flow and other states. At the moment the Ministry deals with States in the second part, namely, States from which the rivers flow later and which contribute very little water. Our feelings *i.e.*, the feelings of the people coming from M.P., Maharashtra, Mysore are that the Ministry is not looking to the States where the rivers originate but is caring for the states through which the rivers flow later on. That means they are caring more for the upper riparian rights and not for the upper riparian rights. In support of this, I would be citing certain specific instances.

[Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary]

Sir, Madhya Pradesh, my State, has one-fifth of country's water and over 50% of national coal wealth. Anyway there is nothing like any major project—irrigation project—in my State. I may be permitted by you to refer to a portion of a book-let written by Dr. K. L. Rao titled 'Rapid Filling of Food Basket—Measures for'. He states on page 14 of this book-let as follows :

"Some of the important projects in the State are the Chambal Right Bank Canal System in the districts of Shivpuri, Gwalior, Morena and Bhind. The Bhandar Canal System taking off from the Matatila Project in U.P. serves the districts of Bhind and Gwalior. In Betwa Valley, projects like Halali (Bah, Sagar, Barna and Kolar and the Tawa Project (Phase I) in Hoshangabad district, Bargi (Phase I) should be expedited. There are a number of medium projects which have not been completed for want of funds in the State. The Harsi System in the Gwalior district, the Akhajheri Project in the Shivpuri District, the Chillar in Shahjapur district and other projects in the remaining districts should be accelerated."

Further on he says :—

"Madhya Pradesh is one of the most fertile tracts of the country with good rainfall but the yields are very poor because of lack of irrigation. Development of irrigation in Madhya Pradesh can go a long way not only to make the State surplus in food but also help the country to a large extent. It is suggested that an irrigation plan be immediately drawn in the first instance by the Central Water and Power Commission which can later be examined by a Committee consisting of officers of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, Food and Agriculture, Finance and Planning Commission together with the officers of the State Government. After the irrigation programme is finalised, priorities and problems of financing have to be considered. Pending this inquiry, projects sanctioned must be proceeded with expeditiously as also steps taken simultaneously to bring under the cultivation the available fallow lands in the State. Tube-wells in Narmada Valley will assist in immediate results, and

later when major irrigation systems are developed, will be useful for growing multiple crops in the area."

May I, therefore, through you, ask the hon. Minister as to what parts of his above observations have been complied with so far as my State is concerned? Projects from Maharashtra, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh and other States where from the rivers flow to Andhra Pradesh are not sanctioned and we are told that the dispute is pending before the Tribunal. Projects in other States which are also involved in these troubles are being implemented in spite of the matters pending before Tribunals. The different criteria that are applied by the Ministry are well-known—and for obvious reasons. The rivers originating in Madhya Pradesh are irrigating 11.11 lakhs acres of land of Andhra Pradesh, 8.58 lakhs acres of land of Bihar, 2.2 lakhs acres of land of Gujarat 62 lakhs acres of land of Maharashtra, 12.85 lakhs acres of land of Orissa, 2.46 lakhs acres of land of Rajasthan and 10.15 lakhs acres of land of U.P., i.e., 47.79 lakh acres of land in other States. If we see the irrigation in Madhya Pradesh, it is only 22,12,000 acres whereas the total cultivable area is as much as 4,52,90,000 acres. Consider the figures for other States. The cultivable area in Maharashtra is 4,68,63,000 acres out of which 28,39,700 acres are under irrigation; in Andhra Pradesh, the cultivable area is 3,13,00,900 acres and the irrigated area is over 70 lakh acres. Andhra Pradesh has 50 medium projects and Madhya has only 4.

It has been our experience that even where other States did not think of claiming any water from MP, our Ministry here has suggested, and when necessary, even instigated, other States to claim more water from MP.

As regards the Narmada project, originally when the scheme was conceived, 9 million acre feet of water was claimed. The Khosla Commission recommended 9.9 million acre feet. The Minister of irrigation and Power subsequently suggested 8 million acre feet. Then the claim rose to 16 million acre feet and now it stands at 22 million acre feet of water.

I quite realise that national wealth in a particular State is not the property

of that State but the property of the entire nation. But this rule should apply not only to Madhya Pradesh but to all. If oil is found in any other Sate, the benefits accruing from it should go to the entire country, not to that particular State. But it is not so.

I will relate the story of the Narmada scheme. Originally Gujarat had planned that the dam should be 162 feet high and should be built at a place called Gora, a few miles lower down from Navagam. Later, Dr. K. L. Rao, the Minister, suggested to Gujarat to shift the site to Nevagam and have a dam of a height of 530 feet, unmindful of the fact that a 530-foot dam would submerge lands in Madhya Pradesh. But Madhya Pradesh is the nation's property; therefore, anything can happen there for the benefit of others. I thank him for it.

But unfortunately earthquakes are occurring in that region. Recently, the Minister of State in the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry stated that earthquakes have been occurring frequently in that region during the last century. I do not know what is the thinking of the I & P Ministry about this matter.

Another instance of sabotage of schemes intended to benefit MP is provided by the fate of the Sindh river project. This was conceived by the late Sir M. Visveswarayya, noted engineer; it was intended to irrigate lands which are thirsting for water. But later on Dr. Rao suggested that splitting up of the project into two. Now the cost of the scheme has increased and the whole matter has been shelved.

There is another project called Demba or popularly known as Bansagar project. The MP Government wanted that it should be taken up. They also wanted to take up the Bargi project. But it is now suggested by the I & P Ministry that UP should get water from Demba project. We do not object to it as Madhya Pradesh is nation's property; therefore, the entire nation should get the benefit from it. I even go to the extent of saying that Madhya Pradesh need not be given anything, but this project must be ordered to be taken up immediately.

As I said this Ministry either feels that only one specific area is India or that said one area should be

developed. To achieve this object, the Ministry has appointed certain corporations and commissions which are important and which implement the decisions of the Ministry. The are the Rural Electrification Corporation, The Water Power Consultancy Service, The Central Water and Power Commission, The National Projects Construction Corporation and the International Commission on Irrigation. About the efficiency of these commissions, I would only refer to the National Projects Construction Corporation. In reply to Unstarred Question No. 7488 dated 1st April, 1970 the Minister said that the present paid-up capital of the Corporation is Rs. 255 lakhs while in the years 1967-68 and 1968-69, the Corporation lost Rs. 134 lakhs, that is more than half of its present paid-up capital. For the information of the House I would like to say that the heads of all these five Corporations come from one State. I need not name it.

AN HON. MEMBER : Which State ?

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Andhra Pradesh.

The quantum of Central assistance given to various States mentioned in the Rajya Sabha will speak for itself. The money allotted to the various States is as under :

	Rs. in crores
Andhra Pradesh .	55.14
Assam	6.55
Kerala .	27.40
Madhya Pradesh .	25.92
Maharashtra	36.79
Mysore	25.17
Orissa . . .	19.09

SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA (Hamirpur) : What about Himachal Pradesh ?

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : I do not find any figure here for Himachal Pradesh.

So, this is the state of affairs.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) :
From where is he reading ?

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : This is from the reply to Unstarred Question No. 3479 dated 18-3-1970 asked in Rajya Sabha, giving a statement showing the quantum of Central assistance given to various States from 1967-68 onwards on river valley projects, flood control schemes, power projects including rural electrification, etc.

Madhya Pradesh is prepared to undertake the Bargi and Demba Projects, but I know they will not be permitted. The question of the Tribunal will be brought in. But the projects in Andhra Pradesh are going on even though the matter is *sub judice*.

I will only say a word about power. Appendix II of this Report gives details of power generated in this country. It will show that Madhya Pradesh is having half the power generation of Andhra Pradesh.

I would only say that as a student I read "self-praise is scientific suicide." I think it holds good even today. Here the Ministry is ruled by self-praise.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती (मेरठ) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जापान के पास ज्यादातर कच्चा माल है नहीं, बाहर से मंगाता है लेकिन सस्ती बिजली के कारण उस देश ने बहुत बड़ी तरक्की की है। बिजली बनाने के तीन तरीके होते हैं—पनबिजली, आणविक बिजली और भाप से बनने वाली बिजली। आज के जमाने में मंत्री जी इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि दुनिया के दूसरे देशों में दस लाख किलोवाट के टर्बो जेनरेटर बनाने का रिवाज है जबकि हमारे यहां जो कारखाने लगे हुए हैं उनकी क्षमता दो लाख किलोवाट से ज्यादा बनाने की नहीं है और चार लाख की हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इतने बड़े टर्बो जेनरेटर लगाना कि उनमें एक डेढ़ नये पैसे की बिजली पैदा हो जाये—क्या यह किसी भी राज्य सरकार के बस की बात है ? कोई भी राज्य सरकार इसको नहीं कर सकती है। यही कारण है कि बिजली

की मांग इतनी तेजी से बढ़ती चली जा रही है और उस हिसाब से हम बिजली का उत्पादन कर नहीं पा रहे हैं। आज आन्दोलन होता है इस बात के लिये कि किसकी मिल्कियत में बिजली चले। लेकिन सवाल यह नहीं है। अब वह समय आ गया है जब पार्लमेन्ट के मेम्बर, एम० एल० एज० और जनता में काम करने वाले लोग इस बात को समझ लें कि आंदोलन यह होना चाहिए कि मनचाही सस्ती बिजली मिले—आन्दोलन यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि राज्य सरकार की मिल्कियत में बिजली चले। एक जमाने में यह बात चलती थी लेकिन आज वह बात नहीं चल सकती है। अगर पूरे देश को सस्ती बिजली देनी है जिसके मुताबिक हम सारे देश का एक ग्रिड बना रहे हैं तो बिजली का उत्पादन केन्द्रीय सरकार के मातहत होना चाहिए वरना यही हालत होगी कि न आणविक बिजली ही लग रही है और न बिजली का कोई बड़ा प्रोग्राम ही चल रहा है। श्रीमन्, आज की हालत यह है कि उत्पादन सरकार करे और वितरण सूबों के जिम्मे छोड़ा जाता है। आप देखिये कि जो नलकूप का प्रोग्राम चल रहा है, पम्पिंग सैंट का, मैं इस बात के लिये मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने ने 15 लाख का प्रोग्राम बनाया। लेकिन क्या उन की जरूरत को आप पूरा कर सकेंगे ? वह तो समुद्र में बूंद के समान है। करोड़ों पम्पिंग सैंटों की आज देश में किसानों को जरूरत है।

15.20 hrs.

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR in the Chair].

पंजाब के अन्दर किसानों को जो बिजली दी जा रही है उन के यहां बड़े किसानों से ज्यादा पैसा लिया जाता है और छोटे किसान से कम पैसा लिया जा रहा है। इस के लिये पंजाब की सरकार बधाई की पात्र है। आप अगर साढ़े 12 हार्स पावर का कनेक्शन लेना चाहें तो 10 रु० फ्री हार्स पावर के हिसाब से बिना मीटर के बिजली आप को देंगे। लेकिन अगर

छोटा किसान है और पांच हर्स पावर का कनेक्शन लेता है तो 8 रु० की हार्स पावर के हिसाब से पैसा लेंगे, जो कि एक साल में 96 रु० होता है। जब कि उत्तर प्रदेश में 110 रु० देना पड़ता है। न्यूनतम गारन्टी के रूप में और उस के बाद ऊपर से पैसा देना पड़ता है। तो उत्तर प्रदेश का किसान कभी भी अपनी जिन्दगी में पंजाब के किसान के बराबर पैदावार नहीं कर सकेगा। यह विरोधाभास हम को दूर करना चाहिये। बिहार की भी यही हालत है। जिस वक्त आप पम्पिंग सैट लगाने की बात करते हैं, और बिजली देने की बात करते हैं तो मैं बताना चाहता हूँ तांबे की वजह से आज बड़ी भारी चोरी हो रही है। आप कह सकते हैं कि यह होम मिनिस्ट्री का काम है, लेकिन मैं तो संयुक्त जिम्मेदारी समझ कर यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ। मेरा तो भारत की सरकार और सूबों की सरकारों से लेना देना है। मेरे यहां पांच, पांच आदमी जिन ट्यूब वलों पर रहे हैं, रात को बदमाश बन्दूक ले कर आते हैं और ट्रांसफ़ॉर्मर चोरी कर के ले जाते हैं, तांबे के तार लाइन को काट कर ले जाते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने ट्रांसफ़ॉर्मर की जिम्मेदारी किसान पर रख छोड़ी है। अगर ट्रांसफ़ॉर्मर चोरी जाता है तो किसान से 3,000 रु० वसूल किये जाते हैं उस की कीमत के। और अगर वह न दे, तो बिजली का कनेक्शन नहीं मिल सकता है। जब ट्रांसफ़ॉर्मर की रखवाली की जिम्मेदारी किसान की है और जब उस की चोरी का पूरा पैसा किसान से लिया जाता है तो अगर वह यह चाहता है कि उस के गांव में ट्रांसफ़ॉर्मर लगाया जाय और खेत पर बिजली उस ट्रांसफ़ॉर्मर से दी जाय उस की इस बात को आप क्यों नहीं स्वीकार करते हैं। किसान कहते हैं कि ट्रांसफ़ॉर्मर जब लगाया जाय खम्भे पर तो उस को बँड कर दिया जाय ताकि उस को खोल कर चोरी न हो सके। लेकिन आप उस को भी नहीं मानते। सिर्फ 10 रु० की बचत में 3,000 रु० का चाकू आप किसान को लगाना चाहते हैं, यह कहाँ का न्याय है। आज उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की कीमत इतनी ज्यादा पड़ रही है इन की वजह

से कि उस से डीजल-सस्ता पड़ता है। इसलिये अगर यही हालत रही तो आप का पम्पिंग सट और बिजली का आन्दोलन चौपट हो जायगा।

आज कल एक और नया नारा लग रहा है प्रधान मंत्री की तरफ से। उस से मुझे डर बढ़ा लाता है। नारा यह लग रहा है कि बरानी खेती की तरक्की करेंगे। मुझे ऐसा लग रहा है कि शायद इस नारे की आड़ में अपनी जो नाकाबलियत है सिंचाई पूरी न देने की, उस को इस नारे की आड़ में छिपाने के लिये एक लम्बा प्रोग्राम बनाया जा रहा है। बरानी खेती का मतलब क्या है? यह हिन्दुस्तान है, यूरोप नहीं है। यहां बरानी खेती की बात करने वाला ग़र किसान ही हो सकता है। कोई किसान बरानी खेती की बात नहीं करेगा। योरोप में बोयी जाती है फ़सल जब जाड़ा खत्म होता है, जमीन में नमी होती है, और फ़सल पकती है तब जब जाड़ा आता है। उन के यहां बरानी खेती हो सकती है। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और दक्षिण में सभी जगह पर जब रबी की फ़सल बोते हैं, उस फ़सल में गर्मी के बाद जाड़ा शुरू होता है। खेतों में नमी नहीं होती इसलिये आप बोयेंगे कहाँ से। और जब फ़सल पकती है तो भयंकर गरमी होती है। अगर आप उस समय पानी नहीं देंगे तो दाना सिकुड़ जाता है। परिणाम यह होता है कि फ़सल खराब होती है। इसलिये हमेशा बरानी खेती की बात करना और कहना कि उससे तुम को लाभ पहुँचेगा, इस से काम नहीं चलेगा। इसलिये हम को दीर्घकालीन योजना हर सूरत में सिंचाई की बनानी पड़गी। और अगर आप बरानी खेती की बात करते हैं तो यह सिर्फ टेम्पोरेरी मेज़र होना चाहिये, परमानेंट मेज़र नहीं होना चाहिये। जो परमानेंट मेज़र की बात करते हैं वह इस देश के किसानों के साथ ग़हारी और घोखेधड़ी की बातें करते हैं। यूगोस्लाविया में भी जहां पहाड़ी इलाका है वहां हर गांव में एक एक बांध बांध दिया है। बरानी खेती का मतलब आप क्या लगा सकते हैं? उस का मतलब यह है कि फ़िलहास आप पूरी मदद दें, रिसर्च

[श्री महाराज सिंह भारती]

करें, लेकिन दिमाग में यह रहना चाहिये कि आज नहीं तो कल, 10, 20 साल में बरानी खेती को सिंचाई की खेती में बदल देंगे। यह भावना हमारे दिमाग में रहनी चाहिये। कुछ माननीय सदस्य जानना चाहते हैं कि बरानी खेती क्या बला है। मैं उन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि बिना सिंचाई की खेती को बरानी खेती कहते हैं।

जो पानी बरसता है उस के लिये आप के पास योजना होनी चाहिये। अभी बड़े बड़े बांध ही आप के दिमाग में है। लेकिन जरूरत इस बात की है कि छोटे छोटे बांध एक एक गांव में, एक एक नाले पर बनाये जायें इसलिये नहीं कि साल भर उन में पानी रहेगा। बल्कि इसलिये कि उस बंधी को बांधने से जमीन के अन्दर पानी पीने की शक्ति बढ़गी और वह पानी जमीन के अन्दर सीपेज हो कर जायगा जिस को हम पर्पिंग सैट के जरिये निकालेंगे और जहां सिंचाई का इस समय इंतजाम नहीं है वहां उन के द्वारा सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध कर सकेंगे। कुओं के अन्दर पानी लेने के लिये और छोटे छोटे तालाब बना कर कम से कम चार, छ महीने की फसलें उगा सकते हैं यूरोस्लाविया और दूसरे मुल्कों की तरह से। बड़े पैमाने पर छोटी बंधियों बंधें यह किस का काम है? केन्द्र कहता है कि यह हमारा काम नहीं है, और सूबे की सरकारें कहते हैं कि हमारा काम नहीं है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर है किस का यह काम। किसान पानी चाहता है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि दीर्घकालीन ढंग से इस पर आप को सोचना पड़ेगा।

बाढ़ इस मुल्क में कितनी तेजी से आती है। और जब बड़े पैमाने पर बांध बांधते हैं तो उस के बहुत से फायदे भी हुआ करते हैं। जब एक बांध बंधता है, जसे भाखड़ा बांध बंधा तो सतलज में लाखों एकड़ जमीन बच गयी जिस पर खेती हो रही है। यही नहीं बांध से और भी फायदे होते हैं जैसे बिजली बनती है, और मछ-

लियां भी हम को मिलती हैं। बड़े पैमाने पर हिन्दुस्तान की नदियों को बांधा जाय इस दिशा में सरकार कुछ नहीं कर रही है। कोई नया बांध आप नहीं लेने जा रहे हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश कभी नहीं चाहेगा कि बड़े पैमाने पर बांध बांधे क्यों कि उन को पानी की जरूरत नहीं है। बहुत कम जरूरत है। दो हजार करोड़ रु० में हिमालय बंधेगा जब की पानी चला जायेगा राजस्थान को। तो वह कभी नहीं बांधेगा। इसलिये बड़े पैमाने पर यह प्रोग्राम सरकार को करना चाहिये।

यूरोप के दूसरे देशों समुद्र की जमीन को रोक रोक कर खेत बनाये जा रहे हैं लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में समुद्र हमारी जमीन को खा रहा है। मैं जानता हूँ कि समुद्र से जमीन निकाली जाती है, लेकिन वह बम्बई में निकाली जाती है 70 मंजिली इमारतें बनाने के लिये, जो हजार रु० फुट के हिसाब से बिक जाय खेती के लिये नहीं। लेकिन केरल और दूसरी जगहों की जमीन को सरकार समुद्र से नहीं निकाल रही है, उस को रोकने में सरकार नाकामयाब रही है।

मोकामा ब्रिज जो बिहार के अन्दर बनाया गया है उस की वजह से जो कटाव शुरू हुआ है उस के लिये आप ने वायदा किया था माननीय जोशी जी के कालिग अटेंशन पर कि जांच की जायगी। अगर जांच की गयी है तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि उस का क्या नतीजा निकला।

इसी तरह से पूर्वी जमुना की नहर है जो सब से पुरानी नहर है जिस को मुगल बादशाहों ने निकाला था। मैं कह सकता हूँ कि कैपिटल के ऊपर जितना रिटर्न, 60 सैकड़ा का, इस नहर पर है उतना किसी नहर नहीं है। और यह भी सही है कि जितना कम पानी उस नहर में है उतना कम पानी किसी भी नहर में नहीं है। आप कहेंगे कि रिटर्न कैसे ज्यादा हो गया? मैं आप को बताता हूँ कि लोग अपने खेत भरते तो हैं अपने कुए से लेकिन लिख दिया जाता है कि नहर से भरे। इसलिये बिना नहर

का पानी लिये वहां का किसान लगातार पैसा देता है। तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि जो जमुना की आप की स्कीम है वह कब तक पूरी होगी और किसानों को पानी कब मिलेगा ? और जिस तरह से अभी बिना नहर से पानी लिये किसानों से रुपया लिया जाता है, जब कि वह अपने खेत अपने कूप से भरते हैं, इस कुप्रथा को कब आप खत्म करने जा रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : As far as the Congress Party Members are concerned I want to make it clear that I am following the order of names as it was submitted by the whip of the party.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : They do not believe in whips ; they believe in conscience.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : सभापति जी, यह बात सही है कि बाढ़ से देश के बड़े भू-भाग को और किसानों को पानी देने तथा बिजली देने में यह सरकार असफल रही है। अभी हम माननीय लास्कर की बात सुन रहे थे जिस में उन्होंने ने असम में और विशेष कर उत्तर प्रदेश में . . . मैं कह रहा था कि असम के हमारे साथी श्री लस्कर बोल रहे थे कि वहां जो उपेक्षित क्षेत्र हैं वह बाढ़ से बरबाद हो रहा है। हमारे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की भी ठीक वही स्थिति है। हमारे यहां घाघरा और गंगा दो नदियां हैं। वहां पर बलिया-वैरिया बांध 22 मील लम्बा है। हमारे भारत सरकार के मंत्री महोदय दो बार वहां गये। वह उन की समस्याओं को अच्छी तरह समझते हैं। उस के लिये उन्होंने प्रोजेक्ट भी बनाया है, लेकिन वह बेचारे मजबूर हैं क्योंकि वहां की सहायता नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। उस की उपेक्षा का कारण यह है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिले बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं और उपेक्षित हैं। उन की सहायता भारत सरकार से की जायेगी। इस के लिये पटेल कमिशन भी बना था। लेकिन आज भी वह उपेक्षित है। डा० के० एल० राव एक कुशल इंजीनियर होते हुए भी कुछ कर नहीं पा रहे हैं। कारण यह है कि इस मंत्रालय को भारत सरकार से जितना धन मिलना चाहिये

वह नहीं मिल रहा है। जब तक उन को अधिक धन नहीं मिलेगा तब तक सारे देश में बाढ़ की समस्या और सिंचाई की समस्या ऐसे ही पड़ी रहेगी।

इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि जिस तरह से देश को बचाने के लिये आप डिफेन्स पर खर्च करते हैं उसी तरह से अगर देश के किसानों को युद्ध-स्तर पर नहीं बचाया गया, उन को पानी नहीं दिया गया, देश के अन्दर पैदावार नहीं बढ़ाई गई बिजली नहीं दी गई, तो यहां की बेकारी की समस्या हल नहीं हो सकेगी और अगर आप देश के किसानों की रक्षा नहीं कर पायेंगे तो देश की रक्षा नहीं कर पायेंगे। अगर देश नहीं रहेगा तब फिर आप और क्या करेंगे। इस लिये इस मंत्रालय को अधिक से अधिक पैसा देना चाहिये और इस को अधिक से अधिक पैसा खर्च करना चाहिये। अगर आज बदली हुई परिस्थिति में हमारी प्रधान मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री कुछ नहीं कर पातीं तो मैं समझता हूं कि श्री मोरारजी देसाई की जो हालत हुई थी वही उन की भी हालत होगी। इसलिये इस पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

मैं यह कहूंगा कि आज देश में जो उपेक्षित एरिया है उस में बलिया में जो गायघाट बांध है या जो ब्रह्मपुत्र प्रोजेक्ट है उन को सेंट्रल प्रोजेक्ट मानना चाहिये। यह कहना कि यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है, गलत बात है। इस को हमें सेंट्रल सब्जेक्ट मान कर पूरा करना चाहिये। आज इस में कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं कि देश में जो सोचने का तरीका है वह ठीक नहीं है, जिस के कारण देश में बेकारी बढ़ी है। हम बराबर बड़े काम करते जा रहे हैं, बड़े बड़े फार्म जो हैं उन को बिजली देते जा रहे हैं, ट्रैक्टर देते जा रहे हैं, लेकिन देश में जो अपेक्षित भू-भाग है, जहां एक एकड़ से ले कर तीन एकड़ तक की खेती होती है, जहां हमारे ट्रैक्टर काम नहीं करेंगे, जहां हमारे ट्रैक्टर काम नहीं करेंगे, उन के लिये हमारे सोचने का तरीका उस तरह का होना चाहिये जैसा कि गांधी जी का था। गांधी

[श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद]

जी का कहना था कि हम को गांवों को स्वावलम्बी बनाना चाहिये। अगर गांव स्वावलम्बी हो जायें और जो बेकारी की समस्या है वह हल हो जाय तो कोई झगड़ा न रह जाय। गांवों में अगर हर पांच एकड़ पर भारत सरकार अपने भूगर्भ वेत्ताओं के द्वारा कुआं दे दे और हमारे किसान पानी पा जायें, तो वह यहां पर बम्पर क्राप पैदा कर दें। अगर हमारे देश में बम्पर क्राप पैदा हो जाये तो जगह जगह पर किसान लोग स्कूल बनवा दें और इंजीनियर वहां काम पर लग जायें तथा बेकारी की समस्या हल हो जाय, वहां पर कपड़े के कारखाने खोल दिये जायें तो भी बेकारी की समस्या हल हो जाये। लेकिन इस ओर न जा कर हम ने ट्रैक्टरों की बात सुनी। बड़े बड़े फार्म वालों के लिये ट्रैक्टर काम दे सकते हैं, वहां पर वह इस्तेमाल हो सकते हैं, लेकिन छोटे किसानों के लिये वह काम नहीं देंगे। उन के लिये तो जो हमारे कुएं और बेल हैं वही काम दे सकते हैं। हां, अगर छोटे छोटे किसानों को मिलाकर 30 एकड़ तक के खेत हो तो वहां पर सामूहिक ट्रैक्टर होने चाहियें उन के लिये सामूहिक ट्रैक्टर होने चाहिये। नहीं तो प्राइवेट ट्रैक्टर वाले अपनी बड़ी बड़ी जमीदारियां खड़ी कर रहे हैं, वह गरीब किसानों को पानी नहीं देते हैं, उन को परेशान करते हैं और उन से रेट भी अधिक लेते हैं। इस लिये अगर आप ट्रैक्टर और ट्रैक्टर के बेल की बात करते हैं तो जो देश के उपेक्षित भू-भाग हैं जहां पर एक एकड़ से पांच एकड़ तक के खेत हैं वहां पर ट्रैक्टर सामूहिक होने चाहियें और ट्रैक्टर भी सामूहिक होने चाहियें ताकि सिंचाई ठीक से हो सके। नहीं तो जो हमारे पुराने हल और बेल हैं, कुएं हैं वही काम दे सकते हैं, जिस के लिये गवर्नमेंट का कोई खर्च भी नहीं है। अगर एक ट्रैक्टर पर 50 हजार ६० खर्च होते हैं तो एक कुएं पर 2,000 ६० से अधिक खर्च नहीं होता। इस लिये उतने रुपयों में 25 कुएं बन सकते हैं। अब तक जो हमारा सोचने का तरीका रहा है वह यह कि हम बड़े बड़े नगरों

की बात करते रहे हैं, बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों की बात करते रहे हैं, खेती के बारे में सोचने की बात नहीं करते रहे हैं। इस के कारण जो छोटे किसान बैठे हुए हैं उन की पैदावार कम हो गई। अगर आज जो छोटे किसान हैं जिन के पास 30 एकड़ तक जमीन है, उन को ट्रैक्टर और ट्रैक्टर दे दिये जायें तो इस से किसानों की आमदनी बढ़ेगी।

आज देश में विषमता बढ़ती जा रही है और उस विषमता के कारण किसानों की आमदनी कम होती जा रही है। आज एक या डेढ़ एकड़ वाले किसान मजदूर और पढ़े लिखे नौजवान गांवों में बेकार हैं। अगर इन की बेकारी इसी तरह से चलती रही तो यहां इतनी बड़ी क्रांति होगी कि यह देश बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकेगा और सरकार के ऊपर भी यह भारी कलंक होगा। आज मैं चेतावनी देता हूं कि अगर बेकारी दूर करने में सरकार सहयोग नहीं देती, उपेक्षित किसान मजदूरों को पानी नहीं देती, गांव के हर किसान के लिये बिजली की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई जिस से लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके तो एक तेलंगाना नहीं देश में कई तेलंगाना हो जायेंगे और जनता में असन्तोष बढ़ेगा जिस के कारण सरकार का चलना मुश्किल हो जायेगा।

(व्यवधान)

मैं उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की बात कर रहा था कि किसानों को मुफ्त बिजली देनी चाहिये। हम मिर्जापुर में पूंजीपतियों को सस्ती बिजली देते हैं, बिड़ला को बिजली कम रेट पर देते हैं, उस का बोझ किसानों पर पड़ता है। इस तरह से हम किसानों की समस्या को हल नहीं कर सकेंगे। हम बम्पर क्राप पैदा कर के किसानों की बेकारी को दूर करना चाहते हैं। मिर्जापुर में जो फैक्ट्री लगी है उस को बिजली देने के बजाय हम को चाहिये था कि हम वहां के हजारों लोगों की पानी की समस्या को हल करते, लेकिन हमारे लिये जो बिजली की लाइन थी वह भी बन्द कर दी गई, बल्कि हमारे ऊपर जो ट्रांसमिटर चार्ज थे वह भी बढ़ा दिये गये। महुंगी

बिजली के कारण हमारी हर चीज मंहगी होती जा रही है, जो चीज किसान खरीदता है वह हर चीज मंहगी होती जा रही है। इस लिये जरूरी है कि हर किसान के घर में हम बिजली दें जिस से उद्योग धन्धे बढ़ सकें और देश की पैदावार बढ़ सके।

आज जरूरत है कि हमारे क्षेत्र में लोगों को पानी मिले। आज हमारे शहर बलिया में प्राइवेट ट्यूबवेल और पम्पिंग सेट लगाने के लिये लगभग दस हजार ऐप्लिकेशन पड़ी हुई हैं, लेकिन उन को बिजली नहीं मिल पा रही है। अगर हमारी इसी तरह से उपेक्षा होती रही तो कैसे काम चलेगा? आज हम अपनी उपेक्षा को बर्दाश्त करते जा रहे हैं क्योंकि हम देशभक्त हैं, डिमिप्लिन्ड हैं। लेकिन विवश हो कर हम को भी हिंसक बनना पड़ेगा और आगे चल कर हम को जो कुछ भी करना होगा उस के लिये हम तयार रहेंगे क्योंकि हमारा देश बागियों का देश है। आज तो हमारी सरकार है, लेकिन अगर हम अंग्रजों को हटा सकते हैं तो इस सरकार को भी हटा सकते हैं। इसलिये सरकार को कुछ सोचना पड़ेगा और न्याय करना पड़ेगा।

आज य० पी० की सरयू प्रोजेक्ट हमारे सामने है। ईस्टर्न य० पी० में घाघरा का जो पानी है उस का लाभ हमें मिले इस लिये हमारे कुशल इंजीनियरों को तैयार रहना चाहिये। यहां पर कुछ हमारी क्षेत्रीय समस्याएँ भी हैं। हमारा बैरिया-बलिया, बांध है, बैरिया संसार टोल बांध है, वह रुके हुए हैं। यह दस वर्ष से क्यों रुका हुआ है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। डा० के० एल० राव वहां गये थे, उन्होंने उस को जा कर देखा है। उन्होंने रिसर्च पार्टी भी वहां भेजा था। लेकिन पता नहीं वह रिसर्च कब पूरी होगी। मैं कहूंगा कि गांव के किनारे और घाघरा के बीच में जो जमीन है उस को ऊंचा बनाया जाय और बलिया बैरिया बांध और बैरिया संसार टोल बांध को बिड़ला बांध से लिंक किया जाय। साथ ही उन के लिये अधिक से अधिक अनुदान दिया जाय।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप (पीलीभीत) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में जो 56.64 मिलियन हेक्टेयर जमीन है उस में से 31.2 मिलियन हेक्टेयर जमीन पूरी तरह से सिंचित है, बाकी असिंचित है। इस से मालम होता है कि सिंचाई की स्थिति हमारे यहां कितनी विषम है। आज स्थिति यह है कि इस समय देश में पर कैपिटा अवलेबिलिटी आफ फूड घटती जा रही है। सन् 1965 में 475.9 ग्राम फूड अवलेबिलिटी थी जब कि 1968 में वह घट कर 452.92 ग्राम रह गई। इस से स्पष्ट है कि हमारे यहां फूड ग्रैन की कमी है, और यह कमी इस लिये है कि सिंचाई के साधन पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। इसी लिये आवश्यकता है कि हम को यहां अधिक से अधिक फूडग्रैन उपलब्ध किये जायें। इसी के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि ज्यादासे ज्यादा सिंचाई के साधन प्रस्तुत किये जायें और जो उपलब्ध हैं उन को अधिक से अधिक विकसित किया जाये।

हम ने सन् 1950 से ले कर अब तक 1234 परियोजनायें कार्यान्वित कीं। लेकिन उन में से अधिकांश अभी तक नामुकम्मिल हैं। जो पूरी हुई उन में से बहुत सी ऐसी हैं जिन में काफी समय लगा है। उसके बारे में बताया गया है कि काफी संख्या में टैक्नीशियन उपलब्ध नहीं थे। जबकि उपकरणों आदि सभी उपलब्ध थे। उपकरणों को उपयोग में लाने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा संख्या में टैक्नीशियन उपलब्ध किये जायें और उनको प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए कोई सेंटर बनाया जाए।

पानी को ले कर विभिन्न राज्यों में काफी झगड़े मचे हुए हैं और काफी नाइतिफाकी है। मैं चाहता हूं कि पानी के जो झगड़े हैं उनको जल्दी मिटाया जाए, उनका जल्दी कोई हल ढूँढा जाए।

हमारे देश में वर्षा से तीन हजार मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी मिलता है। उसमें से एक तिहाई तो नदियों में चला जाता है, छठवां हिस्सा

[श्री मोहन स्वरूप]

खुश हो जाता है भूमि में और शेष भाग बन कर हवा में उड़ जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पानी को इकट्ठा किया जाए, इसको स्टोर किया जाए और उसके बाद इसको काम में लाया जाए। ऐसा अगर किया गया तो काफी जमीन की सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हो सकती है।

गंगा और यमुना के बेसिन में काफी अंडर ग्राउंड वाटर है। उस पानी को इस्तेमाल में लाया जा सकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ट्यूबवेल्ल के जरिए या किसी और तरह से उस पानी को अगर सिंचाई के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जा सके, उसकी कोई व्यवस्था की जा सके, उसके लिए कोई योजना बनाई जा सके तो बड़ी सुविधा हो सकती है और हमारी उपज काफी बढ़ सकती है।

छोटी छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं का बहुत महत्व है। लेकिन उनकी निरंतर उपेक्षा की गई है। चौथी योजना में भी उसको कोई खास महत्व नहीं दिया गया है। 1965-66 में 20.23 मिलियन हेक्टर जमीन छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं द्वारा सिंचित होती थी जिन में तालाब आते हैं, छोटी नदियों पर बनाए गए बांध आते हैं, छोटे छोटे कुएं आदि आते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं पर अधिक से अधिक बल दिया जाए। 95 करोड़ रुपये द्वितीय और 260 करोड़ रुपये तृतीय योजना में इसके लिए रखा गया था जो बहुत ही कम था। बिखरे हुए गांवों में अगर छोटी छोटी योजनाओं को लागू किया जा और लोगों को रुपये पैसे आदि से सहायता की जाए तो मैं समझता हूँ कि सिंचाई व्यवस्था का काफी विस्तार हो सकता है और हम को काफी लाभ उन से हो सकता है।

छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं के कई लाभ हैं। एक लाभ तो यह है कि तुरन्त इन से लाभ मिलना शुरू हो जाता है। दूसरा यह है कि स्थानीय रिसोर्सिज को प्रयोग में लाया जा सकता है। तीसरा यह है कि तुरन्त ही प्रोजेक्ट को काम में लाया जा सकता है। चौथा यह है कि स्वयं

कास्तकार आदि स्थानीय लोग इस काम को करते हैं और वे यह समझ कर इसको करते हैं कि यह हमारा अपना काम है और उस में वे दिलचस्पी ले कर उसको जल्दी पूरा कर लेते हैं। इन कार्यों के प्रति उन में उत्साह होता है। इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूँ कि चौथी योजना में इन छोटी योजनाओं पर अधिक से अधिक बल दिया जाना चाहिये।

बाढ़ नियंत्रण की एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या भी इसके साथ जुड़ी हुई है। उत्तर प्रदेश आदि प्रान्तों में हर साल बाढ़ें आती हैं और उन से बड़ा भारी नुकसान होता है। बाढ़ नियंत्रण की दिशा में काफी उन्नति नहीं हुई है। बाढ़ों पर नियंत्रण पाने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि बड़ी बड़ी नदियों के बैंज को ग्रेजर द्वारा ड्रैज कराया जाए। इसका लाभ यह होगा कि पानी जल्दी बह जाएगा और इनलैंड वाटरवेज का भी प्रावधान हो सकेगा क्योंकि पानी गहरा होगा।

जिन नदियों में हर साल बाढ़ आती है उनके दोनों किनारों को मजबूत किया जाए और किनारों पर ऊंचे बांध बनाये जायें।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि फ्लड वार्निंग स्टेशन अधिक से अधिक तादाद में खोले जायें। अभी ऐसा होता है कि बाढ़ आ जाती है लेकिन गांव वालों को पता भी नहीं चलता है। वे कुछ उपाय भी नहीं कर पाते हैं, वे सम्भल भी नहीं पाते हैं कि बाढ़ आ जाती है। इस वास्ते वार्निंग स्टेशन अधिक से अधिक संख्या में बनाये जायें ताकि लोगों को समय पर सूचना दी जा सके कि बाढ़ आने वाली है और वे अपना बचाव कर सकें।

मेरी कंस्टिट्यूंसी में शारदा सागर और नानक सागर बांध जब बने तो थोड़े ही अर्से के बाद उस में दरार पड़ गई। मंत्री महोदय ने भी जा कर उसको देखा था। पांच छः साल पहले वह बना था। उस दरार की वजह से पानी बह निकला और बाढ़ के कारण छः जिले

प्रभावित हो गए। उस बांध की मुरम्मत नहीं की गई। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि पिछली वर्षा ऋतु में, सितम्बर के महीने में फिर सैलाब आया और पानी भर गया। डर यह था कि यह फिर फट जाएगा। यह कच्चा बांध बना हुआ है। ये जो कच्चे बांध हैं चाहे यह मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में हो या उत्तर प्रदेश के किसी दूसरे भाग में या देश के किसी हिस्से में, इनको मजबूत बनाया जाए और उनकी देखभाल की समुचित व्यवस्था की जाए। इनकी देखरेख का और मुरम्मत का काम निरंतर होता रहना चाहिये।

अब मैं पावर पर आता हूं। पावर का बहुत महत्व है। चाहे उद्योग हों या खेती हो, पावर के महत्व को कम नहीं किया जा सकता है। चौथी योजना में 26 मिलियन किलोवाट की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हम को करनी होगी। अगर समुचित कदम नहीं उठाये गये तो भारी अभाव का हम को सामना करना पड़ जाएगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस ओर आप ध्यान दें ताकि इस कमी को पूरा किया जाए और पर्याप्त मात्रा में बिजली मिल सके। भारत 41 मिलियन किलोवाट हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिक पावर तैयार करने की क्षमता रखता है लेकिन उस में से केवल दस प्रतिशत को डिवेलप किया जा चुका है। बाकी विकसित नहीं हो सकी है। मैं चाहता हूं कि 41 मिलियन किलोवाट विकसित करने के लिए हम विशेष कदम उठायें।

उत्तर प्रदेश का जिक्र आया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि सारे देश के लिए एक पावर ग्रिड बनाया जाए। खेती के लिए पहले बिजली बारह पैसे प्रति यूनिट के हिसाब से सप्लाई होती थी जबकि अब उसकी दर पंद्रह पैसे फी यूनिट कर दी गई है। समय के अन्दर अगर उसकी पेमेंट कर दी जाती थी तो दो पैसे फी यूनिट के हिसाब से छूट मिल जाती थी लेकिन अब उसको भी बन्द कर दिया गया है। दर से अगर अदायगी की जाती है तो सरचार्ज देना पड़ता है। पहले जहां नब्बे रुपये के हिसाब से मिनिमम चार्ज

देना पड़ता था किसान को वहां वह 1968 में सौ कर दिया गया और 1969 में 110 कर दिया गया। अब जुलाई, 1970 से उसको 120 रुपया कर दिया जाएगा। ऐसी स्थिति में जबकि मिनिमम चार्ज बढ़ता जा रहा है, बिजली की दरें बढ़ती जा रही है, किसान के लिए यह कैसे सम्भव है कि वह सस्ती बिजली लेकर उसका उपयोग कर सके और अपने खेती के काम में बिजली का उपयोग कर सके। मिनिमम चार्ज में दिक्कत यह है कि यदि जितना मिनिमम चार्ज होता है उतने की बिजली वह कंज्युम नहीं कर पाता है तो उसको घाटा होता है और कभी कभी तो ऐसा होता है कि वह इन्फ्रॉ खर्चों को बरदाश्त नहीं कर पाता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि कुछ हालात में तथा छोटे किसानों के केस में मिनिमम चार्ज के बजाए एक्जुअल चार्ज की व्यवस्था की जाए ताकि काश्तकार को लाभ हो सके।

यह मंत्रालय बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय है। मैं समझता हूं कि खेती और इरिगेशन मंत्रालयों का चोली दामन का साथ है। इस वास्ते यह मुनासिब होगा अगर खेती और सिंचाई मंत्रालय को एक कर दिया जाए, इन दोनों को इकट्ठा करके इनको एक मंत्रालय में परिवर्तित कर दिया जाए। इससे ज्यादा लाभ हो सकता है और ज्यादा तालमेल भी हो सकता है।

SHRI A. S. KASTURE (Khamgaon) : Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Demands of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. I am glad to note that 325 out of the 545 major and medium irrigation projects undertaken since the beginning of the First Five Year Plan have been completed. In this connection, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister some problems relating to Maharashtra.

Though there are a large number of rivers originating in Maharashtra, Maharashtra is not benefited by those rivers. Many areas of Maharashtra have not progressed because of the inadequate facility of irrigation and power. I want to point out that the percentage of irrigation in Maharashtra is very low

[Shri A. S. Kasture]

compared to other States. For example, in the case of Punjab the percentage is quite high. There is Bhakra Nangal Project. So, it is quite clear that unless there are irrigation projects the irrigation percentage will not go up.

In this connection I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister the problems of the Maharashtra Government. There are in all 40 medium and major projects in Maharashtra. Nine projects are major, 22 are medium and nine are hydro projects. These projects are worth Rs. 368.8 crores. I am very sorry to bring to the notice of the House that a large number of these projects have not been undertaken so far.

There is constant pressure from the Government of Maharashtra that clearance should be given to these projects but I do not know what is the difficulty in giving the clearance. Some of the proposals are very old proposals and are pending with the Central Government for the last six years. So far no action has been taken on these proposals. This is the State of affairs. We are interested in having a green revolution in the country. For that revolution irrigation facilities must be provided to farmers. If that is not done, what is the point in talking about the green revolution? From this point of view those proposals which have been submitted to the Central Government should be given clearance as early as possible.

I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister, through you, to some of the important projects. First is Dudhganga Project. It is very interesting to know that the proposal for the project was submitted to the Government of India on 13th June, 1964 and so far no clearance has been given to this proposal. There were several reminders but in spite of reminders clearance is not granted to this particular project. Second is Upper Penganga Project the proposal was submitted on the 9th June, 1964 and so far there is no clearance to this particular project also. There is a third proposal about the Upper Wardha Project which was submitted on 10th August, 1964 but so far no clearance has been given to this project also. The report of the Government on this is that the project is technically cleared by the Central

Water and Power Commission, the only bottleneck that was concurrence of Madhya Pradesh Government to upstream utilisation of 9 YMC of water in their territory. This has since been obtained and communicated to the Central Government by Maharashtra Government. Even then clearance is not granted. If there are difficulties and the difficulties are not removed, I have no objection if clearance is not granted, but even when those difficulties have been removed clearance is not granted as has happened in the case of Upper Wardha Project.

There is another proposal for the Pencha irrigation project. That proposal was submitted in 1967. There was a lot of correspondence. The Maharashtra Government has complied with all the conditions but even then clearance is not granted to that project. There is the Upper Tapi, Stage I, for which also there is no clearance. In short, for all the major projects submitted by the Government of Maharashtra clearance is not given. That is the case with medium projects also. I would like to give details of some of the medium projects also.

The proposal for Daraswadi Project was submitted on 11th January, 1966 and after lot of correspondence between the Maharashtra Government and the Central Government, the Government of India has informed that it is receiving attention. For the last four or five years, "Receiving attention" is simply the reply of the Government of India. Same is the fate with regard to Bhojapur project also. There are so many proposals—Chatshil, Haranbari, Amba Valley, Giroli, Chulband, Parditakmore, Chargaon, Takli, Dongargaon—etc. awaiting clearance. There is no clearance to all these proposals. I would like the hon. Minister to decide them as early as possible. As a matter of fact clearance should have been granted to all the proposals as early as possible so that there could have been increase in the percentage of irrigation in Maharashtra including the Vidarbha and Marathwada area.

श्री राम चरण (खुर्जा): सभापति महोदय, कल उपमंत्री महोदय ने बड़ी अच्छी भाषा का प्रयोग करते हुए अपनी स्पीच में कहा कि सरकार ने किसानों और देहात के रहने वालों के

लिए बहुत कुछ किया है और वह बहुत कुछ करने जा रही है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश की 82 फीसदी आबादी देहात में रहती है, जब कि सरकार के अपने आंकड़ों के मुताबिक 1969 तक सिर्फ 13 फीसदी गांवों को बिजली दी गई है, जिस से गांवों के 31 फीसदी लोगों को फायदा हुआ है। लेकिन हालत यह है कि बहुत से गांवों में बिजली इस प्रकार दी गई है कि वहां पर एक भी बल्ब नहीं है, सिर्फ खम्भे खड़े कर दिये गये हैं और हरिजनों की आबादियों में तो बिजली के खम्भे भी नहीं लगाये गये हैं। यह है सरकार का रूरल इलेक्ट्रिकेशन का प्रोग्राम ! उपमंत्री महोदय ने कल यह भी कहा कि गांधी शताब्दी वर्ष में एक लाख गांवों को बिजली दे दी जायेगी और इस के लिये एक रूरल इलेक्ट्रिकेशन कांफरेंशन सेट अप किया गया है। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसा भी कोई सिटी है, जहां बिजली न हो, जब कि देश के 87 फीसदी गांवों में बिल्कुल बिजली नहीं है।

जहां तक बिजली से सिचाई का सवाल है, सरकार के अपने आंकड़ों के अनुसार इरिगेशन के लिए केवल 7.30 परसेंट बिजली खर्च की जा रही है, जब कि इंडस्ट्री के लिए 69.88 परसेंट बिजली खर्च की जा रही है। यह है इस सरकार का समाजवाद की आवपाशी के लिए तो बिजली नहीं है, लेकिन इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए बिजली है और किसान से बिजली का ज्यादा पैसा लिया जाता है और इंडस्ट्रीज से कम। जिस को यह सरकार समाजवादी विचार-धारा कहती है, असल में वह एक पूंजीवादी विचार-धारा है।

जहां तक इरिगेशन फ्रंसिलिटीज उपलब्ध करने का सवाल है, 1948-49 में 20.2 मिलियन हैक्टेज जमीन इरिगेटेड होती थी और 1966-67 में 32.7 मिलियन हैक्टेज जमीन इरिगेटेड होने लग गई। इन अठारह सालों में सिर्फ 12 मिलियन हैक्टेज अधिक जमीन को इरिगेशन फ्रंसिलिटीज दी गई है।

इस से जाहिर होता है कि अब भी हिन्दुस्तान के लाखों भूखे किसानों की जमीन को पानी नहीं मिलता है। इस स्थिति में किसान अन्न कैसे उपजायेगा और देश कैसे अन्न के मामले में सैल्फ-सफ़िसेंट हो सकेगा ?

किसानों को बिजली की दर सब से ज्यादा देनी पड़ती है। एक प्रान्त में बिजली का एक रेट है और दूसरे प्रान्त में दूसरा रेट है। क्या सरकार ऐसी व्यवस्था करेगी कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में किसान को बिजली सबसिडाइज्ड रेट पर, और कम से कम रेट पर, दी जाये ?

16 hrs.

जहां तक इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स की बात है, इन्होंने बताया है कि हम ने तीन पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं में 545 मेजर प्रोजेक्ट्स का प्लान किया, जिन में से 325 प्रोजेक्ट्स कम्प्लीट हो चुके हैं और 220 अभी अण्डर कन्स्ट्रक्शन हैं। इन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि ये जो 220 प्रोजेक्ट्स बाकी हैं—चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में ज्यादा से ज्यादा फण्ड इन्हीं को पूरा करने के लिये खर्च करना पड़ेगा। इस से जाहिर होता है कि इन्होंने जो स्कीमें बनाई हैं, वे इतने बेहूदेपन की बनी हैं कि जिनकी शुरू में कम कास्ट दिखाई जाती है, लेकिन बाद में उनकी कास्ट बढ़ जाती है, जिस की वजह से सारा प्लानिंग फेल्योर हो रहा है। एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट से भी यही बात जाहिर होती है। एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट सं० 647 की रिकमेण्डेशन सं० 3 में कहा है—

The Committee note that the estimated cost of the project has risen from Rs. 52.03 crores to Rs. 149.83 crores i.e. an increase of about 185% and by the time the project is finally completed the estimated cost is likely to go up still further.

इसी लिये एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने अपनी रिकमेण्डेशन में कहा है कि जो भी प्लानिंग किया जाय, उस की इनीशियल कास्ट इस तरह से आंकी जाय कि पूरा होने तक उस की कास्ट दुगुनी या तिगुनी न होने पाय। उदाहरण के तौर पर आप फरब्या बांध को ले लीजिये—इस की

[श्री राम चरण]

इनीशियल कास्ट 70 करोड़ रुपये थी, लेकिन उस के बाद रिवाइज्ड एस्टीमेट 159.00 करोड़ का बना और मेरा अनुमान है कि जब तक यह कम्पलीट होगा, इस की कोस्ट 200 करोड़ रुपये के करीब हो जायगी। इस प्रकार की धांधली और बैंड-प्लानिंग की वजह से सारा प्लानिंग फेल्योर हो जाता है।

सभापति महोदय, जिस समय बाढ़ आती है तो किसान की खेती तबाह हो जाती है। अगर किसान किसी गलती से नहर के पानी को काट लेता है तो उस से 10 गुना तकावी बसूल की जाती है। जब सरकार की लापरवाही से या किसी नहर के कट जाने से किसान की खेती तबाह हो जाती है, उस की खेती को नुकसान होता है तो क्यों न सरकार उस को कम्पेन्सेट करे। जिस तरह से फलड के आने से खेती मारी जाती है और किसान को रिलीफ दी जाती है, उसी तरह से किसान को कुछ परसेन्ट कम्पेन्सेशन के तौर पर दिया जाना चाहिये।

जहां तक ट्यूब-वेल की बात है—इन्होंने कहा है कि रूरल इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन कारपोरेशन की स्थापना की गई है। मेरा मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध है कि अधिक ट्यूब-वेल बनाने के लिये एक ट्यूब वेल कारपोरेशन की स्थापना की जाय। यह कारपोरेशन सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के अन्तर सैंट-अप हो और उस का काम यह होना चाहिये कि रूरल एरियाज में जा कर अधिक से अधिक ट्यूब-वेल खोदे और किसानों को सस्ते दामों पर ट्यूब-वेल बना कर दे।

जहां तक फलड का सवाल है—सरकार फलड को रोकने में बिलकुल फेल्योर रही है। तीन पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्दर फलड पर जो पैसा खर्च किया गया है, वह बिलकुल बेकार गया है। जिन नालों के अन्दर बाढ़ आती थी, वहां आप के इन्जीनियरों ने 20 साल से खुदाई नहीं कराई है, लाखों रुपये इस काम के लिये आपके इन्जीनियर्स खा गये और बाढ़ के नाम पर उस रुपये का दुरुपयोग हुआ है। इसलिये मेरा आप से अनुरोध है कि इस दु गिय को रोकने

के लिये आप कुछ इस तरह से प्रोवीजन करें जिससे उसका दुरुपयोग न हो सके।

सभापति महोदय, जिला बुलन्दशहर के लिये चीप पावर सप्लाई करने के लिये एक एटोमिक प्लांट लगाने के लिये कहा गया था और यह कहा गया था कि उस एटोमिक प्लांट को नहर नरीरा के पास लगाया जायगा। लेकिन कुछ पता नहीं चल रहा है कि सरकार उस के लिये क्या कर रही है। क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना के दौरान वह एटोमिक प्लांट जिला बुलन्दशहर में कब तक लगाया जायगा, जिससे मेरे क्षेत्र के लिये सस्ती बिजली उपलब्ध हो सके।

अभी मेरे क्षेत्र में ओले पड़ जाने के कारण 200 गांव ऐसे ह, जिन बेचारों को एक दाना भी नसीब नहीं हुआ है। क्या सरकार इस तरह का प्रावीजन करेगी कि जिससे उस क्षेत्र की जनता को फ्री-ट्यूब वेल या चीप रेट पर दिये जा सकें ?

एक बात मैं मंत्री महोदय से विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ—इन के विभाग के अन्दर गेडचूल्ड कास्ट्स के बहुत से अफसर हैं, जिन के साथ ठीक ढंग से बर्ताव नहीं किया जाता है, उन की सीनियोरिटी ठीक ढंग से फिक्स नहीं की गई है, उन को प्रमोशन और परमानेन्सी देने में भी लापरवाही बरती गई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी इस तरफ भी ध्यान दें।

श्री न० प्र० यादव (सीतामढ़ी) : सभापति जी, मैं सब से पहले आप के द्वारा डा० के० एल० राव जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। इन के परिश्रम से बागमति योजना की स्वीकृति मिल गई। इस बागमति योजना से उत्तर बिहार की करीब 253 हजार एकड़ जमीन की सिचाई होगी। लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि स्वीकृति मिल जाने के बाद भी करीब दो वर्ष से सीतामढ़ी में 20 लाख रुपये का लोहा पड़ा हुआ है, जिसमें जंग लग रहा है, लेकिन अभी तक बिहार सरकार की दृष्टि उस बाग-

मति योजना की तरफ नहीं है। मैं आप के माध्यम से डा० राव से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके, वे बिहार सरकार को लिखें कि वह बागमति योजना का काम जल्द से जल्द प्रारम्भ करे।

अब मैं डा० राव का ध्यान अघवारा नदी की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ। इस नदी को 5 साल पूर्व डा० राव ने स्वयं देखा था और देखने के बाद उन्होंने पांच इन्जीनियरों की एक कमेटी श्री जाफर अली की अध्यक्षता में बनाई थी। श्री जाफर अली और उन के साथी सीतामढ़ी और नेपाल के एरिये में गये, बागमति नदी का निरीक्षण किया और साल भर के परिश्रम के बाद उन्होंने एक रिपोर्ट भारत सरकार को दी जिस रिपोर्ट में उन्होंने लिखा है कि इस योजना से उत्तरी बिहार की करीब 1 लाख एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई हो सकती है। लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उस अघवारा स्कीम पर अभी तक कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। डा० राव से मेरा निवेदन है कि वे इस की तरफ भी ध्यान दें।

पश्चिमी कोसी नहर की नींव स्वर्गीय श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने 1964 में रखी थी और उस मौके पर राजा महेन्द्र भी वहां उपस्थित थे। लेकिन अभी तक उस काम में कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है। इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि संसद सदस्यों का एक शिष्ट मंडल नेपाल जाय और वहां के जो भी अधिकारी हैं, जिन की बजह से उस स्कीम में अभी कोई भी प्रगति नहीं हो सकी है, वहां जा कर नेपाल सरकार से बात करें और जितनी जल्दी हो सके पश्चिमी कोसी नहर के निर्माण का काम पूरा हो सके। इस से उस इलाके की करीब 6 लाख एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई होगी।

गण्डक योजना में मैं देखता हूँ कि हाजीपुर, मुजफ्फरपुर के बीच में करीब 3 वर्ष से जितनी मिट्टी निकाली गई थी, उस में अभी कोई प्रगति नहीं हो सकी है। मैं डा० राव से अनुरोध करूंगा कि यदि बिहार सरकार इस काम

को तेजी से नहीं कराती है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार से इस का काम होना चाहिये जिससे उत्तरी बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश की 33 लाख एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई होगी।

मैं अपने उप-मंत्री श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद जी को आप के माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ—जहां तक बिजली का प्रश्न उत्तर बिहार में है, वहां हमारी स्थिति यह है कि अब लोगों ने लालटेन रखना शुरू कर दिया है। बिजली लगाने के बाद भी जो किसान ट्यूब-वेल लगाये हुए हैं उन को 24 घण्टों में 15-15 घण्टे तक बिजली नहीं मिलती है और कभी कभी तो—आप को सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा—हफ्तों तक बिजली गायब रहती है। जिस के कारण हाजीपुर, मुजफ्फरपुर, सीतामढ़ी, अनुमण्डल के किसानों की, जिन्होंने प्याज की खेती की हुई थी, गन्ने की खेती की हुई थी, सब जल गई। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि एक थर्मल स्टेशन सीतामढ़ी में होना चाहिये जिससे उत्तर बिहार का जो भूभाग है, जिस की आबादी करीब 2 करोड़ है, वहां के किसानों को फायदा पहुंच सके।

बरौनी, सीतामढ़ी, मुजफ्फरपुर, मोतिहारी और छपरा से बहुत ज्यादा दूर है। वहां से बिद्युत की शक्ति छपरा, मोतिहारी, मुजफ्फरपुर, सीतामढ़ी तक बहुत ही कम पहुंच पाती, कभी आधी आई, बिजली का खम्बा गिर गया और तार कट गया तो एक हफ्ते के बाद मरम्मत होगी और फिर कहीं बिजली का कनेक्शन मिलेगा और उसके बाद लोगों को पानी मिलता है। इस बीच में किसानों के धान, मकई और ईख के लहलहाते हुए पौधे खेतों में सब सूख जाते हैं। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके एक थर्मल पावर स्टेशन सीतामढ़ी में निर्मित किया जाना चाहिए जहां पर कि आप बागमती का बराज बनाने जा रहे हैं।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर जी ने बताया कि 1969 में बिद्युतकृत ग्रामों की संख्या 73,554 थी जोकि देश के कुल गांवों की संख्या का लगभग 13

[श्री० न० प्र० यादव]

प्रतिशत है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने तो पूरे भारतवर्ष के आंकड़े दिए लेकिन उत्तरी बिहार, जिसकी आबादी दो करोड़ है, वहाँ पर अभी तक कितने गांवों को बिजली दी गई है? और बिजली देने के बाद भी वहाँ के किसानों ने लालटेन रखना क्यों प्रारम्भ किया? आपको सुनकर आश्चर्य होगा कि वहाँ पर बिजली हफ्तों गायब रहती है, अम्पनालों में मरीज रहते हैं जिनके आपरेशन होते हैं लेकिन आपरेशन होने के मौके पर भी मैं देखता हूँ कि बिजली गायब हो जाती है। आपरेशन के बिना मरीज मर जाते हैं। इसलिए मैं डा० राव से निवेदन करूंगा कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके वे संसद सदस्यों की एक उच्चस्तरीय समिति बनायें जोकि मौके पर देखने के लिए बरोनी जाये और इस बात का पता लगाये कि कहां पर गलती है और उसमें जो भी कुसूरवार हो उसको सजा मिलनी चाहिये।

साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में जो भी बिजली इंजीनियर हैं जोकि बिजली का कनेक्शन देते हैं किसानों को वे हर किसान से ट्यूबवेल के लिए बिजली का कनेक्शन देने के लिए 5 सौ, 6 सौ रुपए की घूस ले लेते हैं। जो किसान ट्यूबवेल लगाने के बाद 5, 6 सौ रुपए घूस नहीं देता है उसको बिजली नहीं दी जाती है। इस प्रकार की मैं हजारों मिसालें आपको दे सकता हूँ। मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में ऐसे सैकड़ों किसान हैं जिनके ट्यूबवेल साल दो साल पहले से तैयार खड़े हुए हैं, दफ्तर और अधिकारियों के पास दौड़ते दौड़ते उनके जूते घिस गए हैं लेकिन अभीतक उनको बिजली के कनेक्शन नहीं मिल सके हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इसके लिए जो भी जिम्मेदार हों उनको सजा मिलनी चाहिए। इस सिलसिले में बिहार में जो बिजली विभाग के चीफ इंजीनियर हैं, उनको मैंने अनेकों पत्र भी लिखे हैं, टेलीफोन भी किया है और स्टेट कन्सल्टेंटिव कमेटी में भी उसकी चर्चा की है लेकिन बिहार के चीफ इंजीनियर के एक बहुत दुलारे

और साइले बिजली विभाग के एस० डी० ओ० सीतामढ़ी में हैं—बहुत कुछ लिखने के बाद और होम मिनिस्टर का ध्यान आकृष्ट करने के बाद भी अभी तक उनका वहां से तबादला नहीं हो सका है। वे हरएक किसान से 5 सौ घूस मांगते हैं। जबतक घूस नहीं दी जाती है तबतक किसान को बिजली का कनेक्शन नहीं मिलता है।

सभापति जी, मैं उस इलाके, उत्तरी बिहार सीतामढ़ी से आता हूँ जोकि मां सीताजी की जन्मभूमि है। लेकिन सीतामढ़ी का विकास आज तक नहीं हो पाया है। मेरा जो निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सीतामढ़ी है वह करीब 60 मील तक नेपाल बार्डर से मिलता है। उस इलाके में बार्डर तक विकास होना चाहिए। उत्तरी बिहार की सीमा नेपाल और भारत की सीमा है। हम देखते हैं कि चीनी लोम बार्डर तक आते हैं और हमारा क्या विकास हुआ है उसको देखते हैं। लेकिन अभी तक न तो उस इलाके की तरफ बिहार सरकार का ही ध्यान गया है और न केन्द्रीय सरकार का ही ध्यान गया है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस इलाके के लिए एक स्पेशल ग्रांट भारत सरकार की तरफ से मिलनी चाहिए जिससे कि उत्तरी बिहार का विकास हो और भारत मजबूत हो सके। धन्यवाद।

श्री० फ० गो० सेन (पूर्णिया) : सभापति जी, मैं जिस इलाके से आता हूँ वहां पर पाट की खेती, जिसको जूट कहते हैं, ज्यादा होती है। इस सम्बन्ध में जहां तक जूट मिलों का सवाल है वह चाहती है कि किसान बढ़िया से बढ़िया जूट पैदा करे। बढ़िया पाट के लिए स्लो फ्लोइंग वाटर की जरूरत होती है। जिस पानी में कम से कम धारा बनी रहे उसमें अगर पाट धोया जाये तो वह बढ़िया पाट हो सकता है। मैंने कुछ दिन पहले यह सवाल माननीय मंत्री जी के सामने रखा था कि कोसी योजना में जो नहरें बनी हैं उन नहरों में, जहां पर कि जूट एरिया है वहां पर स्लो फ्लोइंग टैंक बना दिये जायें ताकि वहां पर बढ़िया पाट हो सके लेकिन आज तक उसकी तरफ कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया

है। अभी हाल में यह सवाल हमारे सामने आया है कि जूट प्रोडक्ट के भाव कम किये जाय ताकि उसको एक्सपोर्ट किया जा सके। फारेन ट्रेड की डिमान्ड्स हमारे सामने अभी आने वाली हैं और उस समय इस सम्बन्ध में विचार हो सकता है। लेकिन अभी जैसा मैं कह रहा था वहां पर यह बताया जाता है कि पोलिथीन टैंक बनाये जायं लेकिन उसमें जब पानी का आउट लेट नहीं होगा तो उसको लेकर किसान क्या करेगा? इस प्रकार से रुपया बर्बाद करने से अच्छा तो यही होगा कि वह रुपया किसान को ही दे दिया जाये। पानी बदल बदलकर किसान कहां तक पाट को धोयेगा। जिस प्रकार से धान को फुलाते हैं और फिर उसको काटते हैं तो उसमें अगर सड़ा हुआ पानी रहे तो उससे चावल में महक आ जाती है, उसी प्रकार से पाट की भी बात है—बड़िया पाट के लिए स्लो फ्लोइंग वाटर की जरूरत होती है। यह तो एक साधारण ज्ञान की बात है। आप भी इस बात को गमनाते हैं कि पाट जो है वह सबसे जबर्दस्त फारेन एक्सचेंज अर्नर है और आपकी लिस्ट में उसका पहला नाम निकलता है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ पाट पैदा करने वाले किसानों की जो डिफीकल्टीज हैं, उनके लिए जो पानी का सवाल है उसके लिए आप कुछ भी नहीं कर रहे हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि कोसी नहर का जो एक्स्ट्रा वाटर होता है उसको आप नदी नालों से फ्लो करवाते हैं लेकिन उसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जो लो लाइंग एरिया रहता है वहां पर किसान धान लगाता है और जब काटने का थोड़ा समय रह जाता है तब वह एरिया ओवर-क्लंडर्ड हो जाता है जिससे सारी धान की खेती डूब जाती है। आपने इस सम्बन्ध में एक कमेटी भी बनाई थी लेकिन पता नहीं उस कमेटी ने क्या रिपोर्ट दी, आपने कुछ किया या नहीं किया, मैं उमीद करता हूं कि माननीय मन्त्री महोदय उसके बारे में कुछ कहेंगे।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आपका जो डिपार्टमेंट है वह सब करके कमान्ड

एरिया बना देता है और उस कमान्ड एरिया में जितने किसान आ जाते हैं सभी पर टैक्स लगा दिया जाता है—चाहे किसी किसान की जमीन उसमें पड़े या न पड़े। समझ में नहीं आता कि यह कौन सा कायदा है? जब टैक्स की नोटिस आ जाती है तो बेचारे किसान दर दर भटकते फिरते हैं। अगर मोटर में बैठ कर कोई अधिकारी आ जाते हैं तो उनसे बेचारे किसान कहते हैं कि हुजूर, हमारी जमीन इसमें नहीं है फिर हमको क्यों टैक्स की नोटिस दे दी गई। वे कहते हैं कि अच्छा दरखास्त दे दो। वह दरखास्त भी दे देता है लेकिन फिर उसको नोटिस आ जाती है। तो यह कैसे चल सकता है? इसकी कोई तो हद होनी चाहिए। आखिर वह बेचारा किसान जिसके पास अपनी खेती के लिए समय नहीं है वह कागज लेकर कहां तक दौड़ता फिरे? बहुत से किसान तो यह भी कहने लगते हैं कि जाने दो, इतना रुपया जमा ही कर दो भगवान के नाम पर लेकिन उस बेचारे को फिर भी तंग किया जाता है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इसके बारे में खास हिदायत और इन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिए ताकि जिनकी जमीन उसमें नहीं पड़ती है और इस तरह से उनको टैक्स की नोटिस दे दी जाती है और दौड़ाया जाता है वह चीज समाप्त हो जाये।

रूल इलेक्ट्रिकेशन के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि इस में जितनी बिजली की चोरी हो रही है उसकी कोई हद नहीं है। आखिर इसको कौन देखेगा? मेरा मुझाव है कि रेलवे को जो आप बिजली देते हैं, और स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्स देते हैं उसमें कोई यूनिफार्मिटी तो होनी चाहिये। हमने रिपोर्ट देखी है कि वह लिखते लिखते थक गये लेकिन उसका कोई जवाब नहीं। रेलवे लिखता है लेकिन उसका कोई जवाब आप नहीं देते हैं। यह क्या तमाशा है।

समय चूक कम है इसलिये मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री गा० शं० मिश्र (छिन्दवाड़ा) : मान्य-वर, मैं मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। रूरल इलेक्ट्रिकफिकेशन की जो संस्था है, सही मानों में ग्रामीण विद्युतिकरण के लिये इस का होना अत्यन्त आवश्यक था। जहाँ उद्योगों के लिये धन जुटाने के लिये इस तरह की कार-पोरेशन बनी, वहाँ ग्रामीण विद्युतिकरण के लिये इसकी आवश्यकता थी जिस की पूर्ति मंत्री महोदय ने की।

यह आवश्यक है कि नदी परियोजनाओं के लिये भी इस तरह का एक कौरपोरेशन बनाया जाय। मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री जी उस को पूरा करेंगे। लेकिन एक बात अवश्य ध्यान में रखनी चाहिये कि कोई भी चीज कितनी भी अच्छी क्यों न हो, यदि गरीबों का उस से फायदा न हो तो उस का कोई अर्थ नहीं होता।

रूरल इलेक्ट्रिकफिकेशन कोरपोरेशन के ऋण देने के नियमों में है कि उन पिछड़े हुए विभागों की विद्युतिकरण की योजनाओं को ऋण उपलब्ध किया जायेगा जो इकोनामिकली वाये-बिल हों। आप बतायें कि क्या किसी भी देश में रूरल इलेक्ट्रिकफिकेशन इकोनामिकली वाये-बिल है? अमरीका, आस्ट्रेलिया, कनाडा में भी क्या रूरल इलेक्ट्रिकफिकेशन वायबिल है? यह हर जगह सब्सिडाइज किया जाता है। मंत्री महोदय बतायें कि बैंकवर्ड स्टेट के बैंकवर्ड एरिया में जहाँ 25, 30, 50 मील पर ट्रीसमिशन लाइनें हैं वहाँ कैसे आप इकोनामिकली वायबिल यूनिट बनायेंगे? इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि हिमाचल, असम, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान जैसे इलाकों में गरीबी बढ़ती रहेगी, उनको बिजली नहीं मिल सकेगी। बिजली केवल उन को ही मिलेगी जहाँ आप की योजनामें रूरल इलेक्ट्रिकफिकेशन की, वायेबिल होगी।

आज यह हालत है कि जब केरल में रूरल इलेक्ट्रिकफिकेशन स्कीम के लिये डेंसिटी आफ पापुलेशन और डिस्टेंस, दूरी के लिहाज से एक ६० ट्रांसमिशन लाइन पर खर्च आता है तो राजस्थान में साढ़े 11 ६० आयेगा और

मध्य प्रदेश में छ ६० आयेगा। ऐसी हालत में पिछड़े हुए प्रदेशों में जैसे असम, नागालैंड, नेफ्रा, हिमाचल, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, हरियाणा, मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात, उत्तर प्रदेश—विशेष कर उत्तराखंड—और बिहार, करीब करीब गोदावरी के उत्तर का सारा भाग आप के रूरल इलेक्ट्रिकफिकेशन कोरपोरेशन से कम से कम लाभ उठा सकेगा।

गुजरात में 1961 से आज तक 35,000 पम्पों का विद्युतिकरण हुआ, असम में 50 बिजली के पम्प लगे, मध्य प्रदेश में 18,000 पम्प लगे। जो कि 2.7 परसेंट बैठता है। उड़ीसा में 500 लगे, हिमाचल में 200, नेफ्रा में कोई नहीं, त्रिपुरा में 2, वेस्ट बंगाल में 1,000, जम्मू कश्मीर में 150। जब कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश में इतने ही समय में एक लाख पम्पों को बिजली मिली। इन प्रदेशों में आप के रूरल इलेक्ट्रिकफिकेशन कोरपोरेशन से लोन की कोई सुविधा नहीं होगी, इन को लोन नहीं मिल सकेगा। इस कोरपोरेशन के नियम ही इस तरह से बना गये हैं कि पिछड़े प्रदेशों को इस से कम से कम लाभ मिले। आप की नीति ऐसी नहीं होनी चाहिये कि दरिद्र दरिद्र ही बना रहे, बिजली और सिंचाई की सुविधायें उन्हें न मिलें। जिन्हें पहले से अधिक मिल रही है, यानी जो धनवान हैं उन को ही बिजली मिले यह नहीं होना चाहिये। क्या आप इस बात पर सहमत नहीं हैं कि मध्य प्रदेश को यदि बिजली और सिंचाई की पूरी सुविधा मिले तो आज आप को जो बाहर से गेहूँ मंगाना पड़ता है उस से आप स्वावलम्बी हो जायेंगे।

इस में कोई शक नहीं कि सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय द्वारा कुछ अभूतपूर्व कार्य किये गये हैं, जैसे नागार्जुन सागर की योजना। यह एक महान कार्य हुआ है और इस के लिये आप बघाई के पात्र हैं। जिस तरह से मंत्री जी के प्रदेश में विद्युत का जेनरेशन हुआ, सात, आठ वर्ष में 1746 मेगावाट बिजली बनने लगी है, किसानों के करीब एक लाख पम्पों का इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन

किया गया है, वहां आप को यह नहीं भूलना चाहिये कि मध्य प्रदेश, जहां सिर्फ 800 मेगावाट बिजली बनती है, आज ट्रांसमिशन लाइन के अभाव में किसानों को बिजली नहीं दे पा रहा है, जब कि लाखों किसानों की दरख्वास्तें बिजली के लिये पड़ी हुई हैं। और ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण का औसत 2.7% है। इसलिये मैं आप से निवेदन करता हूं कि आप इन बातों पर ध्यान दे कर अपनी नीति को उदार करेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं विद्युत तथा सिंचाई मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) :
As the last Speaker, I am hoping to make some impact on the Minister in the very large mass of facts and figures which have been borne in on him.

Sir, I want first of all to remove the self-complacency which seems to be attacking his Ministry. According to international statistics published by the Government itself, the area irrigated in India, out of the total, is only 16.1 per cent as against 100 per cent in Egypt, 55.6 per cent in Japan, 44.45 per cent in Pakistan and 22.5 per cent in Ceylon. We are at the bottom of the ladder. In respect of electricity also, in terms of coal energy, our consumption is just 176 units, as against about 10,000 units in the USA, 5,000 units in the United Kingdom and 4,000 units in the USSR. We are, therefore, in a very bad position, and this position has to be related to the fact that 70 per cent of our population is engaged in agriculture as against only four per cent in the United Kingdom, six per cent in the USA and 10 per cent in Australia, and this population and our economy depend on irrigation and electricity.

You yourselves have pointed out that we are only using one-third of our hydel supplies. In respect of underground supplies, the proportion is even lower, and it has to be noted that only 13 per cent of our villages are electrified in spite of the claim made by Tamil Nadu that they are irrigating more. In these circumstances, what are you doing? Your provision for irrigation is of the meagre sum of Rs. 854 crores, and out

of this, only 97.5 per cent is for new projects. I would like this House to mark that this provision of 97.5 per cent is smaller than the provision for Khadi development. Just imagine our priorities: Khadi development gets more than the new irrigation projects in the fourth Plan. In respect of electricity, no doubt the provision is larger. It is about Rs. 2,350 crores. But out of this, the proportion for agriculture is only 8.5 per cent. I do not blame you. You have done your best. You have always pleaded for larger finances. But you have not been able to overcome the Government as a whole or the Planning Commission which prefers showy projects including Khadi. But we are with you, and you must see that there is more money for electricity and irrigation for the sake of the largest part of the population of this country, the population that lives in the villages.

I would briefly identify the causes which have been responsible for this kind of parsimony towards you. The first cause is the loss arising in irrigation works, about Rs. 30 crores a year. But we have to remember the loss must be matched with the gain in productivity—sometimes 10 or 20 times more in the production of foodgrains.

The second reason to be identified in the State of these inter-State disputes. I would suggest to the Minister, it is no use trying to reconcile people who are absolutely convinced of their own case. You have lost about 5 years in the Narmada, Godavari and Krishna disputes. Do not lose any further time about Cauvery. If you cannot make them agree when you meet them on 17th of this month, please refer the dispute at once to a tribunal. Let us have it settled one way or the other. Otherwise, you will get the reputation of a person trying to do good but succeeding in doing something which is just opposite.

The third very important cause is this. It concerns your Ministry. You maintain a very high-powered body of technical men with very good qualifications—the Central Water and Power Commission. You have got an expert body and a consultancy service which is available to the world. But what do you do with these services? Do you use them for checking on the projects and for management of the projects in this country? In addition, you have the

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

Planning Commission which duplicates almost your entire staff. What is the point of having all this staff when any enquiry made from you about any irrigation work in a State is referred back to us saying this is primarily a matter of the State? What do you exist for, if with all these bodies you just leave everything to the States, give them a block grant and say, this is primarily a matter for the State? I will give you a few examples in my own State, with which I am familiar, to show how you have failed to do justice to different parts of Mysore.

There were three projects left 15 years ago by the previous Madras Government in the South Kanara District. This first one—Gurpur is a ludicrous achievement of the Mysore Government. They have made a diversionary dam just 2 feet above the remaining water level of the river, so that there is not one drop of water available as soon as the rains are over. Again and again, I want to challenge your engineers. What is the point in spending only Rs. 64,000 on a dam and Rs. 16 lakhs on the distributories when there is not a drop of water when rain stops and when water is most required?

Secondly, there is a small project Bijur, on which they have spent Rs. 7 lakhs. The total cost at that time was estimated at Rs. 64 lakhs. Now it has risen to Rs. 1.31 crores. The answer given about this project which has been pending for 15 years is that there is no money in the fourth plan for this project, when the State is spending Rs. 80 crores on other projects. It has also got Rs. 10 crores from the Resources Committee. But there is no money available—Rs. 1.3 crores—for one single west flowing river in that district. Is it fair to this district of mine? What are you doing? What is your CWPC doing that the Mysore Government can behave like this with my district? I have written many times to you, to Mr. Nijalingappa and to the Chief Minister, but nothing is being done. When the Chief Minister comes and tells you "Give us water from Madras", please tell him, "Before you get that water, use your own water. See that water from South Kanara is fully utilised."

The third is the Haladi project. That is the cheapest project. It only costs

Rs. 3.4 crores, just Rs. 1000 per acre. That has been shelved. It is now reported that it may be taken up. I have written to you about it also. It will reduce the flood damages, for which a provision of Rs. 40 lakhs is being made. What have you done about it? I blame you. It is your duty to see that justice is done, that water available is used, that water which is not available is not made the subject of schemes which are leading to differences between the States.

You have done a great deal for irrigation, but you must do more. This mere irrigation is not enough to the States; you have to be very firm. You have to tell the Mysore State: "before you want to fight for the water going to Andhra or Madras, use your own water, use the west-flowing water". I think I have made that point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is also up.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Now I am coming to the other position where we have failed. You have disputes not only between States but also with a neighbouring country. You have done well in the case of Indus Water Treaty. You have utilized the water of the Indus. But why do you not do the same thing about the east-flowing rivers, Brahmaputra, Ganga, Padma, Bhagirathi and Teesta when you have got water for everyone. Why do you link up the whole thing with Farraka barrage? You must take a bold stand, you must have a big plan for it, of the same pattern as the Indus Water Treaty. You must, in your time, before the election comes, give us the treaty for the Eastern rivers, which is not an impossible thing and is a very desirable one.

Lastly, as my time is being rushed, as others were not rushed—the more you just talk to the point the less time you are allowed—I come to another point. This country has this distinction of having the most costly electricity in the world. The rates have increased on an average five times what they were at the time of independence. Now, electricity is necessary not only for agriculture—as I said, it is only a small proportion of 8.6 per cent—it is the life of industries. 70 per cent of the electricity goes to industries. How

can you expect industries, particularly industries like aluminium, to have any future, to have any market which is competitive unless you lower the price of electricity?

I suppose you will say that it is not your job because there are the electricity boards. But what have the electricity boards done except to grow their staff and grow their rates? You must have some kind of voice with these electricity boards. This kind of abdication of your own responsibility in favour of these boards, the Chairman of one of which in Mysore was a failed matric, will not do. These boards are a disgrace. It is not only a disgrace but it is doing very considerable harm both to agriculture and to industry.

I may point out that in Mysore specially, where the charges are high, there has been another peculiar feature. Even when you do not use water for pump sets during the monsoon, the minimum charge has to be paid. There has been an agitation about it and you have also been addressed, I think; but the Mysore Electricity Board will not remove it. I would like you to see that your high-power commissions and expert bodies do take some interest in these electricity boards and see that they do not waste their money only on staff. I may mention that there are three Chief Engineers for electricity in Mysore in place of one some five years ago. We do not want Chief Engineers; we want plenty of electricity and I feel that you will be failing in your duty if you do not see that these electricity Boards serve the people instead of serving themselves.

श्री मुद्रिका सिंह (औरंगाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, मैं सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस योजना के युग में जब सारा कार्य योजनाबद्ध होता है और खासकर सिंचाई और विद्युत का विज्ञान से सम्बन्ध है तब उसका कार्य योजना के अनुसार नहीं हो पा रहा है। योजना का एक मुख्य लक्ष्य यह भी होना चाहिये कि जो रीजनल इम्बैलेंसेज हैं, प्रादेशिक असमानतायें हैं, उन को हम योजना के जरिये दूर करें। आपको यह सुनकर आश्चर्य होगा कि विगत कुछ वर्षों में जहाँ बाक़ी सारे

हिन्दुस्तान में प्रति व्यक्ति आय के मामले में बिहार का स्थान नीचे में चौथा था, और इधर आपकी योजनाओं के जरिये उसको ऊपर उठाना चाहिये था और बड़ी बड़ी विकासोन्मुख योजनाओं का यह तो नतीजा निकलना ही चाहिए था लेकिन बिहार खिसक कर अब प्रति व्यक्ति आय के मामले में सबसे पीछे पड़ गया है, उसका नम्बर सब से आखिरी है।

यह जो प्रादेशिक विषमता है यह हर क्षेत्र में आपको दिखाई पड़ेगी चाहे वह सिंचाई हो, विद्युत हो या कोई और मामला हो। जहाँ अन्य राज्यों में बड़े बड़े सिंचाई योजना कार्य हो रहे हैं वहाँ बिहार में कोई भी बड़ा काम हाथ में नहीं लिया गया है। अगर कोई काम हो भी रहा है तो वह केवल उत्तर बिहार में हो रहा है या हुआ। फिर चाहे वह गंडक परियोजना हो, कोसी परियोजना हो। दक्षिण बिहार पर न जाने क्यों सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय की नज़र दृष्टि रही है। बार बार कहने पर भी उनका ध्यान उस ओर नहीं जा रहा है। वहाँ एक ही योजना है कुटकू डैम में नार्थ कोयला योजना। मुहम्मद गंज में बीयर बना कर नहर निकालने की यह योजना है। दक्षिण बिहार में इस से चार पांच लाख एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई हो सकती है। वह इलाका बड़े पैमाने पर बराबर अकाल से ग्रसित रहता है। वहाँ करोड़ों रुपया हर साल राहत कार्यों पर खर्च करना पड़ता है। अगर इस योजना को पूरा कर दिया जाए तो यह रुपया भी बच सकता है और लोगों का जीवन स्तर उन्नत हो सकता है। यह केवल चौदह करोड़ की बात है। दूरदर्शिता का कितना अभाव है इसको आप देखें। अंग्रेजों के जमाने से पुरानी सोन नहर बनी हुई है। उसमें भी पानी का अभाव हो रहा है। रिहांड डैम से पानी मिलना सम्भव नहीं क्योंकि मध्य प्रदेश में नए बांध बांधने की योजना बन रही है। ऐसी हालत में वह दन द्विर नहीं कि पुरानी सोन नहर सूख जाएगी। मगर नार्थ कोयल के कुटकू डैम की योजना को हम जल्दी से कार्यान्वित न कर सके।

[श्री मुद्रिका सिंह]

सारे देश में बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएं चालू है लेकिन बिहार ही एक ऐसा अभाग्य प्रान्त है जिसकी ओर किसी की दृष्टि नहीं जाती है। आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि आंध्र प्रदेश हर मामले में बिहार से पीछे था लेकिन जब से मंत्री महोदय आए हैं आंध्र प्रदेश, सिचाई, विद्युत आदि मामलों में बिहार से आगे हो गया है। क्या रीजनल इम्बलेंस को इस तरह से आप बढ़ाते ही जाएंगे? क्या जो मंत्रीगण हैं उनकी कृपा दृष्टि अपने ही राज्य पर रहेगी? यह तो प्रजातंत्र नहीं है।

बिजली को आप लें। सारे भारत में पर कैपिटा बिजली की कंजम्पशन 1960-61 में 38 किलोवाट प्रति आवर थी जब कि बिहार की वह 42 थी। लेकिन ज्यों ज्यों योजनाएं चालू हुईं, 1965-66 वह सारे भारत में तो 61 हो गई लेकिन बिहार में 57 रह गई। 1968-69 में जहां हिन्दुस्तान का औसत 79 था वहां बिहार का वह 62 ही था। इतना ही नहीं, चौथे प्लान के अंत में जहां सारे भारत का औसत 121 होगा वहां बिहार का 93 होगा जब कि गुजरात का 176, पंजाब और हरियाणा का 201 और तामिलनाडु का 200 होगा।

अब आप टोटल आउटले जो चौथे प्लान में पावर जनरेशन के लिए रखा गया है उसको देखें। बिहार के लिए केवल 120 करोड़ की व्यवस्था की गई है जब कि महाराष्ट्र के लिए 220 करोड़ की, तामिलनाडु के लिए 151 करोड़ की और यू० पी० के लिए 368 करोड़ की। कौन से समाजवाद के सिद्धान्त के आधार पर यह सब किया जा रहा है। समाजवाद तो यह कहता है कि जो पिछड़े हुए हैं उनको ऊपर उठाया जाए। लेकिन यहां तो जो आगे हैं उनको और आगे बढ़ाया जा रहा है और जो पीछे है उनको और पीछे धकेला जा रहा है। यह कौंसा समाजवाद है, मेरे जैसे छोटे आदमी की समझ में तो यह आता नहीं है। समाजवाद का नारा

दे कर ही कांग्रेस दो भागों में बंटी है। लेकिन यह तो कोई समाजवाद नहीं है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि रिजनल इम्बलेंस को जल्दी पूरा किया जाए और बिहार, खासकर दक्षिण बिहार के साथ न्याय किया जाए।

बिहार के प्रति आपका क्या रुख है और उसकी कैसे उपेक्षा की जा रही है यह मैंने अभी आंकड़े देकर सिद्ध कर दिया है। चौथी योजना में गांवों में बिजली पहुंचाने की कई योजनाएं हाथ में ली जाने वाली हैं। बिल्लेज इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन की जो योजनाएं उनके पास आती हैं उनको वह स्वीकृति दे देते हैं लेकिन न जाने क्यों राव साहब बिहार के साथ इतने नाराज हैं कि हमारी फाइलों को तकिये के नीचे दबाकर बैठ जाते हैं और उनको स्वीकृति नहीं देते हैं। कब इनको स्वीकृति दी जाएगी? जब बरसात आ जाएगी और काम नहीं हो सकेगा? यह अंधेर है, अन्याय है, अगर इसी तरह का रवैया रहेगा कि जो जिस क्षेत्र का मंत्री होगा उसी क्षेत्र की ओर उसका ध्यान जाएगा और दूसरे प्रान्तों की ओर उसकी वक्र दृष्टि रहेगी, तो खुदा बचाए इस देश को, खुदा बचाए हमें ऐसे समाजवाद से, खुदा रक्षा करे इस कांग्रेस संस्था की ओर इस राज्य की।

SHRI C. M. KEDARIA (Mandvi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the debate. The Minister of Irrigation and Power, Dr. K. L. Rao, deserves our compliments for the good and commendable work done by his Ministry.

I had a chance to visit one of the earthen dams in my constituency with him not as a Minister but as a seasoned engineer. He took keen interest in the construction of the project and I was very happy to see that our engineers constructing the dam were also highly encouraged. So, such type of work by Ministers will always be encouraging to our Indian engineers. But, at the same time, one thing cannot be lost sight of. The Ukai project is much more delayed and delay always leads to escalation of costs. So, any irrigation project taken up by the Ministry should

be completed within the stipulated time. Otherwise, the costs will go up and delay is costing the farmers also. The Ministry should prevail upon the Government and the Planning Commission and ask for more funds if they have not got sufficient funds for a particular project.

Secondly, under the Inter-State Water Dispute Act the case of Narmada project has gone to a tribunal. But the late Pandit Jawharlal Nehru has laid the foundation stone of the project. So, I request the Government that, according to the Khosla Commission's finding, the foundation should be cleared and the work should be allowed to go on; otherwise there is no meaning in the laying—of the foundation stone by the late Prime Minister who was our greatest and most respected leader. So, I request that the foundation, according to the Khosla Commission, should be allowed without any delay and whatever verdict comes will be binding on all the States.

Now, the water supply scheme of Gandhi Nagar in Ahmedabad mostly depends upon the Dharoi project. The Dharoi project should be immediately taken up. Otherwise, there will be a great difficulty of water supply in Gandhi Nagar the new capital of the Gujarat State.

Regarding power, I have one complaint to make. Under the Rural Electrification Scheme Adivasi villages are partially electrified and backward parts of the villages are always left out. So, I request the Ministry that wherever there is a Rural Electrification programme, the whole village as a unit should be taken up for electrification and the village should not be partially electrified. There are so many instances in my State where urban areas or the areas inhabited by the upper classes are electrified under the Rural Electrification Scheme and the Adivasi and backward parts of the villages are always left out. So, I request that such discrimination should not be allowed by the Central Government and that too when we advocate socialism in our country.

Lastly, one point I would make with all emphasis. Mostly the irrigation projects are constructed in jungle and rural areas. Those areas are mostly inhabited by Adivasis or tribal people. When the project is completed, mostly

the Adivasis are displaced and are left to the mercy of God. I would request the Ministry that the cost of rehabilitation of these displaced tribal people should be included in the cost of the project. Otherwise, nobody will take care for these weak and innocent people.

With these few words, I again thank the Minister.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. I would be happy if the Minister is able to get more funds for the Ministry from this House. But I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to certain specific problems, which I think need urgent attention.

Sir, if we look to the irrigation potential which is created in the country by an investment of Rs. 2,000 crores during the last 15 to 20 years you will find that it is gradually slowing down. The utilisation was 50% at the end of the First Plan. It rose to 74% at the end of the Second Plan. It registered an increase of 24% in the Second Five-year Plan. But by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan it registered an increase of only 6% and in the Plan-holiday period, it came down from 6 per cent. to 3 per cent. When we have invested so much of money I hope the Minister will take note of this particular problem and see that far greater utilisation is made in view of the ever-increasing demand for power and water for irrigation in the country. I hope the Minister will take serious note of this to see that better utilisation is made of the irrigation potential which is created.

Now I come to the question of disparities regarding the area irrigated in the various States. How are you going to remove this disparity? If you see the percentage of the area irrigated in the various States—in regard to five or six States I am citing here—you will find the position like this. Take the case of Tamilnadu—it is 46%; Andhra 29.2%; Bihar 20.9%; U.P. 30%; Madhya Pradesh 5.6%; Assam 22.2%; West Bengal 21.9%; Orissa 14% only.

Take the case of energisation of pumping sets. Government had a very ambitious programme. But, Sir, what

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

is the effect of it? Look at it. The figures are as follows: These figures are as on 31st December, 1969, regarding tube-well and pumping sets energised.

Andhra	1,43,536
Maharashtra	1,43,877
Mysore	1,02,735
Tamilnadu	4,55,400
Bihar	54,392
Haryana	61,972
Kerala	16,898
Orisa	498

If you take the total number of villages electrified the figures are as follows :

In Andhra Pradesh, out of the total number of villages of 27,024 the total number of villages electrified as on 31-12-69 are 6,093 ; in Tamilnadu, out of the total villages of 14,124, the number of villages electrified is 9,181. Our congratulations for the Tamilnadu Government. Tamilnadu has done well. Same is the case of Haryana also because they are trying to electrify all the villages. In the case of Orissa, what we find is this. Out of 46,466 villages in Orissa, the electrified villages are only 847 in number. Sir, Orissa has a surplus in respect of power, and by 1973-74, Orissa will have a surplus power of 135 M.W. But in Orissa, in respect of pumping sets energised and villages electrified we find this very low figure. I do not know the reason. I hope the hon. Minister will be able to tell us and explain why this contradiction is there.

There is another problem to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. This is regarding the losses of the State Electricity Boards. The losses of the State Electricity Boards during the last 3 years total Rs. 77 crores. They are paying by way of interest to the State Governments Rs. 204 crores and it is a serious problem and I wish the Minister looks into it. In view of this huge loss the custodians of the 14 nationalised banks have asked to impose greater financial discipline on the Boards before advancing them loans, because they are in red. Unless you take steps to improve the working of the Electricity Boards they

cannot implement any programmes further. These are the steps which have to be taken by the Minister.

Sir, promises are being made, but how are they being implemented? It was promised that they will electrify one lakh of villages by the end of the Gandhi Centenary Year. After 6 months another reviewing committee was set up and they said that this target cannot be achieved. Then, why do you make promises? Why do you promise that by October, 1970 you will do this? The first reviewing committee said, let us take 6 months more. Another committee came in and they said unless you give additional finance we cannot electrify the rest 10,000 villages.

Now, even the State Governments have adopted an attitude of indifference to the Irrigation Commission which has been appointed by the Government of India. The State Governments are not cooperating with the Irrigation Commission. I would request the hon. Minister to ask the State Governments to cooperate with the Irrigation Commission by providing the necessary data which they require. After 100 years you are setting up the Irrigation Commission.

17 hrs.

I hope the Government of India would go into it and give careful consideration to it. I am very happy to note that Dr. Rao is taking keen interest in the projects and is visiting all the projects. I would therefore urge upon him that he should take up the power development programme also. As far as power is concerned, they should develop the power grids all over the country and whatever surplus power is available the Centre should supply to the deficit State. Power programme should be taken over by the Centre for a period of at least ten years and they should develop an all India grid for the above purpose. This will enable our country to go faster in the path of balanced development.

Let me now tell you the losses incurred so far as transmission and distribution of power is concerned. Every year we are incurring a loss of Rs. 160 crores in transmission and distribution of power. Looking to the international standard, the loss in this regard is 16%

in India whereas it is 7.5% in U.S.A., 7.95% in Britain and it is 9.9% in Japan and 7.07% in Soviet Union. Why should we not make an attempt to reduce the loss and save Rs. 100 crores which we can make use of for electrification of 5 lakhs villages by 1973-74. For construction of the projects about 5,000 machineries are there. Out of these 5,000, 2,000 are out of order. Because of this you are unable to complete the projects in time. In another two to four years, the cost is likely to increase at the rate of 15 to 20% every year. For example, in Orissa the cost Dalta Canal has gone up from Rs. 14 crores to Rs. 64 crores and by 1974, it will go up to Rs. 100 crores. I hope the Government will take a serious note of these things and see that something is done in this regard. I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister to pay a visit to the drought affected areas of my Constituency in Orissa. I would request the hon. Minister and his Deputy Minister to visit our areas and see how young men are building small irrigation dams through voluntary efforts. They are constructing minor irrigation works. There is vast possibility of taking up lift irrigation scheme in Mahanadi, in Gauia in River Dahuka, Malaguni, Hada and other rivers in my area. Water is simply wasted and I hope that the hon. Minister will take note of this and try to see that all these suggestions made by me are taken into consideration.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) :

Sir, I am very happy to note that a large number of hon. Members have taken part in this debate and I am thankful to them. They have really made very valuable suggestions. I shall deal with most of them. First I shall deal with the irrigation sector and then I shall pass on to the power sector. I shall try to cover as many points raised by the hon. Members as possible. But still I may omit one or two points because so many friends have made so many comments. One of the things with which the hon. Members have been very greatly concerned is this that we have not been able to achieve as much as we should have achieved in the matter of irrigation. In a way it is true.

At the time of our attaining independence, we had under major, and medium irrigation sectors 24 million acres and we wanted to add another 46 million

acres. And so we sanctioned 545 projects costing Rs. 1,940 crores. This was the situation. And we created additional irrigation of 24 million acres. It is a strange statistical coincidence that we have spent so far Rs. 1920 crores practically. We have completely spent that amount but we have achieved only half the potential that we hoped to get. we have added an additional twentyfour million acres only. In other words, the money that we have provided for was hardly sufficient for 24 million acres. The main reason for this is that our projects stretch over a long period. What we should have done is that we should have allotted optimum funds to these projects. This is what the Estimates Committee of our House have very correctly remarked in their report dealing with the Gandak Project. The result of this is that we have not been able to have as much potential as we would like to have created. This requires some serious consideration.

One of the points made by Shri Naidu is that we should give accelerated assistance for some of the projects, as we have done in the past. This is for projects in an advanced stage of construction like Gandak, Rajasthan Canal and so on. Actually, we have done that. Year before last we gave Rs. 25 crores, last year we gave Rs. 15 crores. We found that this money came in for very good use in the last stages when these projects begin to yield very much. So what little extra assistance we give would go a long way. I only hope it will be possible for us to continue this special accelerated assistance for some of the projects which are in an advanced stage.

Another point made by him concerned the drought affected areas. There must be special assistance for projects like the Tungabhadra Canal, which he mentioned, and the Rajasthan Canal. As for the Tungabhadra Canal, it is true it had been started many years back. The area to be covered by it is one of the worst drought-affected areas. We have yet to spend Rs. 15 crores on the low level canal in Mysore and Rs. 15 crores on the high level one, both in Mysore and Andhra. This money has been provided by the respective States in the Fourth Plan and we hope it will be possible to complete these before the end of the Fourth Plan.

[Dr. K. L. Rao.]

Coming to the Rajasthan Canal, as a number of members have expressed their views on this, I would like to go into it in some detail. The Canal was intended for reclaiming nearly 30 lakh acres of desert. It is a type of project entirely different from others. In the other types, we try to give water to areas which are already cultivated. But in the case of the Rajasthan Canal, it is not like that; it is an entirely new area. We have got to level the ground and bring about a lot of transformation, in fact to prepare the area by reclaiming it and doing the other things necessary for cultivation.

What we have done is that in the first stage, we have completed 70 miles and we are proceeding with work between the 70th mile and the 120th mile; another 50 miles are being constructed. To complete this first stage by the end of this Plan is all right. But the point made by Dr. Karni Singh and Shri Brij Raj Singh—Kotah is that unless you take the second stage as well, that is, by extending it by another 170 miles, we will not be able to utilise the water to reclaim the lands. Without that, the Rajasthan State would unnecessarily have to bear a lot of interest, a lot of cost. This is all correct argument, there is much in what they say. It is in the best national interest that we should try to complete the second stage also.

But with regard to that, the only point, again, is that we have limited funds, within which we have to accommodate it. If that is possible, we can do that. We in the Ministry are trying to see that this is also taken up and completed before the end of this Plan. Or at least within one or two years of the next Plan. For this, I am having some discussions. It looks as if it may be possible for us to find some money from that set apart for rural works, about Rs. 100 crores for the whole country. This is meant for drought areas. Instead of giving it for road construction and so on, it is suggested that it can be spent on the extension of the Canal. Very likely we will be able to do that in which case it will be possible for us to take the Canal to the second stage also. If we are able to do the first and second stage by the end of this Plan or one or two years after that, we would have done a very commendable job.

Then Dr. Karni Singh complained that in spite of releases under the Indus treaty out of the country having stopped, he is getting only 1200 cusecs in the Gang Canal whereas he should have got 2700 cusecs. He was quite correct. In fact, he doubted very much my original statement in this House, and my colleague came to my rescue and quoted what I said and proved it to be correct, and he quoted figures from the Secretary of the Punjab Government. I always take as much precaution as possible in giving correct information to the House. What he said is quite correct. He is getting only 1200 cusecs, while last year at this time it was 2700 cusecs. What is the reason? I went into it and I find that the rivers Ravi and Beas have behaved peculiarly. Last year there were 18,500 cusecs while this year it is only 8,000 cusecs, it is carrying less than half. If we had not prevented water from going to Pakistan, it would have been a very serious thing in our area. Fortunately, the Indus Treaty was over and we can utilise every drop of water. I would again submit to the House that the salient feature of this Indus Treaty closing is that we are able to use completely the river waters except for three months in the flood season, July, August and September. In those three months some amount of water goes down the rivers, but even there we are trying to catch water to the extent our canals can carry; about 20,000 cusecs. The excess water naturally goes down the river, and the only way in which we can catch this water is by the completion of the Pong Dam on the Beas and of a dam on the Ravi. Of these two, the Pong Dam is more important because it has very big capacity, six million acre feet. Therefore, I am very anxious that the Rajasthan Canal must be completed simultaneously with the Pong Dam. It is only then we will be able to use our Indus water completely. We have provided sufficient money in the Fourth Plan for the Pong Dam. Therefore, I would expect that this Project would be completed on time, before 1973-74.

Hon. Members referred to inter-State disputes and some Members asked why they are not referred to the Tribunal. There are 20 inter-State rivers in this country, 17 major ones and three medium ones. The major ones have a catchment area of more than 5000 sq. miles, and the minor ones less than

5000 sq. miles. Out of these 20, we have had to refer to the Tribunal three cases. We are trying to prevent the reference of one more case to the Tribunal. It is better that these problems are settled by negotiations and mutual agreements rather than by going to the Tribunal. Shri Lobo Prabhu was saying that the Kaveri dispute must be referred to the Tribunal but that is exactly what the Mysore Government does not want, though the Madras Government wants it. Therefore, we are trying to settle these disputes as much as possible through negotiations. On the 17th April, we are meeting the Chief Ministers of the three Southern States, and I hope it will be possible for us to achieve a sort of agreement so that we need not go to the Tribunal. The Tribunal after all is a legal affair and is not the best way of solving these domestic problems.

The hon. Member from Tanjore referred to the Grand Feeder Canal. All over the world that is the latest technique that is being adopted. For instance, in England itself, which is a small country, there is water in Wales, no water in London and the southeast area. Therefore, their whole attempt is to get water, very little quantity of course, from the west, Welsh area, to the south of England. Similarly, in the USSR rivers flowing north carry more water than rivers flowing south. Volga carries much less water. They want more water in the south. Therefore they have drawn up a plan, and I have seen it when I went there. In the next ten or fifteen years they are going to take up projects by which they are going to divert water from the north right down to the south. We have to tackle the problem like that in our country. The only area where we have got some surplus water, reliably good surplus is in the Ganges at Patna. We do not want to touch it above that. After that place, there is no more use for that water except for Farakka barrage diversion. In monsoon we are letting down a very large quantity, 150 million acre feet, to flow down to the sea, and what we are trying to do is to divert a small quantity, about 20 million acres feet, and pump it up and send it down 78 degrees longitude which runs right across the middle of India and take it to Narmada and Tapi and then right down to the south. It is an integrating scheme, an excellent scheme, and then only

we shall not hear the kind of discordant notes involving accusations of one against the other, as we found in these discussions. It is a very good scheme. The only thing is that it has got to be studied first: how far we can do it. The hon. Member from Tanjore said: why do we not start with Krishna and Godavari. It is quite correct; that is going to be done. But if I say that you are going to take water, immediately there will be a lot of quarrel because they say water is not sufficient for them. Therefore, you must draw up a complete scheme. The whole scheme must be sanctioned in one stage. In Krishna a thousand TMC of water goes to the sea; in Godavari it is two thousand TMC.; Narmada completely goes to the sea; in Godavari it is two process these things it will take 2-3 decades. In fact we need not pump all the water from the Ganga at all. But we must draw up a scheme and the whole scheme must be sanctioned so that there may be no question or doubt anywhere. In reality, it is not necessary to pump the Ganga water for a considerable time. But we must have the whole scheme planned out and then only it will be possible for us to be able to make progress of that scheme.

Shri Kedaria and Shri Amin referred to Dharoi project in Gujarat. It is a valuable project which will improve irrigation and supply water to Ahmedabad city. This is one of the inter-State projects involving Rajasthan and Gujarat. We had discussions with ministers of both States and we have drawn up some proposals and they are under consideration. As soon as it is agreed to, it will be started. Shri Amin asked: why do you not start with tube wells in North Gujarat if you are going to delay the projects like this?

Of course it is the correct thing to do. But after all, Dharoi is not a big scheme. In North Gujarat there is very little water. So, supplemental sources of water have to be found out. Dharoi is not going to solve the problem in North Gujarat; it is going to irrigate a lakh or 80,000 acres. There is such a large area left out that it is necessary to dig tube wells. I think the Gujarat Government is already engaged in this work and I shall draw their attention again to the necessity of taking over underground water schemes also.

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

The hon. Member Braj Raj Singh referred to the Chambal project and said that there was water-logging, chocking of canals and so on. He is correct in that. Only the areas are not as much as he mentioned; it is not three lakhs; it is about forty thousand acres. We find that there is some waterlogging, due to absence of drains. So, we sanctioned some pilot projects, and they were done, and water-logging was cured in those areas. A further scheme has been drawn up for the whole area for the construction of drainage schemes at a cost of Rs. 10 crores, and that has to be done. It is possible for us to completely prevent that area from getting water-logged. The main difficulty in Chambal is this. It is true that right bank of the Chambal canal is not carrying as much water as was intended. There are some defects. There, I am sorry about it. It is not only Rajasthan but Madhya Pradesh which suffers more from it. Therefore, that is one of the things which I am concerned about. I have appointed a Committee, with very senior engineers, to look into this and that is engaging our attention at the moment.

The hon. Member, Shri Brij Raj Singh—Kotah, mentioned the Bhimsagar project, a small one. Some work was done on it up to 1961 and then it was left over; it irrigates about 12,000 acres. There are, like that, a lot of schemes which are left over all over the country, and we have to pick them up. Since he told me, I am referring to this. I contacted the Rajasthan Government and I think they are going to take it up and finish it in the course of the Plan period.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : You have covered one-third. You have to cover yet two-thirds.

DR. K. L. RAO : Since the hon. Member has mentioned it, I would like to point out that the general picture is, out of 390 million acres that we are cultivating in this country, we are irrigating at the moment 95 million acres. It is really very creditable for us because it has come up to 95 million acres now, adding since Independence 40 million acres; it is a creditable one. Still, it is not adequate. 95 million acres would mean about one-fourth, and, still we have to go a long way.

We are half-way. We have to get at least another half-way before we can claim that we have developed our irrigation potential.

The hon. Member, Shri Laskar, has mentioned about the Brahmaputra Flood Control Board, and he asked what has happened to this. He is entitled to get an answer, because we have been silent for sometime now. Four months back, the Prime Minister had announced it. What happened is this. For that project, the Brahmaputra Flood Control, the amount of money that we expected to spend is about Rs. 30 crores, and that money was not available in the State Plan. Therefore, special assistance has been given; so far as money is concerned, it has been given : Rs. 25 crores plus Rs. 3½ crores. The Government of India purchased very big dredgers and will give them to Assam free of cost. But the main difficulty that arose was that the Assam Government wanted the additional amount to be given as 90 per cent grant and 10 per cent loan, just as for the Assam hill areas. Well, theoretically, I have my sympathies with them, because I know what is meant by the Brahmaputra erosion. We have now started the protection of Dhubri about which several hon. Members were writing. After a lot of correspondence, we have started a few days back. Similarly we have at number of places where we are trying to protect. We cannot say whether these would be permanent works like the Bhakra dam. Whether it should be dealt with in this manner loan and grant, is a matter of argument. Now that they have asked us, we have been making some attempts to see whether we can get what Assam wanted. Meanwhile we were losing time. I therefore suggested to the hon. Chief Minister of Assam, and I gave him a scheme how to proceed further. My suggestion was this; we wanted to form a Flood Control Commission, consisting of the Ministers concerned, and the Board consisting of engineers. I gave him a complete scheme. I wanted their approval before starting the work. I am expecting a reply from him. As soon as we get it, we will be able to start the work. We have fairly a good amount of money. I wanted Rs. 6 crores to Rs. 8 crores a year and we have it. Now we should tackle the flood control problem with vigour. We try to do.

Mr. Laskar spoke about the Barak project. It is a very delicate affair. He said, why did you not look into these things earlier? If you look into these things earlier, you will not be able to start it at all. Therefore, it is much better not to look into these things earlier and try to solve them as they come. It will be indeed a very good project in the sense that it will serve to keep off flood peaks and prevent inundation and trouble to Silchar and lower down it will be beneficial even to Pakistan. The project has been worked out in complete detail, but unfortunately it has some submerision problems in Manipur. Unfortunately, in Manipur there is no representative Government. The Lt. Governor is in charge. I have requested him to have a joint inspection with the Minister of Assam and after that joint inspection is over, we will have a discussion. We are trying to do our best in this matter. In these matters, one has to be very careful. Hon. Members from H. P. will tell you how much trouble we are having with regard to the Pong Dam. After spending so many crores, we are finding it very difficult to proceed further.

Mr. Madhukar was mentioning about Gandak project. I am very glad hon. members are taking interest in these problems, because Gandak is one of our very good projects. It gives irrigation to nearly 3½ million acres in UP and flood-free areas of Bihar. There are lots of areas in Bihar which are subject to floods. But this particular area—Saran district, Tirhut canal and other areas are free flood and therefore irrigation will bring immense benefit to those areas. We have made full provision in the fourth plan for the completion of this project.

श्री क० मि० मधुकर : रुपया दिया गया है 37 लाख उस को लौटा दिया है। क्यों लौटाया गया है ?

DR. K. L. RAO : He need not worry about the Gandak project. It is completely under control and some additional assistance was given last year. There is a full provision of Rs. 70 crores in the fourth plan. That is sufficient for completing the project. I am pretty certain that that project will be completed in the next three or four years. Sooner the better.

Mr. Esthose mentioned about Kuttanad Tannirmukham. Hon. members have got a very correct way of pressing on the weak points.

श्री क० मि० मधुकर : पश्चिम कोसी नहर के बारे में आप क्या सोच रहे हैं ?

DR. K. L. RAO : The Western Kosi Canal is a project intended for irrigation of 7 lakhs acres, taking from the Hanuman Nagar Barrage. It has been agreed to much earlier, in 1965 itself. Unfortunately, the first 22 miles pass through Nepal territory and we have to get His Majesty the King's permission for this. We have satisfied them about every criterion they wanted. We are expecting the sanction for this, but so far it has not come. In the absence of that, it has not been possible to start this project. But we have been thinking one or two alternatives. One alternative would be to construct a barrage at Dagmara and take off the canal. The only trouble in the case of Dagmara is that we will lose half the command; out of 7 lakhs we will lose 3½ lakhs and the cost of the Dagmara project is Rs. 25 crores. So the cost of the project becomes very heavy. But when one is forced to do it, one has probably to take it up.

The other alternative that we have been thinking of is, fortunately, North Bihar has got excellent underground water. It is very near the hill and the ground water level is very much higher. In fact, we expect waterlogging problem there and one of the steps by which waterlogging can be solved is by pumping the water out. The pumped out water can be used for irrigation. In fact, we have got some scheme already drawn up, a pilot scheme for 50,000 acres in Madhubani area. Even if we could construct the West Kosi Canal, the tube-well area, located at the end will enable reducing the length of the canal. It is under consideration and we are having discussion and so on.

Shri Esthose referred to Thannirmukham. I must accept that this project going on for a very long time, the construction of the Thannirmukham regulator. Actually, the State Government should have given a punch to it because a large amount of money is not involved, only Rs. 2 crores or 3 crores. You may say that the Centre must take interest in it. I have visited that

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

project, but it is there. The fact is that this project requires very concentrated attention and we shall do that.

Then I come to sea erosion which is a very serious problems in Kerala. . . .
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would request hon. Members not to disturb the hon. Minister. Let him complete his submission. Afterwards, if necessary, hon. Members can ask for some clarifications.

DR. K. L. RAO : It is quite true that we have got a long length of sea shore and sea erosion is a serious problem. Kerala is subjected to the most severe sea erosion and quite a lot of property is damaged and lost because of that. Therefore, it is in our best national interests that we do protect our land, as far as possible. At the moment we have got 200 miles of coastline. We have done protection for about 40 miles. There is quite a large area yet to be attended to. We have provided Rs. 5 crores for this purpose in the Fourth Plan and I hope that further assistance would come in to expedite this project.

Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary has made a very critical speech. It was almost a thunderstorm or hailstorm of abuses. It does not matter. As a Minister I have got to get all those abuses. But the very unfortunate part is this. In his speech I was trying to see at least one statement which would be correct ; unfortunately, everyone of his statements is incorrect. For example, he was trying to compare Andhra Pradesh with Madhya Pradesh, which he should not have done. Andhra Pradesh has got the least amount of power. Assam and Andhra Pradesh are at the bottom. Madhya Pradesh today has got 772 megawatt as against 625 megawatt of Andhra Pradesh. Out of this 772 megawatt Madhya Pradesh has a surplus of 200 megawatt and we do not know what to do with this.

AN HON. MEMBER : Because there are no transmission lines.

DR. K. L. RAO : The hon. Member was talking of generation. He quoted figures to show that the installed capa-

city of Madhya Pradesh was much less than that of Andhra Pradesh. Then he talked about the *per capita* consumption. The *per capita* consumption of Andhra is 47 KWH today and that of Madhya Pradesh is 51 KWH.

Similarly, he has very wonderfully read out some entirely incorrect statement ; he has manipulated the whole thing. Central assistance is not given by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. Central assistance is always given by the Planning Commission. I cannot touch even one rupee in these things. If I can touch it, I will put the whole money in Rajasthan Canal. I will put it in some of the most important national projects.

SHRI ONKARLAL BOHRA (Chittorgarh) : Rajasthan Canal must be taken over by the Central Government.

SHRI G. S. MISHRA : Rajasthan Canal must be given the priority but do not let down Madhya Pradesh and also Maharashtra.

DR. K. L. RAO : The hon. Member has added some figures which are not of the same nature and then said that no assistance has been given for river valley irrigation projects in Madhya Pradesh. Central assistance is fixed as a whole plan. If there is a big project, naturally that State will spend more on it. He has not read the figures for Bihar and U.P. Where there are major irrigation projects, that State will have a higher figure.

I cannot understand why Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary is angry with me. I had no occasion to make him angry. I can understand if he is angry because Madhya Pradesh has not been developed well. I quite agree with him. Madhya Pradesh is one of our very large States in the country. It has vast and immense potential and beautiful rivers but it has not been developed. It has not been developed because the State has not attached importance to it, whereas the other areas have gone on and developed themselves by putting in more money of their own in addition to whatever assistance has been given to them.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL (Bilaspur) : Is it the fault of the Madhya Pradesh Government ? I ask a straight question.

DR. K. L. RAO : What is done is that the Government of India gives a certain amount of money to a State based on a certain formula on the basis of population, *per capita* income, etc. That money is divided between the various sectors according to the State's wishes. The money is not given by the Ministry of Irrigation, Ministry of Food and so on. The money is given to each State on the basis of that formula.

SHRI G. S. MISHRA : Will Madhya Pradesh remain backward for ever ?

DR. K. L. RAO : The charge that the hon. Member, Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary, has made is not really justified. But it will be my privilege to be of any use to Madhya Pradesh and to see that it is developed because it has to come up.

SHRI G. S. MISHRA : It will be our privilege if you will be of some use to us.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : Nobody can raise a finger against you but give us water.

DR. K. L. RAO : The hon. Member, Shri Chandrika Prasad, mentioned about the Sarju Project. I do not know how many hon. Members know about this project. It is a national project of the greatest importance. There is one river called Ghagra in Uttar Pradesh. Ghagra is the biggest river, much bigger than the Ganga. We have not made use of it all these years. It is only our ancients who knew its importance. They built the great city of Ayodhya on its banks. We have not realised why Ayodhya was situated on its banks. It is because it is the biggest river in the country with the largest amount of water flowing during mid-summer. But we have not made use of it. About two years back we sanctioned the Sarju Project. It will completely change Uttar Pradesh when it is completed.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : When are you going to control it ?

DR. K. L. RAO : The project—two barrages and canal—has been started. I have taken up with the UP Chief Minister that he should allot more money for the project. They have allotted a certain amount of money. But I have told them to allot more money and see that this project is completed as early as possible in the next

4 or 5 years. It is a question of money all the time. I submit it will be a great proud day for India if Sarju project is completed as early as possible.

Then, my hon. friend, Shri Kasture, was mentioning about the clearance of projects in Maharashtra. He mentioned that Upper Tapi project has not been sanctioned. That has been sanctioned. The hon. Members must know these things. If they write to me, I will give information to them. The Upper Tapi project has been sanctioned. Then, Upper Wardha project and Upper Penganga project have been technically cleared. All these projects have been cleared technically. They are all in the Planning Commission. In Maharashtra a number of projects have been sanctioned and the amount of money that has to be spent for the projects is to the tune of Rs. 250 crores. Out of this, the Plan provision is about Rs. 120 crores, that is, there are already projects which will take two Plan periods.

Every State has sent projects totalling nearly Rs. 1000 crores. They are in the C.W.P.C. awaiting sanction. The whole country is ablaze with the determination to develop the irrigation projects in the country. That is one of the signs of progress. The only trouble, unfortunately, is that the Planning Commission has set a rule that no project will be sanctioned unless it has got resources attached to it. Therefore, in the absence of resources, they are holding back these projects. I want to submit to my friends from Maharashtra that there is no use getting sanction alone. All these projects must be constructed and implemented. Then alone they will be of use. Take, for example, Warna project in Maharashtra. It was sanctioned in January, 1966 and not a stone has been thrown in that. Many projects have not been started. It is not their fault. It is because they do not have sufficient amount of money in the State Plan. The State Plan comes in the way. What I would like to submit is that if any hon. Member has got any doubt or anything like that, they can freely write to me and I will explain it to him.

SHRI DEORAO PATIL (Yeotmal) : The Maharashtra Government has a doubt that the Central Government is not doing justice.

DR. K. L. RAO : Then, the hon. Member, Shri N. P. Yadav mentioned about Bagmati project and that project has been sanctioned. The only trouble is that Bihar is having so many irrigation projects. They have woken up rather late in the day. They have so many projects that they cannot find money for all these projects. Wherefrom are they to find money for these projects? There is Kosi project—Rs. 80 crores; Gandak project—150 crores and Bagmati—Rs. 5-6 crores. Then, all these are in north Bihar. There is south Bihar which is completely dry of water. There are too many projects in the State. Naturally, there is a certain amount of lagging behind.

SHRI M. N. NAGHNOOR (Belgaum) : We are trying to get assistance in the form of loans from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. What about that?

DR. K. L. RAO : Unfortunately, there is a misunderstanding that as soon as the World Bank gives a loan, that will be passed on to the project. Whatever assistance in the form of loan is given by other agencies is taken over by the Government of India. The Planning Commission takes in its bag. We will be very happy if the World Bank examines Upper Krishna Project, a very big project, and sanctions Rs. 100 crores and says that it is for this project. But the money does not go there. The money goes in the coffers of the Central Government.

About Kandana project in Gujarat, they have sanctioned 36 million dollars as a loan. But not a single pie will go to Gujarat. I cannot be very plain. Otherwise, the States will not cooperate with us.

Then, Shri Lobo Prabhu mentioned about some small projects, about South Canara and all that. It is quite correct he has written to me often about it. The only trouble is that small projects are really to be sanctioned by the States. There are more controversies in the States about the projects than at the Centre. The Centre is much more harmonious. I would tell Shri Lobo Prabhu that I will try to do my best and try to get through those small projects.

My hon. friends, Shri Mudrika Sinha said about North Koel project and he was very angry. There is no need for

him to get angry. I agree that is a very important project. Sone system is already suffering for want of water. The high level canal, we are constructing and the Dhemba project upstream which is wanted both by UP and Madhya Pradesh is being examined. Therefore, we must supplement the water by constructing a dam on the North Koel on the tributaries. . . (Inter-ruptious). Therefore, last week I was in Patna, and I suggested to the Ministers there that they must take it in two stages. First construct the dam and impound the water and use it for existing irrigation. Secondly, later on you can add the canal system and you will be able to irrigate 3 lakhs of acres. That is how we have got to proceed. The first stage itself costs about Rs. 10 crores. If they can find Rs. 10 crores, North Koyal will be very good in fact. In view of the very great importance of the Sone system, I think it should be possible.

Shri Kedaria complained about the Ukai project being delayed. Anyway there is no use going back. Ukai project is one of the very big projects in the country and it has a lot of engineering difficulties also. I had the honour of visiting it last month. It is coming on very well and it is important for us to store water next year.

Now I must submit that I actually wanted to devote more time to power generation. That is one of the subjects on which I want to seek the support of the House. Hon. Members have said that the installed capacity in this country is 15½ million kilowatt hours and that is utterly inadequate. It is quite true. Actually, if this nation wants to attain the take-off stage, it must have what is called 300 units per person. Against that we have got to-day 80 units. That means that we must increase the installed capacity by three times. Therefore, it is a long way we are behind and we must try to reach that end as soon as possible.

The other subject on which hon. Shri Maharaj Singh Bharati and many hon. Members have thrown very valuable suggestions is the central generation. There is no doubt that central generation is very essential in a big country like ours. I think the first stage is coming on gradually. Once you sell this idea, there will be more co-operation. Central generation means that the

electricity will be generated by one central organization and then given to the various States for distribution. That means that there will be a uniform rate. They will be able to use much bigger size machines and we will be able to achieve much more economy and integrated operation becomes possible. An all-India grid will become very effective in case we have central generation. I am very glad we have started central generation this year with the sanctioning of three projects—one is Salal project in Jammu and Kashmir, the other is Siul project in Himachal Pradesh and the third is Loktak Project in Manipur. All these projects are going to be completed. The power will be distributed to all the neighbouring States. It goes to fill in the energy requirements of all the neighbouring States. Therefore, it is a good thing that we have made a good beginning in that direction.

About North Gujarat thermal station, I won't enter into that controversy as thermal station for North Gujarat is a very controversial subject. All that I can say is that one should not worry about whether it is south or north. All that you want is power and Gujarat needs more power. It is one of the States where power is used more quickly.

Hon. Member, Mr. Amin, was mentioning that agriculturists are given electricity only in the night time between 8 p.m. and 5 a.m. I would like to mention that this was there when the transmission substation was not completed. There was one substation there in North Gujarat which was overloaded. Therefore, loads were staggered. Now, it has been overcome and there is no restriction. For the night supply they will charge a less rate, but there is no restriction. Some farmers take electricity at night. That is all.

There are a large number of other points which Hon. Members have raised. I am very thankful to all of them. Only I want to submit that in the case of some Members, they have complained very correctly that the voltage is getting down and some special steps must be taken and I have been thinking of this problem. As we get more and more of electricity developed we must have more and more careful watch, and I have been thinking now of constituting a Committee of Experts to go round the various power stations and

see to the preventive maintenance, what type of precautionary measures should be there, the training of the operator etc., all these things they can go into and see much ahead so that the breakdown of power stations is avoided. At the moment I may submit that we are not happy with the number of breakdowns that are occurring, in Barauni, for example, in Delhi itself, D.V.C. and so, on and I want to see that this is eliminated. I am going to make this proposal to the Chairman of the Electricity Boards and the respective Ministers and with their concurrence I hope to set up this Committee.

There has been some delay in regard to the power stations coming up, may be, due to so many reasons. So, I want to eliminate these delays by attacking it this way, by making Members of the Central Water and Power Commission responsible for a group of Power Stations—one man responsible for that group of Power Stations—so that there will be no delay because of foreign exchange difficulty or any other because everything will be looked into by this officer.

I was submitting elsewhere that as rural electrification is expanding there is more and more increasing necessity for some service units. There must be some squad which must look after the repairs of motors or pumps and so on. There must be a standard rate for the repairs. Otherwise one fellow will be charging Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 where only Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 is necessary. So I am thinking of this and I am trying to organise with the concurrence of the State Electricity Boards some sort of flying squad.

I am very sorry I have taken more of the time of the hon'ble House. I want to submit, whenever the Demands come up before the House, I feel very happy, because I am getting the support of the House and I only feel ashamed that I have not been able to attend to all the Hon. Members so much as I should have done.

I will say that the officials of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, the Secretary, and the Chairman and Members of the Central Water and Power Commission have done very difficult work this year and I must also say, I feel very happy to speak well of their work.

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

Now, I want to submit this, that in these sectors of Irrigation and Power, unless we have development on a large scale we cannot build the nation strong. The most important development must be in respect of these two sectors. It is only then that we can make the nation strong. Then only we will be able to achieve the raising of the living standards of the people of our country. Thank you.

SOME HON. MEMEBRS *rose*—

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order please. Will hon. Members please resume their seats ?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : What about the hard work done by the millions and millions of kisans ? You are not talking about the peasants, you are talking about the officers.

SHRI S. KUNDU : When you ask everybody to resume his seat, it does not mean you ask him to get up.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, that is not proper. Now, it is true that I said in the beginning that some Members may ask questions, in the end. But I cannot have another round of a discussion, in the name of asking questions. There was one Member—Shri Y. P. Mandal whose name was in the list given to me and he could not be accommodated. I promised him to allow a question. So, Shri Y. P. Mandal may ask a question.

The question should be straight and specific.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL (Samastipur) : In the proposed Western Kosi Canal between 1866 and 1970 there have been forty devastating floods and five devastating droughts and five famines. In order to be relieved from this menace I would request the hon. Minister to give us an alternative plan for a network of tubewells as this Darbhanga District is an area (like Rayalaseema) with a population of 1.5 crores. The House should also know that the *per capita* income comes to Rs. 93 annually. This being so, this regional imbalance must be wiped out completely. Otherwise this will create difficulties. I would like the hon. Minister to take up Dagmara Barrage on the Kosi. We are glad to note that he has taken a lot of pains to study this area and he has even wiped out or controlled the Kosi floods in this region. My next request is for

taking up rural electrification programme.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member should now resume his seat. In the name of questions he is making a speech. I cannot allow the speeches being made in the House at this stage. I am sorry to say so. The hon. Minister has taken pains to refer to all the schemes that were referred to by the hon. Members in their speeches. I do not know what further information the hon. Member would like to elicit from him. (*Interruption*). The Members should also help the Chair to find out how it could accommodate such a large number of Members.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Please allow us to put one question to the hon. Minister specially with regard to peasantry.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No please. If I allow you to ask one question then there is no end to it. Please excuse me. Many hon. Members have moved cut motions and the Ministry is taking note of them. The other points may be communicated to the Minister later on. There will be many other occasions when the issues can be taken up. Since there are so many Members now trying to get up I am sorry I cannot oblige one Member and not allow others.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL : Sir, I was not allowed to speak. But at least allow me to put a question. (*Interruption*).

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : You may put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If I am told earlier I could have done something about it. How can I allow one Member to put questions and not allow the others ?

SHRI S. KUNDU : You can give one minute to everybody.

18 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We have already exceeded the time by something like 2 hours. So many hon. members have been waiting for two hours to take part in the next debate. There should be

some procedure about these things. Members will kindly excuse me. If I allow Shri Saigal, I will have to allow others too.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL : Some criteria should be evolved. Our names were there. You should give us a chance.

MR. CHAIRMAN : His name was not in the list.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL : The Parliamentary Affairs Minister is at fault for that.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shall I put all the cut motions together ?

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani) : No. 30 may be put separately.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I do not want to put a question. But let the hon. Minister say a few words.

MR. CHAIRMAN : About ?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : He made a visit last September. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order. The question is :

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced to Re. 1". [*Failure to expedite the excavation of the Western Kosi Canal (30)*].

The Lok Sabha divided :.

Division No. 23

18.04 hrs.

AYES

Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Kapoor, Shri Lakhn Lal
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
Khan, Shri Latafat Ali
Kundu, Shri S.
Ray, Shri Rabi

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Barua, Shri R.
Besra, Shri S. C.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.

Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Burman, Shri Kirit Bikram Deb
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Choudhury, Shri J. K.
Damani, Shri S. R.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Ering, Shri D.
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gavit, Shri Tukaram
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Ghosh, Shri Parimal
Girja Kumari, Shrimati
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jadhav, Shri V. N.
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jamir, Shri S. C.
Kamble, Shri
Kamala Kumari, Kumari
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kasture, Shri A. S.
Kavade, Shri B. R.
Kesri, Shri Sitaram
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Shri M. A.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Kushok Bakula, Shri
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad

Melkote, Dr.
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Prasad, Shri Y. A.
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jaganath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. V.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.
 Sundar Lal, Shri J.
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.

Venkateswamy, Shri G.
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Yadab, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

MR. CHAIRMAN : The result* of the division is :

Ayes : 8 ; Noes : 106

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I put all the other cut motions to the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 64 to 66, 125 and 126 relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below.—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 64—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,39,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO. 65—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,65,56,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in

*Shri Swami Brahmanandji also voted for NOES.

course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1971. in respect of 'Multipurpose River Schemes'

DEMANDS NO. 66—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,49,88,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO. 125—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,71,43,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 126—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,27,25,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

18.07 hrs.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 34 to 36 and 117 relating to the Ministry of Foreign Trade for which 4 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 5 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND NO. 34—MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 44,17,000 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, 1971 in respect of Ministry of Foreign Trade.

DEMAND NO. 35—FOREIGN TRADE

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,65,55,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Foreign Trade'."

DEMAND NO. 36—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,39,70,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Foreign Trade'."

DEMAND NO. 117—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,97,000 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, 1971, in respect of the 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Foreign Trade'."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon'ble Member may now move the cut Motions.

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN (Tiruvandrum) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the decline in the export of coir and coir goods. (3)]

[Shri P. Visvambharan]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to accept the Rs. 15 crore scheme submitted by the Government of Kerala for the development of Coir Industry in that State as a Centrally sponsored scheme. (4)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the licence fee for retting of cocoanut husk. (5)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce price control for green cocoanut husk. (6)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to abolish export duty on coir yarn. (7)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce new export incentive schemes for coir goods. (8)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce export incentive schemes for export of marine products. (9)]

SHRI YASHWANT SINGH KUSHWAH (Bhind) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[In efficient working of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. (11)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Insistence on not increasing trade relations with Israel. (12)]

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH (Dehra Dun) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ban the export of skins of cows, buffaloes and calves. (14)]

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA (Banka) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for directing our export trade to developing African and other Asian countries. (21)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop the import of Cotton from foreign countries. (22)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for abolition or substantial reduction of export duty on Jute Carpet-backings to enable it to compete with Pakistan and the influx of synthetics. (23)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to modernise the Jute Mills in West Bengal. (24)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for devising ways and means to maintain the lead of our Jute industry in the export market. (25)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to merge sick and weak cotton mills with other mills to ensure full production. (26)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to abolish export duty on tea. (27)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to boost the export of Indian handicraft and handloom products for which there is a potential market in foreign countries. (28)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to boost the export of silk cloth. (29)]

That the demand under the head Foreign Trade be reduced to Re. 1.

[Export of mica on Rupee payment basis. (30)]

"That the demand under the head Foreign Trade be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to reduce the import of copper. (31)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase the export of tobacco specially of Andhra variety, the stock whereof is accumulating. (32)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of stimulating and encouraging export of engineering goods, specially to undeveloped and developing countries. (33)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to find more foreign markets for our surplus sugar. (34)]

SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR (Kishan ganj) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to increase export of jute, tea, tobacco, marine products and cashewnuts. (35)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to amalgamate various export councils and export organisations into one Board. (36)]

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"That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to appoint a single Advisory Committee to advise the various Corporations. (37)]

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peer-made) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to energetically pursue the policy of import substitution to save valuable foreign exchange. (38)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to taking any effective steps against the evil practices of over invoicing and under invoicing. (39)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to really diversify trade to new areas from traditional areas. (40)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to develop better trade with newly liberated Asian, African and Latin American countries. (41)]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to evolve a bold policy of meeting the challenge of some of the developed countries by way of imposition of custom barriers and other discriminatory practices. (42)]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement the policy of nationalisation of import export trade. (43)]

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI (Moradabad) : I be to move :

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Om Prakash Tyagi]

[Absence of control on goods imported by S.T.C. (44)]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ban export of cow and calf leather. (45)]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Indifference towards increasing trade relations with Israel and Taiwan. (46)]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check extravagance of S.T.C. officials. (47)]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to introduce Indian goods in South American and African countries. (48)]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to improve the quality of Indian exportable products and popularise them abroad. (49)]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Absence of arrangement to advertise and exhibit Indian products abroad. (50)]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Mistake of limiting India's export trade to U.S.S.R. and a few other countries. (51)]

SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR : I be to move :

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to promote exports expeditiously. (52)]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide adequate facilities for increased export production. (53)]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to re-vitalise the Export Promotion Service. (54)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Slow and inefficient working of the office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports at New Delhi. (55)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to further bifurcate the Ministry of Foreign Trade. (56)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish more Commodity Boards. (57)]

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the freight rates for manufactured coir goods. (58)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to overcome the discriminatory custom barriers imposed by the countries of E.E.C. and U.K. (59)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to offer more incentive to the Sea Food industry to step up exports. (60)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to abolish the export duty on coir yarn and coir goods. (61)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to immediately implement the decision regarding the scheme of canalising import of raw cashew by some Government agency. (62)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to associate the Kerala Cashew Development Corporation in the import and distribution of raw cashew. (63)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to fix a remunerative price for Indian natural rubber on the basis of the Tariff Commission Report. (64)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to evolve a correct policy regarding import of rubber. (65)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Neglect of tea gardens by the foreign plants in spite of replantation incentives by Tea Board. (66)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give financial help for the implementation of the coir development scheme proposed by the Kerala Government. (67)]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The cut Motions are also before the House.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ (Wardha) : The Government publicity machinery has been used to give a rosy picture of progress and quick decision in foreign trade matters. While the Foreign Trade Ministry's performance may be somewhat better than that of the other Ministries, delay is taking place in taking decisions and implementation, and because of that the results are not achieved to the extent that should have been possible.

18.09 hrs.

[SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI in the Chair.]

For example, in regard to the scheme of guarantee to cover Indian investment abroad, the committee which was appointed submitted a unanimous report in December, 1967. In the committee there were representatives of the Government and also of the E.C.G.C. Though it is over two years now, nothing has been heard about a decision on this report. Such a delay in such an important matter naturally has held up many of the foreign collaborations or Indian investment in foreign countries.

On the question of developing exports and export capabilities the decision of the Government on Dutta Committee was announced on the 18th February and it was hinted that export production will be given preferential treatment. On the 31st March, the import policy was announced and it was said that the policy and procedure are being evolved. But nothing has been heard in this matter, and such delays naturally hold up the export production, and those who are exporting their goods do not know what are the exact procedures or what are the policies. So, delay in these matters should not occur because it costs us heavily.

About two years ago, the Government had announced their intention that a resolution on export policy would be made just like the industrial policy resolution which has been made. But nothing has been done so far in the last two years or so. These delays are some of the things whereby neither the decisions are made nor the time-factor is taken into account, because of which our exports are suffering.

The US AID has given monetary assistance to us for making many studies. The studies have been conducted and their reports have been submitted to the Ministry. But no decisions have been taken, as far as I know, on any of the recommendations or the findings of such committees. What is the use of studying these problems and spending money, even if it were foreign money, given by friendly countries who are assisting us by giving money? Even if it is their money, what is the use of spending it if we are not taking

[Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj]

advantage of their findings after spending that money in our country, and after the study team gives its report and no action or decision is taken in these matters?

On the question of export duties, our Government's policy is not very clear. Generally, it should not be considered as a source of revenue, because when the export duties are levied it should not be considered from the point of view of revenue, because, if the companies or the industries export more, and supposing they make some profit, then the companies will be taxed on those profits, and you will get revenue otherwise. But if you levy export duty on that, it hinders the export unnecessarily, and for that reason, the temptation for getting revenue from the export duties should be completely avoided. I would grant that there are some raw materials which we are exporting and which are needed in our country. There, if a protective export duty is levied, then those essential raw materials will be conserved in our country and it will help us to produce more finished goods, and those finished goods can be utilised in our country and can also be exported. To give protection to the conservation of the raw materials in our country if the export duty is levied, it is understandable, but not on the export of our goods because, then, we are not in a position to compete with the international market as we ought to do. Even if some profits are there, that incentive should be there, because, after all, 55 per cent of the taxation of Government is obtained from industrial activities; you get that. Whether you get it as export duty or company tax, it does not really matter very much.

Apart from that, when you tax the companies, to some extent it may meet the losses that you may suffer because you may not have put the export duties, but the advantage will be, there will be more employment and there will be foreign exchange earnings and there will be a reduction of costs on our products, and consequently the prices will also be reduced.

Let us compare our export figures, as they have been mentioned, with the world export figures. In 1961 our percentage in the total world exports was 1.2 per cent. In 1968, it has come

down to 0.8 per cent. If it was 100 in 1961, in 1968 it was only 66. In 1961, the total world exports were \$1,80,000 million. In 1968 it was \$2,12,800 million. That means, the total increase in the world exports in these years was 79.4 per cent. USA increased their total exports by 64.8 per cent, West Germany by 95.3 per cent, Japan by 306.2 per cent, Hong Kong by 253.5 per cent, Korea by 1109.7 per cent and Libya by 8527 per cent. Of course, it is a special case because they found oil, which is not comparable. But our exports increased only by 26.3 per cent. Our share in the total world exports has been reduced from 1.2 to 0.8 per cent. We are not increasing our exports to the extent we ought to do. On the other hand, our exports are going down in the context of the world picture.

In the financial year 1969-70 our exports may go upto about Rs. 1420 crores as compared to Rs. 1360 crores in 1968-69. This is not satisfactory. It is only an increase of about 4 to 4.5 per cent. In many traditional products like jute, tea and oilcake, there will be a serious shortfall in export. If we compare it with our performance in 1964-65, which was a reasonable year in the pre-devaluation period, in the last five years, our exports cumulatively increased only by 10 per cent. In 1964-65 our exports were Rs. 1286 crores at post devaluation rates. In 1969-70, it is estimated that it might be Rs. 1420 crores. This works out to a simple rate of increase of less than 2 per cent per year.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : Have you taken into account the recession and the failure of the monsoon?

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : But recession does not extend to so many years. It should have picked up very fast.

While our target has been 7 per cent compound every year, we have achieved only 2 per cent simple rate of expansion.

Before our independence and after our beloved leader like Jawaharlal Nehru and others felt for the independence and political freedom of many suppressed and dependent countries. But thereafter that policy has not been pursued vigorously by our government.

We should give assistance for the economic development of those countries which are under-developed or which are trying to develop and which have not reached the stage which we have reached. Fortunately for us, we have got a lead in economic development. So, it is up to the Ministry of Foreign Trade, in collaboration with the Ministries of Industries, Finance and External Affairs to prepare a comprehensive scheme by which many industries could be started in Africa, West Asia and South East Asia, wherever there is scope and necessity.

To-day certain facilities are given to big business people and those who have bases in foreign countries to start projects in foreign countries. Small industrialists and people who have no base in foreign countries find it very costly to negotiate with foreign countries and they are not in a position to do so. So, the Foreign Trade Ministry must make a survey of those under-developed countries and come out with a programme. For example, the Ministry could tell the industrialists that we will start a dozen sugar factories, cement factories or textile mills, if not more, in those countries, these are the facilities which we will give, how many of you would like to avail of this. An assurance should be given that if for political or military reason our investment is lost, then the government will insure it. For that purpose, the guarantee which has been suggested in the guarantee report should be fully implemented.

If there is such a comprehensive scheme, it will help us in many ways. When we go to develop those countries economically, we will put up so many factories in those countries. We will manufacture capital goods in our country for those industries. Now those plants in our country are not working to full capacity because there is no market. If we have such a scheme, we will be exporting capital goods. At the same time, we will earn the goodwill of those countries. We will also have a good market for our spare parts and our technical know-how

In addition to all this, we will get from our business people there an independent intelligence service on commerce, trade and business which will be very useful for formulating our foreign policy. Then we can compare

the reports which we get through government agencies with the report of the business people. We also can know the reactions of the business people and the common people abroad to our policies and shape or formulate our foreign policies in the light of that.

If we get our reports only through our Embassies it will not be sufficient. Of course, we have our Trade representatives in the embassies. But they are not accustomed to trade and business. So, really speaking, they should not be there. On the other hand, you should invite people from business and trade to take up this service as a national service. You can recruit them on a contract basis for three to five years. If such business people are associated with our Embassies, I have no doubt that our export can be built up very fast and very quickly. We have enough resources for that. If only a certain amount of facilities and contacts are provided, we can do very well. Today desk work is done in embassies. If you want some addresses, they give you the names of the parties and so on; otherwise, full information is not available and for a small man to go there becomes very difficult.

In the report of the Ministry of Foreign Trade for 1969-70 they mention at page 29 :—

"Upto the end of December, 1969, 90 projects have been approved by the Government of India which include 6 projects approved during the year under review."

This is about projects outside the country. In the whole year they have approved only six projects. The projects completed so far are only 17 in number. That shows with what speed we are building up projects outside our country. I do not have the figures but I do not think that there will be more than half a dozen parties which have built up these 17 projects. I have no grudge against them; they have done national service. I have all appreciation for them, but the Foreign Trade Ministry should evolve a policy by which those who do not have any access in foreign countries should, with the assistance of the External Affairs Ministry and the Foreign Trade Ministry, be able to put up big and small factories outside the countries

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with the guidance of Government. Unless such a policy is enunciated, it will be tall talk and we cannot get the sympathy of the brotherly and neighbourly nations which is so much important for us. Apart from that, it will help us and help them. I am not suggesting any exploitation in it. If they are underdeveloped, we help them to develop and, at the same time, it helps us to export our technical know-how, material and many other things.

Last year or a year and a half ago the prices of some commodities were very low. Because of their international shortage, the prices shot up. Many people in the industry had a contractual obligation which they had entered into the foreign market after which the prices had gone up. When they entered into the contractual obligations, they had the consent of the Government of India that the necessary raw material that would be needed would be given from the public sector. Unfortunately, the public sector was not able to give them as much as was anticipated of them to produce. That gave a handle to the individual parties to cancel some of those contractual obligations abroad. It suited the individual parties because if they sold it again they got higher prices. It saved them money for a short while but in the international market we lose our face and those countries lose faith and confidence. In the international market our country gets a bad name. For that reason, even if we have to suffer privation in the country, specially when the parties have taken the consent of the Government of India and then contracted to export, it should have been adhered to whatever the suffering that had to be gone through domestically. Many of these contracts have either been reduced in quantity or increased in price because the foreigners know that if they did not do this they might not get anything at all. Under such compulsion they must not be made to agree. If possible, we should find out a way—even if it is delayed a little—so that our contractual obligations are honoured and the country's prestige is maintained.

I have one thing more very important to say. Very often in private talks ministers make a suggestion or give a hint—I do not want to name them; there are quite a lot of them—that when

the leaders of industry come in a representation of the association to which they belong, they say one thing but when they meet privately they say something else. I would ask the Minister, if any big or small businessmen give a representation on behalf of an association or through a public body and they say something else when they meet privately, to expose them. It is in the national interest. You don't hear them at all. You ask them to give in writing and produce it before the public so that such people will be exposed publicly and even the associations will reject them. Otherwise, it becomes very difficult for the associations to take any action on them. You give them a hearing which is not in the national interest. Such people should be exposed.

In the S.T.C. business methods, there has been some improvement and I am happy about it. The redtapism, the delay and the bureaucratic approach to the entire problem is to be dealt with when you want to canalise all imports which are very essential for the industry. Very often, they make a mistake either in taking the goods or in importing them in the matter of right type of quality and proper specifications. For that reason, we are not in a position to produce the right type of quality which is very essential specially for the export market and even for our own market. Why should we suffer as far as the quality is concerned? For that reason, if there are any alternative agencies or some individuals, specially, those who are manufacturing the product, should be allowed to import directly so that they can plan out properly and the industry will not suffer.

Even in respect of cotton which used to be imported, it was the practice in the past that cotton used to be generally distributed according to the past performance, according to the performance of the previous year, to the textile mills who needed it. But some policy change has been made by which cotton is now distributed on the basis of spindles to such mills who have never used imported cotton in the past and they never need it. They cannot use it... (Interruption)

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : He will get a chance to speak. Why should he interrupt now like this? We will not allow him to interrupt like this.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : But this is my information. Mr. Damani is in the textile mills whereas I am not. So, his information may be correct. If I am wrong I will be very happy. If I am right, let the Minister look into it and answer it when he replies.

Then, the Finance Ministry has announced a certain amount of relaxation for the Indian tourists abroad. They have also mentioned that if you go there with 100 dollars which is not very much, Rs. 750 worth foreign exchange, and if you stay longer, no questions will be asked. Does it not suggest that you can go and manage your money anyhow and do that? Many people are already doing it. Supposing somebody is caught, if he is caught in our country, you will prosecute him and he will suffer. Many innocent people will be trapped in that.

Again, why do you encourage them to buy foreign exchange from the black market? For that, the Government can evolve a policy. Many countries do that. They can have two rates of exchange. For a subsidy to travel abroad, if the open market rate is, say, Rs. 12 or something today, they can sell it at Rs. 10 or a little less or a little more. Whatever you sanction officially, you can sanction at the official rate. If the Reserve Bank sells it, then the profit will go to the Government and not to a private party. That scheme should be evolved. Further, individuals will not be compelled to do a wrong thing. These things should be looked into. Even with regard to the sick mills that are being looked after by the Government, before we take the sick mills we should also try to see that the mills which are working now, are allowed to modernise and given proper assistance. Otherwise, they will become sick tomorrow. We should see that prevention is done there. The textile mills are given under your Ministry because it has an export potential and for that reason you should make them efficient and see that these mills are able to modernise so that they may not become sick hereafter and with regard to other mills which are already sick, efforts should be made to run them efficiently. Sometimes it is better that some of these mills which are beyond redemption are scrapped and the labour employed elsewhere or given loans or

even doles. Otherwise, loss in running those mills will be more than the doles that you may give.

SHRI M. SUDARSANAM (Narasaraopet) : While supporting the demands for grants of the Foreign Trade Ministry, I compliment the Minister, his Deputy and the band of officials headed by Mr. K. B. Lal, for their wonderful achievements during the year. The report now circulated bears ample testimony to the excellent performance during the year. We have tremendous potentialities for export development for traditional and in other lines also. But, still, we are not in line with very many developing countries, not to speak of the developed countries. So, we have to do a lot and plan in a better fashion to see that we come on par with the other developing countries.

Export growth this year was of the tune of 4.5%. But in the previous year it was 10.5% making an average of 7%. It is quite in line with the plan estimates. It is not so bad as Mr. Bajaj thinks. The adverse trade balance has been considerably narrowed down. Even during January 1970 it was a surplus trade balance and this is really an excellent job. Still, we have to pay large sums towards interest on our various borrowings from overseas countries. So, we have to do a lot for further improvement on our export side.

I find from the report that the Foreign Trade Development Wing in the Ministry is concerned, among other things, with product development. There is also an Export Industries Division which looks after the industries that fall under the purview of the Ministry. The basic question to which a reference was made prominently in announcing the foreign trade policy on the 31st March is the question of giving adequate orientation to industrial licensing policy to step up the export effort. I will make bold to say that while this Government cannot afford to ignore the need for preventing monopolistic trends and the like, the question of creation of additional capacity to generate supplies to meet the internal demand, even by bringing about some relaxation in the concepts in industrial licensing policy is urgently called for. No nation can bring about increase in exports on

[Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj]

a permanent basis without generating additional supplies. I think this fact must be recognised fully so that export production and its expansion, modernisation and diversification receives the highest priority. I understand, Sir, that this Government are considering the question of setting up an Export Trade Development Agency. Shri Bhagat has reiterated this proposal at the meeting of the Exporters' Club in Madras on the 5th of this month. I imagine that this is a very sound proposal although I am not quite sure, yet, whether the exporters cannot be helped in matters concerning marketing, merchandising, research and development and financial advice even under the present set up. Perhaps the setting up of the new Agency may impart a new dynamism and to that extent, it should be welcome. This Agency should not be run in the normal way in which Government departments work. It will more than fulfil its task if it functioned as a real vehicle for export promotion, both in the field of production and marketing.

In this connection, I wish to make a reference to the nine studies that have already been completed with the help of the U.S. AID on various commodities that play an important role in our export effort. Unfortunately, the task of implementation is not what it should be. Is it of any use that voluminous reports are prepared, valuable data gathered and also perhaps disseminated, without resulting in concrete action? I would earnestly plead that either the Export Trade Development Agency or some other organisation must examine how an action-oriented approach can be brought about in implementation of the valuable recommendations made in these studies, from time to time.

I understand, the question of issuing an Export Policy Resolution was discussed some years ago at a meeting of the Board of Trade. The question has been under Government's consideration from time to time, but no mention of this point has been made in the Report of the Ministry just circulated. I think that like the Industrial Policy Resolution, we should have an Export Policy Resolution to make the nation realise the importance of exports. Indeed the need for a Resolution flows from the fact that with the rising pros-

perity at home, there will be a greater consumption of goods produced domestically. Constraints on domestic consumption are, to my mind, not the best way of promoting exports. What is required is to promote production and if the Export Policy Resolution can be phrased and implemented to impart a new sense of urgency to the need for augmenting production, it would be a good step.

Chapter VII of this Report makes a mention of the International Conferences with which the Ministry is directly concerned. I have noticed in my discussions with businessmen abroad that they are very familiar with the thinking of Government on the various commercial policy matters that come up before the International Conferences. This is perhaps not so in India, at any rate, to the same extent, as in many other countries. I think this lacuna, which needs to be corrected, flows from the inadequate manner in which businessmen and Members of Parliament are associated with these Conferences as well as the various trade negotiations that take place. I consider it of highest importance that the association of Members of Parliament with the Conferences and even trade negotiations should be intimate. I had the privilege of being associated with the Indian Delegation at the UNCTAD-II. This not only helped me to understand the intricacies of international economic negotiations, but also resulted in a greater realisation of the manner in which actual international trade should be conducted. In the matter of trade negotiations and conclusions of Trade Agreements, I find that the business community has not been taken into as much confidence as it should be. I would, therefore, strongly plead that we should give a fresh look at the problem of seeking expert advice not in perfunctory and casual manner, but in a very systematic and planned basis. May I, in this connection, refer to the question of evolving an integrated strategy for Regional Economic Cooperation to which a reference has been made in the Report? From my intimate experience of the working of Chambers of Commerce and Industrial and Trade Associations, I find that too many organisations deal with the same types of problems. For example, there is the Apex organisation, FICCI. Then, as Central organisations, we have the Associated Chambers of Commerce and

Industry, All-India Manufacturers' Organisation and the newly-found National Alliance of Young Entrepreneurs, not to mention the Federation of Indian Export Organisations.

The last mentioned organisation receives grants from Government in line with various Export Promotion Councils numbering 19. In my opinion, it is on the basis of the Anglo-American pattern. I had an occasion to look into the working of Chambers of Commerce in West Germany and I was very much impressed by them. There every business house has to compulsorily become a member of the Chamber and this ensures them adequate income and they can liaise with Government properly and devote a large part of their energies to real promotional work. I would suggest that this matter be examined either by a Committee to be appointed by Government or by a Special Officer.

I also had an occasion to visit abroad where very many Commercial Secretaries and Trade Commissioners have become far more responsive than was the case in the past. There is a great difference and I should say that it is for the betterment of our country. My only submission is that only the officers of the Foreign Trade Ministry should be selected as commercial attaches in various countries as that will go a long way really in evolving a system by which our export trade can be improved. What we need to-day is the role of trade representatives in export promotion and proper dissemination of information. This can acquire greater importance if the procedures for dissemination of information in the Ministry of Foreign Trade are constantly improved.

Once again let me refer to our performance. In January 1970 it was of the order of Rs. 145 crores—a record performance. To this Government deserves our compliments. Let me now join my friend Shri Bajaj to say a few words with regard to export duty on tobacco. Foreign exchange earned comes to the tune of Rs. 33 crores on export of tobacco. Due to cyclone there is now going to be a tremendous fall in our export. And India will not be in a position to compete in global markets because of this heavy export duty. This is really a very serious matter. If the heavy export duty is

not immediately abolished, tobacco will not find a place in our export trade in the coming years.

Coming to the State Trading Corporation, under the guidance of Shri P. L. Tandon, the Corporation has streamlined its method and system of work. He deserves compliments for the good work done by him in this regard. The S.T.C. should pay special attention to the planning of imports so that occasional gluts and shortages are avoided. The pricing policy should be such that it does not attract unnecessary criticism of industry and trade. In fact, the new Agency which is proposed to be set up under the S.T.C., viz., the Industrial Raw Materials Assistance Centre will be able to justify its existence only if it conducts its operations in a purely businesslike and efficient manner. One more important point concerning the S.T.C. to which attention is to be drawn is the varying rates of commissions charged by it. There is, of course, some justification of having different rates of commission depending upon the nature of the commodity handled. But what is important is that the rates of commission should bear a reasonable proportion to the cost of services rendered.

Another point is that the Corporation should devise some arrangements by which the parties on whose behalf goods are imported, do not have to pay the additional burden of sales tax which is not payable on the imports. This needs examination.

Before concluding, may I refer to the reports I have received about India's participation in the Osaka Fair? I am sure, lot of foresight and planning has gone into this major participation by India. Unfortunately, there are some who have been mentioning to me that we have not made full efforts to project the new industrial image of India and we concerned ourselves a little too much with projecting our oriental image of a backward economy, a land which has a white tiger and all.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : I rise to oppose the Demands of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. My Party and I feel that all these Demands of this Ministry deserve an outright rejection lock, stock and barrel, because the Ministry has failed in all the important aspects of its activities, and all the

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three major industries under the charge of this Ministry, Jute, cotton textile and tea, have been passing through a critical period.

I am not surprised at this because it is an incompetent Ministry with absolutely ignorant Ministers. To starred question No. 897 asked yesterday whether it is a fact that Government proposed to ban the export of aluminium, the Deputy Minister replies :

"The policy for the current year with regard to export of aluminium is under consideration".

I understand on 21 March the government issued a notification which appeared in newspapers the next day, banning the export of aluminium. It is a different thing when later on protest was made internally by the Ministry to the Prime Minister, but as things stand, the export has been banned and no clarification has been made. If this is how they function where a Minister in charge of export does not know whether a commodity can be exported or not, I am not surprised at the result.

As I comb through the statistics provided in the report, I cannot resist the temptation of comparing them with a bikini bathing suit. It has been said of the bikini bathing suit that what it reveals is suggestive but what it hides is vital. The same is the case here. If you go through the statistics, it mentions a 3.9 per cent rise in exports in 1969. But it fails to mention that this rise was against a planned target of 7 per cent combined growth which only early last year they had set themselves, and that this rise was less than half of the 8.7 per cent growth achieved in 1968.

Further if you closely scrutinise the 21 major items which constitute nearly 80 per cent of the total export trade of India, you will find that in 12 of these, the performance in 1969 has been poorer than earlier records. If you go elsewhere, away from this report, to see further, you will find that India's share in total world exports have gone down from 1.2 per cent in 1961 to 0.7 per cent in 1969.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ: 0.8.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: I had checked it up. Anyway, the Ministry tries to justify the slow-down in growth by saying :

"An important reason for the decline in rate of growth in exports was the generally unfavourable world trade conditions that obtained during the period under review".

I believed him for a moment, but when I got the latest issue of International Financial Statistics provided by the IMF, I found that world exports rose by nearly 14 per cent against less than 12 per cent in 1968". The trend has not declined.

Again, these figures reveal that while India's exports rose by only 80 million dollars in 1969, the rise of world exports was a massive 30,000 million dollars from \$220,000 million in 1968 to \$254,000 million in 1969.

I thought probably we were passing through a bad time ourselves, all the Asian countries were passing through a bad time. So I tried to look into the records of performance by our neighbours in South East Asia and South Asia. I found that during 1969, the rise in exports of Hongkong, Malaysia, Korea, and Singapore were to the tune of 25, 24, 30 and 22 per cent respectively. Where then was the slow-down world trade?

The report again goes to say that "with a view to arrest deceleration in the rate of growth of exports in the latter half of the year under review, the Ministry on the recommendation of the Board of Trade formulated and launched a crash programme of exports in December 1968". Why so late? Right from June onwards, I am sure the Minister will bare me out, we had been warning Government in this House and in Consultative Committee that with the pick-up in domestic demand, the surplus available for export would be going down; and it will affect our exports and you must wake up and do something. They waited till December. There are people like Mr. Damani who even now say that because of the recession exports were not larger, and so, I am glad that the Ministry says that it is because of internal demand rising. Thank to goodness that Mr. Damani could not prevail on Mr. Bhagat, otherwise we would have been in a worse

mess than we are now in. What has the Government done since the resolution? Where is the Committee on Steel Allocation? Are the export efforts in steel products not being vitiated by the unilateral actions of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering over your heads? Have they not time and again without consulting you taken decisions for withdrawal of incentives, for banning certain items and the categories of steel? It is quick decisions like this without your knowledge that hamper your exports today and they will hamper your re-entry again at a future date. If the Steel Allocation Committee had been formed and you had yourself decided, probably they would have been able to warn you and probably would have awakened you in time to resist these wrong decisions of other Ministries.

The allocation of billets etc. for exporting units is also made by the Joint Plant Committee which is a hot house of corruption. In reply to a question, the Government have stated that while billets for exports were to be allotted to exporters on the basis of average monthly export during a certain base period, on going through this long list I find that a few favoured people have got a little more than their export performance, that most of them got less than what their export performance, that most of them got less than what their export performance gave them a right to, and that there is one firm which has been given twice the installed capacity of the unit. How can you give more than the installed capacity? Is it not a clear licence to blackmarketing while this Government says it is against blackmarketing? How did it take place and what machinery do the Government have to check such actions? Compassion, charity and generosity are noble virtues, but a Government has to be just before it is generous, and I would like the Minister to announce when he replies what machinery he is going to set up to check these malpractices and what steps he is going to take to see, since his efforts of exports are vitally connected, that a representative of the Ministry of Foreign Trade is included in the Joint Plant Committee. I know that the other Ministry will object to it, but since your efforts are primary for our exports, they have to yield. It is a fair demand. Charges of nepotism and corruption have been made and you tell us what steps you are taking

for enquiring into them and whether you succeed in getting your representative there.

Why has the Board of Trade not been reconstructed? You talk of a crash programme, but the Board of Trade expired on 31st January and still it has not been reconstituted. Is this the way to show that you really mean a crash programme? Or, is this meant only as a slogan so that the exporters may feel that this is the best time for them?

I would like to give an idea of what I would recommend to the Government by way of measures to be taken for export promotion.

Stability in export policies must be maintained.

Import of raw material for use in production of exportable goods must be liberalised.

Installation of new capacity and expansion of existing ones in export-based industries must be freely allowed.

Area-wise concentration of efforts will bring better results. As an example I may point out that the total import bill of South East Asia for one year runs to Rs. 20,000 crores. If we can concentrate all our efforts on that area and get even five per cent of the market, we will find that our exports double. It is better than selling all sorts of commodities all over the world.

19 hrs.

Revision of existing collaboration agreements should be made to allow free export franchise. The studies of the Reserve Bank of India and Dutt Committee reveal that nearly 65 per cent of the present foreign collaboration agreements have export restrictions of some sort or the other. This should be done away with.

And, a realistic appraisal of export duties is called for; where export duties hamper export efforts, they should be removed.

To sum up, my points on exports, I can just say that your exports can pick up and move at a faster pace if you will encourage production, rationalise export duties and stabilise your policies for export incentives and if you

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will, so to say, throw the reins upon the horses neck. We have a strong horse. It is a small horse, but he is a potential winner. Alas ! he has been bitted and bridled and hobbled and battered that he can hardly move.

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण कल जारी रखें ।

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : I will continue tomorrow.

19.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April 10, 1970 (Chaitra 20, 1892 (Saka).