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**Thursday, July 22, 1971
Asadha 31, 1893 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Second Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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CONTENTS

No. 44—Thursday, July 22, 1971/Asadha 31, 1893 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 1291, 1292, 1294, 1296, 1297 and 1299 to 1304	1—30
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Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1293, 1295, 1298 and 1305 to 1320	30—46
Unstarred Questions Nos. 5579 to 5593, 5595 to 5630 and 5632 to 5720	...	...	...	46—156
Re. Flood situation in this country	...	...	...	156—157
Re. Question of Privilege	...	...	...	157—172
Papers Laid on the Table	...	...	...	172—173
Re. Calling Attention	...	...	...	173—174
Messages from Raja Sabha	...	...	...	174—175
Bill as passed by Rajya Sabha— <i>Laid on the Table</i>	...	...	...	175
Leave of Absence from the Sittings of the House	...	...	...	175
Gujarat Budget—General Discussion and Demands for Grants	...	...	...	176—238
Shri A. K. Saha	...	...	...	199—201
Shri Yajnik	...	...	...	201—203
Shri K. M. Madhukar	...	...	...	204—209
Shri Jadeja	...	...	...	209—213
Dr. Laxminarain Pandey	...	...	...	213—217
* Shri K. S. Chavda	...	...	...	217—219
Dr. Mahipatray Mehta	...	...	...	220—225
Shri H. M. Patel	...	...	...	225—230
Shri Vekaria	...	...	...	230—234
Shri K. R. Ganesh	...	...	...	234—237
Mysore Budget—General Discussion and Demands for Grants	...	...	...	239—330
Shri Krishna Halder	...	...	...	258—260
Shri M. V. Krishnappa	...	...	...	260—266
Shri Sezhiyan	...	...	...	266—273

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

			COLUMNS
Shri Dharamrao Afzalpurkar	...	...	273—276
Shri M. Kalyanasundaram	...	...	276—278
Shri K. Lakkappa	...	...	279—282
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi	...	...	283—288
Shri K. K. Shetty	...	...	289—290
Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao	...	...	290—292
Shri C. M. Stephen	...	...	292—294
Shri M. Kathamuthu	...	...	294—296
Shri N. Shivappa	...	...	296—300
Shri G. Viswanathan	...	...	300—302
Shri Chandre Gowda	...	...	302—304
Shri Balathandayutham	...	...	304—306
Dr. Henry Austin	...	...	306—307
Shri P. R. Shenoy	...	...	307—310
Shri K. Mallanna	...	...	310—312
Shri Piloo Mody	...	...	312—313
Shri A. K. Kotrashatti	...	...	313—314
Prof. S. L. Saksena	...	...	314—315
Shri R. V. Swaminathan	...	...	315—316
Shri Sidrameshwar Swamy	...	...	317
Shri K. R. Ganesh	...	...	317—324

LOK SABHA

Thursday, July 22, 1971/

Asadha 31, 1893 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at two minutes past
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

सहकारी समितियों की बजाय व्या-
पारियों के जरिये कृषि उत्पादों
की वसूली

*1291. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या कृषि
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा
गेहूं और चावल जैसे कृषि उत्पादों की वसूली
सहकारी समितियों की बजाय बड़े बड़े व्यापा-
रियों के जरिये की जाती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b).
It is a policy of Government, reiterated
by the Board of the Food Corporation,
that in their operations the Food Cor-
poration should utilise the services of the
Cooperatives to the maximum extent possi-
ble. In places where the Co-operatives
are either not forthcoming or are found
to be too weak to do the work effectively
the Food Corporation has to utilise the

services of private traders in varying
degrees. It is, however, the effort of the
Food Corporation of India to involve the
Cooperatives more and more in their
procurement/purchase operations.

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : अभी मंत्री जी ने
बताया कि जहां पर सहकारी समितियां खरीदने
के लिये आगे नहीं आती हैं, वहां पर व्यापारियों
के माध्यम से खरीदा जाता है। ऐसी स्थिति
में मैं उन से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब फूड
ग्रैन कारपोरेशन नहीं खरीदता, सहकारी
समितियां नहीं खरीदतीं और व्यापारी किसानों
से खरीदता है, तो क्या वह उन को कैश
पेमेन्ट करता है तथा क्या उन को उन के
उत्पादन की ठीक कीमत मिलती है—इस को
देखने के लिये आप के पास कौन सा
तरीका है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE :
Sir, the problem raised by the hon.
Member is really the fundamental problem
under Indian conditions. We know broadly
the features of the problem because the
stranglehold of the money-lenders and the
middlemen on rural economy is powerful
enough. We found this that most of the
grains which got into the market was
bought by the middlemen or their agents.
So, apart from involving cooperatives, we
have to establish direct procurement
agencies with the the producers; but that
will take some time. But we have already
initiated the process.

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या मध्य प्रदेश,
आसाम, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश से आप को
ऐसी शिकायतें मिली हैं—जब कि व्यापारियों को
आप का निर्देश है कि 76 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के

हिसाब से मेहं करीबा जाय, लेकिन उन्होंने किसानों को 68 और 69 रुपये क्विंटल पर मेहं बेचने के लिये मजबूर कर दिया ? क्या इस प्रकार का बीच का कमीशन लिये जाने की शिकायतें आप को मिली हैं ?

आसाम में चावल बहुत अच्छा हुआ था, वहाँ पर भी इसी प्रकार की घटनाएँ हुई हैं, व्यापारियों ने बहुत ज्यादा कमीशन कमाया। इस को रोकने के लिये आप ने कौन से ठोस कदम उठाये हैं जिससे काश्तकार का हेरेसमेन्ट न हो और उस की मेहनत की सही कीमत उस को मिले ?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : We are reviewing the position. We are shortly convening a conference of Food Ministers of the various States and the very problems which the hon. Member has referred to would be reviewed in that conference.

SHRI B. R. KAVDE : What is the percentage of procurement by the private agencies and the co-operatives and by what time do Government desire that all trade would be through co-operatives ?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : The latest figures available with us indicate that about 24 per cent of the total procurement is offered through co-operatives or direct and the rest of it through the State Government agencies ; of course, most of it is through private trade.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : If it is the policy of the Government to procure rice through co-operative societies, may I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that in a number of places, private trading agencies are allowed to procure rice in spite of the fact that there are co-operatives because the co-operative societies are not allowed to procure rice or other foodgrains ?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : If any specific cases are brought by hon. Members to our notice, I would be very happy, because I do not think that there would not be failures here or there in a vast organisation which is working on an all-

India basis. But, broadly, our directives to the Food Corporation is, where co-operatives are in a position to function, they should operate through co-operatives.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : May I know from the hon. Minister whether he has received complaints from the farmers to the effect that the Food Corporation officials at the district level are in collusion with the traders and they are compelling the producers whenever they take their paddy to them to go to the traders by creating difficulties in their way, because they share in the profits earned by the traders, and if so, what action he is going to take against these officials ?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : We have been receiving complaints from time to time. As far as UP is concerned, we have requested the UP Government to entrust the specific work to the CID of that Government. We also received complaints from the Rajasthan Government, and we have suggested to them that popular committees with representatives of the producers etc. be set up at *mandi* level so that they can have supervision over all these operations.

Security of Tenureship to Small Farmers

*1292. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any measure to provide the security of tenure-ship to small farmers to increase the productivity of land in order to achieve the plans, goal of 129 million tonnes of foodgrains by 1975-76 ; and

(b) the measures Government have taken to assure the farmers to get them maximum return in every rupee, they spend on their land ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) Provisions for security of tenure and regulation of rent have been taken in the tenancy laws.

(b) Apart from tenancy reforms, the measures undertaken by the Government to

help small farmers in particular include the setting up of Small Farmers' Development Agencies to provide institutional credit and inputs to small farmers.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : It is a fact that the small farmers' agencies find it difficult to lend money to the cultivators because the majority of them hold land on oral lease and secondly, is it a fact that since there is no proper national network of soil-testing laboratories to guide the farmers in regard to proper application of fertilisers in land, the farmers in some cases get adverse results?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The small farmers' agencies do not directly give credit. They encourage credit to flow from the co-operatives and commercial banks to small farmers. But it is true that in many parts of the country, land records not being up to date and the names of the tenants not having been entered in the record of rights, we find that the tenants are facing some difficulties. In regard to soil-testing laboratories, Government are expanding the facilities, and I hope that by the next two or three years, quite a few thousand laboratories would be established all over the country.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : May I know whether Government are aware of the various practices adopted by the landowners to evade the provisions of the Tenancy Act? For instance, the landowners who do not till the land treat the tenants as employees. If so, what action is Government going to take in this regard?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : This is a well known fact. The Government of India have drawn the attention of the State Governments from time to time to this aspect of the problem. Our policy approach has been that the permanent or inheritable right of cultivation should be conferred on the tenants. The hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture have written to the State Governments recently also, drawing their attention towards this problem.

SHRI RAMARAHADUR SINGH : Are Government contemplating any uniformity

in regard to giving tenancy rights to small farmers on a national basis?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The principles have broadly been enunciated by us. But conditions in our country vary greatly in this matter. It has been suggested to State Governments that they should have their laws enacted by their Legislatures broadly on those lines.

श्री सुलबान्न डावा : क्या मंत्री यह बतायेंगे कि जो भूमि आप बांटेन करते हैं दस साल के लिए उस बांटेन के समकक्ष कारतकारों को कर्जा देने के लिए कोई नियम बनाए है या आप उनको कर्जा नहीं देते हैं जब तक कि उनको पट्टा नहीं मिल जाता है?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : As has already been explained, this is a State subject. As I said, the tenants are experiencing some difficulty in regard to the right of cultivation and availability of credit as a result of permanent rights not being conferred on them. Particularly in the area from which the hon. Member comes, there are tenants experiencing some difficulty on this score.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI : It is loudly propagated in the State of Assam that 100 persons will be appointed in every block development area to increase food production by assisting small holders, big landholders and so on. What are the qualifications of such personnel who will be appointed to bring about agricultural development?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : May I seek your protection? This is not relevant.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI : This propaganda is being done in the name of the Central Government.

MR. SPEAKER : No, He may put a specific question.

श्री बल सिंह शीखा : मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से जानना चाहता हूँ, उन्होंने यही बताया है कि

वह स्टेट सन्वेण्ट है और इस मामले में स्टेट्स को बाइब करते हैं, लेकिन अब जिन स्टेट्स की बाग और बापके हाथ में है प्रेसीडेन्ट कल के जरिए वही पर क्या आप कोई ऐसे कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं जिनसे कि यह जो जमीन का मामला है वह प्रचंडी तरह से सलूब हो जाये और किसानों को दिनेन्सी राइट्स मिल जायें।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The hon. Member must be aware that in some States where there was President's Rule, as for instance, for some time in Bihar, we did enact a law giving protection to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In west Bengal also, both the law conferring permanent tenure rights on tenants as well as fixing a ceiling were enforced as Presidential Acts. In other States, elections are likely to be held in the near future. Perhaps the elected representatives would be the proper representatives to take a view on these matters and proceed.

Settlement of Cultivable land in West Bengal with Scheduled Castes/Tribes for Increased Agricultural Production

*1294. **SHRI GADADHAR SAHA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any scheme to settle cultivable land in West Bengal with landless Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people with the object of raising agricultural production ; and

(b) whether Central Government have issued instructions to the State Government for taking steps in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) In West Bengal all available Government land is settled with landless persons and those having less than 2 acres of land. This scheme benefits members of Scheduled Castes and Tribes. So far about 1,40,000 hectares of surplus land and 49,000 hectares of cultivable waste land have been distributed.

(b) The Government of India has advised the State Government to expedite the distribution of available land to landless labourers with special preference to Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : To what percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have such lands been distributed ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The precise figure is not with me. I will write to the State Government and find out.

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that a large number of persons have got lands above the ceiling and, if so, what effective measures have the Government taken to take them over ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : As I have said in my main reply, it will be seen from the figures how much surplus land has been distributed. Now, as per the new law, the new ceiling which has been fixed according to that enactment, 31st July was the last date for giving or declaring the statement on surplus land. After that, the legal procedures will be taken up to declare the land surplus.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is now almost a year which has passed since the land Reform Act of West Bengal was enacted, but unfortunately the provisions of that Act have not been implemented as yet. They have given the benefit to the sharecroppers and the quantum of land of hereditary landlords has been sliced down to 17 acres. May I know whether it is a fact that a large amount of surplus land can be distributed to the landless labour and there by to the Scheduled Castes also to whom this benefit could accrue and the sharecroppers may have more land and, if so, may I know why it has been delayed and when are the Government going to implement the Land Reform Act of West Bengal with special reference to the distribution of land to landless labour ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I do not think there would be delay. We are very serious about it and we have advised the State administration to take the necessary steps expeditiously in this regard. *(Inter-ruption)* Let there be an elected government there; let us wait.

Oxfam Report on Unemployment in India*1296. **SHRI KRISHNA HALDER :****SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :****SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :**

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report of the International Relief Organisation, Oxfam about the unemployment in India; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI KRISHNA HALDER : In view of the fact that there is an abnormal increase in unemployment which has perhaps increased to more than 20 million, may I know whether the Government will work out a crash programme to create more employment opportunities in the country ?

MR. SPEAKER : Your question is whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report of the International Relief Organisation" and so on. The Minister said no. It was a very specific question.

SHRI KRISHNA HALDER : This is regarding unemployment.

MR. SPEAKER : The word 'unemployment' is there in the question of course.

SHRI KRISHNA HALDER : So, my supplementary was relevant.

MR. SPEAKER : It was relevant so far as that word is concerned. (*Interruption*).

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : This is outside the scope of the main question. He wants to have information about unemployment in general.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sit, kindly read the question. They do not read the reports. The question is whether their attention has been drawn to the report of Oxfam. Let the Minister read it.

MR. SPEAKER : He was not advised by strong advocates like you ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Kindly read it. "Whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report of the International Relief Organisation, Oxfam, about the unemployment in India."

SHRI KRISHNA HALDER : May I read from the report of the Oxfam, arising from which I put this question ?

MR. SPEAKER : What is it ?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : He wants to read from the report.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. You may go to his room latter on.

SHRI KRISHNA HALDER : My second supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER : Supplementary out of what ?

SHRI KRISHNA HALDER : I would like to know whether Government have taken any steps to give unemployment allowance to the unemployed and, if not the reasons therefor.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The main question relates to the report of the International Relief Organisation, Oxfam. We made a searching enquiry with the Ministries concerned. We have not seen it; no Ministry has seen it. If the hon. Member has got a copy of that we shall be glad to see it. (*Interruption*).

Production of Ingots in Public Sector Steel Plants

*1297 **SHRI P. GANGADEB :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hindustan Steel Limited propose to achieve the target of 125 ingot tonnes per man per year in Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be achieved; and

(c) how far this productivity in terms of ingots will improve the production and containment of manpower?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Committee on Cost of Production of Steel (Mahatab Committee) appointed by Government in August, 1965, had expressed the view that it should be possible to raise the productivity in respect of Works personnel to about 125 ingot tonnes per man year and above in each of the steel plants in the country. The present levels of productivity are, however, quite low as compared to this target, both in the public sector and private sector steel plants. Hindustan Steel Limited is, however, alive to the need for improving labour productivity. This is sought to be achieved by stepping up production to the rated capacity of the steel plants, by containment of man-power to levels as determined by industrial engineering studies and through their new production incentive scheme which, among other things, offers inducement for working with standard manning. It has been estimated that if the Durgapur, Rourkela and Bhilai Steel Plants produce to their rated capacity of 1.6, 1.8 and 2.5 million ingot tonnes respectively with standard manning, it may be possible to achieve a productivity level ranging between 80 to 100 ingot tonnes per man year. However, having regard to the existing levels of production, difficulties on the labour front and the best rates achieved so far, productivity near these levels can be attained only progressively over a number of years.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : In view of the capacity of utilisation in the public sector

plants going down from 85 per cent three years ago to 58 per cent last year, resulting a net loss of production of over two million tonnes may I know what the Government are going to do about it to restore maximum production at an early date?

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : The hon. Member is not entirely correct in his figures. The reduction is not to the extent of two million tonnes but far less. It is true of course that productivity is low and we have already explained before this House on a number of occasions that steps are being taken to improve, on the one hand, maintenance and the general working of the plants, and on the other, labour relations which we hope will lead to increase in production.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : What are the measures thought of to improve the quality of coking coal and expansion of washery facilities both of which have proved to be obstruction to production in the integrated steel plants?

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I would ask for notice on a question like that.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : May I know when the Government are expected to complete the setting up of the soaking pits to enable the Durgapur steel plant to achieve the rated capacity of over one million tonnes of ingots?

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I am afraid I have to ask for notice again.

Opposition to Appointment of Wage Boards

*1299. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the Central Trade Union Organisations opposed appointment of more wage Boards ;

(b) whether they have suggested bi-partite wage agreements ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) :

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The views expressed have been noted.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I should like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that some of the recommendations of the wage board, especially of the electricity industry, have got to be implemented through the State Governments and whether some of the State Governments, especially the U.P. State Government, had modified the wage board recommendations against the interest of the employees there, especially those who are working in the State undertaking, and whether he knows about it and if so, what is his reaction ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : So far as the modification part is concerned, I have no information. Wage boards being non-statutory, we are not in a position to enforce them except through the method of persuasion and that persuasion also will have to be carried out by the State Government.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He has not followed my question. In this case modification of the wage board recommendation has been done by the State, not by the State, not by the private sector people, against the employees of their own undertaking, State undertaking like the KESA and others, without consultation with the Center. What is he going to do about that.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : If modification in a wage board award for a particular State industry is made, in respect of a wage board appointed by the State and if the matter is brought to our notice certainly we shall take whatever measure is possible. To my mind it is not within our purview to take any further steps in that direction.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Now that the Central trade union organisations like the ITUC, CITU, Hind Mazdoor Sabha and others with the exception of INTUC are all tired of these wage boards, the recommendations of which are never implemented, I

would like to know whether in future no wage board will be appointed and it will be left to the parties concerned to have a negotiated settlement without Government interference and police interference ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The experience of the wage boards is not such. Even the hon. Member will admit that it has done some good work in several industries by creating a certain normal procedure for wage fixation. If the hon. Member's suggestion is that henceforth no wage board should be constituted, whether statutory or otherwise, I would like to point out to him that I have got representations for the appointment of a wage board for the *bidi* industry, the man-made fibre industry, the handloom and other industries. I do not know if the hon. Member is making the suggestion on his own or on behalf of some organisation, but I will bear that in mind when such requests come to me later on, and I will also have some argument to meet them.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : That was said out of frustration, and he is saying something else. The Wage Boards are not statutory.

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not enter into an argument.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : If a demand has come for a wage board for the man-made fibre, may I know what the Government has decided about ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : There was a wage board for the chemical industry, but they did not deal with this because they were in doubt whether this industry should be covered or not. If a proper approach is made, Government will consider the request.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : What are the principal grounds for opposing the wage boards ? It is relevant to the question.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : We are not opposing. We still feel that the wage board machinery has done some good work and workers have benefited.

MR. SPEAKER : Part (a) of the question is whether some of the Central

Union Organisations have opposed appointment of more wage boards. He asks, what are the grounds for opposing.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : They do not want us to interfere, they say they will deal with the employers. That is the only ground.

Damage of wheat at F.C.I. Godown in Delhi due to unloading

+
*1300. **SHRI N. K. SANGHI :**
DR. KARNI SINGH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 250 truck loads of wheat had to be sent back to Haryana Mandi after they were rain-soaked because they could not be unloaded at the FCI godown in Delhi even after waiting for some days ;

(b) whether a substantial quantity of the foodgrains was damaged making it unfit for human consumption ;

(c) is so, whether any assessment has been made of the losses ; and

(d) what steps have been taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents ?

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

As a result of work-to-rule agitation by a Section of Food Corporation employees, 276 trucks which had brought wheat from Haryana for Food Corporation of India depots in Delhi could not be unloaded on the 26th and 27th June 1971. Only 126 trucks had to be returned to Haryana but the remaining were unloaded at other storage points in and around Delhi. None of the truck loads of wheat was rain soaked.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : The hon. Minister has made contradictory remarks. When 126 trucks were returned to Haryana after remaining in Delhi for three days,

they may not be rain-soaked but they would have become moist. And certainly a huge amount of loss has been incurred by the Food Corporation. May I know whether a loss of as much as Rs. 25 lakhs has been incurred ?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : It is not correct because the trucks were properly covered by tarpaulin. In the rainy season they are normally covered, and these trucks in particular were covered and there was no damage as far as these trucks are concerned.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : The movement of food from the mandis to the various depots is a continuous process and these strikes are taking place from time to time in the Food Corporation. In case strikes take place in future, have you thought of any alternative arrangements to see that there is no loss sustained ?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : We have given considerable thought to this problem. This year, the problem came in a very big way, because the magnitude of procurement was very big. But all the same, we tried to meet the situation and reduce the losses to the minimum. Storage, transport coordination, etc. were all looked into and we made arrangements to see that the foodgrains were properly covered, even if it was in the open.

श्री राजबन्धु बिकल : 126 ट्रक दिल्ली आए और लौट गए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनके जाने का और जाने का क्या कारण था ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दिल्ली हो सभी जाते हैं।

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : In my main reply, I have explained the whole position.

Farmers Trade Union Organisation

*1301. **SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Government's policy regarding the healthy growth of a Farmers Trade Union Organisation in this country ; and

(b) the steps the Government propose to take to expedite the growth of such Trade Unions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) We presume that the Hon. Member has in mind the farmers' organisations on the lines of trade unions. The Government would like to encourage the growth of farmers' voluntary organisations. In the development of agriculture voluntary organisations can play an important role.

(b) The Government is already helping the farmers' voluntary organisations by various means, including financial and technical assistance. Extensive operational assistance and co-operation is also being extended to such organisations.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : We have seen for the last 15 years that such farmers' organisations, as soon as they receive financial help, tend to become ineffective. Actually recognition of their viability as a pressure group is the main feature which makes them helpful and useful. May I know whether the Government has any policy in view which would give them this recognition which they have not so far received?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : At the national level, we have recognised four organisations Bharat Krishak Samaj—Young Farmers' Association of India, National Tonnage Club of Farmers, and Bharatiya Gram Mahila Sangh. It is for the State Government to consider organisations at the State level. As Federal Government, we only consider national organisations.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : I understand that the Government has been giving financial aid to these organisations. But my submission was that the financial aid itself made these organisations tend to become ineffectual. My specific question was, in view of this fact that financial aid does not help—on the other hand, recognition as a pressure lobby group helps—does the Government have any policy in view to give them this sort of recognition?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : It is a suggestion for action.

श्री आर० बी० बाडे : भारत कृषक समाज को हमने रिकग्निशन दे रखा है। क्या यह सच है कि उसको सेंटर से कुछ भी मदद नहीं मिलती है और स्टेट्स से भी बहुत थोड़ा सा पैसा मिलता है? क्या शासन का इस बारे में ध्यान गया है?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : Normally we do not give any grants to any organisation. But if they organise some seminar or some programme connected with training farmers in productive programme, taking into consideration the nature of the programme we give some small modest amounts.

SHRI R. V. BADE : What is the amount given?

MR SPEAKER : For that, he should ask another question.

श्री शंकर दयाल शर्मा : क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में पिछली सोलह तारीख को प्राग्नेसिस फार्मर्स एसोसिएशन नाम की संस्था का निर्माण हुआ था जिसमें मुख्य अतिथि के रूप में प्रो० गेर सिंह जी उपस्थित थे? यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस संस्था को कुछ सहायता देने जा रही है?

MR. SPEAKER : This is not relevant here. It does not arise out of this.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH : The question specifically related to organising farmers on the trade union pattern. The answer is about voluntary organisations of farmers which are aided by the Central Government. In view of the need for putting teeth into farmers' organisations, whether voluntary or involuntary and in view also of the fact that many of the trade union leaders out of frustration may become Naxalites, do the government propose taking the help of such unemployed trade union leaders so that they can organise the associations of farmers and make them effective, so far as farmers are concerned?

MR. SPEAKER : I think I have to pass on to the next question.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH : While the question was about trade unions the answer was about voluntary associations.

MR. SPEAKER : Whom are you representing ?

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH : Farmers do require a trade union organisation. Government have skipped over the point in the answer. Let the government be compelled to answer the question of organisation of farmers on the trade union pattern.

MR. SPEAKER : It is my unpleasant duty to judge the relevancy.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : May I know whether the State Governments have had any discussions with the Centre as to the development activities to be taken up for the farmers ?

MR. SPEAKER : The main question was about farmers' trade union organisations.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : May I know whether the State Governments have had any discussion with the Centre about this because the States have umpteen farmers' organisations ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Occasionally these things are discussed with the State Governments whenever they specifically make a reference to us.

Central Directive to State Regarding
Interest of Widows, old persons etc.
during implementation of Land
Reforms

*1302. **SHRI N. S. BISHT :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have issued any directive to the State Governments that while implementing land reforms in a State, the State Government should also keep in mind the interest of widows, old persons, disabled persons and persons who own small areas of cultivable land on which a family cannot depend exclusively and who (persons falling in all these categories) forced under the circumstances have to give their land on 'Batia' or 'Sajha' ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Land reform being a State subject the responsibility for formulation and implementation of the legislation on land reforms is primarily the concern of the State Governments. Hence the question of issuing any directive by the Central Government to the State Governments with regard to making special provisions in the land legislations for widows, old persons, disabled persons and small owners etc. does not arise. Nevertheless, recommendations have been made in the successive Five Year Plans to give special consideration to disabled persons while enacting tenancy legislation.

(b) In this regard, several States have made special provisions for disabled persons and small landowners under the tenancy legislation.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : जमींदारी एबालिशन एक्ट बन रहा है और लैंड टू दी टिल्सर के नारे पर बन रहा है। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता था कि क्या सरकार महसूस करती है कि जैसे फौजी भाइयों को यह सहुलियत दी गई है जमींदारी एबालिशन एक्ट में उनके लिए एक्सेटी लैंडलाई का कोई प्रबन्ध पैदा नहीं होगा ऐसी ही सहुलियत क्या जिस-एबल परसन्स जो हैं या जो विडोज हैं, उनको भी दी जायगी ? ऐसे भी लोग हैं जिन के पास इकोनोमिक होल्डिंग से बहुत कम जमीन है। साढ़े छः एकड़ इकोनोमिक होल्डिंग माना जाता है। किसी के पास एक है, किसी के पास दो और किसी के पास तीन या चार एकड़। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे लोगों को भी सरकार ऐसी ही सुविधा देने का विचार रखती है जैसी वह फौजी भाइयों को देती है ? यह मेरा पहला मौलिक प्रश्न है।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE
That has been explained already.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मौलिक इस में क्या है? यही तो आपका प्रश्न था।

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : यह तो मैं जानता हूँ कि यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है। लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की इसके बारे में भावना क्या है, उसका विचार क्या है?

मैं दूसरा सवाल पूछना हूँ। पंचवर्षीय योजना में हमने कुछ आदेश इसके बारे में दिये हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय कुछ प्रकाश डालेंगे कि क्या आदेश दिये हैं?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The State Government may take into consideration the special status of displaced persons, persons serving in the army, widows and minors. A broad indication has been given by the Centre.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि कुछ राज्यों ने यह योजना बनाई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह राज्य कौन कौन से हैं? जिन राज्यों में भूमि सुधार की जमीन नीलाम की जाती है वहाँ उस को रोकने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I have already broadly stated many of the States have provided. For instance, in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura where the landlord were required to resume the land for personal cultivation within a specified period, persons suffering from a disability are allowed to get their lands cultivated through tenants and the right of purchase to tenants, wherever provided, is not available to the tenant of such persons. Further, in Maharashtra

the period by which small landowners could resume their land for personal cultivation was extended. In Mysore, the special rights available to widows and unmarried women further accrue to the small holders as well. As regards the definition of the term 'personal cultivation', for the purpose of resumption by the landlords, the definition has been relaxed in favour of persons suffering from physical or mental disability, unmarried women, a widow or a minor etc. in the States of Assam, Mysore, Rajasthan, Manipur and Tripura.

श्री रामाबत्तार शास्त्री : क्या यह बात सत्य है कि राज्यों में विधवाओं, बूढ़ों और शारीरिक रूप से अयोग्य लोगों के नाम पर जरूरत के ज्यादा जमीन रख ली जाती है जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि लैंडलेस लोगों को जमीन देने में कठिनाई हो रही है?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I did not say that would be exempted from ceiling laws.

श्री रामचन्द्र बिकल : अभी कृषि मंत्री कह रहे थे कि वह देश के कृषि मंत्रियों का एक सम्मेलन बुला रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह उसमें किसी ऐसी व्यवस्था पर विचार करेंगे जिससे सारे देश के लिए एक सा भूमि सुधार कानून बन सके?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : This is the purpose of the Conference. The hon. Minister while replying to the Demands for the Ministry mentioned about it.

Education of Refugee Children from
Bangla Desh

*1303. SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to open schools at or near evacuee camps for children from Bangla Desh ;

(b) if so, whether the services of evacuee teachers from Bangla Desh will be utilised to run these schools and whether there are adequate number of such teachers available ; and

(c) the estimated number of school-going children amongst the evacuees and how many of them are likely to be covered by the above scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

(a) The Government do not propose to open any schools for the refugee children from East Bengal. The refugees are expected to go back to their homes as soon as normal conditions are restored in East Bengal and as such no arrangements for providing education for the duration of their short stay in India have been envisaged.

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

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : I would like to know from the Minister as to what is the basis of their thinking that they will go back.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : As I have explained before, just now we are providing them with shelter, food and medical assistance and in the reply I have stated very clearly that they are expected to go back to their homes as soon as normal conditions are restored. It is very difficult to say precisely about the particular date or time but it has been made clear time and again that they will have to go back because they are foreign nationals on our soil. That confidence must be shared by all, because the people there are determined to create those conditions. You must have faith in the people of Bangla Desh.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA :

According to international children's rights, every child has a right, whether he is an Indian or a citizen of Bangla Desh or of any other country, to ask for education. Will the Government of India ask the UN to give special aid for the education of children who have come from Bangla Desh ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I do recognise that it has been admitted that citizens of a state should be given facilities for education and other things. But they are citizens of another state and they have crossed over. We have decided to provide them with shelter, medical aid and food.

MR. SPEAKER : Will you approach the UN for the education of those children ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Till normal conditions are restored it is not possible. I would like to mention for the benefit of the hon. lady Member that we have taken a census and up to 10th July there were 11,35,000 children below eight years of age. Every day the number is growing. In such a situation it is not possible to provide education facilities anywhere.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA rose—

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to take any risk with you.

DR. RANEN SEN : It was reported in papers all over India that the Provisional Government of Bangla Desh has advised their teachers, who have migrated to West Bengal, to start schools for the evacuee children. It is also known that some schools have been started by those evacuee teachers in and around the camps. What is the reaction of the Government of India towards those schools; is Government going to help those schools or do what ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : There are, along with children, naturally, some teachers among the refugees and where they offer their voluntary services and undertake to give some education or instruction to children, that is being done in some camps. But there is no scheme and Government has not taken any responsibility for educating them.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question, Dr. Ranen Sen.

DR. RANEN SEN : 1304.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : You are doing injustice. Our Minister is blissfully ignorant. He does not know what has happened. Does the Minister know that a committee has been formed.....(*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed you.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am giving you the facts. You have not done justice. It has been clarified by the West Bengal Government, Education Department, and also they have met the Education Minister, the Prime Minister.....

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed him. It is not to be recorded.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : **

MR. SPEAKER : That is not the way of getting my permission. It is the right of Members to catch my eye. But sometimes I deliberately avoid my eye. The Question was very categorically answered. I do not think there could be anything left out of it. I have already gone to the next Question. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. During the Question Hour, I do not allow any point of order.

Review of working of Wage Boards

*1304 DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reviewed the working of the Wage Board since the system was introduced in 1957;

(b) if so, the conclusions drawn as a result of the review; and

(c) the concrete steps being taken to improve the working of the Wage Boards in the light of experience gained in the last fourteen years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

(a) The system of Wage Boards was reviewed by a Bipartite Committee set up by the 27th Standing Labour Committee and also by a Committee of the National Commission on Labour. After considering the reports of both the Committee, the National Commission has suggested some changes in the system.

(b) A statement giving the main recommendations of the Commission is placed on the Table.

(c) The matter is being considered in the light of the views expressed at tripartite meetings.

Statement

Main Recommendations of the National Commission on Labour on the System of Wage Boards. (Chapter 19 of the Report.)

- (i) Wage Boards have done some useful work and they should continue. They have attempted fixation of wages within the broad framework of the Government's economic and social policy.
- (ii) There need be no independent persons on the Wage Board, if considered necessary, an economist could be associated with the Board, but only as an assessor.
- (iii) The chairman of the Wage should be appointed by common consent of the parties, whether possible.
- (iv) For appointment of Chairmen of Wage Boards, an agreed panel of names should be maintained by the proposed National/State Industrial Relations Commissions. He should preferably be drawn from the members of these Commissions.
- (v) In case a Chairman is appointed by the consent of both the both parties, he should arbitrate if no agreement is reached in the Wage Board.

- (vi) Where the Commission is unable to prepare a panel of agreed names Government will appoint the Chairman.
- (vii) A person should not be appointed as Chairman of more than two Wage Boards at a time.
- (viii) Wage Boards should normally be required to submit their recommendations within one year of their appointment. The date from which the recommendations should take effect should be mentioned in the recommendations itself. The recommendations of a Wage Board should remain in force for a period of five years.
- (ix) Unanimous recommendations of the Wage Boards should be made statutorily binding.

DR. RANEN SEN : While recognising that the Wage Boards have done some good work in bringing about uniformity in regard to wages and conditions of work, may I know from the Government whether they recognise the fact that now more and more Government should try to persuade the employer to have bipartite negotiations and, if so, what is the Government doing in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : I am glad the hon. Member at least admits that certain good things have emerged out of the work of the Wage Boards, such as, uniformity of wages and conditions of work. I do recognise that Wage Boards took a lot of time in completing their work and, when they presented the reports, practically, the conditions had totally altered. There was some sort of a gap between the prevailing conditions and Wage Board recommendations. As regards the implementation part of it, it is very difficult and, even then, as the hon. Member suggested, if we were to do anything, it is persuasion only and we can persuade employers to accept bipartite settlement. But that persuasion has some limit. The hon. Member knows fully, and he is also a trade unionist, that every time he wants some sort of influence, some force, from the Govern-

ment side to do justice on many an occasion.

DR. RANEN SEN : It is a known fact that the employers also in many cases, recognising the utility of collective bargaining, have bipartite talks. In view of the fact that there has been in the recent past a bipartite agreement between the steel employer and the steel worker, would the Government discuss this matter with the employers and the employees representatives on an all-India scale ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : We welcome the bi-partite agreement as I said. The steel agreement reached between the Steel Ministry and the steel workers is a welcome thing. But it is a public sector, you must remember. It is not universally applicable because private sector employers may not agree to this method.....(*Interruptions*) This is a limitation.

Regarding the suggestion whether we will consider it, as the hon. Members know fully well, at the next Indian Labour Conference or the tripartite meeting, this matter could be taken up and decided.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : May I know from the hon. Minister whether while reviewing the working of the wage boards the Minister is in a position to state here and now in how many cases the employers did not implement the wage board's recommendations and in those cases, what steps were taken by the Government so that the wage board's recommendations are fully implemented and what special steps have been taken uptill now regarding the hotel workers of Delhi where the wage board's recommendations have not as yet been implemented ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Regarding the first part of the question, quite a number of cases are there where the wage board's recommendations were implemented, but, not in full, because, as I said earlier, the recommendations were made by a non-statutory wage board. Therefore, I cannot off hand say whether the wage board's recommendations were flouted and altogether by-passed and in how many cases. I will give that information if there is a separate question.

Regarding the hotel workers' strike in Delhi, as I said earlier, efforts are being made at the State level to settle the dispute and persuade the employers. The employees are willing to come to some sort of a settlement but so far, I am not in a position to say categorically how far employers have come forward for reaching some sort of an acceptable agreement or settlement.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to know from the hon. Minister since he has just now said that efforts are being made by the State machinery to have a negotiated settlement in the case of hotel workers and the implementation of the wage board's recommendations. Is he aware that to-day the Lt. Governor of Delhi is likely to issue prohibitory orders and declare that strike illegal and force it to adjudication or arbitration? If so, will he ask the Lt. Governor not to do it.....

MR. SPEAKER : This is a hypothetical question.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I have no information on this point—whether he is referring the dispute to adjudication and declaring that strike illegal. I have no information. I will have to find out.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : When the negotiations are going on.....

SHRI J. C. DIXIT : There are several Wage Boards whose recommendations have still not been implemented and what to say of implementation, they have even been modified by the State Governments. What is the Central Government doing in regard to that? When I am putting this question, I have the electricity industry in mind. In regard to that industry, the wage board's recommendations were modified in one State and have not been implemented so far in many of the States.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I am afraid I have replied that question and the same reply I will give.

MR. SPEAKER : The question was put earlier by Mr. Banerjee in another form.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : One question, Sir. A very important question to help the Ministry.....

MR. SPEAKER : Order please.

PROP. S. L. SAKSENA : The first Sugar Wage Board had given its recommendations in 1960 and they were valid for five years. But the recommendation of the second Sugar Wage Board came in 1969. After 1965 we had no second Sugar Wage Board recommendation available for four years. Will the Government consider the appointment of a third Sugar Wage Board immediately so that its recommendations are available within the next five years?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I know that the Sugar Wage Board recommendations have not been implemented to a large extent and even if we were to persuade them to appoint another Sugar Wage Board for U.P. itself, unless we appoint a statutory wage board, where an element of compulsion is there, I am afraid, merely setting up of Wage Boards will not persuade the Governments to accept the recommendations. What guarantee is there that they will accept it? There arises our difficulty.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Scheme For Eradication of Pests/Diseases by Aero-Chemical Operations

*1293. **SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme to enable small farmers in eradication of pests/diseases on crops in endemic areas by aero-chemical operations has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(b) The salient features of the scheme are as under:—

- (i) Identification of areas, where pests and diseases exist in endemic form and have been causing damage to crops year after year and the identification of such pests and diseases.

- (ii) Preventive action to be taken in such areas to substantially reduce the damage to crops by pests/diseases by the use of aerial spraying of pesticides on large continuous areas;
- (iii) It is proposed to cover 6.1 millions acres under this scheme during the Fourth Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.27 crores.

The Government of India meets the aerial operational charges incurred by the State Government upto Rs. 7/- per acre (maximum ceiling). Costs on pesticides etc. are borne by the State Government or recovered in full or part from the farmers by them.

Research In Fisheries during Fourth Plan

*1295. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have approved a number of research schemes in fisheries during the Fourth Plan period;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the schemes approved; and

(c) the estimated cost of the schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has approved seven All India Co-ordinated Research projects in Fisheries.

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

(c) The total estimated cost of the schemes will be about Rs. 62.03 lakhs.

Statement

The schemes approved are : (1) 'Studies on the ecology and fisheries of fresh water reservoirs' for understanding the ecology

of fresh water reservoirs in order to formulate measures for developing their fisheries, (2) 'Composite culture of Indian and exotic fisheries' to work out formulae for increasing the production of fish in different agroclimatic conditions utilizing both indigenous and exotic varieties, (3) 'Investigations on riverine carp spawn prospecting and collection techniques' in order to step up the fish seed production in the country, (4) 'Propagation and stocking of seeds of air-breathing fishes for culture in swamps' with the objective of utilizing extensive swampy areas unsuitable for carp culture, (5) 'Study of marine prawn biology and resources' in order to assess the extent of commercially important marine prawn resources, (6) 'Studies on the transportation of fresh fish' in order to ensure good quality fish at various places away from the production centres and (7) 'Studies on the utilization of trash fish' with the object of properly utilizing trash fish which is estimated to from as much as 50 to 70 per cent of the trawler catch.

केन्द्रीय भ्रम संगठन

*1298. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय कितने केन्द्रीय भ्रम संगठन काम कर रहे हैं और उनके नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ख) इन केन्द्रीय भ्रम संगठनों में से कितने पंजीकृत संघ सम्बद्ध हैं तथा इस समय उनकी सदस्य संख्या क्या है ?

भ्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (जी. आर. के. कार्जिलकर) : (क) और (ख) : राष्ट्रीय और अंतराष्ट्रीय निपक्षीय समाह्वार निकायों में प्रतिनिधित्व देने के लिए मान्य केन्द्रीय भ्रमिक संघ संगठनों की संख्या चार है। इन चार संगठनों के नाम, प्रत्येक संगठन से संबद्ध पंजीकृत संघों की संख्या और उनकी स्थापित सदस्य-संख्या इस प्रकार है:—

नाम	31-12-1968 को पंजीकृत सर्चों की सत्या- पित संख्या	31-12-1968 को सत्यापित सर्वस्य संख्या
(1) राष्ट्रीय मजदूर कांग्रेस	1165	13,26,152
(2) अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस।	1008	6,34,802
(3) हिन्द मजदूर सभा	248	4,63,772
(4) संयुक्त मजदूर संघ कांग्रेस	216	1,25,754

देश में काम कर रहे अन्य केन्द्रीय श्रमिक संगठनों के सम्बन्ध में इस प्रकार सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

बिहार उत्तर प्रदेश और देश के अन्य भागों में बीज के भंडारों का बनाया जाना

*1305. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में इस वर्ष वर्षा के कारण गेहूं की फसल को भारी क्षति पहुंची है और बीजों के लिए भी गेहूं उपलब्ध नहीं है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार अब बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रत्येक जिले में तथा देश के अन्य भागों में उपयुक्त स्थानों पर बीज के भंडार खोलने का है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहेब पो. शिन्हे) : (क) सूचना मिली है कि इस वर्ष अप्रैल-मई के दौरान गैर-मौसमी वर्षा के कारण उत्तरी भारत में गेहूं की फसल को भारी मात्रा में हानि पहुंची है। गेहूं की कोई कमी नहीं है, फिर भी यह डर है कि कुछ क्षेत्रों में कुछ किसान अपनी फसलों में से अच्छा बीज नहीं रख पायेंगे।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने 19 जून, 1971 को सम्बन्धित राज्यों के कृषि निर्देशकों की एक बैठक बुलाई जिसमें ग्रामे वाली रबी फसल के लिए गेहूं के बीजों की आवश्यकता का निर्धारण करने तथा उसे पूरा करने के उपायों और साधनों पर विचार किया गया। बीजों की अधिप्राप्ति तथा वितरण का कार्य मूल रूप से तो राज्य सरकारों का ही है, परन्तु आवश्यकता पड़ने पर भारत सरकार राज्य की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए विभिन्न स्रोतों से बीज दिलाने में सहायता करती है। बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रत्येक जिले में तथा देश के अन्य भागों में बीज भंडार खोलने का भारत सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। राज्य सरकारें किसानों को बीज सप्लाई करने के लिए उचित वितरण व्यवस्था करेगी। राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम तथा तराई विकास निगम भी इन राज्यों में नियुक्त अपने विक्रेताओं के माध्यम से बीजों का वितरण करेंगे। केन्द्रीय राज्य काम निगम भी राज्यों को बीज सप्लाई करेगा। चूंकि बीज उत्पादक संगठन समस्त राज्य सरकारों की सम्पूर्ण मांग को पूरा करने में समर्थ नहीं होंगे अतः यह निर्णय किया गया है कि इस कार्य के लिए भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा अधिप्राप्त किये गये अच्छी प्रिस्म के अधिक उपज देने वाले गेहूं के भंडार को भली प्रकार साफ करके तथा न्यूनतम मानक अंकुरण का परीक्षण करके बीज के रूप में प्रयोग किया जायगा। राज्य सरकारें यह बीज किसानों को दिलाने करेंगी।

Visit of Representative of G. D. R .
Government to Jullundur Regarding
Inspection of Rs. 09 Tractors

*1306. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the German Democratic
Republic's representatives visited Jullundur
on the 22nd June, 1971 for the inspection
of Rs. 09 tractors and sought deduction
of Rs. 6,500 as repair charges per tractor
as precondition of the inspection;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether this amount is besides
depreciation of 8 per cent of the CIF value
of a tractor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c).
It was reported to the Ministry of Agri-
culture that the GDR representatives had
put a precondition for the deduction of
Rs. 6,500 each Rs. 09 tractor besides 8 per
cent depreciation on the C&F value before
undertaking inspection of tractors at Jullundur.
With a view to resolving the problem, a
meeting was held in Project and Equipment
Corporation with GDR Trade Representa-
tion, Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation
and this Ministry on the 6th July, 1971.
The GDR Engineers had agreed to make
inspection of the first lot of Rs. 09 tractors
on 20th July, 1971 at Jullundur without any
condition. The price of the tractor to be
paid would be arrived at after inspection
has been done. The GDR Representative
have also agreed to take back the tractors
after inspection and make payments imme-
diately as per the price to be mutually
agreed upon.

Prohibition on export of Steel to Socialist
Countries

*1307. SHRI DINEN BHATTA-
CHARYYA : Will the Minister of STEEL
AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman of the
Hindustan Steel Limited, Shri K. T. Chandy
had entered into an agreement with a US
Company which prohibited India from
exporting steel to socialist countries; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND
MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARA-
MANGALAM) : (a) and (b). Presumably,
the reference is to the agreement signed
by Shri Chandy on behalf of Hindustan
Steel Limited with Messrs. United Engi-
neering and Foundry Company, Pittsburg,
USA, in February, 1969, for the acquisition
of design and manufacturing know-how
of rolling mills and auxiliary services.
The terms of the agreement provide for
restrictions during the Pendency of the
agreement (i. e. Ten years) on the sale
not of Steel but of items manufactured as
a result of the acquisition of the know-
how. These restrictions are of different
kinds and cover, on the one hand countries
like United Kingdom and Canada, and on
the other countries like USSR, Hongkong
and Cuba

Setting up of Sugar Factory on
Co-operative basis at Renigunta
in Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh

*1308. SHRI P. NARASIMHA
REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRI-
CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal of Andhra
Pradesh Government for establishing a
Co-operative Sugar Factory at Renigunta in
Chittoor District has been turned down ;

(b) whether representations have been
received from Government of Andhra
Pradesh and the public for re-consideration
and sanction of this proposal ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
SHER SINGH) : (a) Two applications
i.e. one in August, 1963 and another in
September, 1969 were received for the
establishment of a cooperative sugar factory
at Renigunta, District Chittoor, Andhra
Pradesh. Both the applications were recom-
mended by the State Government. These
applications were turned down mainly due
to inadequate cane availability in the
proposed area of the factory.

(b) and (c). Representations have been received from time to time for locating a new co-operative sugar factory at Renigunta. The State Government have again recently written about this matter. It has been decided to conduct an enquiring on the spot study of the area afresh to report on the suitability of the scheme.

Export of Sugar to those countries whose production has fallen down

*1309. **SHRI D. K. PANDA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any attempt to enter into agreement for the sale of sugar with such foreign countries whose production of sugar has fallen down in 1971 ;

(b) if so, the rates per quintal of sugar and the names of those countries ; and

(c) whether Government are proposing any measures to increase the export of sugar for the year 1972 ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). Sales of sugar for export are generally made by inviting tenders. In the case of Ceylon, however, Government to Government sales were made and a quantity of 40,000 tonnes and 20,000 tonnes was sold in 1970 and 1971 respectively. These sales were made at the following rates :

1970			
Quantity		Price	
(1)	10,000 M. tons	£39-15 Od. per long ton F.O.B.S.	Payment within 365 days from the day of shipment
(2)	20,000 M. tons	£45-15 Od. per long ton F.O.B.S.	-do-
(3)	10,000 M. tons	£47-0 Od. per long ton F.O.B.S.	-do-

1971

(1)	20,000 M. tons	£54-0 Od. per metric tons. F.O.B.S.	Payment within 180 days from the date of shipment
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(c) Under the International Sugar Agreement (ISA) we have in 1971 an ISA quota of about 2.44 lakh tonnes and preferential quotas of 0.96 lakh tonnes for export to U.K. (25,400 tonnes) and U.S.A. (about 71,300 tonnes). The ISA quota and U.K. quota are likely to remain at the same level in 1972. The U.S. Sugar Act, under which exports to U.S.A. are made, is valid up to 1971 and is under review at present. Efforts have been made by us to get an increase in our quota. The final decision by the U.S. Government is still awaited.

Demand for constitution of Wage Board for Beedi Industry

*1310. **SHRI A. K. SAHA :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the demand made by General Council of Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU) to formulate a comprehensive National Wage Board for the workers engaged in Beedi industry ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of a Steel Plant in West Bengal

*1311. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of West Bengal have demanded to set up a Steel Plant in the district of Purulia, West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, the communication made by the Government of West Bengal in this regard and reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Allocation of Iron and Steel to Kerala

***1312. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allocation share of Iron and Steel of Kerala is too low as compared to other States during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the allocation made to each State during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) There is no Statewise system of allocation of Steel under the present distribution procedure. Steel is being supplied mostly to actual users.

(b) Does not arise.

Review of National Forest Policy

***1313. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 659 on the 10th December, 1970 and state:

(a) whether a review of the National Forest Policy has since been completed and if so, the main conclusions thereof; and

(b) whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir. A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) It will be published as a Resolution of the Government and a copy will be maintained in the Library of the Parliament.

Statement

The National Forest Policy was discussed article-wise in each of the four Regional meetings of the Central Forestry Commission. Thereafter, it was discussed in the fifth meeting of Central Forestry Commission held at Srinagar on 26th and 27th September 1969. The Commission considered the recommendations made at four Regional meetings and appointed a Drafting Committee to prepare a draft of the new revised National Forest Policy for the consideration by the States and ultimately by the Central Board of Forestry.

2. The First meeting of the Drafting Committee held at New Delhi on 26.10.1970, discussed the approach to be adopted for the revision of the existing policy and decided that the revised Forest Policy should have three parts, viz. Part I—BACKGROUND, PART II—APPRAISAL OF THE EXISTING POLICY, AND PART III—POLICY ENUNCIATION. It was also decided that the President, Forest Research Instituted and Secretary, Central Forestry Commission will prepare a draft and circulate the same to the members of the Drafting Committee before the next meeting is held. In the meantime, the National Commission on Agriculture, have constituted a study group called "Forest Policy, Law and Administration" to study in depth the existing Forest Policy. As such, the material prepared by the Central Forestry Commission would be made available to the study group now appointed by the National Commission on Agriculture.

Difficulties Re : Supply of food to West Bengal and Bangla Dosh Refugee Camps

***1314. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are experiencing difficulties in sending regular supply of food to West Bengal and particularly to Bangla Dosh Refugee Camps;

(b) if so, the nature and cause of such difficulties; and

(c) the steps proposed by Government to remove them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). No serious difficulties are being experienced at present in sending supplies of foodgrains to West Bengal. Nor have the State Government reported to us any difficulty in sending regular supplies of food to the refugee camps. Most of the traffic to North Bengal is required to be moved *via* Farakka and *via* Garhara. Sometimes difficulty is experienced on account of dislocation of Farakka crossing due to floods in the river. Movement of Government foodgrains *via* Farakka and *via* Garhara is being given the highest priority. Supplies are also being moved from Uttar Pradesh by the all metre gauge route to North Bengal.

Fail in per Acre Yield of Cashew Trees

*1315. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the per acre yield had been consistently declining while the area of Cashew nut trees has increased from 1950-71;

(b) the estimated yield of raw Cashew nuts in 1950-51 and 1966-67; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the per acre yield ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Regular crop estimates are not being issued for cashewnuts. Only *ad-hoc* estimates are being prepared on the basis of tentative estimates received from the States. Even such estimates are available from the year 1954-55 only. In view of the *ad-hoc* nature of the estimates they are not strictly comparable.

(b) The yield of raw cashewnuts for 1950-51 is not available. According to the *ad-hoc* estimates, the yield in 1966-67 was 863 Kgs per hectare and the total production was 167 thousand tonnes.

(c) The following steps have been taken to increase the yield of cashew

- (1) Adoption of package of practices.
- (2) Production of cashew air layers from high yielding trees.
- (3) Laying out demonstration plots with improved practices.
- (4) Adoption of prophylactic plant protection measures.
- (5) Organising credit to the cultivators.

Supply of Substandard and rain damaged wheat to Flour Mills by F.C.I.

*1316. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there had been allegations that the Food Corporation of India had supplied sub-standard and rain-damaged wheat to the Flour Mills in non-standardised and second hand bags;

(b) whether Government have looked into these allegations;

(c) if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the action, if any, taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Representations have been received by the Food Corporation of India alleging supplies of substandard and rain-affected wheat to flour mills in non-standardized and second-hand gunny bags.

(b) to (d). Rain-affected wheat to the extent of only 30% of their quotas is issued to mills. Food Corporation of India have, however, instructions to ensure that only, wheat fit for human consumption is issued. Supplies are made in sound and serviceable gunny bags.

Millers are afforded facility to check the weight of wheat at the time of issue, if and when supplies are made in non-standardized and slack bags.

Relaxation in specification for procurement of rain-soaked wheat in northern region

*1317. **SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India have relaxed the specification of wheat for the purpose of procurement to help buy rain-soaked wheat in the northern region;

(b) if so, the total quantity of such grains that have been procured; and

(c) how much of this has been/can be salvaged and that which cannot be salvaged?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The Government have relaxed specifications for wheat to enable the Food Corporation of India to purchase rain affected wheat.

(b) According to the information available a total quantity of 5,60,080 tonnes of rain affected wheat conforming to relaxed specifications have been purchased.

(c) Stocks which are fit for human consumption, only have been purchased under relaxed specification. Such stocks do not require salvaging.

Loss incurred by Rourkela Steel Plant

*1318. **SHRI S. S. MOHAPATRA** : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total loss incurred by Rourkela Steel Plant due to strike by Traffic Department last year; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to avoid the loss?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM) : (a) Hindustan Steel Ltd., have estimated that the strike by workers of the Traffic Department of Rourkela Steel Plant in June, 1970 resulted in loss of production of the order of 47,400 tonnes of ingot steel.

(b) The Management made every effort to bring the strike to an end.

Central aid to Andhra Pradesh for development of fisheries during Fourth Plan

*1319. **SHRI B. S. MURTHY** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total financial aid to be given to Andhra Pradesh for the development of fisheries during the Fourth Plan Period;

(b) the number of scheme where such aid operates; and

(c) the progress of the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SINDE) : (a) An outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs has been earmarked for development of Fisheries in the Fourth Five Year Plan of Andhra Pradesh. Central assistance to State Plan Schemes during the Fourth Plan is provided in the form of block grants and loans for the plan as a whole, the State receiving 30% of the total assistance every year as grant and the remaining 70% as loan.

Besides, the Central Government also meets in full the cost of construction of fishing harbours. There is no State-wise allotment of funds for fishing harbours. Engineering and economic studies of potential harbour sites are carried out and harbours are sanctioned on the basis of detailed project reports.

(b) and (c). The State Government's Fourth Plan contains 16 fisheries schemes of which some of the important ones are :—

(i) Development of Marine Centre at Kakinada under which mechanised boats are constructed and issued, (ii) improvement of fish farms and nurseries, and production of fish seed and (iii) issue of loans to fishermen's cooperatives. In the first two years of the plan 27 boats have been constructed under the first scheme. Improvements to several fish farms and nurseries have been carried out in Anantapur District and elsewhere at a cost of Rs. 9,261 lakhs. Loans to fishermen and Zilla Parishads totalling Rs. 5.23 lakhs were given for Zilla Parishad, Kurnool, and for purchase and distribution of fishery requisites. So far as the Central Schemes

are concerned, the Government of India had sanctioned funds in February, 1970 to the Port Trust, Vizakhapatnam for detailed investigation, model tests and preparation of a project report for a deep sea fishing harbours has also surveyed the Andhra Pradesh coast and drawn up project reports for three harbours.

Stoppage of Procurement of Foodgrains in Haryana

*1320. SHRI BALATHANDA-YUTHAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in some of the Haryana Mandis the wheat grain had rotted ;

(b) if so, whether it is not due to shortage of wagons for despatching the wheat to other States, and also because of lack of storage facilities with the procurement agencies ;

(c) whether as a result the State Governments have stopped procurement operations since the 22nd June, 1971 ;

(d) whether the farmers in Haryana have complained of heavy losses due to stoppage of procurement ; and

(e) what remedial measures are being taken by Government in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). On account of massive increase in market arrivals and procurement this year despite increased storage capacity and movement by rail and road, substantial quantities of wheat had to be stored in open. Precautions have been taken to cover the grains with tarpaulin and polythene sheet covers. No substantial damage has so far occurred to procured grains in the *mandis*.

(c) The State Government is continuing procurement operations except for temporary suspension where necessary due to rains or other local contingencies.

(d) A few complaints have been received by the State Government on account of temporary suspension of purchases.

(e) The storage capacity in the State has been augmented by mobilizing all available space. Maximum possible clearance of procured stocks is being arranged both by rail and road.

Land owned by Department of Rehabilitation in Faridabad, Haryana

5579. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Rehabilitation owns any land in Faridabad Township, Haryana ; if so, the total area thereof ;

(b) whether there is any proposal before Government to hand over this land to the State of Haryana ; if so, when and on what terms ;

(c) whether the workers working in different factories in the Industrial area have built up Jhuggis, and Khashas on this land due to shortage of houses ;

(d) whether Government have any proposal to allot the land to the occupants on small instalments or with any other alternative to the occupants for housing purposes ; and

(e) Whether Government have any proposal to grant loans/grants to build up housing colonies in Faridabad (Haryana State) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. At present the Department of Rehabilitation owns 800 acres of land consisting of residential and industrial area but the State Government of Haryana has included a large area out of the same in the Green Belt.

(b) It is proposed to transfer all the residual assets of the Settlement Organisation to the State Government of Haryana as a step towards the winding up of the Organisation. The terms and conditions of transfer are being negotiated.

(c) Some land has un-authorisedly been occupied by Juggiwallas. The Department

has, however, no information whether the jhuggiwallas are employed as workers in the factories.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) No, Sir.

Additional Supplies of Foodgrains to Assam and Meghalaya to meet food situation

5580. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the amount of Rice, Wheat and Atta already despatched to Assam and Meghalaya upto the end of 30th May since 25th March, 1971, to meet the food situation created by heavy influx of evacuees from East Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : About 43.5 thousand tonnes rice and 39.0 thousand tonnes wheat were despatched to Assam during the period 25th March to 31st May, 1971. Releases from this and the Central stocks already in Assam depots were made to the Government of Assam and Meghalaya as required, for meeting the needs of public distribution as also of evacuees from East Pakistan. No atta was despatched to Assam during this period.

Import of Foodgrains to meet the requirement of Bangla Desh Refugees

5581. SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the countries with which negotiations are underway for import of more foodgrains to meet the requirement of Bangla Desh refugee influx ; and

(b) the quantity required and the time within which the imports should reach India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) No negotiations are under way with any country for import of foodgrains to meet the requirements of refugees from Bangla Desh. Offers of some foodgrains have, however, been received from USSR, U. K., USA, Japan

and certain international organizations like the World Food Programme and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

(b) According to an estimate prepared earlier for feeding 6 million refugees for a period of six months, the quantity of rice required was put at 5.8 lakh tonnes. The total number of refugees from Bangla Desh has, however, already exceeded 7 million and the influx continues unabated. These refugees are being supplied rice and other foodstuffs by Government from stocks held in the country, and there will be recouped from the food aid made available by other countries to the extent such aid is available. No time limit can, therefore, be indicated within which the foreign assistance must reach India.

Shifting of Iron Ore Division of National Mineral Development Corporation to Hyderabad

5582. SHRI R. P. UJAGANAMBI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Board of Directors of National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., decided in its meeting held on the 17th April, 1968 the shifting of Iron Ore Division to Hyderabad ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The question of shifting the headquarters of the National Mineral Development Corporation and some other public sector undertakings from Delhi to other places is under consideration by the Government.

Strike by Construction Labour in Chandigarh

5583. SHRI A. N. VIDYALANKAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether in June 1970, the construction labour of Chandigarh struck work and their strike continued for about two weeks

(b) whether the strike was withdrawn at the intervention of the Labour Commissioner, Chandigarh, who had given an assurance to the workers that their wages will be enhanced within six months, if so, the progress made by Labour Department in implementing that assurance ; and

(c) whether more than 2,000 construction workers have no suitable accommodation, and for want of accommodation they are obliged to work under the contractors, if so, the steps Government have taken to provide these workers with suitable accommodation ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House after it is received.

Coal Dealers Creating Shortage of Coal in Delhi

5584. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of coal dealers in Delhi who have been prosecuted for creating shortage of coal in Delhi and thereby raising its prices by selling the wagons outside Delhi or not unloading them at site in time ;

(b) whether Government are aware that the price of coal in Delhi has almost doubled ;

(c) whether certain officers of the Delhi Administration were also responsible for the shortage of coal in Delhi ; and

(d) if so, their names and the action taken against them and also against the coal dealers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) No coal dealer has been prosecuted in Delhi for creating shortage of coal.

(b) Government are aware that during the period January, 1971 to May, 1971 the rate of Soft Coke had been between Rs. 8/- to Rs. 12/- per 40 kg. as against the normal rate of about Rs. 7/- per 40 kg.

(c) No, Sir. The shortage of coal in Delhi has been due to inadequate supply of wagons by the railways.

(d) Does not arise.

Employment Potential of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

5585. SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any estimate has been as to the employment potential of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant ;

(b) the facilities to be provided to skilled and semi-skilled workers to get the best out of them ; and

(c) the cost of providing such facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) The Consultants have been asked to incorporate a chapter on "Man-power Requirement" in their "Techno-economic Feasibility Report" for this Plant.

(b) It is proposed to make adequate arrangements to ensure that the Plant gets the best out of its workers.

(c) It is too early to say anything about the cost of providing such facilities as the project is still in the planning stage.

Warehouses in Assam

5586. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is shortage of warehouses to store food-grains in Assam ; and

(b) what amount of rent is paid by Food Corporation of India for hiring of godowns per annum in Assam ?

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

Food Corporation of India is not experiencing any shortage of warehouses to store food grains in Assam.

(b) The Food Corporation of India paid following amounts as rent for hiring godowns :—

1968-69	1969-70
Rs. 6,87,072.00	Rs. 11,77,759.00

Supply of Poultry Feed by I.C.A.R. to States

5587. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether some State Governments have complained to the Central Government that development of poultry work had halted owing to the uneconomically high cost of poultry feed;

(b) whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research has worked out a formula for economic feeds from by products;

(c) if so, whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research has started supply of this feed to the State Government; and

(d) if so, the name of the State Government to which this feed is being supplied ?

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

(b) Yes Sir. A number of formulae of economic poultry rations using agricultural bye-products have been worked out.

(c) The Council does not supply feeds, however, some of the feed formulae found to be economical were circulated to all the State Governments for their information and use.

(d) does not arise.

Manufacture of Incubators

5588. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether incubators of 17,500 eggs capacity are being indigenously manufactured; and

(b) if so, the names of the firms which are manufacturing these incubators ?

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

(b) According to the information available with the Ministry

(i) Dayal Poultry Appliances,
WZ-16 Lajwanti Garden,
New Jail Road,
New Delhi-46.

(ii) Prem Poultry Appliances,
W.Z. 291 G Block Hari Nagar,
Jail Road,
New Delhi-18. and

(iii) Gurdaspur Engineering Works,
Gurdaspur (Punjab).

are manufacturing these incubators.

Development of Animal Husbandry

5589. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a scheme under consideration of Government for the development of Animal Husbandry in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH). (a) and (b). Three new schemes are currently under consideration of Government for development of animal husbandry. The details of these schemes, including main features thereof are given in the statement.

In addition, a large number of schemes sanctioned by Central and State Governments are under implementation for development of animal husbandry in the country.

Statement

S. No.	Scheme	Estimated outlay in the Fourth Plan (Rs. in lakhs)	Main features
1	2	3	4
1.	Establishment of Foot and Mouth Virus Vaccine Laboratory.	86.30	This Laboratory is proposed to be set up at Bangalore with the assistance of Govt. of Denmark. The Laboratory is intended to produce Foot and Mouth disease Virus Vaccine for protecting exotic cattle and their cross-bred progeny. This laboratory is expected to take about two years to be completed and would be able to produce 4 lakh doses of polyvalent vaccine by the end of the Fourth Plan, after which the annual turn over would be about 8-10 lakh doses.
2.	Production of Cross-bred Heifer Calves at National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal.	15.00	The scheme aims at production of 300 cross-bred heifers annually for distribution to the farmers in the milk sheds of the dairy plants and other areas. Frozen semen from outstanding exotic bulls would be imported for breeding indigenous cattle under the scheme. The scheme would be located at National Dairy Research Instt. Karnal.
3.	Cross-breeding with imported frozen semen :	25.00	Cross breeding of indigenous cattle with exotic inheritance is proposed to be taken up on a large scale, for stepping up milk production in the milk shed areas. Frozen semen technique which is widely practised in advanced countries will be adopted on a large scale in India. For this purpose, it is proposed to set up frozen semen production stations on a pilot basis*
		TOTAL	126.30

*In selected areas. Frozen semen would be produced at these stations for distribution to the States for utilisation in their milk shed areas.

Closing Down of Supply Missions in London and Washington

5590. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to close down Supply Missions located in London and Washington ; and

(b) if so, the time by which this decision is going to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Commission Paid to Auctioneers of D.G.S. & D.

5591. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the present rates of commission allowed to auctioneers of the Central Region of the D.G.S. and D. during the years 1969-71 ; and

(b) the average amount of monthly commission paid to each of these auctioneers upto April, 1971 ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The rates of commission are indicated below : -

For the First Rs. 25000/-	
of the sale proceeds	... 0.95%
Rs. 25001/- to Rs. 50000/-	
of the sale proceeds	... 0.65%
Rs. 50001/- to Rs. 1 lakh	
of the sale proceeds	... 0.44%
Rs. 100001/- to Rs. 3 lakhs	
of the sale proceeds	... 0.24%
Over Rs. 3 lakhs of the sale	
proceeds	... 0.20%

These rates of commission are collected on the auction sale proceeds during a month.

(b) About Rs. 1800/- per month.

Pre-requisites for Appointment of Auctioneers in D.G.S. & D.

5592. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3574 on the 1st July, 1971 regarding pre-requisites for appointment of auctioneers in the D.G.S. and D. and state :

(a) whether M/s Som Nath Chadha and Company, Jullundur who are at present working as an auctioneer in the D.G.S. and D. and M/s Bhardwaj and Company Jullundur who are working as an auctioneer in the D.G.S. and D. till recently fulfilled all the five condition mention in the reply referred to above ; and

(b) if not, the reasons for relaxation of these rules in these cases ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम कालोमी,
नई दिल्ली में नागरिक सुवि-
धाओं की व्यवस्था

5593. श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी : क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बसईदारापुर, नई दिल्ली में कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम कालोमी के क्वा-टर्स में जिनका निर्माण हुए 5 वर्ष बीत चुके हैं, और जिन्हें मार्च, 1971 के दूसरे सप्ताह से निगम के कर्मचारियों को आवंटित किये जा रहे हैं, बिजली और पानी जैसी नागरिक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था अब तक नहीं की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो पानी और बिजली जैसी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और उपयुक्त नागरिक सुविधाएं कब तक उपलब्ध की जायेगी ?

अन्न और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर. के. खाडिलकर) : कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम ने निम्नलिखित सूचना भेजी है:—(क) इन क्वार्टरों में नागरिक सुविधाओं की पर्याप्त रूप से व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Threat of Evictions to 70 Landless Residents of a Village in Coorg District of Mysore State

5595. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that more than 70 landless residents of Nellishudikeri village, Somwarpet Taluk, Coorg District, Mysore State are facing the threat of eviction ;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to avert this eviction of the poor people and maintain their right on their huts and holdings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). According to information furnished by the State Government 164 persons who had illegally occupied Government reserved lands in Nellishudikeri and three other villages were evicted in accordance with the rules. The State Government has reported that as these persons were not eligible for allotment under the rules it would not be possible to confer any rights on them.

Destruction of Foodgrains by Rats in F.C.I. Godown in Bombay

5596. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the vast complex of godowns at Masjid Bunder, D'Mello Road, Sewari and Wadia in Bombay, thousands of foodgrain bags are being destroyed by rats ;

(b) if so, whether in a single godown at D'Mello Road 200 bags were found destroyed in a week ; and

(c) whether accounting the losses by rats the figure comes to more than Rs. 10 crores annually ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No authentic figure of losses by rats in terms of money are available. However, some losses do occur.

Limit of Resources to Afford Expenditure of Refugees from Bangla Desh

5597. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have assessed the maximum number of refugees from Bangla Desh can be given shelter within the available resources ; and

(b) if so, their number ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No, Sir. Government have made no such assessment.

(b) Does not arise.

Price Preference to Small Scale Industrial Units

5598. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY :

Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to accord price preference to small scale industrial units on a tender to tender basis without insisting on break-up of cost in each and every case ; and

(b) if so, how far this decision will encourage small scale units in the country?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Prior to the decision, price preference could not be accorded in many cases because the small units were not fully equipped to furnish an analysis of their cost. With the latest decision, price preference becomes more or less automatic on a tender to tender basis, and it will be easier for the small scale units to avail of the concession.

Fertilizer Complex in Gujarat

5599. **SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :**
SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Fertilizer complex will be built in Gujarat with the aid provided by U. K. and U. S. A.; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The IFFCO Project consists of two parts, the Ammonia and Urea complex to be located at Kalol and the NPK Complex at Kandla. The Kalol plant will manufacture 300,300 tonnes of ammonia, the bulk of which will be converted into 400,000 tonnes of urea per annum. The plant at Kandla will manufacture about 400,000 tonnes of N. P. K. fertilisers from imported phosphoric acid and potash and ammonia transported from Kalol. The raw material for the Kalol plant is natural gas consisting of free and associated gas made available by the O. N. G. C. from the Kalol and Sanand fields under a long term contract.

The cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 91.6 crores, of which equity is Rs. 27 crores. This equity is shared between cooperatives and Government of India in the ratio of 1:2. The foreign exchange

component (loans) is Rs. 27.37 crores, of which U. S. Aid has agreed to provide Rs. 15.45 crores and U. K. credit will be Rs. 11.92 crores. The balance (rupee loans) is covered by loans from term lending institutions and direct loan from Government of India.

The construction contracts have been entered into. All the plants—the Ammonia and Urea plants at Kalol and N. P. K. plant at Kandla—are scheduled to be commissioned by March, 1974.

Non-Registration of Malayalees in Madhya Pradesh in Employment Exchanges

5600. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA :**
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the fact that the Malayalees living in Raipur, Madhya Pradesh, are not allowed to register their names in the Employment Exchanges on the ground that they are people from outside Madhya Pradesh, has been brought to the notice of Government; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Centre to stop this practice ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes.

(b) The State Government has been addressed in the matter.

Implementation of Protocol Agreement signed by German Democratic Republic regarding Defective Tractors

5601. **SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :**
SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how far the G.D.R. Government have implemented the Protocol signed in February 1971 regarding taking back of defective RS-99 tractors by them; and

(b) the number of tractors which have been sent back out of the total number found defective and the progress with regard to the rest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A Delegation representing the manufacturers and exporters of RS-09 tractors, has arrived in India to discuss and settle on the spot problems which have arisen while implementing the Protocol signed on 21st February, 1971. Inspection of RS 09 tractors offered for returned in Gujarat has already been conducted. The State Agro-Industries Corporation has confirmed that it has already received Rs. 7.50 lakhs from the GDR Authorities, covering the cost of 84 modified RS-09 tractors being returned to them. The Rajasthan State Agro-Industries Corporation has also intimated that 52 numbers of RS 09 tractors were modified upto 21st February, 1971. However, 24 farmers only have offered to return their tractors. The inspection of these tractors has already been carried out and these are being returned to the GDR suppliers' Representative. The money is expected to be refunded to the farmers shortly. The GDR Suppliers' Representative has sent a cheque of Rs. 84,401.78 as an advance towards the cost of returned tractors, to the Corporation, and has also promised to remit the balance amount immediately after receiving the formal bill from the Corporation.

The Delegation is currently visiting other States, including Punjab, and progress will be known after some time.

Crash Scheme for rural Unemployment in Birbhum, West Bengal

5602. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Block Development Offices in the District of Birbhum, where crash programmes have been or being implemented from April, 1971.

(b) the amount allotted for the purpose, Block-wise, and the number of unemployed benefited so far under the scheme ; and

(c) the rate of wage per day ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). Proposals for implementation under the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment have not so far been received in respect of Birbhum District. The Crash Programme envisages employment of atleast 1,000 persons per district per year for a period of 10 months a wage not exceeding Rs. 100/- per month per person. The amount admissible per district is Rs. 12.50 lakhs per annum.

Transfers of Employee Provident Fund Organisation and Labour Department Staff in Delhi

5603. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of officers of Employee's Provident Fund Organisation Delhi and offices under the Labour Department are such who have been working in said offices for years together;

(b) whether the former Labour Minister, Shri Sanjivayya had made an announcement to the effect that the officers who had worked for more than three years would be transferred elsewhere; and

(c) whether the said announcement has been implemented so far; if so, the reasons therefor, and the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The Provident Fund authorities have reported that it is not a fact that a large number of officers in the Employee's Provident Fund Organisation have been working in Delhi for years together. There is, as a matter of fact, only one such officer.

There are a number of other offices under the Labour Department. Unless particular offices are specified, it is not possible to furnish the information in respect of them.

(b) and (c). No announcement as such was made by the former Labour Minister (Shri D. Sanjivayya). However, the former Labour Minister had directed that officers should be transferred on completion of 3

years' service at a particular place. The Central Provident Commissioner has, however, informed that the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation could not carry out this directive fully due to certain difficulties and that action is now being taken to implement the directive.

Potential of Fishing Banks

5604. SHRI C. JANARDHANA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a detailed study of the fisheries potential of fishing banks already known to exist in the Indian Ocean; and

(b) whether Japanese, Russian and Norwegian fishing boats do regular fishing in Wadge and Pedro banks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The surveys conducted so far have mainly covered the bottom grounds around the coast, upto a depth of 80 meters although some deeper areas upto 450 meters have been surveyed. Some well known fishing banks like the Wadge and Pedro Banks have been included in these surveys. Detailed charting of these banks as well as others along the coastling is yet to be completed.

(b) It is known that Russian and Japanese vessels are fishing in the high seas of the Indian Ocean. There have been no specific reports of Japanese vessels fishing in the Wadge and Pedro banks but Russian fishing vessels have been seen in the Wedge bank. No reports have been received regarding fishing by Norwegian vessels in these banks.

Permission for sale of defective RS-09 tractors

5605. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUALA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of German Democratic Republic have been permitted by Government to sell the RS-09 tractors which have been found defective and which were supplied by them earlier;

(b) if so, the conditions under which the sale of the defective tractors has been permitted; and

(c) whether this order goes contrary to Government's assurance that all defective tractors from the German Democratic Republic will be returned to German Democratic Republic ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. PHINDE) : (a) to (c) A copy of Protocol on RS-09 tractors signed between the State Trading Corporation of India and the GDR Suppliers on 21-2-1971 is given in the statement appended. Clauses 7 and 8 of the Protocol specify the conditions under which the resale of modified RS-09 tractors has been agreed to. The question of return of unmodified and unsold tractors is still under negotiations.

Statement

PROTOCOL

A meeting was convened with the GDR Delegation to consider the 12th February, 1971 about taking back the modified RS-09 tractors and to arrive at mutually agreed decisions.

After protracted negotiations and persuasions from both sides it was agreed as under :—

1. Tractors modified upto the date of signing the protocol would be taken back. The tractors modified after this date would be offered to the farmers and they would be given an opportunity to use the tractors for 2/3 months. In case these tractors which are not found suitable would also be taken back on terms mutually agreed upon.

2. The tractors will be taken back on the basis of the C&F price at Bombay Port after deducting 8% depreciation.

3. A Technical Committee consisting of representatives of GDR suppliers and manufacturers, Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the State Agro-Industries Corporations concerned would be constituted. They will consider the technical aspects and the value of all shortages of equipment and/or accessories to be deducted from the C&F prices.

less depreciation on the basis of the original prices of equipments only. In case the fast moving parts which were supplied along with the tractors have been utilised by the farmer the question of returning these will not be insisted upon. The problems of the accessories and spares would be discussed between the GDR suppliers representatives and the Agro-Industries Corporations but the cases involving the values of more than Rs. 1200/- for accessories would be referred to the Technical Committee.

4. For the tractors to be returned the Agro-Industries Corporations after signing of this protocol, would furnish to Messrs Transport—maschinen latest within three months, motor number, chassis no., district and the state in which the tractor was operating, date of modifications, dates of three cost services rendered by Agros within the quaranter period.

5. Before returning tractors, the Agro-Industries Corporation concerned will ensure they have clear title and ownership of the returned tractors.

6. The GDR suppliers will nominate one or two collecting centres in each State. The tractors would be delivered to the collecting centres by the concerned Agro-Industries Corporations and the expenses would be borne by them. Any expenses after that would be to the GDR supplies' account. Damaged tractors will not be taken back in the case of dispute the matter would be referred to the Technical Committee.

7. There would be no objection in permitting re-sale of RS-09 tractors in India directly or indirectly through the distributing selling organisations of GDR suppliers subject to the following conditions :—

- i) Prior approval about the name of the distributing/selling organisation would be obtained from the State Trading Corporation/Ministry of Food and Agriculture.
- ii) GDR suppliers would be assisted in the import of spare Parts for the required value taking into consideration the number of tractors involved.

8. In respect of sale to be effected after receiving the Test Report from Tractor Training Centre, Budni, where the tractor is already under test, further changes would be incorporated in the RS-09 tractor as may be mutually agreed upon between the representatives of the manufacturers of the tractors and the Directors of Training.

For S.T.C.

for Transport-for
Tractoremaschinen
Berlin werk Scho-
nbeck

Sd/-

Maj. Genl. S.P.
Vohra.

Sd/-

KOWALCZYK

Sd-

KOHL

21.1.71

Construction of a fishing harbour near
Paradeep port

5606. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre had sanctioned
the construction of a fishing harbour near
Paradeep port; and

(b) if so, the expenditure involved on
the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ANNASAHAR P. SHINDE): (a) and (b).
The Government of India sanctioned a sum
of Rs. 50,600/- in september 1970 to the
Paradeep Port Trust for carrying out investi-
gations and model tests and preparing a
project report for a fishing harbour at the
port. The project report, which has not yet
been finalised by the Port Trust, will indicate
the estimated cost of the harbour. The
question of sanctioning the harbour will be
examined on receipt of the project report.

Inclusion of unemployed Matriculates as
teachers in rural elementary school
in crash programme for rural
employment

5607. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will
the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased

to state whether the crash programme for rural employment envisages absorption of a larger number of unemployed Matriculates as teachers in rural elementary schools ?

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

भारत में कृषि विकास के लिए
जापान से करार

5608. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डे : क्या अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में विकास के लिए 19 अगस्त, 1970 को भारत और जापान के बीच कोई करार हुआ था ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और उक्त करार के अन्तर्गत कृषि विकास कार्यक्रम किन स्थानों पर शुरू किये गये थे और ऐसा प्रत्येक कार्यक्रम क्या है ?

अम पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर. के. खाडिलकर) : (क) और (ख) . जी, हाँ । वृष्ट-कारण्य परियोजना के परलकोट जोन में कृषि विकास के लिए भारत सरकार और जापान सरकार के बीच 19 अगस्त, 1970 को एक करार किया गया था । इस करार का अनुसरण करते हुए विकास कार्यक्रम के अधीन कार्यक्रम की मुख्य बातें निम्नलिखित हैं :—

- (i) गहन कृषि और सामुदायिक विकास के लिए एक मोडल ब्लॉक की स्थापना;
- (ii) मुख्य नहर प्रणाली का सुधार और ऊंची भूमि में सिंचाई सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था ;
- (iii) भूमि की चकबन्दी और सुधार ;
- (iv) कृषि तकनीक और यन्त्रोपकरणों के

प्रयोग के लिए मार्गदर्शन और निदर्शन ;

(v) कुचकों और विस्तार तकनीकी व्यक्तियों का प्रशिक्षण ;

मार्च, 1971 तक किए गए कार्य की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, कार्यक्रम परलकोट के मिश्रित फार्म में महत्वपूर्ण रबी की फसलों जैसे धान और सब्जियों के बारे में बहुत से परीक्षण और जांच करने तक ही सीमित रहा । इस अवधि के अन्तर्गत, मिश्रित फार्म में 23 एकड़ भूमि का समेकन और 10 एकड़ में क्षेत्रों की मेड़बन्दी की गई थी ।

Medicine and Milk for Bangla Desh
Refugees in Tripura

5609. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of medicine and milk that has been received by the Tripura Government from the Red Cross Society of various parts for Bangla Desh refugees ; and

(b) what steps are being taken to ensure that these reach the actual refugees ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR) : (a) The Government of Tripura has received the following quantities of milk upto 13th July, 1971 from the Red Cross :—

- (i) Red Cross Society
Tripura State Branch : 22 packets
- (ii) Indian Red Cross
Society : 300 bags.

(b) These are distributed to registered refugees residing in camps by authorities in charge of refugee camps in accordance with the prescribed scales. The supplies are received by the Indian Red Cross and used by or distributed through its own Agency to meet the requirements of refugees.

**International Agencies Forums Engaged
in Relief Measures for Refugees
from East Bengal**

5610. **SHRI R. S. PANDEY** : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) which are the International agencies/ Forums engaged in providing relief measures to the refugees coming from East Bengal ;

(b) whether U. S. Peace Corps are also making any contribution in this regard ;

(c) if so, the nature of the work being done by them ; and

(d) whether they are doing their work under the supervision of the Government authorities ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR) : (a) to (d) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha shortly.

**Test Borings for Underground Water
Levels in Uttar Pradesh**

5611. **SHRI V. N. P. SINGH** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have carried out test borings to ascertain underground water levels in chronically drought affected areas of Uttar Pradesh ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Ground Water Board, under this Ministry has carried out test borings in the districts of Partapur, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ghazi-pur, Ballia, Mirzapur, Varanasi, Allahabad, Banda, Jalaun and Hamirpur of U. P. which are identified as drought-affected areas to ascertain presence of ground water in these areas.

(b) Does not arise.

**Recovery of Loans from Cooperative
Societies in Mysore**

5612. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Mysore has taken steps to collect land revenue and other loans due from Cooperative Societies and Institutions from the weaker section of the Society ; and

(b) if so, how Government are going to help the weaker sections in the State after imposition of Presidents rule now ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) and (b). Necessary information is being collected and on collection, will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Prevention of Cutting down of Cashew
Trees**

5613. **SHRI C. JANARDHANAN** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the need for preventing the cutting down of cashew trees for their timber in view of the Indian Cashew processing industry on imported raw nuts ;

(b) whether Government have any idea of the quantity of cashew wood used annually as (a) firewood (b) for packing case manufacture ; and

(c) if so what are the quantities for each item ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) No Sir. The Government have not considered the need for preventing cutting of cashew trees for timber since such cuttings are only to a very limited extent and mostly confined to uneconomic and old trees which have passed the stage of fruiting.

(b) It is understood that cashew trees are cut down for use as firewood and for the manufacture of packing cases.

(c) No information regarding the quantity of cashew wood used as firewood or manufacture of packing cases is available.

Views of State Agro-Industries Corporation on Agreement signed with G. D. R. regarding RS-09 tractors

5614. **SHRI N. K. SANCHI** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Agro-Industries Corporations through whom GDR tractors were sold have expressed their displeasure about the terms of the agreement signed with GDR Government for return of defective RS-09 tractors ; and

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement, the points of displeasure of the State-Industries Corporations and the Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). While agreeing to the return of the modified RS-09 tractors, the various State Agro-Industries Corporations have also expressed their desire to return unmodified, tractors modified after 21.2.1971, unsold and cannibalised tractors, implements, tyres and tubes and spare parts. A high-level meeting was held on 8th June, 1971, to review the matter in the context of the terms of the Protocol. It was agreed that the Projects and Equipment Corporation may negotiate the above issues and also to extend the validity period of the Protocol for another three months, with the GDR Representatives. It was also agreed that a time-limit of 2-3 months should be fixed for the GDR Suppliers to make payment to the Corporations after all formalities were completed. The Projects and Equipment Corporation is, however, negotiating the various issues with the GDR Representatives and the outcome is awaited.

Enforcement of recommendation of Central Land Reform Committee to State Government on Protection of Bargadar right to cultivate Land

5615. **SHRI GADADHAR SAHA** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be

pleased to state whether the Central Government have issued instructions to the State Government of West Bengal to implement and enforce the recommendation of the Central Land Reform Committee and Central Government on the issue of Protection of Bargadar right to cultivate their land ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : As the law regulating the rights of bargadars in West Bengal was amended in 1971 by the enactment of a President's Act, the question of issuing instructions to the State Government by the Central Land Reforms Committee in this regard does not arise. By enactment of President's Act provisions have been made for :

- (i) ensuring complete security to every bargadar in respect of a minimum area ;
- (ii) making the right of the bargadar heritable ;
- (iii) increasing the bargadar's share of the produce from 60% to 75% where the bargadar supplies plough, cattle and other inputs ;
- (iv) transferring cases of appeal against decisions of the Bagchis Officers from Munsif Courts to Sub-Divisional Officers.

The term 'bargadar' has also been amplified to include share-croppers generally known as 'kisani'. Provision has also been made for preventing forcible eviction of bargadars by regulating surrenders and abandonments. The land owner is not permitted to resume cultivation of land which is at present cultivated by a bargadar except in accordance with the provision of the legislation. In case a bargadar surrenders or abandons his right of cultivation such land will be cultivated by another landless agriculturist who would be entitled to distribution of land under the West Bengal Land Reforms Act.

**Closure of Rehabilitation Industries
Corporation Estates, Bonhooghly
Calcutta**

5616. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Prime Minister has been drawn to the closure of Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Estates, Bonhooghly, Calcutta ; if so, the reasons for the closure ;

(b) whether the Prime Minister received any memorandum or protest note from the R.I.C. Workers Employees' Union with regard to this ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to reopen the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Estates restore peace and maintain security of the employees ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). A communication dated 11.6.1971 was received by the Prime Minister from the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Workers and Employees' Union, stating that the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation, Industrial Estate, at Bon-Hooghly, had become virtually closed due to continuous anti-social activities. The matter was brought to the notice of the Chief Secretary, Government of West Bengal for remedial measures. The Managing Director and the Chairman of the Corporation also contacted the authorities concerned in the West Bengal Government. Enquiries made from the Corporation show that the Industrial Estate has not closed down though the law and order situation has deteriorated considerably.

Land Reforms in Himachal Pradesh

5617. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether two kinds of land reform Acts are in force in Himachal Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the justification thereof ; and

(c) the time till the said Acts will remain in force ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). For the purpose of Land Reforms, Himachal Pradesh has three different pieces of legislation : (1) The Himachal Pradesh Abolition of Big Landed Estates and Land Reforms Act 1953 applies to the old areas of Himachal Pradesh ; (2) The Popsu Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act 1955 applies to the former PEPSU areas ; and (3) The Punjab Security of Land Tenure Act 1953 applies to the remaining areas. The State Government has appointed a Land Reforms Committee to examine these Acts with a view to suggesting a unified legislation for the entire State of Himachal Pradesh. The Committee has submitted its report. The proposal to enact a uniform legislation is under the consideration of the State Government. The existing Acts would continue till a unified law is enacted.

**Scope of Crash Programme for Rural
and Urban Employment**

5618. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of rural unemployed who are getting job opportunity immediately as a result of introduction of crash programme for rural employment ; and

(b) whether the same programme can be used for urban employment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The Crash Scheme for Rural Employment envisages the employment of 1,000 persons per district per year for a period of 10 months at a wage not exceeding Rs. 100/- per month per worker. The number of persons actually getting employment would be available only after progress reports in regard to implementation of the programme are received from the State Governments.

(b) No, Sir.

**Production of Iron Ore and other
Minerals**

5619. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total annual production of Iron Ore and other minerals earning foreign exchange ;

(b) how these products are being disposed off ;

(c) how much foreign exchange is being earned from these items ; and

(d) the major problems of the Mineral Industry in the country and how do Government propose to meet them.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Data on the production of Iron Ore and other important minerals which are exported from India is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-715/71*].

(b) The minerals mentioned in the table besides being exported are also consumed in the indigenous industries. The quantity and value of export of these minerals for the years 1969 and 1970 is given in the table enclosed. Data for internal consumption is available only for the year 1969 and the same is given in the table.

(c) The total value of the exports of important minerals listed in the closed table was Rs. 187 Crores during 1970 as against Rs. 152 Crores during 1969. However the total value of exports of all the minerals from the country during 1970 was Rs. 201 Crores as against Rs. 169 Crores during 1969.

(d) The problems in mineral industry cover a wide range of aspects. Broadly speaking these include exploration, mining, beneficiation, transportation, cost, port handling, marketing and utilisation. One of the significant problem with the Indian Mineral Industry is the existence of large number of small mines operated by persons of meagre financial means and technical know-how. This has resulted in unsystematic mining practices, lack of adequate mineral exploration and preparation of minerals for marketing etc. The Indian Bureau of Mines is organised to render technical service to such mine owners. Apart from regular inspection of mines carried out by the Officers of the Indian

Bureau of Mines and conducting regional geological studies, the Bureau has recently opened a Consultancy Unit which is rendering service to mine owners on the problems exploration, estimation of reserves, preparation of mine plans, designs of mines, beneficiation etc. on no loss no profit basis. In order to gear up the beneficiation studies on low grade ores of various minerals, the Indian Bureau of Mines is setting up two regional laboratories and one additional pilot plant for beneficiation test work. The problems of beneficiation of ores are also being studied in the National Metallurgical Laboratory and other Regional Laboratories of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The Central Government and the State Govts. are giving requisite priorities for construction of approach roads in mining areas, construction of new railway lines, and development of port facilities such as increasing loading rates and berthing facilities for large ore carriers.

As the problems of minerals industry are diversified and each minerals has its own peculiar characteristics with reference to its occurrence mining and marketing etc. the Government, from time to time, appoints expert Committees and study groups to study these problems and suggest remedial measures.

So far as Geological Exploration is concerned Geological Survey of India has intensified its exploration operations, specially for non-ferrous minerals.

Shortage of Imported Tractors in U. P., Bihar and Madhya Pradesh

5620. SHRI R. S. PANDEY :
SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL
SINGH ;

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh are facing shortage of imported tractors for supply to their farmers to have better yield from their farms;

(b) whether the Centre have ascertained requirements of all the States with

regard to imported tractors and made any arrangements for their import; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). The demand for tractors for 1969-70 was assessed at 83,000 nos. Taking into consideration the indigenous production of tractors and constraints on foreign exchange, it was decided to import 35,000 tractors. Of these, contracts for the import of 34,000 tractors have already been concluded and negotiations for the balance are under way. The import programme for 1970-71 is yet to be finalised.

मध्य प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जातियाँ ।

अनुसूचित जन जातियों को दो

गई भूमि

5621. श्री कूलचन्द बर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पहली तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों को कितने एकड़ भूमि दी गई ; और

(ख) चालू पंचवर्षीय योजना में अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों को देने के लिए कितने एकड़ भूमि आरक्षित की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पो. शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख) . जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

पशुओं के नुशांत बच पर रोक

5622. श्री कूलचन्द बर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पशुओं के नुशांत बच पर रोक लगाने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

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

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) :

(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने 26 जून, 1967 को भारत के सेवानिवृत्त एक न्यायाधीश की अध्यक्षता में एक गौ-रक्षा समिति स्थापित की थी । यह समिति गौ-संरक्षा के प्रश्न पर, सर्व-दलीय गौरक्षा महाभियान समिति तथा अन्यो की इस विषय पर सभी प्रस्थापनाओं के प्रकाश में, जिसके अन्तर्गत गौ तथा गौवंश के बच पर पूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की प्रस्थापना भी आती है, विचार करेगी और इस विषय पर सभी पहलुओं, अर्थात् सांविधानिक विधिक, आर्थिक तथा अन्य सुसंगत पहलुओं के विचार करके, सरकार की गायों, बछड़ों, साढ़ों और बैलों की संरक्षा के लिए समुचित व्यावहारिक उपायों की सिफारिश, सरकार के विचारार्थ, करेगी । समिति संविधान के अनुच्छेद 48 के उपबन्धों के प्रभावसाधक रूप में कार्यन्वयन के लिए अर्थोपायों के बारे में सुझाव देगी और किसी ऐसे सुझाव पर गौ तथा गौवंश के बच पर पूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिए संविधान को संशोधित किया जाना चाहिए, पूर्णतया विचार करेगी । समिति ने सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट अभी प्रस्तुत नहीं की है । समिति की कार्यवाही 31 मार्च, 1972 तक बढ़ा दी गई है ।

Sweden's Offer of Butter, Butter Oil and Dry Milk For Refugees From Bangla Desh

5623. SHRI HARI SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Sweden have offered tons of butter, butter oil and

dry milk for the refugees of Bangla Dosh in India; and

(b) if so, when these articles will reach India?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). The Government of Sweden has pledged an amount of 4.5 million dollars as Swedish contribution for relief for the refugees from East Bengal; there has been no specific offer of these commodities.

Licence for Starting A Sugar Factory on Cooperative Basis at Dadri District Bulandshahr U. P.

5624. **SHRI HARI SINGH :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a co-operative society of Dadri, District Bulandshahr (Uttar Pradesh) has asked for a licence to start a sugar mill on co operative basis from Government of India; and

(b) if so, the cause of delay in issue of the licence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) An application was received in May, 1961 for the grant of an industrial licence for the establishment of a cooperative sugar factory at Dadri, District Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh. This application has since been rejected.

(b). Does not arise.

Decline in Prices of Foodgrains and Due Price to Agricultural Producers

5625. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the reaction of Government to the reported decline of prices of foodgrains all over India in the wake of heavy rains, and uncertain political situation in the same parts which tightens the money condition; and

(b) whether Government have any proposal to give due price to the agriculture producers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) The recent fall in prices of foodgrains is mainly on account of increased level of production of foodgrains.

(b) Government are already making massive price support purchases at the procurement prices which are remunerative to the producers.

Registration of Names With Employment Exchange in Birbhum, West Bengal

5626. **SHRI GADADHAR SAHA :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of educated and uneducated persons of the District of Birbhum in West Bengal, who have got their names registered in the Employment Exchange in Birbhum since 1970 up-to-date; and

(b) the number of persons both educated and uneducated so far registered who obtained assistance in securing employment, category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). The available information is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Category of job-seekers	No. of registrations effected during 1st January, 1970 to 30th June, 1971	No. of placements effected during 1st January, 1970 to 30th June, 1971
1	2	3

1. Uneducated
(Below Matric
including
illiterates)

17,038

3,214

1	2	3
2. Educated (Matricu- lates and above)*	7,341	20
Total :	16,379	3,252

* The data are collected at half-yearly intervals ending 30th June and 31st December each year.

**Closure of R.R. shops in Rural Areas
of West Bengal due to Inadequate
Supply of rice and wheat**

5627. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether R.R. shops in rural areas
of West Bengal in Birbhum, Burdwan and
other Districts therein have been closed
down due to inadequate allotment and
supply of stock of rice and wheat, and
insufficient procurement ;

(b) whether West Bengal Government
placed demand to Central Government for
additional allotment and supply of rice and
wheat for opening the closed R R. shops
therein for sale of the articles of Food
from the shops at fair price on Ration-
Card basis and relief operation ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in direction ?

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

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

**Production and Consumption of Cashew
Apples**

5628. SHRI C. JANARDANAN : Will
the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased
to state :

(a) the estimated production of cashew
apples in India 1970-71 ;

(b) how much of these fruits is esti-
mated to be consumed as food ;

(c) how much cashew apple is pro-
cessed or preserved ; and

(d) whether any beverages or cider are
now being manufactured in the country
using cashew apples.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) About
6,00,000 tonnes.

(b) and (c). Only a negligible quantity
of the cashew apple is consumed, processed
or preserved.

(d) Yes sir, cashew apple is used in
the manufacture of a liquor called "Feni"
in Goa.

**Introduction of E.P.F. Scheme in
Beedi Industry**

5629. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR :
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering
the demand to include Beedi Industry into
Employees' Provident Fund Scheme ; and

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to
be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADI-
LKAR) : (a) and (b). The matter is under
consideration of Central Government in
consultation with interests concerned.

Consumption of fertilizers in states

5630. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARGHA : Will the Minister of AGRI-
CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise consumption of fer-
tilisers during 1970-71 as compared to the
corresponding period of 1969-70 ; and

(b) the reaction of Government there-
to ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) A state-
ment showing state-wise consumption of
fertilizers (in terms of nutrients) during
1970-71 as compared to the corresponding
Period of 1969-70 is laid on the Table of the
House. [Placed in Library. See No.
LT-716/71].

(b) Though there has been an increase in the consumption of fertilizers in the country as a whole during 1970-71 over 1969-70, there has been a decline or only a marginal increase in the consumption of fertilizers in some States. The Government have studied the reasons for this tardy rate of growth of consumption in these States. The following are found to be the main reasons for this low level of consumption :

- (i) Natural causes such as cyclones and floods in some States;
- (ii) Constraints in the availability of credit for fertilizer distribution and use;
- (iii) gaps in extension and promotional efforts aimed at increased use of fertilizers.

The Government are seized of the problem and are taking various steps to step up fertilizer consumption in these States. They have recently set up a Credit Guarantee Corporation to encourage commercial banks to provide greater credit facilities to farmers and dealers of fertilizers. The State Governments have also been urged to ensure the availability of production credit to farmers in large measure through co-operatives. The Government of India are also continuing to give short-term loans to the States for stocking and distribution of fertilizers. The distribution system was liberalised by replacing licensing by a simpler and quicker method of registration. Besides, the Central Fertilizer Pool is maintaining buffer stocks in various States where the distribution system is not efficient and transport infrastructure is weak. The Pool also liberalised distribution arrangements by making direct supplies to co-operatives, Zilla parishads and even private dealers.

As regards extension, two important schemes having a direct bearing on fertilizer consumption are in operation viz., (a) national demonstrations and (b) farmers' training programmes under which latest technology including optimum and balanced use of fertilizers is sought to be extended to farmers. These have to be intensified. The Government are also considering a scheme to mount a massive and effective campaign for increasing balanced use of fertilizers.

This would supplement the promotional measures undertaken by the State Governments and manufactures.

Increase in influx of refugees from Bangla Desh

5632. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

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

(a) whether on the 24th June, 1971, about 50,000 Bangla Desh evacuees arrived at Boyna about 21 kilometers from Bongaon;

(b) whether influx of refugees has again increased; and

(c) if so, the number that has entered after the 20th June upto now ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The rate of influx has not increased since 24th June last.

(c) 1,25,979 evacuees entered Bongaon Sub-division during the period from 20th June to the middle of July, 1971.

कोयला खानों में कोयले का उत्पादन

5633. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में कुल कितनी कोयला खानें हैं ;

(ख) इन खानों में कितने श्रमिक कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 1968-69, 1969-70 और 1970-71 में देश में कोयले का कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ ; और

(घ) वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 में देश में कोयले का अनुमानित कितना उत्पादन होगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री साहनबाब खान) : (क) खान सुरक्षा के महानिदेशक की रिपोर्टानुसार लगभग 773।

(ख) लगभग 3,71,300 (1970 के दौरान औसतन दैनिक नियोजन)।

(ग) कोयला उत्पादन निम्नलिखित प्रकार के था :—

(i) 1968-69	714.00 लाख टन
(ii) 1969-70	757.10 लाख टन
(iii) 1970-71	707.50 लाख टन (अनुमानित)

(घ) लगभग 660.00 लाख टन (अनुमानित)।

पश्चिम बंगाल और उत्तर प्रदेश में
केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक उपक्रमों में
हड़तालें और भ्रम-दिवसों
की हानि

5634. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम बंगाल और उत्तर प्रदेश स्थित केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक उपक्रमों के कर्मचारियों और श्रमिकों ने 1 जनवरी, 1968 से लेकर अब तक कुल कितनी हड़तालें राज्यवार की हैं; और

(ख) उसके परिणामस्वरूप उक्त अवधि में राज्यवार कितने काम दिवसों की हानि हुई और सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों को कितनी हानि हुई है ?

भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर. के. कपूर) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र

की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सदन की भेद्य पर रख दी जाएगी।

दुर्गापुर इस्पात संयंत्र के उत्पादन में कमी

5635. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनवरी, 1971 की तुलना में मार्च तथा अप्रैल, 1971 में दुर्गापुर इस्पात संयंत्र के उत्पादन में कमी हो गई है ;

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

(ग) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि उक्त संयंत्र के उत्पादन में कमी नहीं होगी, सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री साहनबाब खान) : (क) . जी, हां। जनवरी 1971 में 74,800 टन इस्पात पिण्ड के उत्पादन की तुलना में मार्च 1971 में इस्पात पिण्ड का उत्पादन 58,100 टन तथा अप्रैल 1971 में 60,500 टन हुआ।

(ख) फरवरी 1971 में कामबन्धी की लगातार बारदातों (अर्थात् 8 फरवरी से 14 फरवरी 1971 तक घमन भट्टी में हड़ताल, 19-2-71 को भट्टियों में अचानक हड़ताल, 22-2-71 को बंगाल बंद, 24-2-71 को 24 घंटे की टूल डाउन हड़ताल) ने प्रबन्धक वर्ग को इस बात के लिए विवश कर दिया कि वे मार्च के पहले तीन हफ्तों में उत्पादन की व्यवस्था इस प्रकार करें कि ऐसी स्थिति में जिसका पहले से आभास न हो में कारखाने के महत्वपूर्ण मशीनरी तथा उपकरणों पर कोई प्रतिकूल प्रभाव न पड़े। हमर मिल के बन्द हो जाने तथा 31-3-71 को बंगाल बंद से उत्पादन में

और कबी होगयी। अप्रैल 1971 के गैस पर अक्सर प्रतिबन्ध लगाये जाने, कोल हैडरिंग प्लांट में नियमानुसार कार्य करो आन्दोलन तथा 23 अप्रैल 1971 को टूल-हाउस हड़ताल के कारण उत्पादन पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा।

(ग) प्रबन्धक वर्ग तथा युनियनों में द्विपक्षीय बातचीत, प्रोत्साहन योजनाओं का पुनरीक्षण, शिकायत निवारण, समितियों की स्थापना आदि द्वारा मालिक मजदूर सम्बन्धों में सुधार आने के हर सम्भव प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

गेहूं की बसूली में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के अधिकारियों द्वारा तत्कालीन गड़बड़ी

5636. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर :

श्री प्रबोध चन्द्र : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम में कुछ अधिकारी किसानों द्वारा बिन्नी के लिए लाए गए गेहूं को जानबूझकर घटिया घोषित करते हैं और इस प्रकार उनको परेशान करते हैं और गेहूं की बसूली में बड़े पैमाने पर गड़बड़ करते हैं ;

(ख) ऊपर बताये गये तथ्यों के बावजूद अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में वसूल किए गए गेहूं के निरीक्षण के लिए सरकार प्रबन्ध करेगी और इस बात की भी जांच करेगी कि किस प्रकार गड़बड़ी हो रही है और किसानों को परेशान किया जा रहा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री अन्तर-साहिब पी. शिन्हे) : (क) और (ख) : इस संबंध में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और जैसी ही ये शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थी तभी उनकी जांच करने के बारे में कार्यवाही की गई है।

(ग) और (घ) : भारतीय खाद्य निगम के स्थानीय अधिकारी मंडियों में गेहूं की खरीदारी के समय सामान्य किस्म संबंधी जांच करते हैं। खरीदी गई गेहूं की भारतीय खाद्य निगम के किस्म नियंत्रण प्रभाग के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों द्वारा पुनः जांच की जाती है और गेहूं के नमूनों की निगम की प्रयोगशालाओं में विश्लेषण द्वारा भी जांच की जाती होती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, क्योंकि उत्तर प्रदेश की मंडियों में कठिनाइयों की शिकायतों की संख्या बहुत अधिक थी, इसलिए जिलाधीशों को स्थानीय समितियां गठित करने और अनाज की किस्म के बारे में स्थल पर ही निर्णय लेने के लिए प्राधिकृत कर प्रबन्ध किया गया था। इन प्रबन्धों तथा निगम के उच्च तकनीकी अधिकारियों द्वारा अधिजांच करने और प्रयोगशाला में विश्लेषण करने की दृष्टि में अधिप्राप्त गेहूं के निरीक्षण के लिए कोई और प्रबन्ध करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा जाता है।

Storing of wheat in Schools, Colleges and Private Godowns in Bulandshahr

5637. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that four lakh bags with wheat were dumped in Schools, Colleges and Private Godowns for want of rail wagons at Bulandshahr; and

(b) if so, what is the position today ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

INDEX: (a) Due to unprecedented heavy arrivals of wheat in the mandies at Bulandshahr, and consequent difficulties experienced in movement by Rail as a result of which despatches could not keep pace with procurement, the F. C. I. stored the stocks of wheat temporarily at Bulandshahr (Proper) in the following manner:—

1. School and Colleges :	4,000 tonnes.
2. SWC godowns.	5,000 tonnes.
3. Open storage built on dunnage and covered by Polythen cover.	1,861 tonnes.
4. Privately hired godowns.	3,000 tonnes.
Total	13,861 tonnes.

(b) All stocks of wheat stored in schools and colleges have since been cleared. The stocks of wheat built in the open, however, will be issued/moved into covered storage on priority.

Construction of hospitals under E.S.I. Corporation

5638. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether more hospitals are likely to be constructed by the Employees State Insurance Corporation;

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

(c) the places at which these hospitals are likely to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHDILKAR) : The Employees State Insurance Corporation has furnished the following information:—

(a) Yes.

(b) Six.

(c) The Corporation has agreed to the construction of new E.S.I. Hospitals under the Scheme at the following places :

S. No.	State	Place
1.	Mysore	Mangalore
2.	Mysore	Hubli
3.	Pondichery	Pondichery
4.	West Bengal	Manicktolla
5.	West Bengal	Kanyapur—Asansole
6.	Orissa	Kansbahal.

Production cost of steel in public sector steel plants

5639. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production cost of steel produced in all the steel plants under Hindustan Steel Ltd. is likely to come down because of increase in production; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). Normally, the unit cost of production should come down with increase in production as fixed costs get spread over a larger volume of production provided that there is no corresponding increase in cost elements. In the case of Steel Plant under Hindustan Steel Limited, prices of raw materials and stores and spares and incidence of railway freight and excise duty etc. are expected to go up during 1971-72 as compared to 1970-71. The impact of the Wage Agreement concluded in Oct. 1970, will also be felt for the full year in 1971-72. Accordingly, any variation in unit cost of production of steel from these plants during the current financial year from that in the preceding year would depend on the impact of these factors and the actual production achieved.

Procedure followed for Disposal of Foodgrains unfit for human consumption

5640. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the procedure followed by Government for the disposal of foodgrains which are found to be unfit for human consumption ;

(b) the quantum of such foodgrains disposed of during the last three years; year-wise; and

(c) whether the Government have any machinery to check that the damaged foodgrains which are disposed of being unfit for human consumption, are put into the market after some treatment and if so, the existing procedure followed and what steps Government propose to take in this regard for future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Foodgrains rendered unfit for human consumption are either destroyed or disposed of through rate contract to State Governments or by direct sale to the State Government/nominees or through tender enquiries confined to parties registered for handling such foodgrains for specific purposes.

(b) 1969	.....	12,013 tonnes
1970	.....	12,638 „
1971 (upto May)		4,722 „

(c) In respect of sales to the State Governments or their nominees, it is the responsibility of the State Governments to ensure that no malpractices take place. When the sales are made to other duly registered parties, intimation of such sales is given to the local municipal body concerned and other State Government authorities to safeguard against any misuse.

Research on Cultivation of high yielding Variety of Millets by adivasis in M.P.

5641. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how long it will take for the poor Adivasi farmers to be able to grow high-yielding variety of millets on their fields; and

(b) the present stage of research on high yielding variety of millets suitable for rain fed light soiled areas of Madhya Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b) Information has been called for from the State Government and would be placed on the table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Employment of Labour in Coal Mines under National Coal Development Corporation

5642. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the coal mines operated by National Coal Development Corporation at Singrauli and Morwa do not employ local people and generally prefer outside labour for execution of its work ;

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to help local unemployed to find work with the N. C. D. C. ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) It is not a fact that the coal mines operated by National Coal Development Corporation in the Singrauli do not employ local people and generally prefer outside labour. There is no area known as Morwa where National Coal Development Corporation has a colliery.

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

Committees under Ministry of Agriculture

5643. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names and functions of the various Committees under his Ministry ;

(b) whether non-officials are also serving on these Committees ; and

(c) if so, their number and names and functions of such persons serving on each Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Appointment of M.Ps. on Agriculture Commission to Advise on Farmers' Difficulties.

5644. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appointed three Members of Parliament on National Commission on Agriculture to advise Government regarding farmers' difficulties ; and

(b) if so, the names of the Members of Parliament and the functions of the Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). At present, three Members of Parliament are Part-time Members of the National Commission on Agriculture. Their names are as under :

1. Shri M. V. Krishnappa, Member, Lok Sabha.
2. Dr. Z. A. Ahmed, Member, Rajya Sabha.
3. Sardar Joginder Singh, Member, Rajya Sabha.

Under the terms of reference the Commission has to examine comprehensively the current progress of agriculture in India and to make recommendations for its improvement and modernisation with a view to promoting the welfare and prosperity of the people.

Implementation of Recommendations of Coal Wage Board by Collieries in Dhanbad Coalfield

5645. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Coal Wage Board recommendations have not been implemented in a large number of collieries in Dhanbad Coalfield, Bihar ;

(b) if so, the names of the collieries which have not implemented the Coal Wage Board recommendations ; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to force such collieries to implement the Coal Wage Board recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR : (a) and (b). Out of 417 working collieries in the Dhanbad region, 73 collieries as per list laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-717/ 1] have not implemented the Wage Board's recommendations. The remaining collieries have implemented the recommendations either partly or fully.

(c) The recommendations are not enforceable statutorily. Efforts, therefore, continue to be made to secure implementation through persuasion and advice. Moreover, public sector consumers have been asked to purchase coal from only those collieries which produce certificates to the effect that they have implemented the recommendations of the Wage Board.

Sale of Corrugated Iron sheets in Tripura

5646. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Corrugated Iron sheets are being sold by the authorised agents at Rs. 340 to Rs. 360 per bundle in Tripura ; and

(b) if so, the retail price of Corrugated Iron Sheets per bundle fixed by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). Do not arise, as statutory control over price and distribution of the categories of steel was withdrawn with effect from the 29th April, 1967, and the earlier system of having controlled and registered stockists given up. Therefore, there are no "retail prices" fixed by Government, nor is there any "authorised" agent or stockist.

Cotton Cultivation in Tripura

5647. SHRI DRSARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of cotton in Tripura during 1970-71 ;

(b) whether product of cotton in Tripura decreasing or increasing ;

(c) if so, the reasons for it ; and

(d) whether Government have any scheme to encourage tribal Jhumias in Tripura for Cotton production with financial assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) According to the information furnished by the Tripura Administration, the production of cotton is estimated as 2.2 thousand bales.

(b) and (c). The production of cotton in Tripura has been more or less the same since 1967-68 although it had shown a declining trend before that.

(d) A cotton development scheme for demonstration of improved cultivation practices in cotton is being implemented for the benefit of cultivators in Tripura. Free distribution of cotton seeds and other

inputs is also arranged for cultivation of cotton by tribal cultivators under tribal welfare programme.

Central Assistance to Cooperative Societies of Landless in Tripura

5648. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Cooperative Societies in Tripura for landless are receiving any assistance from Government ;

(b) if so, the total amount disbursed so far through the Cooperative Societies of Tripura ; and

(c) the number of the Societies that have received aid so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the Tripura Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Cancellation of Registration of Kolar Gold Mines Undertaking Medical Employees Association

5649. SHRI B. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Registration of Kolar Gold Mines Undertaking Medical Establishment Employees Association, Champion Reefs, KGF (Mysore) had been cancelled on the ground of non-compliance of Sec. 28 of Indian Trade Unions Act ;

(b) whether the recognition was given to the said Union at the insistence of some political parties ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR) : (a) According to the State Government, the registration of the Association has not so far been cancelled.

(b) Recognition was granted to the Kolar Gold Mining Undertaking Medical Establishment Employees Association on 24th February, 1965, as per the procedure prescribed under the Code of Discipline.

(c) Question does not arise.

**Progress in Agricultural Research made by
Agricultural University**

5650. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made by Agricultural Universities in agricultural research ; and

(b) if so, the names and details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Agricultural Universities are the major participants in the coordinated projects in crops and animal sciences sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Most of these universities having statewide research have been effectively discharging the responsibilities to meet the regional needs. The progress made by these universities in agricultural research is satisfactory. The notable research results available in respect of some of the universities are detailed below :

**Punjab Agricultural University,
Ludhiana**

- (i) Evolution of high yielding Hybrid Bajra No. 1.
- (ii) Evolution of early maturing Moong variety G-65 which matures on 65 days.
- (iii) Release of 3 high yielding varieties of Sugarcane, namely, COJ 58 (early maturing), Co 975 and Co 1158.
- (iv) A self raking tractor drawn reaper has been developed.

**Haryana Agricultural University,
Hissar**

- (i) Two high yielding cotton varieties i.e. American J-34 and Desi 'G-27' were evolved.

(ii) An early ripening high yielding Guar Fodder FS-277 has been released.

(iii) An efficacious line of treatment of Pica, a chronic disease of camel has been evolved

**U.P. Agricultural University,
Pantnagar**

- (i) Maize lines possessing high lysine content have been developed.
- (ii) A Soyabean planter has been developed by the University.
- (iii) The unthrifty growth of paddy in the Tarai Region was identified to be due to Zinc deficiency.
- (iv) The University developed a complete maintenance ration cattle by using wheat straw, molasses and urea.

**University of Udaipur, Udaipur
(Rajasthan Agril., University)**

- (i) Two high-yielding varieties of sponge gourd and pumpkin named Rajasthan Prolific and Rajasthan early respectively have been developed.

**Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa
Vidyalaya, Jabalpur.**

- (i) A tall wheat variety named Narbada-4 has been developed for unirrigated areas.

**University of Agricultural Science,
Bangalore**

- (i) Suma and Kusama which are improved strains out of IR-8 paddy have been recommended for cultivation by university.
- (ii) A new strain of Rabi Juar 5-4-1 has been developed for the Dry Farming areas in the State.

**Orissa University of Agriculture and
Technology, Bhubaneswar**

A new high-yielding variety of rice named 'Jagannath' with better grain quality has been evolved by the University.

**Rajendra Agricultural University,
Bihar**

A new early maturing high-yielding variety of Moong has been evolved.

**Scheme for Rehabilitation of Displaced
Persons in Kingsway Camp, Delhi**

5651. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government prepared a scheme for rehabilitation of displaced persons in Kingsway Camp area, Delhi ;

(b) the date on which this scheme was framed ;

(c) the total amount sanctioned ;

(d) whether the scheme was given to Municipal Corporation of Delhi for execution and if so, the progress made ; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take for a quick implementation of the Scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (e). A scheme for the redevelopment of the Kingsway Colony and (a) provision of accommodation for 700 displaced families living in barracks and (b) redevelopment of the land for allotment to 2700 displaced families who were living in tenements allotted by the then Ministry of Rehabilitation was prepared by the Delhi Municipal Corporation. The Government of India approved a loan not exceeding Rs. 190 lakhs for the purpose on 14.8.1962.

According to the information received from the Delhi Municipal Corporation construction and allotment of 700 tenements

has been completed, 1454 plots have been developed and allotted. Development and allotment of 146 plots are nearing completion.

Rest of the 1100 plots will be developed for allotment as soon as the families to whom 1600 plots have been or will shortly be allotted have shifted to the allotted plots. A time limit of one year has been prescribed for the allottees for shifting.

**मध्य प्रदेश के जिलों में विकास कार्यों
के हेतु धन का आवंटन**

5652. श्री गंगा चरण शीखत : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में कतिपय विशेष जिले विकास कार्यों के लिए चुने गए हैं और यदि हाँ, तो उनके नाम और ग्रन्थ व्यौरा क्या है।

(ख) प्रत्येक जिले के लिए विशेष तौर पर कितना धन आवंटित किया गया है और इस धन को किस प्रकार व्यय किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) जिलों के चयन और उनके लिये धन के आवंटन में क्या मापदण्ड अपनाये गये हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डेर सिंह) :

(क) देश के निरन्तर सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लिए ग्रामीण निर्माण कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए मध्य प्रदेश के चार जिलों—झबौआ, बार, सिधी और बेतुल को चुना गया है।

(ख) चुने गए प्रत्येक जिले को 1970-71 से 73-74 तक चार वर्ष की अवधि के दौरान, 2 करोड़ रुपये की राशि आवंटित की जाएगी। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, कृषि सिंचाई योजना, मृदा संरक्षण वनरोपण एवं सड़क निर्माण जैसी श्रमप्रधान तथा उत्पादक योजनाएं चलाई जाएंगी। मध्य प्रदेश के तीन चुनींवा जिलों के लिए 1970-71 के दौरान, निम्नलिखित परिण्यों का अनुमोदन किया गया:—

	कार्यक्रम (रु० लाखों में)				
	लघु सिंचाई योजना	निस्तार टैंक	चरागाह विकास और वन रोपण	सड़कें	कुल
भुबुआ	4.75	1.33	3.04	0.95	10.07
धार	4.05	1.05	2.00	0.50	7.60
सिधी	2.00	—	—	1.00	3.00
	10.80	2.38	5.04	2.45	20.67

बेतुल जिले की परियोजना रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है।

(ग) ग्राम निर्माण कार्यक्रम में जिलों का चयन सूखे से ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में भी अत्यधिक सूखे क्षेत्रों तथा वर्षा पर सूखे की सम्भाव्यता को देखते हुए कुछ वस्तुपरक मापदंडों के आधार पर किया जाना है जैसे वर्षा का स्वरूप एवं मात्रा। सूखे की प्राप्ति तथा सीमा, जिले के कुल कृषि क्षेत्र की तुलना में सिंचित क्षेत्र का प्रतिशत तथा अन्य सम्बन्धित कारक।

मध्य प्रदेश के होशंगाबाद और पूर्वी निमाड़ जिले में वर्षा, कीड़ों और पौधों की बीमारी के कारण हुई की फसल को हुई हानि।

5653. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में विशेषकर पूर्वी निमाड़ तथा होशंगाबाद जिलों में वर्षा, कीड़ों और पौधों की बीमारियों के कारण कितने एकड़ भूमि में हुई की फसल को हानि पहुंची;

(ख) क्या प्रभावित क्षेत्र के किसानों को सहायता देने के लिए सरकार ने कोई उपाय किये हैं; और

ग) यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार की सहायता दी गई अथवा देने का प्रस्ताव है तथा उसकी राशि कितनी है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भण्णा-साहेब पी. शिन्डे) : (क) राज्य सरकार ने बताया है कि पूर्व निमाड़ और होशंगाबाद जिलों में या राज्य में किसी अन्य स्थान पर, इस वर्ष अधिक वर्षा और कीट और बीमारी के कारण कपास की फसलों को कोई बहुत क्षति नहीं हुई है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं होता। तथापि, पिछले वर्ष राज्य सरकार ने खंडवा, खरगोन और धार जिलों में कपास की फसल पर महामारी के फैलने की रिपोर्ट दी थी। इसके बारे में जानकारी लोक-सभा में दिनांक 10-6-71 के लिये अंतराकित प्रश्न संख्या 1873 के उत्तर में पहले ही दी जा चुकी है।

Popularisation of New Variety of Wheat Development in Punjab

5654. SHRI M. M. HASHIM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the way the Government propose to popularise the new variety of wheat seed developed by Punjab Agricultural University amongst the farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : Information has been called for from the State Government and would be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Fall in the Consumption of Fertilizer in Rice Growing areas in Eastern Region

5655. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether fertilizer consumption in the rice growing areas particularly in the eastern region of the country had been far below the target set in the Fourth Five-Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) what steps have been taken to increase the intake of fertiliser in the rice growing areas particularly in the eastern region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Fertilizer consumption in the rice-growing areas particularly in the eastern region has been generally below the operational targets set in the first two years of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, viz., 1969-70 and 1970-71.

(b) The reasons for this shortfall in fertilizer consumption from the targets are as follows :

(i) A major part of the targeted consumption of fertilizer in the Fourth-Five Year Plan was estimated to come from the high-yielding varieties of crops which consume a larger dose of fertilizers. As a break-through has yet to take place in production of rice in the country, the consumption of fertilizers has been lagging behind the targets in the predominantly rice-growing areas.

(ii) Distribution system in the States in eastern region and especially co-operative structure are very weak.

(iii) Lack of transport facilities in hilly and inaccessible areas like parts of Assam.

(iv) Lack of availability of sufficient credit.

(v) Gaps in extension efforts.

(c) Various steps are being taken by the Government to increase the use of fertilizers in the rice growing areas particularly in the eastern region as mentioned below :

(i) Research to evolve new high-yielding fertilizer responsive paddy seeds suitable to the different regions of the country is continuing ; recently as many as nine such new varieties have been released indicating that the country is poised for a break-through in rice technology. It is hoped that with this break-through, there will be a substantial increase in rice production and in consumption of fertilizers in the rice-growing areas.

(ii) Government are considering subsidizing transport of fertilizers to hilly and inaccessible areas in the States of Nagaland, Meghalaya Assam and the Union Territory of Tripura.

(iii) The Central Fertilizer Pool is maintaining buffer stocks of fertilizers in some of these States where the distribution arrangements are inadequate.

(iv) The Government have taken steps to increase the availability of production and distribution credit. The State Governments are given short-term loans to the extent of 1/6th of the value of Pool fertilizers lifted. A Credit Guarantee Corporation was recently set up to cover risks involved in lending by commercial banks to farmers upto a limit of Rs. 1,000/- in each case and loans given to fertilizer dealers upto a limit of Rs. 2 lakhs.

(v) The licensing system for distribution of fertilizers was liberalised so that the number of retail outlets

will increase and cater to farmers in interior areas where fertilizer use is not satisfactory. The State Government has been requested to study the location of depots and take steps to open retail depots in the interior areas.

- (vi) National demonstrations are being conducted in a number of districts and farmers training programme is being intensified to educate farmers in all areas to increase fertilizer use.

Cultivation of Chicong in Punjab

5656. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the soil in Punjab is found to be ideal for the cultivation of Chicong ; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal before Government to encourage the cultivation of Chicong in Punjab ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Arrears of Royalty outstanding against West Bengal Collieries

5657. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Collieries in West Bengal owe to the State Government arrears of royalty amounting to Rs. 10.19 crores ; and

(b) if so, the action taken to recover the arrears from the defaulting Collieries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) As on 31.3.71, royalty amounting to Rs. 10.97 crores was due from collieries in

West Bengal. This does not include royalty arrears amounting to about Rs. 11 crores claimed by the Government of West Bengal in pursuance of the Supreme Court Judgment in Bihar Land Reforms case (A.I.R. 1967 S. C. 887).

(b) The State Government of West Bengal are making attempts for the realisation of royalty dues either amicably or through certificate procedure under the West Bengal Public Demand Recovery Act.

Statutory Wage Boards

5658. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered that the machinery for fixation of wage scales needs to be rationalised and made more effective ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to have any law to back Wage Boards ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). Government are considering the recommendations of the National Commission on Labour about changes in Wage Board system as operated so far. This also includes the question of statutory enforcement of Wage Board's recommendations.

Iron Ore Mine under Bokaro Steel Ltd.

5659. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the demand of the Bokaro Steel Ltd. to have a captive iron ore mine under its control has since been considered by Government ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). The proposal of the Bokaro Management for a captive iron ore mine needs careful examination and is still under Government's consideration. In view of the assurance given in reply to Lok Sabha

Starred Question No. 242 answered on the 3rd June, 1971, Government's decision in this regard will be placed on the Table of the House when it is taken.

कृषि औजारों को बनाने के लिए लोहे की आवश्यकता का निर्धारण

5660. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में किसानों की आवश्यकता के लिए कृषि के औजार बनाने में काम करने वाले लोहे की मात्रा का निर्धारण कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका मात्रा कितनी है;

(ग) क्या घटी दरों पर लोहा सप्लई करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

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

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) और (ख). इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरी मंत्रालय द्वारा गठित की गई कर्गधार समिति ने अनुमान लगाया था कि वर्ष 1971-72 में इस्पात की मांग 60.5 लाख टन होगी। इसमें कृषि के औजारों की आवश्यकता का अलग से कोई अनुमान नहीं लगाया था।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Survey of Educated and Uneducated Unemployed

5661. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey to find out the number of educated and uneducated unemployed persons, statewide, in the country as on the 29th June, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme proposed to be implemented to be solve the problem of unemployment among the educated and uneducated persons ;

(c) the estimated number of persons to be benefited thereby ; and

(d) the arrangements being made to provide employment to the remaining persons ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (d). No such survey has been conducted. However, Government has been making continuous efforts for creating an increasing number of employment opportunities. In this connection reference is invited to the statement laid on the Table of the House in reply to parts (a) to (d) of Starred Question No. 970 on 7.7.1971.

Import of Spares for RS-09 Tractors

5662. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount involved in the import of spares for the RS-09 tractors and whether various Agro-Industries Corporations were asked to send their requirements before the import of such spares was undertaken and if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(b) whether Government have taken up with the German Democratic Republic authorities for the return of such spares and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Import of spare parts of the value of Rs. 21,19,081 was made. Normally import of spare parts to the extent of 10 per cent is allowed along with the tractors. Where, however, the tractor is being introduced for the first time, spare parts of a value of

15 per cent are allowed. Agro-Industries Corporations draw up lists of required quantities of spare parts and after getting these cleared from D.G.T.D., arrange imports through the S.T.C.

(b) Negotiations are in progress for the return of these parts.

Unemployment in Kerala

5663. SHRI RAMCHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any memorandum was submitted to the Prime Minister in the month of June, 1971 by the Kerala Pradesh Youth Congress regarding the unemployment in Kerala State ;

(b) whether any Committee was set up in this regard and it had submitted its report ; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Government of Kerala had appointed a Committee to undertake a study of the problem of unemployment in the State in all its aspect with a view to suggesting remedial measures capable of creating an immediate impact. The report of this Committee was forwarded by the Kerala Government to the Planning Commission for consideration. The main findings of the Committee are that there is considerable unemployment and under-employment in Kerala and that steps should be taken to deal with this problem on an urgent basis. The report had suggested proposals involving a total outlay of Rs. 186 crores embracing programmes in the field of Agriculture (Rs. 37 crores), Fisheries (Rs. 58 crores), Industries (Rs. 81 crores) and others (Rs. 10 crores). After the preliminary examination of this report, meetings were held by officials of the Planning Commission and Central Ministries with the State Government officials in Trivandrum in May, 1971 regarding the feasibility of these proposals. In

the light of these discussions, the proposals are being further examined in the Planning Commission in consultation with various Ministries.

Assessment of Unemployment made in 1970-71

5664. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment has been made in the matter of un-employment in the country during the year 1970-71 ; if so, the State-wise assessment made ; and

(b) the steps taken by State Governments in the matter and help given by the Centre to the States in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). No estimates have been made in view of paucity of reliable data. A Committee of Experts on Unemployment Estimates set-up by the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Prof. M. L. Dantwala has made a number of recommendations highlighting the need for further studies which are proposed to be taken up.

Further the Government have set-up another Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri B. Bhagavati, M.L.A., Assam to assess the extent of unemployment in all its aspects and suggest remedial measures. The work of the Committee is in progress.

पूर्वी बंगाल से शरणार्थियों का
भारी संख्या में आना

5665. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :

क्या अब और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभाजन के बाद मार्च, 1971 तक
क्या इसके बाद से अब तक असह-मसन पूर्वी
बंगाल से कुल कितने विस्थापित भारत आये ;

(ख) मार्च, 1971 से पहले और बाद में उन पर अलग-अलग कुल कितना व्यय किया गया; और

(ग) इस समस्या को सुलझाने के लिए क्या कार्रवाई की गई और करने का विचार है?

भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० साहिलकर) : लाख व्यक्ति

(क) (i) दिसम्बर, 1963 41.79 तक आए पुराने प्रवासी ।

(ii) 1.1.64 से 11.14 25.3.71 तक आए नए प्रवासी

(iii) मार्च, 1971 तक 70.21 के अंतिम सप्ताह से 15.7.71 तक पश्चिम बंगाल, आसाम, मेघालय, त्रिपुरा और बिहार के राज्यों में आए शरणार्थी

123.14

(ख) मार्च, 1971 तक पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आए पुराने और नए प्रवासियों के राहत और पुनर्वास पर 351.74 करोड़ रुपये की राशि खर्च की जा चुकी है। ये आंकड़े 31-3-70 तक के वास्तविक आंकड़ों और 1970-71 के लिए पुनरीक्षित अनुमानों पर आधारित हैं।

पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आए लगभग 47 लाख शरणार्थियों के लिए जिन्होंने शिविरों में प्रवेश पाया है। राहत कार्यों के राज्य सरकारों को "मान एकाउन्ट" अधिन के रूप में 25.24 करोड़ रुपये की राशि मंजूर की जा चुकी है। इसके अतिरिक्त, केन्द्रीय शिविरों के निर्माण

के लिए 1.05 करोड़ रु० की राशि मंजूर कर दी गई है। तथापि, इसमें कुल खर्च शामिल नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) पश्चिम बंगाल में कुछ अवशिष्ट समस्या को छोड़कर, पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आए पुराने प्रवासियों और नए प्रवासियों, जो 1964 से 1969 की अवधि के बीच आए, से सम्बन्धित पुनर्वास कार्य प्रायः पूर्ण हो चुका है।

अब तक पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आए लगभग 42,000 परिवार बसाये जा चुके हैं। शेष परिवारों को भूमि पर और गैर-कृषि व्यवसायों, जैसे उद्योग, और व्यापारिक व्यवसायों में बसाने की संभावनाओं की खोज की जा रही है।

ऐसे व्यक्तियों के जो 25-3-72 के बाद भारत आए हैं, बंगला देश लौट जाने की आशा है और उन्हें केवल राहत सहायता ही प्रदान की जा रही है।

केन्द्रीय भ्रम अनुसंधान संस्थान और केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक शिक्षा संस्था की उपलब्धियाँ

5666. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय भ्रम अनुसंधान संस्था और केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक शिक्षा संस्था की उपलब्धियाँ क्या हैं ?

भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर. के. साहिलकर) : इन नामों के कोई संस्थान नहीं हैं। तथापि, भ्रम अध्ययन का एक भारतीय संस्थान है जो अधिकतर भ्रम के क्षेत्र में कार्य कर रहे अधिकारियों की सेवा में प्रशिक्षण देने की व्यवस्था करता है। अब तक, यह 117 भ्रम अधिकारियों, राज्य और केन्द्रीय सरकारों, सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों और एग्रीकॉर्ड और अफ्रीकी देशों के 419 अधिकारियों को प्रशिक्षित

कर चुका है और 12 क्षेत्रीय अध्यापकों को पुनश्चर्चा प्रशिक्षण दे चुका है। संस्थान के विद्या विभाग के सदस्यों ने अन्य समवर्ती संस्थानों में अधिभाषण किए हैं। राज्यों के श्रम विभागों और सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के अधिकारियों के लाभ के लिए, संस्थान ने अल्प विस्तारण पाठ्यक्रमों का संचालन भी किया है। 'न्यूनतम मजदूरी विधान', 'उद्योग में संचार, और 'शांतिजी और श्रम' के विषयों पर संस्थान ने तीन सेमिनार संगठित किए। 'समझौता तकनीकों' पर संस्थान ने एक कर्मशाला का आयोजन किया। संस्थान की अनुसंधान शाखा 'एवर्ड्स डाइजैस्ट' शीर्षक से एक मासिक बुलेटिन प्रकाशित करती है जिसमें केन्द्र और राज्यों के संबंधित अधिकारियों के उपयोग के लिए औद्योगिक अधिकरणों के पंचाटो तथा न्यायालयों और केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र के प्राधिकारियों निरांयों का सार-संग्रह होता है। संस्थान, नियोजकों, मजदूर संघों और श्रमिकों के लाभ के लिए, विभिन्न श्रम-विधियों सम्बन्धी छोटी छोटी विवरणिकाएँ भी प्रकाशित करता है।

पश्चिम बंगाल की एक वनस्पति तेल
मिल में मूंगफली के तेल में
मिट्टी के तेल की मिलावट

5667. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या
कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 15 जून, 1971 को पश्चिम बंगाल में बड़ा नगर के पास स्थित वनस्पति तेल मिल के पास मूंगफली के तेल का एक ऐसा कन्टेनर पकड़ा गया था जिसमें मिट्टी का तेल मिला हुआ था ;

(ख) क्या यह मिलावट का तेल वनस्पति तेल के उत्पादन में उपयोग में लाया जाता है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में किए गये उपचार-

त्मक उपायों का ध्यौरा क्या है तथा उनसे क्या निष्कर्ष निकले ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री होर सिंह): (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) और (ग) . राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, बेलघरिया में स्थित वनस्पति फैक्टरी जिसे तेल बेचा गया था, ने मिलावट होने का पता लगाया था और फैक्ट्री ने उस प्रेषण को लेना अस्वीकार कर दिया था। अपमिश्रित तेल वाके टैंकर को फैक्ट्री से वापिस के जाते समय रास्ते में रोक कर उस प्रेषण को पकड़ लिया गया और मालिकों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया था। बाद में सम्भरणकर्ता के अहाते पर छापा मारा गया लेकिन मालिक भाग गए थे। पश्चिमी बंगाल पुलिस की प्रवर्तन शाखा ने ऐसे अपमिश्रकों को फाँसने और कानून के अधीन उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने के लिए अपेक्षित मशीनरी गठित की है।

खाने योग्य तेलों और अन्य खाद्य पदार्थों में अपमिश्रण की ऐसी वारदातों की रोकथाम आमतौर पर खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम, 1954 और राज्य सरकारों की एजेन्सी द्वारा इसके अधीन बनाए गये नियमों के प्रभावी प्रवर्तन द्वारा की जाती है।

Complaint Against Regional Labour
Commissioner Dhanbad Re: Issue
of Certificates to Coal Mines
who have not Implemented
Wage Board Recom-
mendations

5668. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH :
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND RE-
HABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaints of corruption about the Regional Labour Commissioner, Dhanbad (Bihar) regarding alleged grant of false

certificates to the collieries which have not implemented the Coal Wage Board recommendations thus violating the Government's order ;

(b) whether Government have made any enquiry into the complaints ; and

(c) if so, the action taken against the said Regional Labour Commissioner ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The complaints are being examined.

Report of Transit Loss Committee Submitted in 1969

5669. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the report of the Transit Loss Committee submitted in 1969 ; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The recommendations made by the Committee have been considered and have been taken up with the various authorities concerned. Of the thirty recommendations made by the Committee, twenty have been accepted ; two have not been accepted by the Bombay Port Trust and Ministry of Railways (Railway Board). One has been dropped and seven are still under correspondence with the Food Corporation of India with reference to feasibility and implementation.

Establishment of Collective Farms in Areas of Fragmented Holdings

5670. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the feasibility of organising collective

farms in areas where there has been fragmentation of holdings ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal to organise collective farms in areas where there is fragmentation of holdings. However, cooperative joint farming societies have been encouraged where, as a result of pooling of land by members, the number of plots will generally be reduced and unit of cultivation increased.

Increase in Contract Labour System in Dhanbad Coalfield

5671. DR. SARADISH ROY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether contract labour system has doubled this year in Dhanbad coalfield (Bihar) in comparison with the year 1969-70;

(b) if not, whether any firm and stringent measures have been taken by Government to check this trend and abolish contract system in Dhanbad coalfield; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No.

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

Death of a worker of Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur

5672. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri Gopal Chandra Roy, a worker of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur had been stabbed to death by some miscreants in front of his residence at Viwakarmanagar on the 23rd June, 1971; and

(b) if so, the total number of persons arrested in this connection and the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) Shri Gopal Chandra Rsingh Roy, a worker of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation was stabbed to death on the 22nd June, 1971, at about 23.10 hours near his residence in the MAMC township.

(b) The local police have the case under investigation. So far one person has been arrested.

Police patrolling has also been intensified in the Township.

Financial aid and permission for setting up Distilleries at Aska Cooperative Sugar Industries Ltd. Orissa and other Factories

5673. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Cooperative Sugar Industries in India have applied or made representation for financial aid and permission for setting up distilleries in their factories;

(b) if so, the names of such industries;

(c) whether the Aska Cooperative Sugar Industries Ltd. in the State of Orissa is one of them who applied for the same to utilise the molasses of its factory;

(d) if so, the amount of financial aid sought for; and

(e) the action taken thereon by the Central Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Seven Cooperative Sugar Industries applied to the National Cooperative Development Corporation for financial assistance for setting up distilleries; their names are given in the attached Statement, placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Rs. 24.50 lakhs.

(e) The application is under the consideration of the National Cooperative Development Corporation.

Statement

1. Assam Cooperative Sugar Mills Ltd., Post Office Baruaabamungaon, Assam.
2. Cooperative Sugar Ltd., Chittur, Distt. Palghat, Kerala.
3. Shri Panchganga Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Ichalkaranji, District Kolhapur, Maharashtra.
4. Krishna Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Satara, Maharashtra.
5. Rahuri Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Rahuri, District Ahmednagar, Maharashtra.
6. Nira Valley Cooperative Distillery, Phaltan, Maharashtra (Consortium of Shriram Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd. Someshwar Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., and Malogaon Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.)
7. The Aska Cooperative Sugar Industries Ltd., Aska, District Ganjam, Orissa.

Visit of Official Team to Orissa to assess damage to Crop

5674. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to send a team of officials to Orissa to assess the damage caused to crops due to recent heavy rains in the State and to report on the requirements of Central assistance for the State ;

(b) If so, when the team will be sent ; and

(c) when the team is expected to submit its report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No request for the visit of a Central team has so far been received from the Govt. of Orissa in the current year.

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

Development of Special Variety of Prawns and Lobsters in Andhra Pradesh

5675. SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any technical assistance has been made available to Andhra Pradesh to develop special variety of prawns and lobsters ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof with progress made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). No technical assistance is being given by the Central Government to Andhra Pradesh for development of special varieties of prawn and lobster. However, the Central Institute of Fisheries Technology and the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute are carrying out research along the Andhra coast in order to increase the prawn catch from that area. The Sub-station of the Central Institute of Fisheries Technology at Kakinada is engaged in research in order to develop suitable types of trawl nets for the effective exploitation of prawns as well as other fish resources. The Sub-station of the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, also at Kakinada, is making studies to assess the resources of prawns in relation to their distribution at various depths and areas and to elucidate various biological aspects including migration and behaviour of commercially important prawns in order to develop the prawn fishery.

Survey for Digging Exploratory Tubewells in Basti, Uttar Pradesh

5676. SHRI K. C. PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to dig exploratory tubewells in Khalilabad of Basti District of U. P. ; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Bringing of more Arcas under Rice Cultivation in Eastern U. P.

5677. SHRI K. C. PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to bring more areas under rice cultivation in the Eastern Districts of Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) the arrangements made for the supply of good quality seeds and fertilizers for paddy cultivation ; and

(c) the increase expected in production of paddy as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Information has been called for from the State Govt. and would be placed on the table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Procurement targets and steps taken to protect procured foodgrains from Rains

5678. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) by what time the procurement targets are likely to be achieved in the various States of India ;

(b) what percent of the targets has already been procured by the 30th June, 1971 ;

(c) whether the demand of the Railway wagons is being fully met with ; and

(b) if not, the steps being taken to protect the procured grains from the rains ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Two statements, are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT 718/71] showing the State-wise targets of procurement of kharif and rabi cereals during the current marketing season as recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission on the basis of advance estimates of production available before the harvesting of the crops and the quantities actually procured upto the end of June, 1971, alongwith the percentage of the targets achieved. No targets were recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission for other rabi cereals.

The kharif procurement season in most of the States is from November to October and the wheat procurement season is from April to March. The procurement of kharif cereals and wheat in the States is still going on. The targets recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission for rice procurement in Madhya Pradesh and Punjab have already been exceeded. The targets are likely to be achieved or nearly achieved in Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh before the season is over. The targets in the other States are not likely to be achieved. The targets for procurement of other kharif grains have already been exceeded in Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. They are not likely to be achieved in other States.

Report of Land Acquisition Review Committee

5679. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given the U.S.Q. No. 686 on the 30th July, 1970 regarding Land Acquisition Review Committee and state :

(a) whether Government will place the report on the Table;

(b) If so, when; and

(c) whether the report will be brought before the House for discussion if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Report of the Land Acquisition Review Committee was placed on the Table of the Sabha on the 18th March, 1970.

(c) The report was circulated amongst all the State/Union Territory Governments for obtaining their considered views. Many of the State/Union Territory Governments have not yet furnished the same, inspite of reminders. It may, therefore, be conveniently discussed after the views of all the State Governments on the report are available.

Data on organised and unorganised labour

5680. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHRY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has any scheme to seek co-operation and co-ordination from unorganised labour in different section which constitute about 80 per cent of the total labour force in India;

(b) whether his Ministry has collected data of organised and unorganised labour in various fields of activity; and

(c) if so, what are these ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) There is no specific scheme as such. But important policy decision concerning labour are generally taken after discussions at tripartite bodies at which the workers' organisations are represented.

(b) and (c). Data in respect of organised and unorganised labour are being collected under various regular and *ad-hoc* schemes, the salient features of which are explained in the attached statement.

*Statement***1. Data collected under various Labour Laws :**

Date relating to employment, hours of work, health, safety and welfare, occupational diseases, employment of women and young persons, leave, wages, social security, etc. are collected under the various labour laws generally administered by State Governments. The information is consolidated on an all-India basis and published by the Labour Bureau in its regular publications and special reports.

2. Data Collected on a voluntary basis.

Statistics relating to industrial disputes resulting in temporary work-stoppages and lock-outs involving 10 or more workers in an establishment are collected on a voluntary basis at present. These are analysed state-wise, industry-wise, cause-wise, sector-wise, duration-wise and result-wise, etc. These data cover all sectors of economic activity such as manufacturing, plantations, mines, commerce, transport, construction, services.

3. Data collected under the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953.

Certain labour statistics are being collected on a regular basis under the Annual Survey of Industries as per statutory provisions of the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953. The scope of the survey is at present confined to factories using power and employing on an average 50 or more workers and those not using power and employing on an average 100 or more workers as well as all electrical undertakings. The data collected under the scheme relate to mandays worked, absenteeism, labour turnover, earnings, salaries, wages, bonus, computed value of benefits in kind and contributions by employees to old age and social security benefits during a year.

Ad-hoc and Periodic Schemes :

- i) **Occupational Wage Survey**—Data are collected from about 45 major mining, plantation and factory industries regarding minimum and maximum rates of wages paid to workers in different occu-

pations, characteristics of working force, pay-roll earnings and incentive bonus schemes, etc.

- ii) **Survey of Labour Conditions**—Information is collected on employment and composition of the working force, earnings, working conditions, welfare, social security measures, industrial, relations and labour cost.
- iii) **Family Budget Enquiries/Family Living Studies**—Data are collected for selected factory, mining and plantation centres on the consumption pattern of the working class population mainly to derive weighting diagrams for construction of Consumer Price Index Numbers for individual centres as well as for All-India. The major scheme of Working Class Family Income and Expenditure Survey at 60 Centres is in progress.
- iv) **Contract Labour Survey**—Data are collected on the nature and extent of contract labour in industries where their employment is considerable. Conditions in 19 industries have been studied.
- v) **Agricultural/Rural Labour Enquiries**—Data are collected on socio-economic characteristics of rural labour households along with the impact of developmental activities on them. Diagnostic type-studies of rural labour in India are also made to give precise idea of the unemployment and under employment problem.

5. New Scheme :

A new scheme which seeks to provide information on the living and working conditions of workers engaged in the unorganised sector has just been commenced.

**Allocation for Resettlement Plan of
Indian Enclave Displaced Persons
from Pakistan**

5681. **SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY :**
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND RE-
HABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount so far released by his Ministry for resettlement plan of Indian enclave displaced persons from Pakistan under a separate scheme ; and

(b) the total number of persons receiving such benefits and the number of those who are on the waiting list ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). Two schemes for the rehabilitation of 1168 families, who had migrated from the Indian enclaves and were staying in Jalpaiguri, Koch Behar and West Dinajpur Districts in North Bengal have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 121.23 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 23.28 lakhs has been released to the State Government. Further amounts will be released as and when required by them.

The West Bengal Government have issued urgent instructions to the District Officers concerned for disbursement of loans as quickly as possible and funds required are also being released for the purpose.

Loans given to East Pakistan displaced Persons

5682. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount given in loan to various categories of displaced persons from East Pakistan, with numbers and amount, State-wise ;

(b) the extent to which the above loans have been repaid, category-wise and the amount of the dues to be realised with interest or without interest ; and

(c) whether any relaxation or remission of payment of loans has been ordered by Government ; if so, the main features of the orders ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). A statement, indicating the amounts of loans given to the various States for the rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan, the amounts repaid by the States upon 31.3.1970

and the amounts outstanding against them, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-719/71.*] As the loans are advanced to State Governments for relending to the displaced persons and implementation of rehabilitation schemes, the category-wise break-up and number of the displaced persons/parties to whom the loans have been advanced by them and from whom dues are to be realised is not readily available with the Central Government.

(c) Yes, Sir. A Remission Scheme has been sanctioned for displaced persons from East Pakistan who had been advanced loans upto 31.3.1964 for their resettlement. The loans are remitted upto the extent of Rs. 1,000/- in each case and after this remission, if there is any balance left, the amount in excess of Rs. 2,000/- is also remitted. No interest is charged on the amounts remitted. Contributory house building loans, Professional loans etc. are not covered by the Remission Scheme. Individual cases of hardship are, however, examined by the Central Government in consultation with the State Governments concerned on merits. The State Governments are absolved of their responsibility to share any portion of losses on loans advanced to the displaced persons which is borne fully by the Central Governments. This Scheme is also not applicable to the displaced persons who were advanced loans after 31.3.1964.

Selection of Backward districts in North Bengal for Irrigation purpose

5683. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has decided to make a study in North Bengal, the most backward region in West Bengal, for selection of some particular area or District for irrigational purpose and to submit a list of the same to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power ; and

(b) if so, when the study will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a). No such decision

has been taken by this Ministry. However, under Small Farmers Development Agency scheme sanctioned for Darjeeling District, it is envisaged to carry out a detailed survey of the area to find out the potentialities for extending the irrigation facilities. The SFDA will extend credit facilities with subsidies where necessary for farmers to develop irrigation facilities in their area by tapping hill streams and hill springs. These will be minor irrigation works which do not require to be referred to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

(b) Does not arise.

**Plan for Fishing with Soviet Assistance
in Kerala**

5684. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Government had approached the Government for giving clearance to a plan for fishing to be implemented in Kerala with the assistance of Soviet Union ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ;

(c) whether the clearance has been given to this plan ; and

(d) if not, when it is likely to be given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) The Government of Kerala have forwarded a project report for deep-sea fishing with foreign collaboration to this Ministry in March, 1971. The agency for foreign collaboration has not been specified.

(b) The project envisages the operation of 4 large and 6 medium fishing vessels from Cochin as a base. The capital cost of vessels and shore equipment is estimated at Rs. 185 lakhs and annual running costs at about Rs. 40 lakhs. The anticipated annual landings are 3600 tonnes valued at Rs. 64 lakhs.

(c) and (d). Clarification on some aspects of the proposal has been sought from the Government of Kerala on receipt of which the matter will be pursued.

**Allocation to Market Societies for
distributing Fertilizers**

5684. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount set apart for the Marketing Societies in various States towards share capital and loan for distributing fertilizers ; and

(b) the State-wise allocation therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) An amount of Rs. 14.53 crores has been provided in the Fourth Five-Year Plan under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for providing margin money to cooperatives undertaking fertilizer distribution.

(b) A tentative State-wise allocation is given in the statement placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

*(Margin money to cooperatives
for distribution of fertilisers)*

S. No.	State	(Rs. in lakhs)
		Tentative Allocation for the IV Plan
1.	Andhra Pradesh	160
2.	Assam	15
3.	Bihar	95
4.	Gujarat	134
5.	Haryana	90
6.	Kerala	22
7.	Madhya Pradesh	103
1.	Tamil Nadu	129
9.	Maharashtra	155
10.	Mysore	112
11.	Orissa	46
12.	Punjab	165
13.	Rajasthan	31
14.	Uttar Pradesh	163
15.	West Bengal	30
		<hr/> 1450

**Implementation of Recommendations of
Enquiry Committee on Abolition of
Contract System in Coal Mines**

5686. **SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK**: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to S. Q. No. 655 on the 10th December, 1970 regarding Committee on abolition of contract system in coal mines and state :

(a) whether the recommendations made in the Enquiry Committee Report have since been implemented ; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). The recommendations having no statutory force, they can be implemented only by persuasion and this is a continuing process.

बिहार फ़्लाईंग क्लब कर्मचारी संघ
द्वारा भविष्य निधि के बारे में
ज्ञापन

5687. **श्री रामावतार झा** : क्या धन और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें बिहार फ़्लाईंग क्लब कर्मचारी संघ के संयुक्त सचिव से भविष्य निधि के बारे में दिया गया एक ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है ;

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

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रति-क्रिया है ?

धन और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री मार. के. खाडिलकर) : कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की व्यवस्था का सम्बन्ध केन्द्रीय ग्वासी बोर्ड से है जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और परिवार

वेल्फेयर निधि अधिनियम, 1952 के अधीन स्थापित किया गया है और इससे केन्द्रीय सरकार का सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है। भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने इस प्रकार सूचित किया है :—

(क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) प्रतिक्रिया किया गया है कि कर्म-चारियों को भविष्य निधि ऋण प्रदान नहीं किये जाते।

(ग) मामला, उचित कार्यवाही के लिए क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त, बिहार को भेजा गया है।

**Setting up of Agricultural Farm in Midnapur,
Bankura and Burdwan for Imparting
knowledge of Improved Agriculture**

5688. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Midnapur, Bankura and Burdwan are major rice producing Districts of West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have undertaken will undertake steps to set up more agricultural farms in these areas for imparting knowledge of improved agriculture to the people of this area ?

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

(b) Information has been called for from the State Government and would be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Unemployment in West Bengal

5689. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA** : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether unemployment problem is getting acute in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the number of job seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges in the State upto 30th June, 1971 ;

(c) the classification of the job seekers into General Engineering, Medical, Agricultural, Science, Technological, and Commercial lines ;

(d) the approximate estimate of unregistered employed in Urban and Agricultural sectors separately : and

(e) the plan of the Government to deal with the massive unemployment problem of the State ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The number of work-seekers on the live register of Employment Exchanges shows a rising trend.

(b) According to the latest information available, the number of job-seekers registered with Employment Exchanges in West Bengal was 6,85,501 as on 31st May, 1971.

(c) Available information is given in the statement attached.

(d) Precise estimates are not known.

(e) Reference is invited to the Statement laid on the Table of the House in reply to part (b) of Starred Question No. 361 on 26.11.1970. In addition a 'Crash Scheme for Rural Employment' in the country as a whole (including West Bengal) has been taken up during the current financial year which will provide additional employment for 1,000 persons in each District. Besides, a provision of Rs. 25 crores has been made in the current year's Central Budget for schemes designed to generate employment for educated classes and the schemes in various sectors are under formulation by the Planning Commission.

STATEMENT

Number of job-seekers on the live register of Employment Exchanges in West Bengal at the end of 1970.

Educational level	Number on live register in employment exchanges in West Bengal as on 31.12.1970*.
1. Below Matric (including illiterates).	3,59,166
2. Matriculates	75,624
3. Higher Secondary (including Intermediates/ Under Graduates).	1,07,938
4. Graduates (including Post Graduates) Total :	42,530
1. Arts	17,630
2. Science	10,004
3. Commerce	12,036
4. Engineering/ Technology	1,399
5. Medicine	44
6. Agriculture	581
7. Others	836
Total :	5,85,258

*Information relates to 31st December, 1970 as the data relating to educated work seekers is collected at half yearly intervals ending June and December each year.

**Foreign Aid to control of Yellow Leaf
Rot Disease of Coconut Trees
in Kerala**

5690. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA** :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government considered the urgency or need for taking the help of foreign scientists to control the spread of the yellow leaf rot disease of coconut trees in Kerala and

(b) the annual loss of nuts by this disease at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir ; the leaf rot disease of coconut, by itself, is not a serious problem. The causal agent of the disease is a fungus which is a weak pathogen and which generally invades coconut trees already weakened by the root with disease. Therefore, the question of seeking the help of a foreign expert to check its spread did not arise.

(b) As stated above, the leaf rot disease usually invades coconut trees afflicted with the root wilt disease. Hence it is not possible to assess separately the extent of damage due to this disease alone.

Production of Special Steel in India

5691. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA** :
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES
be pleased to state :

(a) the important varieties of special steel produced in India at present and the value of production of each such variety in 1970-71 ; and

(b) whether India produces vanadium, and overbright steel and if so, the annual quantity thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) The following table shows quantities of various varieties of tool, alloy and special steels produced in India during 1970. Precise

information is not readily available regarding the value of these products.

Production in 1970

(in tonnes)

Categories	Production
(1) Spring Steel Silico— Manganese type	20,474
(2) Spring Steel Chrome— Vanadium type	6,670
(3) Alloy Constructional Steel	74,745
(4) High Speed Steel	115
(5) Tool and Die Steel (High Carbon or Alloy)	723
(6) Die Blocks.	264
(7) Stainless and heat-resisting Steel.	2,261
(8) Free Cutting Steel	8,953
(9) Electrical Steel Sheets.	52,300*
(10) High Carbon Steel other than Carbon Tool Steel.	1,06,221
(11) Other types of Alloy and special steel.	28,623
Total	3,01,349

*Data for 1970-71.

[Source : Iron and Steel Control
Bulletin, except for item (9)]

(b) India does produce some steel containing elements like vanadium and titanium in small quantities, viz. vanadium bearing spring steel. Titanium bearing steel etc. but information regarding actual quantities is not available.

If overbright steel refers to stainless steel, production in 1970 amounted to 2,261 tonnes.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की सवारी भत्ता

5692. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या धन और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बम्बई के अध्यायुक्त ने 1968-69 में निर्णय किया था कि वहां पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को उनके घर से कार्यालय तक आने के लिये सवारी भत्ता दिया जायेगा ; और बम्बई उच्च न्यायालय ने भी उपर्युक्त निर्णय के पक्ष में फैसला दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी या अन्य ऐसे बड़े नगरों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को भी उपर्युक्त सुविधायें दी जा रही हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

धन और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर. के. झाड़िलकर) : (क) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है ।

(ख) और (ग). बम्बई और इसी प्रकार के अन्य बड़े-बड़े नगरों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को उनके घर से कार्यस्थल तक आने जाने के लिए कोई वाहन या परिवहन सुविधा ग्राह्य नहीं है । नीति में किसी प्रकार के संशोधन के लिए तीसरे बतन-आयोग की सिफारिशों की प्रतीक्षा करनी होगी ।

Damage of Wheat due to rain in Punjab
Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and
Uttar Pradesh

5693. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether large stocks of wheat lying with farmers in Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh got damaged in the recent heavy rains ;

(b) if so, the extent of damage caused ; and

(c) whether Government will compensate the farmers for their loss ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Permit Holders of Steel in West Bengal

5694. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of permit holders functioning in West Bengal for purchase of steel ;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made to verify the actual requirements and consumption of the permit holders in West Bengal ; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) There is no "permit" or quota holder in any State at present for purchase of steel, as the system of allocation of quotas has been abolished.

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

Production and Consumption of Ghee in the Country

5695. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated production and consumption of ghee in India ;

(b) the estimated consumption of ghee in metropolitan and large urban centres and sources of supply thereof

(c) the number and names of modern plants producing ghee and their out put during the last three years ; and

(d) whether Government have taken any steps to encourage production of ghee in organised sector to ensure purity of stuff hygienic preparation and marketing and also to check adulteration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The production of ghee is generally estimated on the basis of quinquennial livestock census figures. The last census was held in 1966, when the production was estimated as 3,65,000 tonnes approximately. The demand of ghee being large, it may be reckoned that the entire production is consumed.

(b) The information is not available.

(c) Material is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha when received.

(d) Yes. Organised Dairies are being encouraged to produce quality ghee by modern methods of processing. Under the AGMARK Scheme, parties desirous of grading ghee are required to obtain certificate of Authorisation from the Agricultural Marketing Adviser. This certificate is issued only after proper testing of the samples by a qualified and approved chemist who also supervises the packing of ghee.

Production of Skimmed Milk Powder

5696. **SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total production and value of Skimmed Milk Powder annually;

(b) the estimated requirements by 1975 for various nutritional feeding programmes and for consumption in urban centres especially by lower middle class;

(c) the gifts of skimmed milk powder received during last three years and the programme of offers during the Fourth Plan period; and

(d) whether there is any plan to encourage indigenous production and distribution of skimmed milk powder ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The estimated production of milk powder (both skimmed and whole) during the year 1970 was 7,288 tonnes of the approximate value of Rs. 6.44 crores (exclusive of taxes).

(b) The annual requirements of skimmed milk powder under the various nutritional programmes and for supply to urban milk schemes including additional requirements of Milk Schemes located in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras covered by Operation Flood are estimated to be about 50,000 tonnes to 55,000 tonnes.

(c) During the last three years, gift supplies of skimmed milk powder totalled 53,432 tonnes, exclusive of the supplies received under Operation Flood. Under Operation Flood, World Programme have agreed to supply 1,26,000 tonnes of skimmed milk powder from July, 1970 to June, 1974.

(d) Indigenous production is being encouraged by restricting unfettered imports and by encouraging establishment of new capacity for the manufacture of skimmed milk powder in areas where surplus fluid milk is available.

Curtailment in rice production in view of Imports from South East Asian Countries

5697. **SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain South Asian countries have been pressing us to purchase their rice surpluses;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered curtailing rice production in this country as a result of this pressure; and

(c) the action proposed by Government in this matter ?

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

have been usual requests for purchase of rice from Burma and Thailand.

(b) In view of our intention to become self-sufficient in foodgrains, there is no question of curtailment of rice production in India.

(c) Does not arise.

Shortfall in Foodgrain during Drought Year

5698. SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) the shortfall in foodgrain usually experienced in a year of drought, by type of grain; and

(b) the steps proposed by Government to build storage facilities to enable it to meet a bad year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The shortfall in foodgrains experienced in a year of drought depends on a number of factors like time and areas of occurrence, extent of area affected and intensity of drought. It is, therefore, not possible to frame a precise quantitative estimate of the shortfall in production due to drought.

(b) A construction programme of storage godowns of a capacity of 3.4 million tonnes has been envisaged during Fourth Five-Year Plan, to store a buffer stock of 5 million tonnes of foodgrains, out of which a capacity of 1.12 million tonnes has already been completed during 1969-70 and 1970-71.

Report of Technical Committee on Giridih Collieries

5699. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Part (a) of Unstarred Question No. 3065 on the 24th June, 1971 regarding the report of Technical Committee on Giridih Collieries and state :

(a) whether certain conditions for working of Khandiha Seam Mines have been specified and efforts are being made to implement the same; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The conditions specified by the Technical Committee for the working of the lower Khandia Mine are :—

(1) National Coal Development Corporation should be assured a minimum monthly offtake of 8 to 10 thousand tonnes.

(2) There should be written agreement with the local unions that :—

i) All piece rated loaders should ensure a minimum offtake output of 72 CFT (1.8 tonnes) per man-shift.

ii) The attendance should be regular and absenteeism restricted to within 10 to 15% (in each category and not overall).

iii) The overall O.M.S. of the mine should not be less than 0.65 and the monthly production about 8,500 tonnes. If there is no assured offtake for coal from this mine it merits immediate closure. Even at a level of 8,500 tonnes of monthly production the loss would be Rs. 5/- per tonnes at an O.M.S. of 0.55.

In view of the insufficiency of demand for the inferior quality of coal produced, it has not been possible so far to achieve the minimum monthly offtake recommended by the Technical Committee. The question of implementing the other recommendations of the Committee, therefore, does not arise.

Profit and Loss in Samastipur Sugar Mills Limited, Bihar

5700. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be

pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 8097 on the 24th June, 1971 re. management of Samastipur Sugar Mills Limited, Bihar and state :

(a) the net profit and total loss in seven years prior to Government management and net profit and total loss incurred during Government management of the Samastipur Sugar Mills Limited ; and

(b) for what period Government management is being extended ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Net profit and total loss incurred by Samastipur Sugar Mills Ltd., during seven years prior to Government's management and also during the seven years of Government management are given below :—

Period	(In lakhs Rs.)		
	Loss	Profit	Net loss
(i) Seven years prior to Government's taking over management i.e. 1956-57 to 1962-63.	29.15	1.34	27.81
(ii) Seven years during Government's management from 1963-64 to 1969-70.	26.97	6.82	20.15

(b) Government's control over management of this mill is at present upto 13th September, 1971.

Criteria for Selection of Sites for Installation of Tube-wells in Bihar, during Fourth Plan

5701. SHRI N. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the criteria for selection of sites for installation of State tubewells in Bihar during the Fourth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

SHER SINGH) : Criteria for selection of sites for State tubewells in Bihar are :—

- (i) Preference in location of new tubewells should be given to rained areas not likely to come in the command of the major projects and to chronically drought affected areas ;
- (ii) The areas where tubewells are located should be free from floods ;
- (iii) The electric transmission line from the proposed site should not be more than one mile ;
- (iv) A minimum spacing of 2,100 to 3,000 ft. depending on the formation tapped should be ensured between adjacent wells and
- (v) The site should be easily approachable so that rigs and other plants can be carried conveniently.

Welfare of Salt-Workers in Saurashtra, Gujarat

5702. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that "No Welfare activities" exist for Salt Workers in Saurashtra (Gujarat) ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to start welfare activities ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes.

(b) The State Government has intimated that Factory Inspectors during visits see that workers employed in Salt Works are provided with amenities like drinking water, urinals and latrines at the work place. They also insist on creches in factories employing more than 50 women. During 1970-71 a Labour Welfare Centre for salt workers at Kuda in Saurashtra Region was opened. In the Fourth Five Year Plan there is a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs for basic facilities in salt works in the State.

One of the objects for which the proceeds of the Cess collected under the Salt Cess Act should be utilized is the promotion of the welfare of labour employed in the Salt Industry. Salt Commissioner is looking to this.

More Powers for Wage Boards

5703. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to assign more powers to the Wage Board, and their Chairmen in dealing with labour wages and arbitration ;

(b) if so, Government's thinking in the matter ; and

(c) whether precise proposals have been formulated in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADIKAR) : (a) to (c). The National Commission on Labour recommended changes *inter alia* in the composition of Wage Boards and the role of their Chairman. Action on the Commission's recommendations is being considered in the light of the views expressed on the subject at tripartite meetings.

भूमि सुधार क्रियान्वित करने के
सम्बन्ध में विश्व बैंक का
प्रतिवेदन

5704. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह विष्ट : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 28 जून, 1971 के दैनिक नवभारत टाइम्स में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि विश्व बैंक ने पेरिस सहायता क्लब की बैठक में प्रस्तुत अपने प्रतिवेदन में चेतावनी दी है कि यदि भारत में भूमि सुधारों को तुरन्त क्रियान्वित नहीं किया गया तो देश में असंतोष की भावना फैल जाएगी ;

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

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है और विना विलम्ब के भूमि सुधार क्रियान्वित करने के लिये अब क्या कार्यवाही की गई या भविष्य में करने का विचार है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब पी.शिन्दे) : (क) जी हाँ। एक दैनिक समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित भूमि-सुधार पर विश्व बैंक की सिफारिशों से सम्बन्धित नये समाचार की ओर भारत सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है।

(ख) भूमि सुधारों की आवश्यकता पर बल देते हुए विश्व बैंक ने निम्नलिखित बातों के लिए न्यूनतम भूमि सुधार कार्यक्रम का सुझाव दिया है :—

- (1) पट्टेदारों के अभिलेख तैयार करना ;
- (2) नकद लगान का भूमि लगान के गुणक के रूप में निर्धारण ;
- (3) व्यक्तिगत काश्त के लिए जमींदार द्वारा भूमि के पुनर्ग्रहण अधिकार को समाप्त करना अथवा कुछ अपवाद स्वरूप मामलों में ही इस प्रकार की स्वीकृति देना ;

(4) पट्टेदारों द्वारा परित्याग को नियमित करना ;

रिपोर्ट में,—भूमि की अधिकतम स्वामित्व सीमा को कम करने के लिये किये जा रहे उपायों और इस सीमा के कार्यान्वयन के उपायों से सम्बन्धित समस्याओं की ओर भी संकेत है।

(घ) विश्व बैंक की रिपोर्ट में जो कुछ कहा गया है, अथवा किसी अन्य के कहे बिना

ही, भारत सरकार स्वीकृत नीति और कानूनों के बीच तथा बनाए गए कानूनों एवं उनके कार्यान्वयन के बीच अन्तर को दूर करने के लिए स्वयं ही कितित है।

भूमि सुधारों से सम्बन्धित समस्याओं पर सितम्बर, 1970 में एक सम्मेलन में मुख्य मन्त्रियों से विचार-विमर्श किया गया था। भारत सरकार भी समय-समय पर राज्य सरकारों से इस मामले में विशेष कानूनी कार्यवाही करने का अनुरोध करती रही है। इन प्रयासों के परिणाम स्वरूप, भूमि सुधार के विविध कानून बनाने तथा उनके कार्यान्वयन कार्य में और भी अधिक प्रगति की गई है।

Deputationists from Rourkela Steel Plant

5705. SHRI S. S. MOHAPATRA : Will the MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to send back the deputationists to Orissa from Rourkela Steel Plant ; and

(b) if so, whether Government of Orissa have protested against this move ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) In pursuance of the general policy decision of the Government, based on the recommendations of the ARC, that every officer of the permanent civil services on deputation to a public under taking should exercise an option by a stipulated date either to get permanently absorbed in the service of the undertaking or revert to the parent department. Accordingly, it was proposed to send back two IAS Officers of the Orissa Cadre on deputation to the plant on the expiry of their period of deputation as neither had opted to be permanently absorbed in Hindustan Steel.

(b) The Govt. of Orissa have written to the Government of India that officers of the Orissa cadre of the IAS should continue to be employed on deputation by Hindustan Steel.

Expenditure on Advertisements by Hindustan Steel Limited

5707. SHRI S. S. MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a few lakhs of rupees have been spent on advertisements by the Hindustan Steel Limited last year ;

(b) whether these advertisements were released under Chairman's special orders ; and

(c) what has been the net gain over it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The advertisements released by Hindustan Steel Limited during 1970-71 comprised classified and display advertisements relating to recruitment and tenders for purchase and construction etc., sales promotion advertising and institutional advertising intended to keep the public informed of the Company's activities. It is difficult to quantify the gains accruing from such advertisements.

Provision for Entertainment Expenses in Rourkela Steel Plant

5707. SHRI S. S. MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any provision for entertainment expenditure in Rourkela Steel Plant ; and

(b) if so, the total amount spent last year in entertaining the Ministers and outsiders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total amount spent last year in Rourkela Steel Plant on entertainment expenses, which includes the Company's guest account and the general entertainment

account, was Rs. 1,02,082 which includes about Rs. 80,000 on inter-departmental and intra-departmental meetings of the Plant.

Mobile Exhibition of Rourkela Steel Plant

5708. SHRI S. S. MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) Whether there was a mobile exhibition on behalf of Rourkela Steel Plant of Hindustan Steel Ltd. last year, which went from place to place ;

(b) whether this exhibition was held only in posh hotels of India ; and

(c) if so, the total amount spent thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Techno-Economic Feasibility Report on Diamond belt in Andhra Pradesh

5709. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the techno-economic feasibility report on diamond belt in Ramallakota (Kurnool District) Andhra Pradesh has been prepared and submitted ;

(b) if so, its salient features ;

(c) whether exploratory operations are being closed down and if so the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether a separate Corporation named "The Gem Corporation of India" is being set up to take up all the diamond and precious stones projects in the country ;

(e) whether the Centre has been requested by Andhra Pradesh Government not to lose the said project but to continue it ; and

(f) if so, the reaction of the Central Government, thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The results of investigations show that virtually the entire area of the diamond bearing formation in Ramallakota is occupied by sand stones, conglomerates occurring in a few very restricted zones only. 695 tonnes of sand stone and 989 tonnes of conglomeratic sand stones which were treated give an incidence of 0.24 carats and 2.84 carats per 100 tonnes respectively. The incidence obtained is far below the cut-off grade. Neither the amount of ore reserves nor the incidence establish the economic viability of the Project.

(c) Consequent upon the completion of the investigation, the operations by National Mineral Development Corporation at Ramallakota (Kurnool District) were closed down with effect from 15.5.1971.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

(e) and (f). Yes, Sir. But as the operations which the National Mineral Development Corporation had under taken were only to complete the investigations they had to be closed down once the investigations were completed.

Exploration of Minerals in the Kaveri, Krishna, Godavari and Mahanadi River Basins

5710. SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether exploration of minerals was undertaken in the Kaveri, Krishna, Godavari and Mahanadi river basins ; and

(b) if so, when the exploration was done and the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b) Exploration for minerals in the Kaveri, Krishna, Godavari and Mahanadi river basins has been carried out by the Geological Survey of India and the State Govts. of Tamil Nadu, Mysore, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

A statement showing the minerals located state wise/Basin-wise is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

State/area (Basins)	Minerals located	Reserves in crore tonnes
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Maharashtra</i> (Krishna and Godavari Basins)	Bauxite	2.4
	Manganese Ore	2.0
	Coal	589.9
	Lime stone (Flux grade)	3.1
	Lime stone (cement grade)	400.00 (Inferro estimate)
	Iron Ore	2.3
	Kyanite- sillimanite rock	0.23
	Chromite	0.048
	Copper	0.041
	Tungsten (Concentrates)	544.5
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i> (Godavari and Mahanadi Basins)	Bauxite	1.4 (approx)
	Manganese Ore	2.0
	Iron Ore (Balladila)	80.49
	Lime stone (cement grade)	100.00
	Lime stone (flux-grade)	61.00
	Fluorspar	0.05
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i> (Krishna and Godavari Basins)	Coal	551.4
	Lime stone (cement grade)	1600.00
	Lime stone	

(1)	(2)	(3)
	(flux-grade)	35.7 (approx)
	Iron Ore	8.3
	Base metals (Lead-copper)	1.9
	Chromite	(2540 tonnes)
<i>Tamil Nadu</i> (Kaveri Basin)	Magnesite	4.1
	Bauxite	0.6
	Gypsum	1.56
	Chromite	0.022
	Barytes	(30,000 tonnes)
	Rock	
	Phosphate	0.012
<i>Mysore</i> (Krishna and Kaveri Basins)	Lime stone (cement grade)	1500.00
	Lime stone (flux grade)	10.00 (approx)
	Chromite	0.10 (approx)
	Iron Ore	266.4
	Manganese Ore	0.37
	Asbestos	(45994 tonnes)
	Gypsum	0.068
<i>Orissa</i> (Mahanadi and Godavari Basins)	Lead Ore	0.474
	Lime stone (cement grade)	3.8
	Lime stone (flux grade)	3.8
	Dolomite	0.6
	Bauxite	0.7
	Fire Clay	3.2
	Manganese Ore	0.16
	Coal	0.7 (approx)

उत्तर प्रदेश में रामगंगा बांध के लिये
लोहे की मांग

5711/ श्री सुधाकर पट्टि : क्या इस्पात
और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने रामगंगा
बांध के लिये कितने लोहे की मांग की थी
और यह मांग किस तारीख को भेजी
गई थी ;

(ख) समय पर लोहा सप्लाई न किये
जाने के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को कितनी
हानि हुई है ; और

(ग) लोहे की सप्लाई कब तक किये जाने
की सम्भावना है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री श. हनुवाज खाँ) : (क) में (ग) : जानकारी
प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख
दी जायेगी ।

Acreage of Land Distributed to Landless
Agricultural Labour, Cooperative
Farming Societies, and Joint
Farming Societies etc.

5712. SHRI K. SATYANARAYANA :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state :

(a) the land in acreage belonging to the
State Governments which have been distri-
buted to the landless agricultural individual
labourers and also to the Cooperative
farming societies and Joint Farming Societies
constituted by the agricultural labourers in
various States during the last three years,
upto 31st March, 1971, Statewise ; and

(b) the land in acreage that were
brought in for cultivation under these
societies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) and (b)

Information is being collected and will be
laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Setting up of Pig Iron Plant in
Andhra Pradesh

5713. SHRI GANGA REDDY : Will
the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be
pleased to state :

(a) whether a pig iron plant is proposed
to be set up at Khammam in Andhra
Pradesh in public sector ;

(b) if so, the production expected
annually ; and

(c) the cost of production per ton ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to
(c). There is no proposal at present for
setting up a Pig Iron Plant at Khammam in
Andhra Pradesh in the Public Sector. The
Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development
Corporation are however, examining the
feasibility of setting up a demonstration
plant with a daily capacity of fifty tonnes to
serve as a model unit and a demonstration
centre at Kothagudem in Khammam Distt.

Central Sheep Farm with Australian
Assistance at Mecheri, Salem,
Tamil Nadu

5714. SHRI BHUVARAHAN : Will
the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased
to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to
start a Central Sheep Farm with Australian
Government assistance under the Colombo
Plan at Mecheri, Salem District, Tamil
Nadu to improve the Mecheri famous rams ;
and

(b) the state at which the proposal now
stands ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Canadian Assistance for Ground Water
Survey Project for Hard Rock Areas
in States**

5715. SHRI BHUVARAHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Groundwater Survey Project for hard rock areas has been started with Canadian assistance ;

(b) if so, the Centres selected for this purpose in all the States especially in Tamil Nadu State ;

(c) the details of the assistance given by Canadian Government for this purpose ; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to expand the scheme to Coimbatore, Salem, North Arcot, part of North Arcot and Madurai which are rock areas in Tamil Nadu and whether the State Government have sent any Communication to the Centre in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir, from April, 1971.

(b) This is the only Project, which covers an area of about 3000 sq. miles in Andhra Pradesh and 160 sq miles in Mysore. No area of Tamil Nadu is covered under this project.

(c) The Total assistance to be received from the Canadian Government by way of experts, equipment, vehicles and training of Indian officers would be worth about Rs. 53,00,000.00.

(d) There is no proposal to include other areas in this project.

**Drilling of Tube-wells under Ground
Water Exploration Scheme in
Tamil Nadu**

5716. SHRI BHUVARAHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tube-wells which have been drilled so far in Tamil Nadu State, under the Ground-Water Exploration Scheme ;

(b) the places where these tube-wells have been set up in Tamil Nadu ; and

(c) the total cost of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) 85 wells from the year 1955-56 to March 1971. In addition, 4 production wells have also been drilled.

(b) As in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-720/71].

(c) Total expenditure on exploratory wells comes to Rs. 23,78,492.00 and on production wells Rs. 76,604.00.

**Stoppage of Dispersal of Refugees to
various Places**

5717. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether dispersal of refugees to various places has virtually stopped ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No, Sir. The dispersal of refugees from West Bengal to the Central Camps at Mana in Raipur (Madhya Pradesh), Gaya in Bihar and Iradatgunj in Uttar Pradesh is continuing. 1,13,608 refugees have been shifted to Mana Camp, 7922 to Gaya and 2901 persons to Iradatgunj. Movement of refugees from Tripura to Central Camps at Changsari Sorbhog and Bahalpur in Assam is also continuing and about 20,000 persons were moved out of Tripura by 14th July, 1971.

(b) Does not arise.

**Implementation of Crash Programme for
Sambalpur, Orissa**

5718. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the allotted money to the District of Sambalpur under crash scheme for rural employment is yet to be put to action for completion of the work within four months ;

(b) if so, the reasons for such delay ; and

(c) the remedial steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). State Government's proposals for implementation under the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment in respect of district Sambalpur were received on July 13, 1971. They are under examination. The money that will be allotted after approval will be required to be spent before 31st March, 1972. The questions at (b) and (c) do not arise.

Fire in Jhingardah Coal Mines

5719. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH : Will the MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Coal has caught fire in Jhingardah Coal Mine and a result thereof Government are suffering heavy loss ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to put out the fire and the success achieved in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Jhingurda coal is highly susceptible to spontaneous ignition. On 10.5.71 fire was detected in a part of the quarry and about 7000 tonnes of coal and shales, which had been affected by fire, were dug out. Out of this total quantity, about 1/3rd has been retrieved. Whenever a fire is noticed it is quenched by watering the affected area and digging out the coal and shale affected. The National Coal Development Corporation have also sought advice from Central Fuel Research Institute for any special action that could be taken to avoid recurrence of spontaneous fire in the coal seam.

Complaints against Officials for Corruption and Irregularities

5720. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state the designation of officials in his Ministry against whom complaints have been received for corruption, misbehaviour and other irregularities since 1967 till to-date and the action taken against those officials ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : A statement giving the required information upto 30th June, 1971, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-721/71].

12.01 hrs.

RE. FLOOD SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA (Arambagh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wrote to you, to raise this matter in the House. As ill-luck would have it, I could not get permission from you About West Bengal flood, what is the latest position ? Due to the incessant flowing of water from Mukdeshwari and Darakeswar and also the DVC discharge, the whole of Arambagh has been submerged into the water. Hundreds of houses have collapsed and thousands of men and women have been rendered homeless. I have already sent telegram to West Bengal Governor Mr. Dhavan; I do not know what has been done in this regard. Rescue party is needed and temporary shelters with food should be sent there. I am only making the statement here to draw the attention of the hon. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : We have already fixed the Debate on that. We have already fixed up debate on Flood. You can speak about it at that time.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA : In view of the serious situation there, I am referring to it.

श्री रामानुजन्तार शास्त्री (पटना) : सिन्धु-
एकन बहुत एलायन हो गई है अत्यंत महोदय,
सब जगह ।

MR. SPEAKER : We have already fixed up a Debate on Flood.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : The Business Advisory Committee decided that 2 or 3 hours should be devoted to floods in U.P., Bengal, Bihar and other places, immediately after the Grants are over. I would request you about it, Sir. In UP, more than 2,000 villages are washed off. Let the Minister make a statement on that. I would request you kindly to fix up that discussion also.

MR. SPEAKER : We are quite used to understand each other now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You may ask the Minister, Sir.

12.03 hrs.

RE : QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

SHRI KRISHNA HALDER (Ausgram) rose—

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member may mention briefly the point of privilege.

SHRI KRISHNA HALDER : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to present before the House the factual background to the privilege motion which I am going to move under rule 222 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Lok Sabha.

The incident which I am narrating happened on the 15th July in Durgapur, which is a part of my constituency. On that day, I went to the workers' colony of the AVB factory of Durgapur, in order to make some enquiries regarding retrenchment and police atrocities. I was told that 47 workers of the factory had been retrenched and out of this number 20 were members of the executive committee of the workers' union and 6 were members of the works committee. I considered it as a case of victimisation against the representatives of workers and my views were strengthened when I came to know that eight workers had been arrested on various charges, and one of them is being held under the PVA Act.

In the workers' colony I was told in detail about the brutal way the local police under Shri Atin Mukherjee who is the ASI are dealing with them. I was told about periodic raids on the workers, beatings and tortures and even cases where women had been molested by the savage policemen of that area. During the course of my enquiry as the representative of the people of that area to the Lok Sabha, I was shocked and surprised by the stories about the inhuman methods which are employed by the police in that area for harassing and torturing the innocent people.

It is against this background of police oppression and my visit to this colony that subsequent incidents can be properly understood.

I went to the colony at about 5.30 in the evening and at approximately 7.30 p.m. I left that place. I was travelling in a car with four companions, the driver and his assistant.

My car was stopped near the Apprentice Hostel of the AVB, by the police and CRP led by the same Atin Mukherjee, about whom I was told so much by the people of the workers' colony. The police officer who was in plain dress ordered me to get out of the car and to go with them. I then showed my card of the Parliament to him, but that infuriated him. He started shouting at me saying that the fact that I was an MP made absolutely no difference, as far as he was concerned, and again ordered me to leave the car. His behaviour was very insulting, rude and uncivilised, and he was all the time shouting and using filthy language. He then brought me out of the car by force and did the same in a much more insulting way to my companions.....

MR. SPEAKER : He may mention just those points on which he claims privilege.

SHRI KRISHNA HALDER : I was then forced to go to the police station, in spite of my repeated insistence that it was improper, that it was infringing my rights and privileges as a Member of the Parliament. All my arguments were ignored, and Shri Atin Mukherjee, the ASI, treated all that I said with either indifference or contempt.

[Shri Krishna Halder]

After being taken to the MAMC investigation centre, I was interrogated by the sub-inspector in charge of that centre, and it was not before one hour passed that I was released. One of my companions beaten up by the police, but they also were released with me. The officer who interrogated us expressed regret for the whole incident. Subsequently I saw a press report which stated that the SDPO had said that one dagger was found in my car. Let me state this categorically and with full responsibility that this was a big lie and this story was given to the press in order to justify our detention. Nothing was found or seized by the police from my car. This story was given in order to tarnish my image as a public figure.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sure that all hon. Members would appreciate the seriousness of my complaint. I was detained and interrogated for more than one hour, but this matter was not reported to the Hon. Speaker. I consider this as a matter of privilege, and the persons responsible for my arrest and detention are *prima facie* guilty of breach of privilege.

My complaints against Shri Atin Mukherjee the ASI, are as follows :

- (1) He filthily abused me, along with the CRP personnel, although I showed him my identity card;
- (2) He threatened me while arresting me, and forced me out of the car;
- (3) He unlawfully restrained my movement and compelled me to go to the investigation centre, and detained me there against my wishes; and
- (4) All these amounted to molestation on his part.

I also accuse the sub-inspector in charge of the investigation centre and the SDPO of Durgapur for being a party to this molestation, and particularly the latter for giving out a fabricated story to the press.

I would like to make two further points in this connection.

Firstly, this action on the part of the police denied me of the right to serve my constituents, apart from its being a matter of privilege for the reasons that I have given so far.

Secondly, it raises another question of crucial importance which, I hope, member would consider in all seriousness. I am an MP and a former Minister of Cabinet of the West Bengal Government. If the police can be so insulting, so rude and abusive towards me, you can well imagine what is happening every day to the ordinary citizen, to the common man, who cannot move a motion of privilege in this House. This incident shows only a fraction of the kind of government we are having in West Bengal these days, a police raj with complete denial to the people of their fundamental rights. I appeal to all members of the House, irrespective of their party affiliations.....

MR. SPEAKER : He need not go into all that.

SHRI KRISHNA HALDER : This is a matter concerning the entire House, this is something which constitutes an attack on the rights and privileges of individual members.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirapalli) : I want to make a submission. The hon. member has categorically stated in this House that he was under duress in the police station for more than an hour. May I know whether that fact was communicated to the hon. Speaker by the police ?

MR. SPEAKER : He had discussed this with me. He has raised certain issues which can be split up like this. There was a certain situation as alleged breach of law or any other offence.

SHRI KRISHNA HALDER : I would request you to send it to the Privileges Committee.

MR. SPEAKER : Secondly, he was detained, shown some disrespect.....

SHRI FILOO MODY (Gadbra) : And molested.

MR. SPEAKER : Molested. He used that word also.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is a wrong word to use.

MR. SPEAKER : So far as one side of the offence is concerned, if he was arrested, the communication should have been immediately sent to me either by express letter or telegram. I have ascertained from my office that it has not been received. So I am sending this to the Home Minister to verify the facts as to what is the version from his side. When it comes, I will lay it before the House.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Government itself is a party to this.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : May I say.....

MR. SPEAKER : No (*Interruptions*) Why he is cackling like that? Everyday he behaves like this. I am not going to tolerate it. I have not given my consent yet. I am sending it to the Home Minister. The moment I receive his reply, I will lay it before the House.

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone) : Can we not say that it should be sent to the Privileges Committee?

MR. SPEAKER : I am asking from the Home Minister as to what is the situation.

SHRI P. K. DEO : May I submit that you are adopting a very novel procedure?

MR. SPEAKER : No novel procedure; that is the normal procedure.

SHRI P. K. DEO : On a similar occasion like this in Shri Karshik's case.....

MR. SPEAKER : He is speaking without my permission. As I said, I will bring it before the House again.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I want to say something.

MR. SPEAKER : About what?

SHRI PILOO MODY : About the procedure of this House. You have given a ruling. There is nothing depriving a member from making a submission in connection with a ruling. Thereafter, you may rule it out again.

MR. SPEAKER : When I give my consent to it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : If you do not allow us to make submissions, I do not see how any member can express his opinion in this House.

MR. SPEAKER : Only when I give my consent to it.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : What is your ruling?

MR. SPEAKER : I am sending it to the Home Minister. Let him give the facts.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : You have heard a specific statement from the member that he had been arrested by a police authority. What is the use of sending it to the Minister now? You do not believe the member's statement?

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a question of not believing. I want to know the facts from him. (*Interruption*)

SHRI PILOO MODY : There is nothing to do with your knowing the facts.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : You may have full faith in us. That is not disputed. That is a different matter. But about this question of behaviour of the police, I am sure the police would not have got any record about the arrest and tomorrow they will say "We have not at all arrested you." So, the statement of the Member should be taken into account rather than a verification through the Home Ministry. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : After all, I have to ascertain the facts.

श्री शशि सुबन (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसे प्रिविलेज कमेटी को भेज दीजिए। पिछली बार भी ऐसा ही केस था, जिसे आपने भेजा था।

MR. SPEAKER : Last time also, we had it. We had their version and then I sent it to the Committee. You know the procedure. We follow that procedure.

SHRI P. K. DEO : You have to take note of what the hon. Member has said. *(Interruption)*

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you presume that I am not in favour of sending it to the Committee ? *(Interruption)* We have to follow the procedure.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North East) : In the case of Shri Tul Mohan Ram, a member of this House, we have proceeded—the House has proceeded—and referred the matter to the Privileges Committee in the last Parliament as well as in this Parliament on the basis of information which was no whit different from the information presented by the hon. Member.

MR. SPEAKER : We got the facts because after all we have to enquire what happened. I am not going to send anything else except about the fact of the arrest. As far as other points such as disrespect having been shown to the Member are concerned, I am one with him. It should not have been done.

SHRI P. K. DEO : They can ask for the facts—*(Interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER : There is no other fact. I want to know the facts about why it was not conveyed to the Speaker. As for other matters, I say that they are not being referred. There is a procedure. After all, I have to ask for the facts.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : You have already said that only in the matter of arrest, you are going to verify. But apart from arrest, there is the question of manhandling the Member.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not asking them anything about it. That, I am dealing with, myself. Leave it to me.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : But what is the protection that we have to

seek from you ? What is the protection from you for the Member who has raised this question now. *(Interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER : Order please. As far as the other matters are concerned, I am not sending. I want to know the facts about the arrest. As far as other matters are concerned, I will lay it before the House.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Sir, are we to understand from you this way ? You have split the motion into two parts. You have referred only one part to be confirmed by the Home Minister. The other part, you have referred it to the Privileges Committee.

MR. SPEAKER : This is an august House. You are all Members of this House. *(Interruption)* So far as any disrespect that is shown to a Member of this august House is concerned, I feel much more concerned about it. So far as the contempt of the House is concerned, because of non-intimation about the fact of arrest, I want to know about it.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Berhampore) : Let me make one submission. With all due respect, I would like to point out that if you have followed the statement made by Mr. Halder, he has said the police never claimed, never said that he was placed under arrest. They have never said that he was arrested ; the police know. A similar thing happened with me and Mr. Madhu Limaye in the third Lok Sabha ; we were put in a car, taken down from the place, and then tucked away to Moghul Sarai. These things happen. That matter was referred to the Privileges Committee of the Third Lok Sabha but the Third Lok Sabha was dissolved and that matter could not be pursued.

If this case he is not saying that he was arrested. He was not arrested. He was kept under duress and wrongful detention while discharging his duties as a Member of Parliament. He was never arrested ; the police will never say that he was arrested. There is no necessity for verifying or ascertaining that fact. You can straightaway on the basis of the statement that he has made send the question to the Privileges Committee.

DR. MELKOTE (Hyderabad) : If the police do not arrest him, how can they take him to the police station? They cannot take him to the police station. That is the first thing. They always say detained, etc. All that comes later on. Without arrest they cannot take him to the police station. But that is the method of the police.

Secondly, we represent nearly a million people. Here *prima facie* you have got to believe a Member of Parliament what he says on this question here. You have got to protect the right of Members. That is my submission.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already said that I want to know whether he was arrested or not.....(*Interruptions*). So far as the other matters are concerned, if he was not arrested if he was taken to the police station and detained there, we shall deal with it. It will come before you ; all of you will see that it is done. But I must know whether he was arrested.....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : If this is the attitude of the Chair to the privileges of Members, when they are manhandled by the police and forcibly detained at the police station, I at least do not like to take part in the proceedings of the House.

Shri Tridib Chaudhuri then left the House.

SHRI P. K. DEO : You cannot reduce this House to a farce.

Shri P. K. Deo and some hon. Members then left the House

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : You are playing into the hands of the Government..... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry if you do not like it..... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : You are perfectly right in collecting as much information as is necessary for the consideration of this matter, but my humble submission is whether the facts that you want to gather are material to the consideration of the question namely, whether this is a privilege issue or not. Even if it is denied by the other party that he was

not detained and was not put under restraint, would that prejudice the consideration of the matter as a privilege issue ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have not rejected this motion ; I have not refused my consent. All I say is that I want to know from the Home Minister whether he was arrested or not..... (*Interruptions*). I have not given my decision. If you do not allow even this much to me, what is the use ?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : That is not material.

MR. SPEAKER : It is pending for my consideration. Before giving my final consent, I have the right to ascertain whether he was arrested or not.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Nobody quarrels with that, but that will only increase the enormity of the offence. That will not materially alter the nature of the case.

MR. SPEAKER : It has always been the practice, when a Member is arrested and intimation is not given to me, for me to ask why that has not come to me.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : We leave the House because we feel very strongly in the matter.

Shri Shyamnandan Mishra and some hon. Members then left the House.

MR. SPEAKER : I think it is very unfair.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Once a Member makes a statement—he is as honourable as anybody else—the matter should be referred to the Privileges Committee. Once it is verified by the Government, the other report will come. Let the report come. Let the Privileges Committee be seized of the matter, and they can consult the Home Minister and ask the other Ministers also to come. Otherwise, this will be setting up a wrong precedent, and it will be an encouragement to the CRP and the police who will even beat our Members without any fear, and if we approach, the Home Ministry will intervene. Kindly revise your position.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not withheld my consent. I have not given my decision. As far as molestation, as you say, or any disrespect shown to him is concerned, I said I was one with you. I said it in the very beginning. But so far as contempt of the Chair or the House is concerned, that is before me as to why his intimation was given to me as the Member says he was arrested. I have to get the information from them. We have been getting it in the House, we will keep on getting it.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : There is a *prima facie* case. It is a case of obstruction of a Member in the discharge of his duties.

MR. SPEAKER : I want to get that information along with this.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : But that is not necessary for holding that there is a *prima facie* case.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक माननीय सदस्य के साथ रांगफुल रेस्ट्रेंट का सवाल है, जहाँ तक उनके साथ किए गए दुर्व्यवहार का सवाल है और जहाँ तक भद्दी गाली देने का सवाल है वह तो विक्षेपाधिकार समिति में जा सकता है—मैं जानना चाहता हूँ इसको स्वीकार करने में क्या आपत्ति है ?... (व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह इतने दिन से पंडिंग है। यह 19 तारीख को हुआ था और आज अन्तर में इसके बारे में पूछता हूँ तो एक दिन में क्या फर्क पड़ जायेगा ?... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : If you tell us here and now that there is a *prima facie* case, you would have done your duty properly. Kindly excuse me. If you concede there is a *prima facie* case, you can make any other enquiry you want.

MR. SPEAKER : Do you remember or not that in the very beginning I said that so far as the disrespect and other matters are concerned, I am one with him ? But so far non-communication of this arrest is concerned, I am asking why it was not communicated.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : The failure of the police to inform the Speaker is a different matter.

MR. SPEAKER : I want to treat it as a whole. (Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : It involves the privilege not only of one member but of all the members of the House. Already a press report has come that Mr. Krishna Chandra Haider has been arrested. The second report has come that a dagger has been found in his car. As it has been reported, if he was arrested, the communication should have been sent to you. You have not received that communication. Already it has come to the press from that source that he has been arrested. On the second day, to cover this wrongful act, another report came in the press that a dagger was found in his car. This is a *prima facie* case.....

MR. SPEAKER : I have not got a copy of any report. I have already made my observations on this.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : You are not referring it to the Privileges Committee ; as a protest, I also join the walk-out.

Shri Samar Guha then left the House.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai) : Sir, I feel that some confusion has been created in this matter. The honourable member says, he was not arrested ; he was only taken by the police. You said, "I am referring it to the Home Minister to find out whether he was arrested or not". Where is the necessity to find it out when he says he was not arrested ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is what we have been following in the past.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : We do not like the opposition benches to be empty over a small matter like this. You can reserve your ruling and give your decision in the afternoon.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalore) : We are sorry that the opposition has walked out, but this is a procedural matter. Under rule 222, a matter of privilege has to be referred

to you and sanction has to be accorded by you. In this particular matter, before it was brought before the House, it would have been advisable if you had asked the minister as to what the facts were, instead of asking him here on the floor of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : He was not there at that time. (*Interruptions*). The member himself said that he was arrested. So, I wanted to ask the minister why that communication was not sent to me. So far as disrespect and other matters are concerned, I have said I am one with the members. But so far as the factum of arrest is concerned, I was asking the minister why it was not communicated. Let me know the reasons and along with that, I wanted to send it to the privileges committee.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : What is the communication you are expecting ?

MR. SPEAKER : I want to know why I was not informed.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : When you are ascertaining the facts of the matter, they want to coerce you and influence your decision.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not influenced by any coercion. I am following my own judgment. I am doing whatever I think proper, according to my best judgment and my conscience. I tell you that I am not going to be bought. It can never be done. I cannot be coerced. I will do whatever is fair and just.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : We express our full confidence in the fairness and impartiality of the Speaker. Sir, we have every confidence that you will protect the rights and privileges of every member of the House and I am sure we will co-operate with you. We are sorry that our friends have walked out of the House. This is not a matter which they should have taken in that light. Sir, you are the custodian of the rights of every member and you will certainly see to it that our rights and privileges are protected. We shall certainly co-operate with you there.

MR. SPEAKER : When they met me in my chamber I told them that I take it as a breach of privilege but I want to know from the Minister about the fact of the arrest. But here it took a different turn. I am really surprised at what has taken place. I have already told them that I fully sympathize with them and that I quite appreciate that he was shown some disrespect. But, so far as other matters are concerned, I cannot just be cowed down like that. It is not the proper method.

श्री रामचन्द्र बिकल (बागपत) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब इसको छोड़िये।

श्री रामचन्द्र बिकल : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। अभी आप ने कहा कि मैं इस को विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न मानता हूँ। आप एक मिनट का मौका मुझे अपनी बात कहने का दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं दूसरे घाइटम पर चला गया हूँ।

श्री रामचन्द्र बिकल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रत्येक माननीय सदस्य का सम्मान या अपमान आप से जुड़ा हुआ है, और आप के अन्दर वह शक्ति निहित है, आप सक्षम हैं कोई भी निर्णय यहां देने के लिये। जैसा अभी आप ने स्वीकार किया कि विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न है। लेकिन यह मानते हुए भी आप गृह मंत्रालय से कुछ इस बारे में जानना चाहते हैं, केवल इसलिये कि आप को कोई तार या खत द्वारा सूचना नहीं दी गई। मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य का जो बख्तव्य सदन में हुआ है वह तार और चिट्ठी से कहीं ज्यादा महत्व रखता है बनिस्बत तार और चिट्ठी के जिस पर आप भरोसा करना चाहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बरोसे की बात नहीं है। यह प्रोसीजरल मैटर है। यह तो प्रोवाइड है। According to the rules the speaker must be informed. It is not a question of believing or disbelieving a member.

श्री रामचन्द्र बिकल : जब माननीय सदस्य का एक वक्तव्य सदन में हो गया तो उस वक्तव्य के मुकाबले में, तार नहीं मिला यह आप ने एक कभी बताया, और केवल इसी विषय को आप यह मंत्रालय को सौंपना चाहते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि यह स्वस्थ परम्परा होगी कि माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य के बाद आप निर्णय ले सकते हैं कि विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न नहीं है। लेकिन विशेषाधिकार मानते हुए भी फिर जो आप टाल रहे हैं, मैं समझता हूँ यह बात पूरे सदन के हक में नहीं होगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में मेम्बर को बिलीव और नान-बिलीव करने का सवाल नहीं है। इस में एक लीगल प्रोवीजन है that the Speaker must be informed about the arrest. I am asking whether that is a fact or not and if it is a fact, why that was not sent to me.

जहाँ तक दूसरी बातों का सम्बन्ध है पिछले सदन में इस से भी ज्यादा जबरदस्त मामले आये हैं। तो इस बारे में प्रोसीजर है, प्रीसीडेंट्स हैं, उन के मताधिकार चलेंगे। अभी नये मेम्बर आये हैं उन को पिछली बैकग्राउन्ड का पता नहीं था, इसलिये उन को समझाना पड़ा। तो आप भी उसी तरह कर रहे हैं, इस तरह कैसे काम चलेगा, फिर तो परमात्मा जाने।

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम आप की इज्जत करते हैं, और दोनों पहलुओं को सुनने की आप ने जो बात कही उस की भी हम इज्जत करते हैं। माननीय सदस्य बिरोधी हम के चले गये हैं, सिर्फ उन की एक भावना

यह हो गयी है कि उन के एक माननीय सदस्य की बात नहीं मानी गयी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस ने कहा नहीं मानी ? मैं कुछ जानकारी चाहता हूँ।

श्री शशि भूषण : लेकिन माननीय मंत्री महोदय कितना समय लेंगे आप को इतका देने में। जिस अपारिटी ने आप को इतका नहीं दी आप उस के बारे में कार्रवाई करें और इस को प्रिविलेज कमेटी को भेजें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझ को और कुछ पूछना नहीं है। सिर्फ मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना है कि why was not the Speaker informed about it. I have not given my decision over it.

श्री शशि भूषण : कितना वक्त लगेगा यह बतलाने में ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चैम्बर में उन से मिला। खुल कर बातें हुई। हाउस में यह बातें कुछ और टन ले लेती हैं तो क्या किया जाये ? जब मेम्बर मुझ से मिले तो उन से खुल कर बातें हुई।

12.42 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF N.C.D.C.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : On behalf of Shri Shahnawaz Khan, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Coal Development Corporation Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1969-70.

- (2) Annual Report of the National Coal Development Corporation Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-713/71].

**GUJARAT SURVIVING ALIENATIONS
ABOLITION (AMDT) RULES**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Gujarat Surviving Alienations Abolition (Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GHM/1766/MGSA/1071/28810-Y in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 5th May, 1971, under sub-section (2) of section 28 of the Gujarat Surviving Alienations/Abolition Act, 1963, read with clause (e) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 13th May, 1971 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-712/71].

**ANNUAL REPORT OF EMPLOYEES
PROVIDENT FUNDS SCHEME**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 for the year 1969-70 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-714/71].

12.43 hrs.

RE : CALLING ATTENTION

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, point of order on the Order Paper. Yesterday, Sir, after 3 O'clock we saw on the Notice Board a Calling Attention admitted for today in the name of five hon. Members and the subject was United Nations observers which they wanted to post in India and today we do not find it at all. When I consulted the Notice Board that was not available. My submission is—I speak subject to correction—that the Government

sources rather persuaded those Members to withdraw the Calling Attention Motion. I will only request you to admit another Calling Attention which we have given on the basis of the news item that Government refused to accept those United Nations observers. We want to press for it. I am really sorry those Members have withdrawn it. We have not even been informed about it. Why has it been withdrawn? What are the facts?

MR. SPEAKER : I am told the Members have withdrawn it.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirapalli) : After balloting can they withdraw it?

MR. SPEAKER : They can withdraw it even if it was printed. In this case it was not printed.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : Even if it is on the Order Paper the Member may not move it. He may withdraw it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Previously there was no ballot. Now there is ballot and out of twenty to thirty Members five Members name are selected. If those Members withdraw why should I be deprived?

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know. Those people whose names came withdrew it. I am sorry there is no rule about it. Let me know whether there are any rules that the Members cannot withdraw.

12.45 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Gujarat State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1971, which has been

[Secretary]

12.45 hrs.

passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th July, 1971."

- (ii) "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 Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1971, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th July, 1971."

BILLS AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha :—

- (i) The Gujarat State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1971.
- (ii) The Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1971.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER : The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their First Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the periods indicated in the Report:

- (1) Shri J. Rameshwar Rao
- (2) Maharaja Martand Singh
- (3) Shri Amrit Nahata
- (4) Shri Shrikrishna Agarwal
- (5) Shri N. K. P. Salve
- (6) Shri Jharkhande Rai

I take it that the House agrees with the recommendations of the Committee.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : The Members will be informed accordingly.

GUJARAT BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION AND DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up General Discussion of the Gujarat Budget.

DEMAND NO. 1. STATE LEGISLATURE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,40,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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, 1972, in respect of 'State Legislature'."

DEMAND NO. 2. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,37,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'General Administration Department'."

DEMAND NO. 3. TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 97,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 4. PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,03,000 be granted to the President out of the

Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Privy and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

DEMAND NO. 5. OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE PERTAINING
TO GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,68,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of that State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure pertaining to General Administration Department'."

DEMAND NO. 6. SALES TAX

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 78,09,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Sales Tax'."

DEMAND NO. 9. FINANCE DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 64,93,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Finance Department'."

DEMAND NO. 10. OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE PERTAINING TO
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,99,92,000 be granted to the President

out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure pertaining to Finance Department'."

DEMAND NO. 11. PENSIONS AND
OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,58,46,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Pensions and other Retirement Benefits'."

DEMAND NO. 12. LEGAL DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,09,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Legal Department'."

DEMAND NO. 13. ADMINISTRATION
OF JUSTICE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,10,56,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND NO. 14. OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE PERTAINING TO
LEGAL DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,95,000 be granted to the President out of the

[Mr. Speaker]

Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure pertaining to Legal Department'."

DEMAND NO. 16. PUBLIC WORKS
DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Public Works Department'."

DEMAND NO. 17. IRRIGATION AND
NAVIGATION

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,77,28,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Irrigation and Navigation'."

DEMAND NO. 18. OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE PERTAINING TO PUBLIC
WORKS DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,41,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure pertaining to Public Works Department'."

DEMAND NO. 19. PUBLIC WORKS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,86,74,000 be granted to the President

out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. 20. PORTS AND
PILOTAGE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,38,36,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Ports and Pilotage'."

DEMAND NO. 21. LAND REVENUE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 78,87,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Land Revenue'."

DEMAND NO. 22. STAMPS AND
REGISTRATION

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,47,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Stamps and Registration'."

DEMAND NO. 24. REVENUE DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,61,81,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Revenue Department'."

DEMAND NO. 25. DANGS DISTRICT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion Motion :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,06,96,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day March 1972, in respect of 'Dangs District'."

DEMAND NO. 6. FAMINE RELIEF

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,66,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Famine Relief'."

DEMAND NO. 27. OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE PERTAINING TO
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,16,85,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure pertaining to Revenue Department'."

DEMAND NO. 29. PANCHAYATS AND
HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,65,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of, 'Panchayats and Health Department'."

DEMAND NO. 30. MEDICAL

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,30,26,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Medical'."

DEMAND NO. 31. PUBLIC HEALTH

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,78,36,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Public Health'."

DEMAND NO. 32. FAMILY PLANNING

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,11,98,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Family Planning'."

DEMAND NO. 33. COMMUNITY DEVELOP-
MENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTEN-
SION SERVICE AND LOCAL
DEVELOPMENTS WORKS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,92,97,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of, 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Developments Works'."

**DEMAND NO. 34. OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE PERTAINING TO
PANCHAYATS AND HEALTH
DEPARTMENT**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,49,37,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure pertaining to Panchayats and Health Department'."

DEMAND NO. 35. STATE EXCISE DUTIES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,06,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'State Excise Duties'."

**DEMAND NO. 37. EDUCATION AND
LABOUR DEPARTMENT**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,03,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Education and Labour Department'."

DEMAND NO. 38. EDUCATION

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,96,01,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Education'."

**DEMAND NO. 39. LABOUR AND
EMPLOYMENT**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 72,45,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

**DEMAND NO. 40. OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE PERTAINING TO
EDUCATION AND LABOUR
DEPARTMENT**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,39,25,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure pertaining to Education and Labour Department'."

**DEMAND NO. 41. PENSIONS AND
OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Pensions and other Retirement Benefits'."

**DEMAND NO. 42. TAXES ON VEHICLES
AND OTHER TAXES AND
DUTIES PERTAINING TO
HOME DEPARTMENT**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,34,80,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the

State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Taxes on Vehicles and other Taxes and Duties pertaining to Home Department'."

DEMAND NO. 43. HOME DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,64,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Home Department'."

DEMAND NO. 44. JAILS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,16,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND NO. 45. POLICE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,66,01,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. 46. OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE PERTAINING TO
HOME DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,74,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure pertaining to Home Department'."

DEMAND NO. 47. OTHER TAXES AND
DUTIES PERTAINING TO INDUSTRIES
MINES AND POWER DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,18,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Other Taxes and Duties pertaining to Industries, Mines and Power Department'."

DEMAND NO. 48. INDUSTRIES, MINES
AND POWER DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,07,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Industries, Mines and Power Department'."

DEMAND NO. 49. INDUSTRIES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,06,41,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 50. STATIONERY AND
PRINTING

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,37,12,000 be granted to the President

out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND NO. 51. MISCELLANEOUS
EXPENDITURE PERTAINING TO
INDUSTRIES, MINES AND
POWER DEPART-
MENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,10,95,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure pertaining to Industries, Mines and Power Department'."

DEMAND ND. 53. AGRICULTURE,
FORESTS AND CO-OPERATION
DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation Department'."

DEMAND NO. 54. AGRICULTURE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,17,98,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 55. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,39,33,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND NO. 56. COOPERATION

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,26,01,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Cooperation'."

DEMAND NO. 57. FISHERIES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,07,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Fisheries'."

DEMAND NO. 58. FOREST

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,22,47,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Forest'."

**DEMAND NO. 59. OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE PERTAINING TO AGRICULTURE, FOREST AND COOPERATION DEPARTMENT**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,56,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure pertaining to Agriculture, Forests and Cooperation Department'."

**DEMAND NO. 60. CIVIL SUPPLIES
DEPARTMENT**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,67,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st of March 1972, in respect of 'Civil Supplies Department'."

**DEMAND NO. 61. MISCELLANEOUS
DEPARTMENT**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,21,11,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Department'."

**DEMAND NO. 62. PARLIAMENT
AND STATE LEGISLATURE**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,88,000 be granted to the President out of the

Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Parliament and State Legislature'."

**DEMAND NO. 63. PAYMENT OF
COMMUTED VALUE OF
PENSIONS**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Payment of Commuted Value of Pensions'."

**DEMAND NO. 64. CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,54,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development'."

**DEMAND NO. 65. CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,77,93,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation and Navigation'."

**DEMAND NO. 66. CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON PUBLIC WORKS**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,59,04,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

**DEMAND NO. 67. EXPENDITURE ON
CAPITAL FOR GUJARAT**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,40,70,000 be granted to the President out of Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Expenditure on Capital for Gujarat'."

**DEMAND NO. 68. CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON PORTS**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,56,84,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'."

**DEMAND NO. 69. COMPENSATION
TO LANDHOLDERS**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Compensation to Landholders'."

**DEMAND NO. 70. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
OTHER WORKS PERTAINING TO
REVENUE DEPARTMENT**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,07,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Other Works pertaining to Revenue Department'."

**DEMAND NO. 71. CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND
IRRIGATION ETC.**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,24,39,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Health and Irrigation etc.'."

**DEMAND NO. 72. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING
PERTAINING TO PANCHAYATS AND
HEALTH DEPARTMENT**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading pertaining to Panchayats and Health Department'."

DEMAND NO. 73. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PERTAINING TO EDUCATION AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development pertaining to Education and Labour Department'."

DEMAND NO. 74. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PERTAINING TO HOME DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development pertaining to Home Department'."

DEMAND NO. 75. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PERTAINING TO INDUSTRIES, MINES AND POWER DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,69,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development pertaining to Industries, Mines and Power Department'."

DEMAND NO. 76. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,33,33,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 77. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON AGRICULTURE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,08,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 78. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PERTAINING TO AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,81,46,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development pertaining to Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation Department'."

DEMAND NO. 79. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER WORKS PERTAINING TO AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,000 be granted to the President out of the

Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat 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 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on other Works pertaining to Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation Department'."

DEMAND NO. 80. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,72,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat 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 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'."

DEMAND NO. 81. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING PERTAINING TO AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,95,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat 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 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading pertaining to Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation Department'."

DEMAND NO. 82. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING PERTAINING TO CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,75,13,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat 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 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading pertaining to Civil Supplies Department'."

DEMAND NO. 85. LOANS AND ADVANCES PERTAINING TO FINANCE DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,66,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat 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 1972, in respect of 'Loans and Advances pertaining to Finance Department'."

DEMAND NO. 88. LOANS AND ADVANCES PERTAINING TO THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,45,67,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat 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 1972, in respect of 'Loans and Advances pertaining to the Public Works Department'."

DEMAND NO. 90. LOANS AND ADVANCES PERTAINING TO REVENUE DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,60,17,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat 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 1972, in respect of Loans and Advances pertaining to Revenue Department'."

**DEMAND NO. 92. LOANS AND
ADVANCES PERTAINING TO
PANCHAYATS AND HEALTH
DEPARTMENT**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,03,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Loans and Advances pertaining to Panchayats and Health Department'."

**DEMAND NO. 93. LOANS AND
ADVANCES PERTAINING TO
EDUCATION AND LABOUR
DEPARTMENT**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 74,63,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Loans and Advances pertaining to Education and Labour Department'."

**DEMAND NO. 94. LOANS AND
ADVANCES PERTAINING TO
HOME DEPARTMENT**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,40,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Loans and Advances pertaining to Home Department'."

**DEMAND NO. 95. LOANS AND
ADVANCES PERTAINING TO
INDUSTRIES, MINES AND
POWER DEPARTMENT**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,65,67,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Loans and Advances pertaining to Industries, Mines and Power Department'."

**DEMAND NO. 97. LOANS AND
ADVANCES PERTAINING TO
AGRICULTURE, FORESTS
AND CO-OPERATION
DEPARTMENT**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,01,26,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Loans and Advances pertaining to Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation Department'."

**DEMAND NO. 98. LOANS AND
ADVANCES PERTAINING TO
CIVIL SUPPLIES
DEPARTMENT**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,50,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *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 1972, in respect of 'Loans and Advances pertaining to Civil Supplies Department'."

DEMAND NO. 99. LOANS AND
ADVANCES PERTAINING TO
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,40,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat 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 1972, in respect of 'Loans and Advances pertaining to General Administration Department'."

SHRI A. K. SAHA (Visnupur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, what was anticipated has at last come to pass. Gujarat has also got a ticket for President's rule.

Before we take up the question of budget proposals, we think that it is imperative on the part of Members to give some thought to the events which have led to the presentation of the Budget to Parliament rather than to the State Assembly, which is the right and the proper place for this subject to be discussed. It is important to ask why Gujarat has earned the distinction of becoming yet another State to be brought under the rule of the Congress Party, that is, under the misleading label of President's rule. It is also important to know the shoddy and dishonest role which has been played by the ruling party in order to buy MLAs of other parties and the way the politics of the State has been reduced to cattle trading operations.

The report presented by the Governor, explaining the reasons behind his decision to dissolve the Assembly, makes interesting reading. The party composition of the Assembly was changing every day, every hour, and perhaps every minute. The honourable members of the Assembly, who are expected to lead the people, who are expected to represent their interests, are behaving like speculators and self-seekers, to use the mildest possible term in their connection, and like opportunists, who are jumping on the bandwagon of parties which at any particular point of time happen to be winning. It is a matter of shame and

outright treachery that the Government of India is talking about introducing measures for discouraging defection, on the one hand, while on the other they are not showing any sign of scruple or conscience while engaged in the art of buying and selling subhuman entities. We condemn this hypocrisy on the part of the ruling party, which has been exposed by the recent happenings in all the States which were ruled by other parties, and warn the people about the activities of the Government which is out to undermine democratic institutions. It is not our party which is opposed to democracy; it is the party which unfortunately holds power in the country, which is destroying parliamentary institutions and is paving the way for autocratic and more openly oppressive government.

MR. SPEAKER : I allow written speeches to new Members only once, that is, maiden speeches. In future, you kindly refer to your notes only.

SHRI A. K. SAHA : Coming to the budget proposals, what do these reveal? These reveal the same pattern which has been followed by the Central Budget, and by the Congress-led State Assemblies all over the country. Out of a total of Rs. 133 crores to be collected from taxes, only 22 crores are being collected by way of direct taxes, while the rest Rs. 111 crores are being raised through indirect taxes which are inequitable, regressive and are inflationary in their incidence on the common masses. This tax structure will widen the gap between the rich and the poor, and will lead to further misery of the people. At the same time, 17 crores of rupees are being spent on police, jail and other repressive organs of the State, and another 18 crores of rupees is being wasted on general and tax administration. Nothing can expose the class character of the Government of India than this Budget which can be described as a "Garibi Barao" Budget.

This Budget is not an isolated phenomenon. It reflects the general policy of the ruling party which has brought nothing to the people, excepting communalism, casteism and similar other vices. It is unfortunate that the democratic, left-wing movement is weak in Gujarat, and the fighting forces of the people are yet to develop.

But bear me add a word of caution, please don't be misled by the present state of awareness of the people. If the anti-democratic activities of the Government continues, the Government would do well not to take the present mood of the people for granted. It is only a matter of time before the masses of that State would rise up against the filth and stink which is being passed on as politics in Gujarat these days.

SHRI YAJNIK (Ahmedabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am certainly happy to give my support to the grants that have been mentioned in the budget paper. But, at the same time, I am not happy about the amount that is being sought to be spent on the new capital of Gujrat. It is very gratifying for us to know that the Governor acting under the President's rule, has suspended all further building activity in Gandhi Nagar. An ex-Engineer of the Bombay Government and the present Member of the Rajya Sabha has told us that no sanction has been obtained from the legislature for the large amount that has been spent on Gandhi Nagar.

I have also tried to find an explanation for building a new capital of Gujrat when we have Ahmedabad which has been the capital for the administration of Gujrat for the last 500 years. One ex-Chief Minister has told us that it was difficult to do Government work in a city of Ahmedabad as there were a lot of demonstrations and all that and these were hampering the work of the Government. Therefore he said, it was necessary to be a way from the hub of the town and it was necessary that they built a new metropolis for the Government of Gujrat. But this metropolis or a new capital is sought to be built nearly 15 miles away from Ahmedabad city. One could understand if it were a couple of miles away. One could understand new buildings being built by the side of old buildings.

We have now an estimate of nearly Rs. 50 crores to be spent on this new capital. Nearly Rs. 30 crores have already been spent. Then, we are told that altogether about Rs. 50-60 crores will have to be spent. The Engineers tell us that the total amount that will be spent will not be less than Rs. 100 crores. And, Sir, the

interest on that amount will weigh very heavily on the people of Gujrat for generations to come.

Then, again, this capital is not very convenient to the people of Gujrat. All the trains and all the transport arrangements have been so made as to converge on the Ahmedabad city and when anybody comes to Ahmedabad station, then he has to go 15 miles to be able to reach the Secretariat and the Ministers' building. That entails loss of time and money.

Then, there is this inconvenience that is to-day being felt by the people who are working in the Secretariat and the Government offices that have already been shifted there. The Ministers went to live in the bungalows that were allotted to them in Gandhi Nagar before the Government resigned. But the Secretaries and I suppose the Deputy Secretaries and the Asst. Secretaries had remained in the city of Ahmedabad and they just go to attend the offices at Gandhi Nagar and return. It is only the unfortunate office employees who have to live far away from the city, far away from the market, far away from the colleges and schools and far away from the centres of industry and commerce which are all naturally situated in the city of Ahmedabad.

Then, Sir, a cry has been going up for all these years against the building of this new capital which was supposed to cost Rs. 50 crores. When the Bombay State was divided into Gujarat and Maharashtra, a sum of Rs. 10 crores was ear-marked for building a new capital or rather for building all the necessary buildings that would be required for locating the capital in or near about Ahmedabad and we were assured by some leaders of the ruling party that it will not cost more than Rs. 10 crores and that it will cost even less. Some plans were already made for locating the new capital within 3 or 4 miles and that would have cost less than Rs. 10 crores. Now, we have been saddled with a capital that would cost anything upto Rs. 100 crores and it has become a sort of nightmare for the people of Gujarat who are to bear the terrific burden of the interest charges and all the grave inconvenience and loss of time and money that would be entailed by the new capital. Therefore, I

[Shri Yajnik]

would appeal to the Central Government to take up this matter for their consideration and to appoint a committee, if necessary, to go into the question and see if any alternative arrangements can be made at less cost to house the new capital nearer the city of Ahmedabad. I have been told by great engineer friends that this can be done at a cost of less than Rs. 10 crores. The real Secretariat buildings have not yet been built. The Vidhan Sabha building has not yet been built. The Secretariat of the Government is housed temporarily in buildings that were built for other purposes. The Vidhan Sabha was held in a library building. The High Court is not yet built. The real buildings which are necessary to house any capital have yet to be built. The only buildings that have been built include the palaces of the Ministers and you will be surprised to find that these buildings have been built at a cost of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 lakhs each. It is a big burden which we have to bear.

13.00 hrs.

It is only the Central Government that can help in regard to this problem. Even if it is possible to build a cheaper capital nearer the city, it will be necessary to see what we can make of this huge octopus that has already been built. It is for the Gujarat Government and the Central Government to consider to what use these buildings can be put.

Several villages have been completely deprived of their agricultural lands. They look like islands in the midst of a desert. They have no agricultural lands for their use at all. They had been paid 8 annas and one rupee per square yard whereas now the Government is charging today Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per square yard from any persons who want to build there.

I am very happy to see that all the building activities have been suspended in Gandhinagar and I would appeal to the Central Government to appoint a committee as soon as possible to see if they can use these buildings and the lands acquired for any alternative purposes, for their own convenience.

श्री कमल बिज मजुकर (केसरिया) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज गुजरात के बजट पर इस सदन में चर्चा इस लिए हो रही है कि गुजरात में राष्ट्रपति शासन है। आम तौर पर किसी भी राज्य में एक निर्वाचित जन-तांत्रिक सरकार के स्थान पर राष्ट्रपति शासन का होना कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है। लेकिन गुजरात की एक विशेष स्थिति है और वह यह है कि वह देश के बड़े बड़े मानोपलिस्ट्स और जमींदारों का, श्री मोरारजी भाई और श्री मोदी जैसे लोगों की कम्पनी का झुंडा रहा है। यह खुशी की बात है कि यह झुंडा टूट गया है और अब वहां की जनता ने राहत और खुशी की सांस ली है। हमारी पार्टी ने भी उस झुंडे को तोड़ने में अपनी भूमिका भरा की है। जैसे गुजरात के इतिहास, सभ्यता और संस्कृति की अपनी विशेषता है और समूचे देश के इतिहास में उसका एक महत्वपूर्ण और प्रशंसनीय स्थान रहा है। गुजरात हम सबके लिए एक गौरव का स्थान है, क्यों कि राष्ट्रपिता गांधीजी का वह जन्म-स्थान है। लेकिन वहां पर श्री मोरारजी भाई और श्री मोदी की कम्पनी भी है। यह दूसरी बात है कि इस नई स्थिति ने उस कम्पनी में तालाबन्दी कर दी है।

मैं सदन को याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि इसी सदन में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का काम केवल रोज-मरो के काम को चलाना नहीं होगा, बल्कि उसके द्वारा गुजरात के विकास की तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जायेगा। इस अवस्था में मैं इस बजट को इन तीन कसौटियों से माफूंगा कि (1) क्या यह बजट श्री हितेश देसाई की सरकार द्वारा बनाये गये बजट की तुलना में अच्छा है, (2) केन्द्रीय सरकार के एक मंत्री द्वारा इस सदन में जो घोषणाएँ की गयी हैं, क्या इस बजट में उसका पालन किया गया है और (3) सरकार द्वारा समाजवाद की नीति का भी ऐलाज किया

गया है, क्या इस बजट में उसके अनुसार कोई व्यवस्था की गई है।

इन तीनों दृष्टिकोणों से देखने पर पता चलता है कि हितेन्द्र सरकार द्वारा बनाये गये बजट की तुलना में यह बजट मूलभूत रूप से कोई अच्छा बजट नहीं है। इससे गुजरात की जनता को निराशा होगी। गुजरात के लोगों में यह नई आशा जगी थी कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा गुजरात के विकास के लिये नये कार्यक्रम बनाये जायेंगे, लेकिन इस बजट की देख कर उनको निराशा होगी।

क्या इस बजट में इस बात की व्यवस्था की गई है कि तमाम बड़े बड़े मानोपलिस्ट्स की सम्पत्ति का मूल्यांकन किया जाये और उन पर वैल्यू टैक्स लगाया जाये? क्या उनके नुक़ीले दांतों को तोड़ने के लिए, उनके द्वारा किये जा रहे जनता के शोषण को रोकने के लिए, इस बजट में कोई कार्यवाही की गई है? इस बजट को देखने से पता चलता है कि इस बजट में ऐसी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है।

गुजरात में जो हृदबन्दी कानून पास किया गया है, उसमें भूमि की सीमा देश में सब से अधिक रखी गई है। बिहार में भूमि की सीमा 40 एकड़ रखी गयी है, जब कि गुजरात में वह 113 एकड़ है। क्या इस बजट में किसी ऐसी योजना के लिए खर्च की व्यवस्था की गई है, जिसके अन्तर्गत हृदबन्दी कानून में संशोधन कर के भूमि की सीमा को कम किया जाये और सरप्लस भूमि को भूमिहीनों में बाँट दिया जाये?

हितेन्द्र सरकार ने सैकंडरी स्कूल तक की शिक्षा की फीस को माफ़ कर दिया था। लेकिन उस निर्णय को रद्द कर दिया गया है। मैं देखता हूँ कि इस बजट में ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है कि सैकंडरी एजुकेशन को निःशुल्क कर दिया जायेगा। हमारी यह नीति नहीं है कि हितेन्द्र सरकार ने चाहे कोई सही काम भी किया हो, हम उसका विरोध करें। इस बजट में न तो

मानोपलिस्ट्स और भू-स्वामियों पर कोई बोट है और न सैकंडरी एजुकेशन को निःशुल्क बनाने की हितेन्द्र सरकार की कार्यवाही का अनुमोदन किया गया है।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री याज्ञनिक, ने अभी बताया है कि गुजरात के प्रशासन में किस प्रकार फिज़ूलखर्ची हो रही थी। क्या इस बजट के द्वारा उस फिज़ूलखर्ची को रोकने और अधिकारियों द्वारा अपने ऐशो-आराम पर किये जाने वाले खर्च को बन्द करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाया गया है? ऐसा लगता है कि इस बजट में का ऐसा कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया है, जिससे गुजरात के लोगों की आशाएँ पूरी हों।

गुजरात की सामाजिक हालत यह है कि आज भी हरिजनों, आदिवासियों और पिछड़ी जातियों के लोगों पर तरह तरह के भ्रष्टाचार किये जाते हैं और उनकी गांवों से निकाल दिया जाता है, लेकिन किसी के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती है। हितेन्द्र सरकार ने यह प्रस्ताव किया था कि जिन हरिजनों, आदिवासियों और भूमिहीनों ने 1960 और 1964 के बीच में बंजर जमीनों पर कब्ज़ा कर लिया था, उनको उन जमीनों पर स्वामित्व का अधिकार दे दिया जाये। हमारी पार्टी ने मांग की है—और इस सम्बन्ध में गुजरात के राज्यपाल को एक मेमोरेण्डम भी भेजा है—कि इस अवधि को बढ़ा कर 1970 तक कर दिया जाये। इस बजट में ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है कि उन हरिजनों, आदिवासियों और भूमिहीनों को उन जमीनों पर स्वामित्व का अधिकार दे दिया जायेगा।

ऐसे भूमिहीन लोगों और खेतीहर मजदूरों के लिए एक न्यूनतम मजदूरी कानून लागू कर के उनको कम से कम पाँच रुपये रोज़ देने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, ताकि उनकी आर्थिक हालत में कुछ सुधार हो। लेकिन इस बजट में इसका कोई जिक्र नहीं किया गया है।

[श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर]

कुछ समय पहले अहमदाबाद में जो भयंकर साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए, उन्होंने गुजरात के नाम को कलंकित किया और गांधीजी के पवित्र स्थान का एक धिनीना चित्र उपस्थित किया। लेकिन जिन अफसरों की गलती के कारण ये दंगे हुए, आज तक उनके विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। इस सदन में कई बार इस बारे में चर्चा की गई है और सरकार की ओर से आश्वासन भी दिया गया है, लेकिन फिर भी इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। हम चाहते हैं कि ऐसी कार्यवाही क्वीट की जाये, ताकि गुजरात के माथे पर जो कलंक लगा है, वह धुल जाए और उसका गौरव फिर स्थापित हो।

गुजरात में नैचुरल गैस काफी है, लेकिन उसकी विकसित करने और पूरे देश में उसका इस्तेमाल करने के लिए इस बजट में कोई योजना नहीं रखी गई है। गैस के छोटे छोटे उद्योग-धंधों में जो लोग लगे हुए हैं, उनकी समुचित सहायता और सुविधा दी जानी चाहिए। वैसे ही गुजरात में छोटे छोटे प्रायक इंस बनाने के लिए कारखाने हैं, उन कारखानों में बहुत तरह की असुविधाएं हैं जिनके कारण उसकी उन्नति नहीं हो पा रही है और उन उद्योगों की कोई तरक्की नहीं हो पाती है। आप भी और से ऐसा कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया है जिससे पता चले की उन छोटे छोटे उद्योगपतियों के लिए भी कोई कार्यवाही आप करने जा रहे हैं।

वैसे ही नर्मदा नदी का सवाल है। उसके चलते गुजरात में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था का अभाव हो रहा है। नर्मदा योजना के लागू हो जाने से गुजरात का कायापलट हो सकता है। लेकिन वह योजना सटार्ड में पड़ी हुई है क्योंकि मामला ब्राइड ट्रिब्यूनल में चला गया है। यह ट्रिब्यूनल में मामला जो गया है यह राजनैतिक कारण से

है और इसमें आपकी असफलता ही मानी जायगी कि गुजरात के विवाद को आपने हल नहीं किया और वह मामला ट्रिब्यूनल में चला गया। उस विवाद को हल करने की दिशा में भी कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए जिससे कि गुजरात में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हो सके। गुजरात में जो खदान हैं उनको उन्नत करने के लिए और उन के द्वारा चलने वाले उद्योगधंधों को विकसित करने के लिए तथा जो लोग उनमें लगे हुए हैं उनको राहत मिले उसके लिए कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, यह बात इस बजट के साफ है। इस बजट में बड़े लोगों पर चोट नहीं की गई है और छोटे और मझोले उद्योगपति जो हैं उन्हें आगे बढ़ाने के लिए कोई नई योजना इस में दिखाई नहीं पड़ती। कोई ऐसी नयी योजना छोटे और मझोले उद्योगपतियों को मार्केट देने के लिए, उनके लिए पूंजी की व्यवस्था करने के लिए आपने बनाई हो तो बताएं।

गुजरात में अहमदाबाद शहर है जो औद्योगिक विकास की दृष्टि से बहुत आगे बढ़ा हुआ है। लेकिन वहां पर मजदूरों की क्या व्यवस्था है? वहां पर वामपंथी आन्दोलन कमजोर रहा है। और आज तक वहां प्रतिक्रियावादियों का गढ़ रहा है। इसलिए वहां ट्रेड यूनियन कानूनों को लागू करने में तरह तरह की बाधा डाली जाती है। मजदूरों को सुविधाएं नहीं मिलती। उनके लिए आवास की सुविधाओं का सवाल है, और दूसरे सवाल है जिनको लेकर आन्दोलन चलते हैं तो उन आन्दोलनों पर सरकार का क्या दमनारमक रहा है, सहयोग का नहीं रहा है। आप क्या यह बताने को तैयार हैं कि आपका जो यह राष्ट्रपति शासन है जब तक यह रहेगा तब तक आप उन मजदूरों की समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए कौन सी कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं? आपने जो प्रोग्राम बनाए हैं और जो आचार्य बांधी हैं वह कोई भी इसमें नहीं दिखाई पड़ती। इसलिए मेरी आपसे बात है कि

मोनोपलिस्ट्स को खत्म करने की योजना बनाइये और भूमिहीनों को जमीन देने की व्यवस्था कीजिए। बंजर जमीन जिस पर भूमिहीनों ने कब्जा कर लिया है उस पर उनको अधिकार देने की व्यवस्था कीजिए और ऐसी व्यवस्था कीजिये कि गुजराज की प्राकृतिक सम्पदा को सही ढंग से इस्तेमाल कर के गुजरात के और देश के नक्शे को तरक्की की और आगे बढ़ाया जा सके और समूचे देश की तरक्की में गुजरात का भी पूरा योगदान हो सके, ऐसी मेरी आपसे अपील है।

SHRI JADEJA (Jamnagar): I rise to support the Budget of the State of Gujarat for 1971-72 as presented. In the present circumstances, I do not think a better budget could have been presented and on this those who have framed it are to be congratulated.

There is a special emphasis on the conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Harijans, for whom not much has been done earlier. The reason may be that this function which is of very vital importance was handed over to the panchayats. As we know, in the panchayats, we have people coming mostly from the upper castes, and an officer working in these panchayats finds it difficult to help ameliorate the conditions of these backward classes, Scheduled Castes and Harijans. On record, we may have it that there are no problems of drawing drinking water from village wells. Though the situation has improved in cities, I can tell you that in villages Harijans have still to get drinking water not from the village well but from somebody's field well. For that, he has to pay a very high price.

Another good point that has been mentioned in the budget is about the high-yielding varieties of seeds and fertilisers. It is to the credit of Gujarat that today Gujarat supplies 30 per cent of the hybrid bajra seeds to the entire country. But in this respect, I would like to draw the attention of the Government of Gujarat that those villagers who sacrificed all other crops and only concentrated on hybrid bajra, and for no fault of theirs, they had a tremendous loss last year for which they made several representations to the Government. It was

the popular government at that time. They did not hear them or even if they did, they took by action and the compensation now being paid to them is so meagre that their initiative is killed and it will be seen that such cultivators and farmers and such villagers who go out of their way to support Government schemes and who support progressive schemes are not encouraged, and that will be a step backward in the development of agriculture.

Then a point has been mentioned about minor irrigation and irrigation facilities in the whole of Gujarat State. At this point, I would like to draw the attention of the Government and inform them that in Gujarat, if you take an overall picture of irrigation development, all irrigation may be very good in the proper Gujarat as it is known, but the part of Saurashtra barring one district—five districts have been neglected; not only neglected but in certain districts like Jamnagar, we have chronically drought-affected areas where rainfall has been less than 10 inches for about four years at a time, and in these areas, the only irrigation facilities that have been given till date are some minor irrigation schemes and schemes for which people have to pay 10 per cent of the cost that is incurred on check dams and percolation tanks. Such disparities should not be there. I agree. But in a State where you have different types of areas, different types of people—the development, economic, political and social, might differ from place to place, special emphasis should be laid on those areas which are traditionally backward. Those areas which cannot make any contribution in the form of money should be given more consideration. I would request the Government at this stage, even the Centre, to set up a desalination plant in those areas which can have no source, which have no major irrigation prospects which have no source of bringing the Ganga or the Indus waters for them, but the only source is the Arabian Sea which is so close to them. For them, a desalination plant is the only alternative.

Another point has been made regarding the tillers of the soil being made owners of the land. This is a welcome scheme and we all know that a lot of landless labourers and farmers who have been working on farms of gentlemen farmers have got lands for themselves, and a scheme was implemented by the Gujarat Government in

[Shri Jadeja]

which they recognised the services of those who were in the armed forces by giving them adequate lands and a lot of servicemen have resettled themselves in Gujarat. But there is a point of caution which needs to be made here ; because such good schemes exist in Gujarat, they allow a lot of people from other States who have come to Gujarat and have taken these lands and sold them off and have gone back to their respective States. In this circumstance, the proper Gujarati, the person who belongs to Gujarat, who wants to settle in Gujarat, has been denied his share. I do not say that non-Gujaratis should not come to Gujarat. They are welcome and they can come and settle there. But there should be some sort of legislation by which they may not be able to dispose of their land and deprive the local man of his rights.

In the field of rural electrification again, there is some point in distinguishing between Saurashtra and Gujarat. All the major river valley projects are in Gujarat proper and all the hydro projects electricities may come up in Gujarat proper. Saurashtra can never dream of this. It is at this stage that Government should think of an atomic plant in Saurashtra, somewhere on the coastline so that not only the electrification problem but also the irrigation problem can be solved to some extent.

There is mention free primary and secondary education to girl students in the State. Government has to be congratulated on this. Primary education is entirely in the hands of the panchayat. From my experience of panchayat raj I can say that in the backward districts and taluks the non-officials are more busy in transferring people and such work than give the foremost importance to the subject as such. There have been a number of cases where the school had not had a teacher for a whole year and not been opened during the whole year. I do not say that primary education should be taken away from the panchayat but effective measures should be taken by which there can be dual control or supervision over primary education.

Another good point has been the mention about 12 ambar charka centres in six

districts. But why in six districts only ? I request them to include all the 17 districts, even in backward areas. Unless such schemes are forced by the State Government or the panchayats, the employment problem in our villages is not going to be solved. Today there is a big flow of villagers to the cities. Unless we show some concrete results in certain areas, they will not stay back in the rural area. For this the ambar charkha centres are welcome and I only hope that they will cover the other areas also.

I have mentioned about fisheries in the General Budget also. Gujarat has tremendous potential in this field. The Gujarat Government should take more interest in deep sea fishing and pearl fisheries and Okha will be an ideal centre though it is neglected; it should be reconsidered and it should be made a base for such operations. Gujarat has not been given the importance due to it from the point of view of tourism—local as well as foreign. Gujarat can show you gir lions, wild donkeys in the Rann of Kutch and flamingoes in the Kutch area and the Indian bustard, which may not be seen later. The forest department should be reconstituted to develop wild life and a special conservator of forest should be there for wild life only.

I would like to congratulate the Government for the roads and bridges and the PWD work which are mentioned in the budget; those were so far neglected by the popular Government. I may point out that by granting money you are not having the work done. In the case of Jamnagar district a lot of schemes are mentioned and sanctioned on paper but staff is not given. There is not enough staff in that area to complete the work and thus the whole district is being neglected.

Social workers of the Gram Rakshak Dal and family planning were being paid nominal sums, but they have been deprived of even this under President's Rule, and the initiative which they had taken has also been killed. So, I would request the Government to implement this scheme more strictly and that can be done only if more people are involved in it, only if the local leaders come forward with interest.

The popular Government that we had before President's Rule has to be congratulated on starting an Ecological Council. Gujarat is the only State in India which has taken this step, and it will be of use to us in the years to come. This example should be followed by the Centre. But merely setting up the Council is not enough. We have to see that their recommendations are implemented.

I am sorry to see in the Budget that an additional sum of Rs. 20 crores has not been asked for from the Centre. I feel Gujarat has a right and should have asked for it, because today it is the only State in the country which sticks to prohibition. I do not say that you should abolish prohibition, but definitely it has to be implemented more effectively if you want to continue it, to see that people do not drink poison. The prohibition policy should be re-examined and made more practical.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे (मंदसौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गुजरात राज्य देश में अत्यधिक सम्पन्न और औद्योगिक दृष्टि से बड़ा प्रगतिशील राज्य है हमारा बड़ा दुर्भाग्य था कि वहाँ पर एक लोक प्रिय सरकार थी, दलदल के कारण उसे गिरना पड़ा, बदलना पड़ा और उस के स्थान पर राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू हुआ। यद्यपि कोई ऐसी बात नहीं थी कि वहाँ पर सरकार नहीं चलाई जा सकती थी, लेकिन हमारे उधर के मित्रों ने कुछ इस प्रकार की परिस्थितियाँ पैदा की—नई कांग्रेस के बहुओं ने, कांग्रेस के शासक पक्ष के लोगों ने—कि मजदूर हो कर सरकार को राज्यपाल से कहना पड़ा कि आगे हम सरकार चलाने के दिशा में सक्षम होते हुए भी आपकी बात को स्वीकार करते हैं कि राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू कर दिया जाय। उस सरकार ने कुछ बहुत अच्छे निर्णय लिये। एक-दो विधियों के बारे में अभी मेरे पूर्व-वक्ता माननीय सदस्य ने प्रकाश डाला है।

शिक्षा के बारे में उस सरकार ने निर्णय लिया कि उत्कृष्ट माध्यमिक शिक्षा तक निःशुल्क शिक्षा दी जायगी,

चाहे वह बालकों की शिक्षा हो या बालिकाओं की शिक्षा हो। लेकिन अभी हमारे राष्ट्रपति शासन के बीच उन निर्णयों को बदल दिया गया और कहा गया है कि लड़कियों की शिक्षा निःशुल्क रहेगी लेकिन लड़कों की शिक्षा निःशुल्क नहीं रहेगी। जो निर्णय पिछली लोक-प्रिय सरकार ने लिया था, उस निर्णय से अब पीछे हटा गया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस पर पुनर्विचार की आवश्यकता है।

13.29 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

उस सरकार ने यह भी निर्णय लिया था कि कृषि के अन्दर प्रगति की दृष्टि से, औद्योगिक उत्पादन की दृष्टि से, कुछ नये उर्वरक कारखाने खोले जाय। सहकारिता के आधार पर खोलने की दिशा में उस समय की सरकार ने कुछ कदम भी आगे बढ़ाये थे। मुझे नहीं मालूम, इस समय के राष्ट्रपति शासन में उन पर क्या कार्यवाही हो रही है। लेकिन वहाँ की कृषि की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए, वहाँ के तिलहन और मूँगफली के उत्पादन को देखते हुए जिस प्रकार के उर्वरक की आवश्यकता वहाँ पर महसूस की जा रही है, उस दिशा में उर्वरक के कारखाने जल्द स्थापित हों—इस बात को वहाँ पर आवश्यकता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, लोक सभा में अनेक बार कपड़ा मिलों के बारे में चर्चाएँ आईं। गुजरात के अम्बर चाहे रुई की कमी हो, मशीन की खराबी हो या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इन उद्योगों के लिए जो पैसा देने की नीति है उसमें दोषपूर्ण स्थिति हो जिसके कारण वहाँ की कई मिलें बंद हैं और आगे कई और मिलें भी बंद हो सकती हैं। मिलों के बंद होने के कारण कुछ मजदूर तो पहले से ही बेकार हैं और आगे यदि और मिलें बंद होती हैं तो हजारों मजदूर और भी बेकार हो सकते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना

[डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे]

चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ की कपड़ा मिलें क्यों बंद हो रही हैं। मिलों के बंद होने की जो स्थिति बाती है उसका क्या कारण है? या तो जो सेन्ट्रल प्रोसेसिंग मिलों को देनी चाहिए उसमें कहीं भूल कर रहे हैं या फिर उनकी माँगों को ठीक से समझ नहीं पा रहे हैं। ऐसी वधा में यदि आप इसकी तरफ ध्यान देंगे तो हमारे देश का जो एक प्रगतिशील राज्य है उसके विकास में बाधा नहीं पड़ेगी। इस राज्य के बजट को देखने से मासूम होता है कि कोई बहुत बड़ा बाटा नहीं दिखाया गया है। इस राज्य में प्राकृतिक गैस बहुत उपलब्ध है और तेज भी बहुतायत से उपलब्ध है। चाहे तो केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान उस तरफ नहीं रहा या प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग का ध्यान नहीं रहा जो राज्य सरकार की स्थिति को जाने बिना या ठीक प्रकार से विचार किए बिना प्राकृतिक गैस कमिशन ने गैस की कीमतें निर्धारित कर दी हैं, जिस कीमत पर राज्य सरकार गैस लेने में असमर्थ है। फल-स्वरूप आज गैस व्यर्थ जा रही है। काफी मात्रा में गैस बेकार जा रही है जोकि उपयोग में नहीं आ रही है। परन्तु सरकार ने उसकी ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। मैं इस ओर भी सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

इस बजट को देखने से पता चलता है कि रोजगार के बारे में मिलित रोजगार सहायता तथा काम पाने का अधिकार जैसी कुछ योजनाएँ आप लागू करने जा रहे हैं और जिसके लिए आपने मात्र 30-30 लाख रुपये की रकम निर्धारित की है लेकिन मैं नहीं समझता कि इससे कहीं पर भी आप कोई व्यवस्था कर सकेंगे और उतने लोगों को रोजगार भी प्राप्त हो सकेगा।

मैं दो एक बातों की ओर ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश और

गुजरात के बीच नर्मदा के बारे में एक सम्बन्ध समय से एक विवाद तो क्या, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बनाया गया विवाद चला आ रहा है। दोनों राज्य सरकारें चाहती हैं कि यह समस्या समाप्त हो जाये क्योंकि उसमें दोनों राज्य सरकारों का बहुत बड़ा लान है। यह सवाल ट्राइब्यूनल के अन्तर्गत है लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि जल्दी से जल्दी इस सवाल को हल किया जाये ताकि दोनों राज्यों को लाभ पहुंच सके। हाइट कम करने के लिए विचार करने का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है, मध्य प्रदेश इसके लिए भी किसी हद तक सहमत हो सकता है क्योंकि इस योजना से गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश दोनों को ही बहुत लाभ पहुंचेगा। अभी गुजरात में सूरत, भड़ोच इत्यादि में नदियों की बाढ़ की वजह से लाखों व्यक्तियों को नुकसान पहुंचा है, करोड़ों रुपये की सम्पत्ति की हानि हुई है। इस प्रकार सम्पत्ति हानि, जन हानि और पशु हानि को भी बचाया जा सकता है।... (व्यवधान)। मध्य प्रदेश की भी बहुत जमीन नर्मदा योजना में जाने वाली है। तो जैसा कि मैंने निवेदन किया, उसकी हाइट कम कर दी जाये तो मैं समझता हूँ बहुत कुछ अच्छा उपयोग हो सकता है।

इस बजट में लोक निर्माण के लिए, सूखा प्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लिए, तथा कृषि सहायता के लिए जो राशि रखी गई है वह बहुत थोड़ी है। मैं नहीं समझता गुजरात जैसे प्रगतिशील राज्य के लिए जो कि बहुत अच्छी उन्नति करता आ रहा है उसके लिए यह राशि पर्याप्त होगी। इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि गुजरात की पिछली सरकार ने कुछ अच्छे निर्णय लिये थे उनकी ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार काम करेगी। मैंने जो बातें यहाँ पर उठाई हैं—कपड़ा मिलों के बारे में, प्राकृतिक गैस के उपयोग के बारे में, सिंचा के बारे में—मुझे आशा है उनके बारे में सरकार

ध्यान रखेगी। विशेषकर नर्मदा के बारे में मैंने सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। साथ ही सरकार इस उद्देश्य को भी अपने ध्यान में रखेगी कि जल्दी से जल्दी वहां पर लोकप्रिय सरकार का गठन किया जाये। जब राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू हुआ था तो राज्यपाल महोदय ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा था कि नवम्बर में हम चुनाव कराने में सफल हो सकेंगे क्योंकि हमारी सारी लिस्टें वगैरह तैयार हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि शीघ्र ही वहां पर लोकप्रिय सरकार कायम की जाये ताकि यह राज्य अधिक से अधिक सम्पन्न हो सके।

अन्त में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। अभी अभी वहां पर यह चर्चा चली है कि वहां पर जो मछनिघरे लागू हैं उसमें कुछ शिथिलता बरती जाय। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस देश में कम से कम एक ऐसा राज्य अवश्य रहना चाहिए जिसको कि एक आदर्श के रूप में उपस्थित किया जा सके कि यहाँ पर पूरी तरह से, ठीक तरह से और दृढ़ता के साथ मछनिघरे लागू हैं। इस सिलसिले में जो दिखाई करने की बात हो रही है मैं उसका विरोध करता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह राज्य एक आदर्श के रूप में बना रहे। धन्यवाद।

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan) : Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Indulal Yajnik, while speaking made a reference to the new capital for Gujarat. I am not in favour of shifting the new capital from Gandhinagar to any other place. Under President's rule the steps taken by the Governor of Gujarat to suspend the construction work at Gandhinagar of the new capital is not a wise step. Shri UN Mahida, a Member of the Rajya Sabha, who was recently joined the Ruling Congress, makes a lot of propaganda to shift the capital from Gandhinagar.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA (Kutch) : Sir, can a Member make an aspersion about a member of the other House ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It should be avoided.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Sir, what I said will be clear if you go through the proceedings of the other House which are there for anyone to see.

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone) : It may be the aspiration of Shri Mahida.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Anyhow, there is a lot of perspiration here.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : A suspicion has been created in the minds of the people that the Government of India is going to shift the new capital from Gandhinagar to some other place. Under section 51 (1) of the Bombay Reorganisation Act, the Government of Gujarat received securities worth Rs. 10 crores for the construction of the new capital. The hon. Member, Shri Yajnik, said while speaking that there was no sanction behind the huge expenditure incurred for the new capital. Since 1960 eleven budgets have been passed by the Gujarat Legislative Assembly and about Rs. 30 crores have been spent for the new capital. So, it is useless to say that there was no sanction behind it. I would ask that after having spent Rs. 30 crores for the construction of the new capital, what useful purpose would be served by shifting it from Gandhinagar at this stage. The hon. Minister should say something about it. He should also assure the House that the Government of India is not going to shift the capital from Gandhinagar to any other place.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur) : Indira Gandhinagar.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Not Indira Gandhi Nagar; that is Mahatma Gandhi Nagar.

There is an impression among the non-Gujaratis that Gujarat is a rich State. That impression is not correct. A state which has got one-fifth of the total population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and, over and above that, other backward classes cannot be said to be a rich State. This fact should be borne in mind by the Government of India while allotting loans and grants to this State.

Sir, there is another thing. The Communists and the Ruling Congress after

[Shri K. S. Chavda]

the split say that Gujarat is a reactionary State. If one sees the progress made by the Government of Gujarat without scrapping prohibition and without introducing State lotteries one will find that Gujarat is not a reactionary State but a radical and a socialist State. If I may say so, it is more socialist and more radical than Kerala or West Bengal. In Gujarat education for girls is free upto eleventh standard and upto seventh standard it is free for all while in West Bengal it is free upto fifth standard. So far as Kerala is concerned there is no class I schedule caste officer in the State of Kerala. Gujarat has not introduced lotteries because it is against socialism as overnight a man becomes rich. In Gujarat prohibition is there. Why? Because a person whose annual income is above Rs. 2,000/- ruins himself but a person whose annual income is below Rs. 2,000 ruins himself as well as his whole family and that is why it is in the interest of the weaker sections. Recently Tamil Nadu Government has suspended the prohibition while Gujarat has not done it. It is a wise thing that Gujarat has done.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Therefore, all this money should not be given to Gujarat.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : No. At the outset I have said that it is not a rich State. Therefore, while allotting money that fact should be borne in mind. A lot of backward classes are there.

Up to 1968-69 the Government of India giving all the amount of expenditure incurred for post-matric scholarships, which is now called SSC scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. From 1969-70, under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the Government of India does not give all the amount of expenditure incurred on post-matric scholarships. If you see in the Budget of the Government of India for the year 1971-72, out of the total provision of Rs. 38,06,000 only Rs. 28 lakhs are provided by the Government of India and the State has to provide Rs. 10 lakhs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : There are important problems like the price of gas, the price of residual oil, Narmada Project and so on, for which the Government of India should pay immediate attention to solve.

As the time at my disposal is consumed, I conclude my speech.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise in support of this Budget which is well balanced. As rightly stated by former speakers, in the circumstances the present Government has rightly cut the cost according to its income. In this budget a very right reply has been given to the parting stunt played by the past ministry of Gujarat of making education free at a cost of Rs. 40 crores, nearly 20 per cent of the whole revenue budget.

I do not support the budget because there is no taxation, though it is a deficit budget. I support it because the Plan outlay of 1971-72, with a contribution of nearly Rs. 80 crores from the Centre, which is nearly Rs. 98 crores, is mainly to be spent for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the weaker society of Gujarat.

One thing at least that my hon. friend, Shri Chavda, said, as I understand it, is correct, namely that Gujarat is not a rich State. I will put it the other way. It is the most misunderstood State in the whole of India. Look at the map. It is only a strip of 200 miles from Ahmedabad to Surat. Hardly nearly 10,000 square miles of the area is being developed, out of the 75,000 square miles area of Gujarat. See what are the disparities. They are so marked that anybody can see them. There are the rich people in Ahmedabad at one place and at my place people do not get a square meal a day when there is famine. Even the Minister has witnessed it.

As far as our political economy goes, today it is just like the grand alliance of that side. What result did it bring? There are more Swatantras, more Congress (Opposition) and no socialism. After all, it is a science. Two and two is always

four ; it cannot be three or five. So, so long as this mixed economy does not change, I do not think socialism can be brought about or the gap between these two can be very rapidly narrowed down.

Here, I am talking of the regional disparity of Gujarat. My hon. friend just now said that it is a poor State and contradicted it by saying at the same time that it is a progressive State. Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes from where he comes form 21 per cent of the total population of Gujarat.....

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : The State's economy is making good progress on agricultural as well as industrial front.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA : He himself said it is a poor State and, at the same time, he said it is a progressive State. How can these two things go together ?

Sir, look at the map of Gujarat, from Kutch to Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Panchmahal and Dang. These areas are still lying as backward as they were some years before. All these years, the southern Gujarat rulers have exploited the rest of Gujarat for their own benefit.

Look at the irrigation schemes. Where there is 100 inches rain, there is hundred per cent irrigation. Where there is scarcity every alternate year and famine every third year, practically there is no irrigation at all. I am talking of my district Kutch. They have not been able to spend even Rs. 6 crores. From 1960 onwards up to this time, not a single new medium-size dam has been built.

Look at Banaskantha. There was a severe famine for two years consecutively just like Kutch. The relief measures were the most corrupt ones which require special investigation. It is shameful to say that in a part of Gujarat even girls were molested and supplied to the officers just to fill their empty bellies. In Kutch, in the name of relief work, only party work was done. The labourers had to contribute one rupee each to be a member of the Congress (O) party. I can prove it ; I can give the documents. They collected funds of their party and the officers became a

part of their party. This is what they have done. I would request this august House that a special committee should be appointed to investigate into this corruption indulged in at the time of severe famine in Banaskantha and Kutch.

Look at the Kandla port. Recently, the Minister of Shipping and Transport, Shri Raj Bahadur, rightly, visited Kandla port for which I thank him. What do we find there ? Gujarat is totally apathetic to that port. A unique free zone of its kind in the whole of India is lying as undeveloped as it was 10 years before.

What sins we have committed, what crimes we have committed, that we are denied even the drinking water in my district for all these years. I am not asking for some facility ; I am not asking for any luxury. I am only asking for a bare necessity. That is also not provided. Even drinking water is denied to us. There is not a single place in the whole of my district where water fit for human consumption is available. There are more than 50 per cent of the places where the people and cattle use together one pond and take water from it. There are more than 25 per cent of the places where there is no source of water supply at all. Nothing has been done in this regard.

It is not that there are no potentialities in my area. I could understand if there were no potentialities in the area. There are a lot of potentialities. Take, for example bauxite. You get the most valuable raw material bauxite here. We in India manufacture only 20 per cent of aluminium which is required by our country. A huge quantity of this precious raw material is being exported. Also, lignite is found nearby. They have not cared to develop a thermal power energy for the aluminium plant which requires the most. We are very much short of electricity and the aluminium manufacturing requires electricity. But they have not cared to put up any electricity plant there.

I had been to Hungary recently where, I found, every aluminium plant has its own thermal power station depending on lignite alone. We have got these potentialities here.

[Dr. Mahipatray Mehta]

Then, if you go round the coastal line, you will see that only 200 miles strip is being developed only and the rest of Gujarat is as backward as anything. They cheat the people. They have produced a documentary showing 2 acres area being developed on the Rann of Kutch and the remaining area left as barren as it is and, they say, if Narmada comes, this area can be developed then.

But look at Banni, a unique pasture land in the whole of India of 674 sq. miles in area. In September, if you go over there, if there are good rains, you will find millions of flamingoes and herds of cattle with 6 ft. height Maldhari standing in between. It looks so lovely and beautiful. But if you had seen the same area during the last famine days, you could have seen there heaps of skeletons of bone with plenty of vultures, and emaciated and tuberculosis-infected Maldharis standing between them. 10% of them are to-day suffering from tuberculosis and no medical aid is being given in the whole of that area. When Dr. Jivaraj Mehta was the Chief Minister years ago, I had drawn his attention also, but nothing has happened upto this time. On the contrary, day by day, it is economically being ruined due to repeated famines. There is no drinking water even in that area. No medical facilities are available in that area of 674 sq. miles.

Look at Kandla. To-day, of course, the fertiliser project is coming. For the oil port, a Workers' Group was appointed to find out the site for the oil port at the mouth of the Narmada. But, I know that in their report they have said that big tankers cannot come to the mouth of Narmada. So, there is no suitable site, but at Kandla, oil jetties are already there. I am very happy to learn that very recently oil is to be drilled somewhere nearby in Kutch and the reservoir has been found as big as Ankleshwar. Why not the oil refinery be located at Kandla. The first principle we have accepted is that the refinery for the crude that is to be imported, will be located at the ports. Why not Kandla be selected for this as it fulfils this condition? Further, it will be the nearest port to those countries from where we import the crude and export the refined oil and also the oil found in Banaskantha

and Kutch can also be refined there and it can supply oil to Koyali refinery also which is not far away.

The north of Gujarat, that is, Banaskantha and Sabarkantha, are equally in need of water as much as Kutch and Saurashtra. So, an atomic power plant should be located on the western coast for the desalination of the sea water as recommended by the Bhabha Scientific Research Institute. This plant will not only desalinate water but it will be used in the fertilisers, aluminium plant and another fertiliser factory coming up there near the west coast. My friend, Mr. Piloo Mody, also comes from that area, the Panchmahals, which also suffers from lack of drinking water, still he does not mind. If an atomic station is set up along the coast, it will be not only for the industrial use but it can be used for agriculture and drinking water purposes, there and that can be done only by an atomic power plant.

I would like to tell you one thing more, about the price of gas and residual fuel oil. A dispute between the Gujarat Government and the Centre is going on since long. In 1961 the Gujarat Electricity Board had a dispute with the ONGC and in 1964 actually Dr. VKRV Rao was appointed arbitrator in that dispute and in 1968 he gave the award. The price was fixed something like Rs. 59. Now it has jumped to Rs. 147. I cannot understand this. It is the duty of the Centre to fix a reasonable price so that industries and other things in Gujarat may develop rapidly and the price should be immediately fixed.

Last but not the least, as rightly said by Mr. Pandey, is Narmada project. When we are talking of linking of the Ganga in the North with the Cauvery in the South, Narmada being the life and death question of Gujarat, should be taken up immediately and implemented. The Narmada should be linked up with the Rajasthan canal and water brought to Kutch and Banaskantha which require water very badly. It will also be an outlet into the sea to Punjab and Rajasthan and from the defence point of view also it will be a barrier on the western border and this canal should be extended upto Kandla.

The Gujarat Government has rightly depicted in a documentary showing two ac-

es of this area of the Raan of Kutch being developed and the remaining being kept as such and saying to the people that if Narmada comes, the whole of the area will be developed like this and thus they are waiting for the Narmada to come up and not developing this area just like a beggar goes round with a trolley in which a sick person is being carried. They do not want the ulcer of the sick person to be healed nor they want that sick person to die just to get alms.

14.00 hrs.

This area of Kutch and Banaskantha is shown as diseased person in that documentary. We, the Members of Parliament, coming from that area have been stressing these points in this august House. I remember this. On 5th of April, 1960, when I was sworn in the Rajya Sabha, the Bill for the formation of Mahagujarat and Maharashtra came up. On the very first day I reminded that the development of Kutch will be the responsibility of the Centre as recommended by the Joint Committee and the Boundary Commission. But, Sir what has been done? The first and second plans were guaranteed by the Centre; but then please see the misfortune of us. In the First Plan the amount was Rs. 3 crores; in the Second Plan, Rs. 8 crores. In the Third Plan it was reduced to Rs. 4 crores. It was reduced to just half. This is the situation.

Another funny thing that you find is that roads are calculated in Gujarat on the basis of population and not on the basis of the area. Thanks to Ayub Khan there are some roads in Kutch which have come up after the attack of Pakistan. Some roads are there today.

I have made certain small suggestions about the backward areas. If these things are looked into and the programme is carried out, I am sure some regional disparities will be removed and I hope Government will consider these points. Thank you.

SHRI H.M. PATEL (Dhandbuka) : I would like to make a few observations. One of the first things that strikes me is the desire to upset decisions taken by previous Governments. The Capital Pro-

ject of Gujarat is now being attacked on the ground that it is not a sound decision. But the whole thing has proceeded well beyond the stage of decision. I myself, when the project was first taken in hand, opposed it; I would still consider that if one had to take a decision today perhaps that would not be the right thing to do. But, is it wise in a democratic country to set such wrong precedents that once a new Government comes into power, it can set aside what was decided by the previous Government? This is one point on which I feel that since the President's rule, if any mistake has been made, it is this. Why should the work on Capital Project be suspended? Was it not a decision taken correctly and properly by the previous legitimate Governments in power? This decision was taken by several Governments by democratically-elected Governments. This decision should have been respected by the Governor. I am emphasising the point of right and proper precedents and I wish to say that it is unwise to interfere with decisions of this nature. Quite apart from the merit of this issued—and of course, in this case, merit also is in their favour,—not touching this decision now seems to be the better course, when so much of money has been spent. And the onus of proving that a change would be desirable and in the interests of the people would lie on anyone who puts forward such a suggestion that it would be possible to find another alternative arrangement which would mean that we shall not lose anything on the change proposed to be made and that the sum of Rs. 30 crores that has been spent will be well utilised and for a relatively smaller amount we shall be able to have a better capital.

I would then like to refer to the point about drinking water which is undoubtedly a very serious matter in Gujarat. Over a thousand villages or possibly more are still without drinking water for the greater part of the year. This is something which needs to be taken up on a very high priority basis. There is a decision of the previous Government that it would be so done, but I think that the difficulty lies in the implementation. I hope that during the period of the President's rule, sufficient impetus will be given to the implementation of project for the purpose of providing drinking water in these villages.

[Shri H. M. Patel]

The hon. Member who spoke before me referred to various unfortunate decisions or policies of the previous Governments, but I must say that his reference to unfairness was not altogether right. After all, there are certain natural advantages and natural disadvantages, and one cannot altogether overcome them. If there is no rainfall in Kutch, then there is bound to be scarcity. If there are no major rivers in Saurashtra, then it is impossible to have a major river project. You have to have a major river first in order to have a major river project. But that apart, thereafter certainly every effort should be made to remove the disadvantages resulting from those shortcomings.

In so far as power is concerned, undoubtedly Gujarat's power problem can only be solved by the establishment of an atomic power station, because Gujarat has no other source of energy left. It must bring coal from long distances, which means that power becomes extremely expensive. It has hardly any or very limited hydro-power resources and even these not until the Narmada project goes through; in fact, not even then would there be much of hydro-power available.

Oil and gas which are available are now sought to be made fantastically expensive by a Central decision. It is so entirely unfair that it is difficult to believe that the Central Government can be so partial and so unfair. One course or one policy is adopted towards Assam and a totally different policy towards Gujarat. It may be that Assam Government is more competent and knows how to handle the Central Government and the Gujarat Government does not. That is possible. But certainly one would have expected that the Central Government would have regarded the matter on an equal basis and taken a fair decision. I hope that they will take a fair decision soon. Unless they see Gujarat's position fairly and take a fair decision, cheaper power will become virtually impossible. But in any case apart from the question of cheapness, there is also the question of the power demand which is growing and for any further establishment of large power stations and in future, there must be large power

stations-- we shall have to rely upon atomic energy. Therefore, I think quite rightly the policy of the Government of Gujarat has been to press for the allotment of an atomic power station somewhere along the coast of Saurashtra. What I would suggest now is that decision should be taken soon and the implementation begun well in advance so that power becomes available some time in the Fifth Five Year Plan. Unless that decision is taken at an early date, it would be impossible to achieve that objective, and Gujarat will experience power shortage.

I have briefly touched on the oil and gas prices but I do feel that that is a matter which ought to be taken up now when there is President's rule because then the responsibility can be fairly and squarely accepted by the Central Government as to what the decision is. To suddenly raise the price of residual fuel oil and gas by virtually a hundred per cent is not fair or reasonable. It can be contested, but the point I wish to make is that the Central Government itself should apply its mind to this problem entirely afresh and look at the question not just from the point of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and its profitability but from the point of view of a State which has power requirement and for which it is important that power should be available at a reasonable price. Today the price of power in Gujarat is among the highest in the whole country, and that is not something which could enable the State to progress as satisfactorily industrially as is necessary.

Then there are two major irrigation projects. Gujarat has the third one, Ukai, is about to be completed. One is the Mahi project where the Kadana project has been suspended, again because of a dispute between the Rajasthan and Gujarat Governments. Why should this be allowed to cause delay? It is well known that if this project is proceeded with speedily, it will mean a very considerable area receiving assured water supply which it does not today. That area is not only rich agriculturally but the farmers there know how to put the water to the best possible use. The difference is small and I hope the Central Government will use its good offices to remove all the difficulties and hurdles and to see this project is proceeded with as speedily as possible.

As for the other project, Narmada, it is impossible to say much. It has been referred to a tribunal. But even so, the Central Government can use its good offices, if it is so minded. The Central Government, I would have thought, from the point of view of all-India considerations would have realised the urgency and felt it essential to see that a decision was reached at the earliest. The Narmada scheme is not prepared by any one State; it was drawn up by a neutral committee of experts, the Khosla Committee. If work had proceeded according to the Committee's report, we would now have been half way towards the completion of that project. It would have meant over 50 lakh acres of land being irrigated; vast areas which are today dry and barren would have received water and India's ability to overcome its food problem and the problem of agricultural raw materials would have been enhanced. These is no reason why even now a decision should not be taken to achieve this. I would not like to enter into the merits of this issue. What I would urge upon the Central Government is that it should take an active hand now even when the matter is before the tribunal, because whichever way the tribunal decides, it will still have to be implemented and enforced, and without genuine goodwill on the part of the parties concerned, that implementation will be always hampered and not proceeded with as speedily as is desirable.

I do not wish to take more time. I would only refer to one more matter, education. Here certain decisions were taken by the previous Government just before it submitted its resignation. But because of certain technical reasons the Governor decided that these are not to be implemented.

It seems to me that here the Central Government might well look again at the matter on its merits. Are these decisions in regard to these matters—that is to say, making secondary education free and giving certain concessions for the consumers of irrigation water—in public interest or not? Are these decisions in line with the policy of the previous elected governments of Gujarat or not? If they are in line, if they are in public interest, why then put a stop to them, prevent them from being implemented, not

on the ground that there are no finances but on the ground that these are not proper decisions? Financial considerations undoubtedly are important, and they must be given proper weight, but those were not the consideration on which these decisions were set aside. Financial considerations also would not have necessarily prevented the implementation of this. I may say that Gujarat is one of the few states in India which does not abuse the facility of overdraft that is made available. I think it is right that it should be so, and that is how the State policy should be, that it should be run in accordance with the financial canons of propriety, but because it does so, it should not be penalised. I do feel that again, during the President's rule these two decisions that were taken should be considered afresh on their merits and implemented effectively.

श्री बेकारिया (जुनागढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं फिनांस मिनिस्टर साहब को यह बजट पेश करने के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ। गुजरात का यह पहला बजट है, जिस में कोई कर नहीं लगाया गया है।

इस बजट में एग्रीकल्चर के लिए जो बनरालि रखी गई है, मैं उस के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में एग्रीकल्चर की इकानोमी, अर्थ-व्यवस्था, बहुत पिछड़ी हुई है और उस को सुधारना बहुत जरूरी है। गुजरात में भी एग्रीकल्चर में सुधार करने की बहुत जरूरत है और उसके लिए एग्रीकल्चर के क्षेत्र में ज्यादा से ज्यादा रिसर्च करना आवश्यक है। मैं वित्त मंत्री और गवर्नमेंट से बिनती करूंगा कि बीज, सायस और एग्रीकल्चर सम्बन्धी अन्य विषयों में रिसर्च के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा राशि दी जाये, जिस से एग्रीकल्चर की पैदावार में वृद्धि हो चुके गुजरात की अर्थ-व्यवस्था एग्रीकल्चर पर निर्भर है, इसलिए उस का विकास हो, जो सत्तर प्रसेंट किसान गांवों में रहते हैं, उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार हो और वे प्रच्छन्न जीवन व्यतीत कर सकें। इस से छोटे छोटे गांवों और कस्बों की आय बढ़ेगी।

[बी बेकारिया]

हमारे बहा, जाल तीर से सोराष्ट्र में, इरिगेसन को बहुत कमी है। वहाँ पर कोई बेबर इरिगेसन प्रजेक्ट नहीं चलाई जा सकती है, क्योंकि वहाँ पर ऐसी नदियाँ नहीं हैं। इस लिए सोराष्ट्र में माईनर इरिगेसन, चैक-डैम्प और ट्रूबर्बन्च की ज्यादा से ज्यादा व्यवस्था करने का प्रयास करना चाहिए। जहाँ भी हो सके नदियों में चेक डैम बांधने चाहिए जिस से कि बारिश का पानी जो समुद्र में बह जाता है वह चेक डैम से रोका जा सके और चेक डैम से वहाँ की खेती को इरिगेसन प्राप्त हो सके। फूड कारपोरेशन की रिपोर्ट में हम ने पढ़ा कि 54 हजार टन गेहूँ फूड कारपोरेशन ने प्रोबयोर किया है। अगर इस तरह के चेक डैम बना दिए जायें और इरिगेसन की सुविधा वहाँ के किसानों को दी जा सके तो सभी तरह के फूड प्रोन्स वहाँ ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैदा किए जा सकते हैं और खेत की पैदावार को हम बहुत काफी बढ़ा सकते हैं। इसलिए मेरी आप से आर्बन्ग है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान इरिगेसन पर दिया जाय। हमारे यहाँ कुओं से ज्यादा सिंचाई होती है। लेकिन जो वहाँ कुओं पर एलेक्ट्रिक मोटर लगायी जाती है उस के लिए पूरी तरह पावर नहीं दिया जाता। वहाँ पावर की कमी है। इस की वजह से लोग कुओं पर मोटर नहीं लगा सकते ऐंटामिक पावर स्टेशन सोराष्ट्र में कहीं डालने की बात कही गई है। मैं यह बताना चाहूँ कि डेढ साल से कहा वह ऐंटामिक पावर स्टेशन डाला जाय इसके लिए एक कमेटी बनाई गई उस कमेटी ने डेढ साल से अब तक यह निर्णय नहीं किया कि कहीं वह पावर स्टेशन बनाया जाय। मैं विनती करूँगा कि जल्दी से जल्दी कहीं भी यह पावर स्टेशन लगाया जाय जिस से कि पावर पैदा हो सके और उस से इरिगेसन का सबाल बोझ बहुत हल हो सके। इस में विनती जल्दी से जल्दी हो सके प्रबल करना चाहिए।

दूसरा मेरा एक पावर स्टेशन के बारे में विवेदन है। अभी गुजरात में छोटे छोटे गाँवों तक बिजली पहुँची नहीं है और सिटी में भी कहीं कहीं अपने वर्मल स्टेशन हैं। पोरबन्दर में एक पावर स्टेशन है जिस को गुजरात गवर्नमेंट के मासक बिजली कर्गंगा कि इस पावर स्टेशन आप से विनती करूँगा कि इस पावर स्टेशन से पोरबन्दर और उस के अगल बगल के गाँवों में बिजली पहुँच जाती है, इसलिये उस को बेचने की जरूरत नहीं है। जब हमारे यहाँ पावर की इतनी कमी है तो इस पावर स्टेशन को किसी इन्स्ट्रुमिन्स्ट को बेचने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। फिर भी उसे बेचने का प्रयास हो रहा है और मैं ने सुना है कि बिजला के साथ मैं उस की प्राइस भी तय हो गयी है। मैं विनती करूँगा कि इस पावर स्टेशन को बेचा न जाय। यह अगर बेचा जायगा तो आज्ञा बाधूँ के गाँवों में बिजली पहुँचने में बहुत दिक्कत हो जायगी।

पोरबन्दर में एक झाल वेदर पोर्ट बनाने का सवाल है। लेकिन जितनी घनराशि उस पर खर्च करनी चाहिए वह खर्च नहीं की गई। जब तक हितेश्र भाई की सरकार वहाँ भी उस ने सोराष्ट्र पर कुछ भी खर्च न कर के सारा खपया वह सूरत की तरफ से जाते रहे और इसी तरह पोरबन्दर में जो झाल वेदर पोर्ट बनता था उस पर भी खर्चा खर्च नहीं किया। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जल्दी से जल्दी यह झाल वेदर पोर्ट पूरा किया जाय।

इस के अलावा मैं आप से कहूँगा कि गुजरात में ऐग्रीकल्चर के बारे में कोई गुबार नहीं किया गया है। वहाँ उस के रिसर्च के लिए व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। प्राविवांसियों और हरिजनों की जो वहाँ परती जमीन है वह यहाँ दी गई है। उस का बितरण उन में नहीं किया जा रहा है। मेरी माँग है कि उस के लिए आप कोई समय-मर्यादा दो महीने या तीन महीने की निर्धारित कर दें कि पहले समय में

जो जमीन हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को बांटी नहीं गई है उस का सर्वे किया जाय और वह जमीन उस के बाव उन को बांटी जाय। ऐसी कोई समय मर्यादा बांधी जानी चाहिए।

बेकारी दूर करने के लिए 30 लाख रुपये का बजट में इंतजाम किया गया है और इस में अम्बर चरखे का केन्द्र चलाने की बात कही जाती है। मैं मानता हूँ कि अम्बर चरखे से लोगों को रोजी मिलेगी। लेकिन जो इस में यह कहा गया है कि इस 30 लाख रुपये से 15 सौ आदिमियों को रोजी मिलेगी, यह मैं नहीं मानता। 30 लाख रुपये से 15 सौ आदिमियों को रोजी नहीं मिल सकेगी। मैं आप से कहूँगा कि बेकारों की जो समस्या है शिक्षित बेकारों की जो समस्या है अम्बर चरखे से उन को रोजी दिलाने के लिए यह 30 लाख रुपये की धनराशि बहुत कम है। बजट में इस से कहीं ज्यादा इस पर खर्च किए जाने की जरूरत है। मेरा यह कहना है कि इस से डबल यानी 60 लाख रुपये इस पर खर्च किए जायेंगे तब यह बेकारी दूर करने में मदद रूप होगा।

एक दूसरा मेरे डिस्ट्रिक्ट का ही सवाल है। जूनागढ़ डिस्ट्रिक्ट में गिर का फारेस्ट जहाँ के लायन देखने के लिए सारे हिन्दुस्तान के और परदेश के लोग जाते हैं वहाँ कोई ट्रिस्ट सेंटर नहीं खोला गया है मैं अपनी तरफ से कहूँगा तो अच्छा नहीं लगेगा, लेकिन गुजरात की गवर्नमेंट ने सापूतारा में जहाँ कोई नहीं जाता है वहाँ एक ट्रिस्ट सेंटर खोल दिया है और हमारे यहाँ गिर फारेस्ट में जहाँ लायन देखने के लिए बहुत लोग जाते हैं—इस के बलावा सोमनाथ जी का मंदिर जहाँ है—ऐसे डिस्ट्रिक्ट को बिल्कुल छोड़ दिया है। वहाँ एक ट्रिस्ट सेंटर बनाना चाहिए। वह न बना कर सापूतारा में बना दिया है। मेरी आप से विनती है कि गिर फारेस्ट में एक ट्रिस्ट सेंटर बनाया जाय। मैं तो आप से विनती कहूँगा कि

नेशनल पार्क के रूप में गिर के जंगल को संभालें उस को अच्छी तरह से रखा जाय।

दूसरी एक मेरी विनती है। गवर्नमेंट ने डेयरी और मिल्क सप्लाय के लिए कुछ पैसे का इंतजाम बजट में किया है। मैं प्रार्थना कहूँगा कि जूनागढ़ एक ऐसा सेंटर है जहाँ डेयरी की बहुत अच्छी सुविधाएँ हैं और वहाँ दूध देने वाले कैंटिल बहुत हैं। इसलिए वहाँ गवर्नमेंट की ओर से एक डेयरी रही है। उसको ज्यादा धनराशि देके उसका बहुत विकास करना चाहिये।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I am thankful to hon. Members for taking part in the discussion on the Budget of Gujarat and making valuable suggestions.

We all knew the circumstances in which this House has been called upon to discuss and pass the Budget of the State of Gujarat. I am sure, taking into consideration the feelings of the House, it will not be long before Gujarat has a popular Government, so that the various problems that hon. Members have raised would be tackled by a popular Ministry there.

There are certain specific features of this Budget which I wish to place before the House. Gujarat is a fairly developed State, I am not saying that it is a rich State, compared to many other backward parts of our country.

The budget itself reflects the economic situation of the State. It has a small deficit of Rs. 1.29 crores, which will be fully covered by normal improvement in income and savings during the year itself. It has a revenue surplus of Rs. 14.35 crores and the provision for capital expenditure is Rs. 46.43 crores. For the plan, there is a provision of Rs. 98.67 crores, out of which Rs. 31.60 crores are out of Central assistance. About 39 per cent of the outlay will be spent on agriculture, cooperation, community development and irrigation; 28 per cent on power and 11 per cent on industry, mining and transport. In the formulation of the plan and its implementation, care has been

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

taken to see that the emphasis is laid on the welfare of scheduled castes and tribes, small or marginal farmers, landless workers and other vulnerable sections of society. There is a specific provision of Rs 25 lakhs for the welfare of scheduled castes and tribes.

So far as foodgrain production is concerned, 35 lakh tonnes will be produced during 1970-71 as against 30.69 lakh tonnes in 1969-70.

In the field of land reforms, the State has completed the programme of legislation for abolition of intermediate landholders and for distribution of land. For this purpose, the Gujarat State Cooperative Land Development Bank has drawn up a scheme for taking land from landholders, for which a provision of Rs. 8 crores has been made. The State Government has undertaken to bear the losses, if any, incurred by the Bank.

In terms of industrial development also, the State has a very organised industrial sector. The Indian Petro-Chemical Corporation Limited has started its work. The Aromatic Project is expected to be commissioned towards the end of 1972. The Naptha Cracker estimated to cost Rs. 30 crores is expected to be on stream in early 1974. A Fertilizer Project in the cooperative sector is also being established at Kandla Kalol. These new big projects coming up will certainly generate sufficient employment and will go a long way in meeting the unemployment problem of Gujarat.

In terms of electricity also, certain schemes have been taken. The expansion of the Dhuvaran thermal power station with an additional capacity of 280 MW and Ukai hydro project with 300 MW capacity are in advanced stages of implementation. In the field of rural electrification also, there is substantial progress made. 3951 villages and 66,159 wells have been electrified till the end of March, 1971.

20 per cent of the revenue outlay is spent on education. A provision of Rs. 48 crores has been made for this.

Gujarat has a specific programme known as the Programme of right to work. This

has been there right from 1969. A provision of Rs. 2.5 crores is included in the State's fourth plan for the scheme of right to work, for taking up labour-intensive schemes or works for the relief of unemployed and under-employed in rural areas. This, along with the other rural work programmes that have been taken up, the programmes for drought-affected areas, the crash programme for rural unemployment and small farmers development scheme, will also generate more employment. The special employment oriented programme now covered under the right to work will involve an expenditure of Rs. 43 crores and will generate employment potential of 940 lakhs man-days. So, it is not only 12 Ambar charkha centres, as the hon. Members have mentioned, but the entire scheme of rural development and special programme in drought affected areas and the Central crash programme of giving employment to the educated unemployed as well the industrial projects to which I have referred to will undoubtedly generate enough employment and to some extent solve the problem of unemployment, as far as Gujarat is concerned.

There are a few specific points which have been raised to which I would like to refer. One is the fear that because some construction works have been stopped there is some re-thinking on the question of the new capital of Gujarat. Government have taken no decision to shift the capital from Gandhinagar to Ahmedabad and the newspaper reports appearing in this connection are not correct. Only a few works are not taken up in Gandhinagar during President's rule. Obviously, any decision regarding the continuation of work or the question of shifting cannot be taken during President's rule. It will have to wait the formation of a Popular Ministry as such an important decision can only be taken by a popular Ministry in which the people of Gujarat will have confidence.

Reference has also been made to the question of the decision that was taken by the former chief Minister about extension of free secondary education. Without going into the propriety of taking a decision on the eve of the exit of that government, the position is that there is already free and compulsory primary education and free education for girls up to the 11th standard. Under this scheme at least 2.7 lakh girls

receive free education at an annual expenditure of Rs. 1.60 crores. Coming to education of boys, those whose parents have an income of less than 3,600 per annum will be entitled to free secondary education. This concession has also been extended to a large number of vulnerable sections of the society. The extension of free education will involve an expenditure of Rs. 2.16 crores and nearly 3 lakh students will get the benefit of it. So, to a considerable extent the objective of free secondary education has already been implemented by taking this step of giving free secondary education to those parents get an income of less than Rs. 3,600 per annum.

SHRI P. M. METHA (Bhaunagar) : These were the factors that were considered by the previous government before they decided to make secondary education free. These are the factors which justify making secondary education free.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I was saying that without going into the propriety of a Chief Minister, at the fag end of his power taking such a vast decision.....

SHRI PILLOO MODY (Godhra) : It was not a vast decision; by your own admission it was not a vast decision.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Government took three decisions—free education upto 11th standard, removal of irrigation cess and regularisation of land given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. What is the logic behind your holding two decisions valid and only the decision about secondary education not valid?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I think, Sir, I was trying to give this reason that since secondary education is free as far as the girl students are concerned and since secondary education is also made free for those whose annual income does not exceed 3,600/-, therefore, it is very necessary to re-think the whole thing and not involve Gujarat State into further expenditure on this particular decision which the former Chief Minister took.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : That will be a very small amount as the education for girls is already free.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : There is hardly any problem involved.

SHRI PILLOO MODY : No problem but the vindictive attitude of the Governor.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : This is as far as the secondary education is concerned. Reference has also been made about remission of land revenue. There also certain criterion was not fixed and it is necessary therefore that the popular Government should take up this question.

With these words I commend this Budget to the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 1 to 6, 9 to 14, 16 to 22, 24 to 27, 29 to 35, 37 to 51, 53 to 82, 85, 88, 92 to 95 and 97 to 99.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That only a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,60,17,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges, which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of Loans and Advances pertaining to Revenue Department instead of Rs. 3,20,06,000 included therefor, in the Gujarat Appropriation (Votes on Account) Act, 1972.”

The motion was adopted.

14.43 hrs.

**MYSORE BUDGET—GENERAL
DISCUSSION AND DEMANDS
FOR GRANTS**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we take up discussion on the Budget and Voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Mysore.

**DEMAND NO. 1—4-TAXES ON INCOME
OTHER THAN CORPORATION TAX**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,91,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax'."

DEMAND NO. 2—9-LAND REVENUE

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,22,40,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'Land Revenue'."

DEMAND NO. 3—10-STATE EXCISE DUTIES

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,03,99,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'State Excise Duties'."

DEMAND NO. 4—11-TAXES ON VEHICLES

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Re. 19,97,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'Taxes on Vehicles'."

DEMAND NO. 5—12-SALES TAX

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 84 33,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'Sales Tax'."

**DEMAND NO. 6—13-OTHER TAXES AND
DUTIES**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,55,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'Other Taxes and Duties'."

DEMAND NO 7—14-STAMPS

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,37,50) be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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 1972 in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND NO. 8—15—REGISTRATION FEES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,76,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'Registration Fees'."

DEMAND NO. 9—18—PARLIAMENT,
STATE/UNION TERRITORY
LEGISLATURE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 74,15,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'Parliament, State Union Territory Legislature'."

DEMAND NO. 10—19—GENERAL
ADMINISTRATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,62,70,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'General Administration'."

DEMAND NO. 11—21—ADMINISTRA-
TION OF JUSTICE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,27,13,360 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the

State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND NO. 12—22—JAILS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 72,44,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND NO. 13—23—POLICE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,38,86,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. 14—25—SUPPLIES
AND DISPOSALS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,33,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'Supplies and Disposal'."

DEMAND NO. 15—26—MISCELLANEOUS
DEPARTMENTS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,65,72,000 be granted to the President

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments'."

DEMAND NO. 16—27—SCIENTIFIC
DEPARTMENTS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion
moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,10,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'Scientific Departments'."

DEMAND NO. 17—28—EDUCATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion
moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,88,69,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND NO. 18—29—MEDICAL, 30—
PUBLIC HEALTH AND 30A—
FAMILY PLANNING

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion
moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,01,52,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'Medical' Public Health and Family Planning'."

DEMAND NO. 20—31—AGRICULTURE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion
moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,32,65,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 21—32—RURAL DEVELOPMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion
moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,74,16,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'Rural Development'."

DEMAND NO. 22—33—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion
moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,81,31,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND NO. 23—34—CO-OPERATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion
moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,49,68,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'Co-operation'."

DEMAND NO. 24—35—INDUSTRIES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,63,05,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 25—37—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,76,18,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works'."

DEMAND NO. 26—38—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 95,48,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND NO. 27—39—MISCELLANEOUS, SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,46,73,500 be granted to the President

out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'Miscellaneous, Social and Developmental Organisations'."

DEMAND NO. 29—43—IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS (COMMERCIAL)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,47,04,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial)'."

DEMAND NO. 30—44—IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS (NON-COMMERCIAL)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,75,90,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'Irrigation, Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial)'."

DEMAND NO. 30B—48—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,74,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works'."

DEMAND NO. 31—50—PUBLIC WORKS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,69,45,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. 31A—52—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,41,66,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. 32—53—PORTS AND PILOTAGE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,61,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'Ports and Pilotage'."

DEMAND NO. 33—64—FAMINE RELIEF

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,39,38,000 be granted to the

President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'Famine Relief'."

DEMAND NO. 34—65—PENSIONS AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,54,68,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits'."

DEMAND NO. 35—66—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 96,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 36—67—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

DEMAND NO. 37—68—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,70,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND NO. 38—70—FOREST

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,44,73,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO. 39—71—MISCELLANEOUS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,25,83,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND NO. 40—72—COMMUTATION OF PENSIONS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,29,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'Commutation of Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 41—76—OTHER MISCELLANEOUS COMPENSATIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,19,66,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'Other Miscellaneous Compensations and Assignments'."

DEMAND NO. 42—92—PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION TO LANDHOLDERS, ETC., ON THE ABOLITION OF ZAMINDARI SYSTEM

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,16,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'Payment of Compensation to Landholders, etc., on the Abolition of Zamindari System'."

DEMAND NO. 43—94—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 78,94,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health'."

**DEMAND NO. 44-96-CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,83,65,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development'."

**DEMAND NO. 45-99-CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION,
EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE
WORKS (COMMERCIAL)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,59,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'Capital outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial)'."

**DEMAND NO. 46-100 CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION,
EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE
WORKS (NON-COMMERCIAL)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 62,66,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'Capital outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial)'."

**DEMAND NO. 47-101-CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON ELECTRICITY SCHEME**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,66,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'Capital outlay on Electricity Scheme'."

**DEMAND NO. 48-103-CAPITAL OUT-
LAY ON PUBLIC WORKS**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,86,49,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'Capital outlay on Public Works'."

**DEMAND NO. 50-110 -CAPITAL OUT-
LAY ON PORTS**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,34,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'Capital outlay on Ports'."

**DEMAND NO. 50A-114-CAPITAL OUT-
LAY ON ROAD AND WATER
TRANSPORT SCHEMES**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,33,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of

Mysore 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, 1972 in respect of 'Capital outlay on Road and Water Transport Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 51-119-CAPITAL OUT-LAY ON FORESTS

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'Capital outlay on Forests'."

DEMAND NO. 52-120- PAYMENT OF COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,92,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'Payment of Commuted Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 53-124-CAPITAL OUT-LAY ON SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,89,98-000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'Capital outlay on Schemes of Government Trading'."

DEMAND NO. 54-Q-LOANS AND ADVANCES BY STATE/UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,45,57-000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore *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, 1972 in respect of 'Q-Loans and Advances by State/Union Territory Governments'."

The hon. Members may now move their cut motions.

SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN (Cuddalore) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head 99, Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop execution of irrigation projects on the Cauvery and its tributaries in violation of the existing Inter-State Agreements of 1892 and 1924. (1)]

"That the Demand under the Head 99, Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to refer the Cauvery dispute to a Tribunal duly constituted under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956. (2)]

"That the Demand under the Head 99, Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to appoint a Committee of Technical Experts to assess the quantum of availability of water in the Cauvery and also the capacity of the new projects constructed across Cauvery in the Mysore State. (3)]

SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM (Coimbatore) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head 99, Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial) be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to refer the Cauvery dispute to a Tribunal constituted under Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956. (4)]

"That the Demand under the Head 99, Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial) be reduced to Re. 1."

[Provision of Rs. 7.12 crores on certain irrigation schemes in the Cauvery basin which are under dispute between the Governments of Tamil Nadu and Mysore. (5)]

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head 99, Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop execution of the Hemavathi Project in violation of the existing Inter-State agreements of 1892 and 1924. (6)]

"That the Demand under the Head 99, Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop execution of the Harangi Project in violation of the existing Inter-State agreements of 1892 and 1924. (7)]

"That the Demand under the Head 99, Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop execution of the Kabiri Project in violation of the existing Inter-State agreements of 1892 and 1924. (8)]

"That the Demand under the Head 99, Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop execution of the Swarnavathi Project in violation of the existing Inter-State agreements of 1892 and 1924. (9)]

"That the Demand under Head 99, Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop execution of irrigation projects on non-scheduled streams in violation of the existing Inter-State agreements of 1892 and 1924. (10)]

"That the Demand under the Head 99, Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to refer the Cauvery river water dispute to a Tribunal under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956. (11)]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Cut motions are also before the House.

श्री रामावतार सास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रुस्स आफ प्रोसीजर की धारा 340 की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट करते हुए यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस डिबेट पर बहस बन्द की जाये क्योंकि इसमें लिखा हुआ है :

"At any time after a Motion has been made a Member may move that the debate on the Motion be adjourned."

मैं इसलिए ऐसा कह रहा हूँ कि अभी अभी पी. टी. आई. की पर्सनल मूवमेंट में यह खबर आई है कि पटना टाउन जो कि बिहार की राजधानी है वह उत्तर की तरफ से गंगा नदी से, दक्षिण की तरफ से पुनपुन नदी से और पश्चिम की तरफ से सोन नदी से घेरे हुए है। इसी अवसर पर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार के उत्तर-पश्चिम

आ गया है। यों तो पूरे बिहार में बाढ़ है लेकिन पटना बिहार की राजधानी है, वहां पर बहुत जगह मिलिट्री की सेवा ली गई है और बहुत जगह लोगों को एलायन किया गया है कि शहर पर कतरा है इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि इस बहस को बन्द करके पटना शहर जो बाढ़ से ग्रटेन्ड है उस पर विचार किया जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think, you have achieved your objective. You wanted to highlight this.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : एक दूसरी बात मुझे और भी कहनी है। अभी यहाँ पर बिहार के उप-मुख्यमंत्री भी आये हुए हैं और उन्होंने कहा है कि बिहार में अनप्रिसिडेन्टेड बाढ़ आ गई है और पूरा इलाका ग्रटेन्ड है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस विषय पर तुरन्त विचार किया जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. It is not a point of order.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैंने क्लस आफ प्रोसीजर की चारा 340 के अन्तर्गत इसको उठाया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you want to highlight this, there are other avenues open to you under the rules.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I have got every right to move for adjournment of the debate under rule 340.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please read further. It says :—

"If the Speaker is of opinion that a motion for the adjournment of a debate is an abuse of the rules."

How can something happening in Bihar stop the discussion on Mysore ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इस बाढ़ में पटना शहर के पांच लाख प्रायमियों के वह जाने का संदेशा पैदा हो गया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I agree that this is important but there are other avenues by which you can bring it to the House. It cannot be a reason to stop a discussion on Mysore. Therefore, it is an abuse of the rules.

Shri Halder.

SHRI KRISHNA HALDER (Ausgram) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I hope that Members would give some thought to the circumstances which have led to the presentation of the budget for Mysore to Parliament. Members should ask themselves why it is being presented here and not to the State Assembly, which is the proper place for discussing these proposals.

It is a matter of great shame and regret that honourable members of the Assembly are being bought and sold in the market like cattle and the governments which were being ruled by other parties are being brought down through defection and shoddy deals. It is a matter of great concern that the ruling party, which professes loyalty to the institution of parliamentary democracy, is undermining those very institutions and is preparing grounds for the introduction of a more openly repressive government. Nothing exposes the hypocritic nature of the preachings of the present government better than these inducements and bribes to defectors, when the same government is loudly talking about proposals for banning defection.

If we look at the budget proposals, we see no deviation from the pattern of budget which has always been followed by the Central Government and the State Governments which have been led by the Congress Party. Like other budgets, in this present Mysore budget also, out of Rs. 138 crores of taxes and duties, only about Rs. 24 crores are going to be collected in the revenue budget from direct taxes, and the rest Rs. 114 crores is going to be collected through indirect taxes. I do not need to point out the regressive, inequitable, and anti-people nature of this tax structure, which is only widening the disparity of income. At the same time a massive Rs. 30 crores is going to be spent on general and tax administration, for expanding the empire of the bureaucrats, and for strengthening the police and other instruments of oppression and subjugation.

[Shri Krishna Halder]

Government has failed to settle the water dispute of Cauvery. It is not only a failure with regard to the Cauvery water dispute but it is a universal failure. It can be seen with regard to the Narmada water dispute between the Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh and also in the case of the Krishna-Godavari water dispute between the States of Maharashtra and Mysore.

This failure is causing unnecessary delay in timely construction of projects and causing bitterness between States and regions. The pitiable part of the story is that it is used by the ruling party and their allies to whip up chauvinism of one nationality against another. Our Party disapproves of this policy.

Before I sit down, I would like to draw your attention to the criminal way the Government-owned Kolar Gold Mine Undertaking is being run, an undertaking which should have produced gold and good profit, something which could make Mysore prosperous. It is one of the mysteries of the Government policy that the said undertaking is still under the Ministry of Finance and, in spite of the recommendations of the Cost Committee and the A.R.C., it is not being transferred to the Department of Mines and Metals.

It is not possible for me to go into all the charges of inefficiency, corruption, and faulty planning and management which I have heard in connection with this undertaking. Dr. T. Thimya who was a member of the Board of Management wrote a report in 1968-69 where he strongly criticised the way the enterprise was being run. The report was duly sent to the Deputy Prime Minister of that time. But instead of closely examining this report and instituting enquiries on the points raised in that report, the Government did only one thing, that is, to sack Mr. Thimya from the Board of Management. We demand that the report of Mr. Thimya be placed before the House and necessary action taken for improving the working of the undertaking.

We have also heard about the inhuman conditions under which the workers of that enterprise are being forced to work. There is a high rate of incidence of tuberculosis

among the workers who work in the underground and those who become affected by this disease are thrown out of their work without compensation. At the same time, nothing is done to check the infection of this deadly disease. Recently, about 6000 workers of that establishment have been dismissed in the name of the need for cutting losses. I think that these examples show the way the Government wants to implement their "Garibi Hatao" pledge, that is, by increasing misery, destitution, unemployment and sufferings.

We appeal to the hon. Member to oppose this grant as a protest against attacks on democratic institutions which are being made by the ruling party, and as an expression of anger against the continuation of the anti-people policies.

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA (Hoskote) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Budget of Mysore State which has been placed before this House. Under the present circumstances, they could not have done better taking into account the fact that there is the Governor's rule there in the absence of the people's Government.

I compliment the Government for raising Rs. 8 crores of additional money in the Budget, mainly from the excise and sales-tax. These two things could not have been possible but for the Governor's rule there. In the democratic set-up, there are certain limitations for collection of taxes and loans, and things like that. Here, they could raise nearly Rs. 3 crores more from the excise and that is a compliment which we must pay to the officers and the Government.

Sir, I have the honour to represent a part of Bangalore city and the industrial suburb area in Parliament. This area has a special case of its own. Last time, when the Budget was placed, I brought it to the notice of the Government that the State Government should make out a case for getting Central grant as the cities of Calcutta and Bombay are doing. The city of Bangalore is ever-growing city and the Government of India has started a number of industries all around Bangalore. The Central industries are employing more than 3 lakhs of labour and, taking into account their dependants, it will come nearly to a million people.

Then, in the so-called belt area and the industrial area, really, the slums are developing very fast and nearly 3 lakhs of people are living in this belt area and they are living in the most inhuman and unhygienic conditions. These three lakhs of people in the belt area who are living in slums, are the real workers who build our roads, who build our expensive mansions and buildings and they work from morning till evening and after a day's hard labour, they go back to take rest in those slums. Then the mosquito nuisance starts. The mosquitoes take this opportunity and they try to suck their blood. The appalling conditions that exist in these slums, in a socialistic State we could not tolerate. It is these slum dwellers whom we can call is a construction army, as we call the land army. They are the construction army of this country. These three lakhs of people who build our houses, who build our roads, go back and they have to live in areas where they have no proper shelter, where they have no water to drink, where there are no lavatories, where there is no drainage and the mosquito nuisance is increasing and for this belt area, the State Government should immediately appoint a committee or experts should sit along with the representatives of the people and prepare and make out a case for the amelioration of their conditions and the clearance of the slums. Otherwise, it would grow very rapidly and that area is much polluted by the Government industries and the labour.

14.57 hrs.

[SIR K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

I now request the Central Government about the State Government's finances. It is very high time that the Central Government appoint a Commission to go into the question of debt repayment. Every State in India has to pay large amounts out of their budgets in repayment of loans and illustration. In the case of Mysore, the Mysore Government receives Rs. 40 crores from the Centre and has to pay back Rs. 60 crores towards debts and interest. Sir, most of these loans are spent on projects which do not immediately yield returns. They are spent on projects which take a long time to repay and even when they start paying, they yield very little dividends and indirect advantages flow from them to the country. The Centre should immediately appoint a commission to see how the State

can be redeemed from these large debt repayments every year. I would say that the debt repayments should have a relationship with the returns that these loans are getting and thereby the Centre should assist the State Governments.

In Mysore, the scarcity conditions this year are so severe that there is going to be drought over a large part of Mysore. Generally, whenever the monsoon starts early, in between there will be a long drought. That has been our experience. But this year, the monsoon which should have broken in the West Coast sometime in the first week of June did break in the first week of May itself. So, it destroyed many crops also not only in the south but in Punjab, UP and other places in the north also. There is a drought in Mysore. The State Government should take care there now for this year the condition of the crops will not be as it was last year.

I would appeal now to our friends from Madras who have brought some cut motions to withdraw them. As Members of Parliament, we owe a duty to explain things properly to our people. The Cauvery river is a very ancient river. It is as dear to the people of Mysore as it is sacred to the people of Tamil Nadu. Because of its usefulness, it has become sacred. The Cauvery is the one river which has been exploited to the maximum and to the fullest extent. This Cauvery river has united the two people, the Tamilians and the Kannada people. It has brought culture, mixed culture, for both; and some of our good points have been taken, down to the South to the Tanjore delta. Mysore has been, from generations, very generous also. Ramanuja, the founder of Vaishnavism, took shelter in Mysore, in Melkote. Shankaracharya the founder of the other religion from Kerala took his shelter in Mysore. Most of our Dewana who beautified Mysore, who built up Mysore are all Dewans who are not Kannadigas—either they have been Tamils or they have been Telugu people. So there was so much of unity and oneness in this respect. Now, it is very easy for us to start a bitter approach and create more bitterness. And that too, when we talk of a thing on the floor of the House, in Parliament, it gets so much publicity and bitterness is created in the people's minds that it would be very difficult for us to wipe it out. Mysore people have been very sober,

[Shri M. V. Krishnappa]

hospitable, and they never made any distinction between Tamil and Kannada.

15.00 hrs.

In fact, old Kannada is nothing but Tamil. Mysore plateau just a forest, Kishkinda, where only Hanumans lived. Our language was Tamil 1500 or 2000 years ago. We were all Tamils. Some of our forefathers went up to the plateau on the Cauvery river searching for water perhaps, and they inhabited these places, cleared the jungles and lived in Mysore. That oneness should not be forgotten now.

Not only Ramanuja and Shankara, but I want to give one living example too. Mr. Gopal who brought the Cut Motion is living in Bangalore. He is a living example to show that it is not an exaggerated thing. Mr. Gopal, representing Karur on the Cauvery delta in Tamil Nadu is living in Bangalore. The other day when he turned up in my election office and asked me that he wanted a copy of his name in the voters' list from Mysore or Bangalore city to go and apply for Karur seat, I was very happy that a Tamil man is from Bangalore, and he is getting appreciation of the Tamil people and getting elected there from Karur. Therefore, there is nothing foreign in it. It has been there from the beginning. The people of Mysore never made any distinction.

Not only that, Sir. There are 3 million Tamil population in Mysore. In Bangalore city there are more Tamils than Kannada people. If you create bitterness, the mind is agitated and it creates further bitterness all round. I appeal to their Chief Minister, to the leaders and MPs from Tamilnadu. You have the duty to explain to our people about the whole position and try to convince them. You know the Mysore case. You know it better because you have studied it well. Mysore contributes 60% of the waters to the Cauvery. And Madras contributes 25 per cent of the waters. Madras has cultivated 24 lakhs acres of land, but Mysore has cultivated only 4 lakhs acres. Where is 24 lakhs and where is 4 lakhs? Mysore which contributes 60 per cent of the waters of the Cauvery is cultivating only 4 lakhs acres whereas Madras which contributes only 25 per cent of the waters is cultivating 24 lakhs acres. Much can be said on both sides. So,

I would appeal to my hon. friends from Madras to postpone this issue till a popular Government comes into power in Mysore State, and then we could sit across the table and try to accommodate each other.

After all, if the Tamilians do not get water, they will come to Mysore. It is they who are building all our projects. Whenever we start a project, either the Kannambadi dam or the Hemavati or any other, the first people who come to Mysore are the Tamil labour. When the Mysore State builds any dam or starts any project, the Tamilians are the first to come there. Mysore is building projects for the Tamil population. If they are building Hemavati; it is not an exaggeration to say that they are building it for the Tamil population. The first project to be built by them was the Marikanwai in Chitaldrug district. That was about a hundred years ago.

The entire population in that area is Tamil population. Actually, there is a DMK party there, and there is a pocket of the Tamil population in the heart of Mysore State. When that is the case, it is high time that we stop creating bitterness or bitter feelings among people. If bitterness is created between two people, then it will take centuries to wipe it out. Moreover, we should remember that it is an interlinked population. Every day, thousands of people from Tamil Nadu are coming to the Mysore State. They are the people who build our roads. They are the people who come to our State. I cannot say that it is because of their poverty that they come to our State. It is wrong in a socialistic State to say that people of a particular State are coming to another State because they have no food in their State. They have every right to go to any State. Any man living anywhere in India has a right to go to any place where water is available or to any area where water is available in Mysore. It is his fundamental right. When that is the case, these Tamil people should not get agitated about it very much and and that they should see that the bitterness which has been created is stopped. That is my first appeal to the Members from Tamil Nadu.

Let them not think that because the Mysore people are sober, they are weak. They are like the Mysore elephant. The

elephant is sober ; it takes some time for the elephant to get up, but once it gets up it can become very dangerous. The Mysore people are like that. The Mysore people are sober, hospitable and very generous and they will not get agitated immediately, but they are like the Mysore elephant ; when once it gets up it will trample over anything that comes in its way. So, let them not drive the Mysore elephant to that condition.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : It cannot trample over lions.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : It will become a rogue elephant ?

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA : Let us feel that we are brothers and see that good conditions are created for a good settlement. Let us wait till the popular government comes to power in Mysore. Let us allow the Hemavati and other projects to proceed and see that they are included in the plan allocation. After the 1924 agreement, the Tamil people built the Amravati and the Lower Bhavani projects. We did not object to them. It is only after the 1924 agreement that they had built them. Mysore has not violated the 1924 agreement. Within the agreement they are entitled to only 44 million c.f.t., but they are using more than that. So, unnecessarily they are creating bitterness. Again, it is not as if these projects are started only today. They were started about ten years ago. The Kabini, for instance, was started fifteen years ago. But today they suddenly want to apply a brake and say that no money should be sanctioned for this project. It is wrong.

In conclusion, I would appeal to the hon. Minister Shri K. R. Ganesh to come to Bangalore and study the slum question. Shri K. R. Ganesh is a very dynamic person. So, let him start the Ganeshpuja there. Slum clearance work is very important in India, and so let him start the Ganeshpuja there. Shri Subramaniam is also coming very near us. He is only 20 miles from Bangalore. His constituency near Hosur. Both Ganesh and Subramaniam are brothers and one is the Minister in the Ministry of Finance and the other is the Minister of Planning. Let them join together to solve this problem.

Ganesh is supposed to be wiser than Subramaniam in mythology. I did not want to take up that story.....

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Is that so here also ?

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA : The story is this. Shiva had a good fruit, namely a mango fruit. Both Ganesh and Subramaniam fought for that fruit. Then, Shiva told them that whoever went round the world and came back first would be given the fruit. Immediately, Subramaniam sat on his peacock and went round the world. But Ganesh with his big belly and mouse could not go round. So, he thought that the best way was to go round his parents. So, he went round his mother and father saying 'You are the whole world for me, and I have gone round you both and, therefore, I have gone round the world by going round you.' So, he was rewarded and immediately he got the fruit. On the other hand, Subramaniam sitting on the peacock went round the world and came back, to see Ganesh eating that very fruit.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : The same story here also.

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA : I want him to go round Bangalore and start the slum clearance work which is very important in the *garibi hatao* programme.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : I share the sentiments expressed by the previous speaker, Mr. M. V. Krishnappa. I wish the same sentiments were reflected in the actions of those who were in charge of the Mysore administration for the past one decade.

Even the other day when a call attention motion was taken up here, some harsh words came from one hon. member opposite, my respected friend, Shri Shivappa he is a tall man, taller than I ; perhaps he has grown taller this year ; I am sure he is a very sensible and sober man and if he finds himself wrong, he would be ready to change. I would like to say something about the Cauvery waters dispute not in anger but in anguish, not in bitterness but with some sadness. In my vocabulary I am not endowed with such strange words as *halla*

[Shri Sezhiyan]

gulla or *galata*; these are the pet words of Shri Shivappa and he is an adept in them. But I will talk in a reasonable way using polite vocabulary.

I want to make it perfectly clear that we do not stand in the way of Mysore constructing reservoirs or bringing more land under cultivation. Our only concern is that the existing irrigation entitlements of Tamil Nadu should be protected. I say this not as a member from Tamil Nadu or as a member belonging to one party because when this question was mooted in the Tamil Nadu Assembly, it was not only the DMK but all parties representing different ideologies like the CPI, Swatantra, Cong. (O) and Cong. (R) which supported this stand. Therefore, this is not a party question. It is not even a State question. It is a national question. We want to know how the Central Government are going to act in this regard, in a given situation when there is a water dispute or inter-state dispute whether between Mysore and Kerala or Kerala and Tamil Nadu or any other States, some norms should be set up for uniform application.

As I said earlier we are not against dams being constructed or reservoirs being built in Mysore or in any other part of the country. People are legitimately entitled to have more employment and more irrigation facilities, but I want to ask whether the existing potentialities created for centuries should be destroyed and fertile land converted into dry and arid areas so that some other area could have new irrigation facilities. That is the only thing agitating our minds.

Mr. Lobo Prabhu represented the Mysore State in the last Lok Sabha. I think Mr. Shivappa will not object to my quoting Mr. Lobo Prabhu, because he was a colleague of his.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA (Hassan): I was your colleague also.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: He was in the Swatantra party and you were also there. Last year, speaking on the Budget demands, Mr. Lobo Prabhu made a submission. To quote his exact words he said: "The Central Government should be very firm and make

it very clear to the Mysore Government that before asking for waters from Andhra Pradesh or Madras, Mysore State should try to utilise their own waters. The west flowing rivers should be first harnessed." Therefore, if they want to utilise their own waters which have not yet been harnessed, they will be welcome to do it. As Mr. Krishnappa said, Cauvery has already been exploited fully and if any scheme is now thought of at the upper riparian area, it is sure to affect the present position of the lower areas.

There is also another argument that is being trotted out. The Members representing Mysore are making a plea that this question should be taken in a different angle and that they are not bound by the 1924 or 1892 agreements saying that at that time it was an unequal partnership. I can say that this is an argument lately invented. In 1951, the Government of Coorg wanted to construct an irrigation work across the Lakshmanthirtha river within the territory of Coorg. At that time, the Government of Mysore wanted the Government of Madras to object to this, stating that Coorg had got the upper riparian right and that it would disturb the irrigation facilities and entitlements of Mysore and Madras. Therefore, Mysore wanted us to protest, and we too—both the Mysore and the Madras Governments—protested, and that scheme was dropped.

Later on, the Government of Coorg wanted to start a storage scheme at Harangi to irrigate about 6,000 acres. Even then, the Mysore Government and the Madras Government objected to it and got it shelved. Now, when Coorg was merged with Mysore, you are talking of Harangi, not for the 6,000 acres but ten times more than that. Therefore, if it is your argument in 1951 that Coorg should be restrained from building a dam or construct a reservoir within its territory, there is now our argument ten times more valid that you should not construct a dam affecting our irrigation entitlements.

In 1953, the Government of Mysore informed the Government of Madras of their intention to take up the construction of the Kabini reservoir to irrigate a total extent of 6,000 acres in the Kabini valley. In their reference dated 15th May, 1956, the Chief

Engineer, Mysore, invited the Chief Engineer, Madras, to participate in the gaugings. In 1953, 1951 and 1956, you were aware of the 1924 agreement and of the joint gauging and so on. Afterwards, no details were furnished. Now, I understand that instead of 6,000 acres, originally planned for Kabini, it is now a plan for a reservoir to irrigate 1,26,000 acres.

Again, in 1959, in reply to reference dated 4th November, 1959, from the Madras Government, seeking full particulars of the Hemavathi and other projects on the scheduled rivers governed by clause II of the 1892 agreement, the Mysore Government in their reply No. 5871/N/59-3 dated 2nd December, 1959 stated that those schemes were being investigated and that "details in cases covered by the agreement and to the extent found necessary will be furnished in due course". In those times, they did not contest the Madras Government or the Tamil Nadu Government's case in this regard, nor question the validity of the agreements.

Again, in 1964, the Mysore Government submitted a project report on the Hemavathi project to the Government of India. It was clearly stated that "it is not possible to utilise the entire quantity of water as the Hemavathi river is a scheduled river governed by the Cauvery Agreement of 1924 between Mysore and Madras." They themselves agreed that the 1924 agreement was valid, and in their report they made it very clear that "the project is designed, keeping in view the 1924 agreement of Madras and Mysore. The project comes under the purview of the 1924 agreement." This was said in 1964. So the agreement was valid in 1951, 1953, 1959 and 1964—I do not know how it becomes invalid now by saying it was unequal partnership and so on. The world over the natural tendency is for irrigation to develop at the tail end of the river, rather than the upper reaches. It is a well known phenomenon. Only the delta areas have more irrigation possibilities. Take any river system, the Ganges or the Nile or any other system. Only the delta regions have the most advanced irrigation system. Once the irrigation facility has been created, I want to know whether it is desirable in the national interest to convert some fertile areas into arid stretches of sand and attempt to

create new irrigation potentialities in some other areas.

He says that they have waited for a long time. Many times the issue was raised. The Chief Ministers and the Chief Engineers met several times. Once in August 1968 the present Chief Minister of Madras who was then the Works Minister and also the Chief Minister of Mysore met. During the discussions the Mysore Chief Minister indicated that Mysore would accept the obligation to Tamil Nadu under the inter-State agreement to enable a discussion on the Hemavathi project within the confines of 1862 and 1924 agreements. I challenge the Government to put down to lay on the Table of the House the notes of the discussion. Almost an agreement was about to be signed; the conference proceeded to discuss rules and regulations, the impounding formula and also the method of working of the Hemavathi reservoir in conjunction with Krishnaraja Sagar Dam. The prospects of settlement were very bright. Mr. Krishnappa says that this should be discussed; I say this was discussed and about to be settled at that time between the Minister of Works from Tamil Nadu and the Chief Minister of Mysore in the presence of Dr. K.L. Rao, the Minister of Irrigation.

SHRI UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : You will have to discuss it with us also.

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA : He has to carry water by plan as water cannot flow there.

SHRI UNNIKRISHNAN : I didn't realise that Shri Krishnappa didn't know geography also.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : But immediately on his return from Delhi to Bangalore the Chief Minister of Mysore announced to the Press that he would proceed with the Hemavathi project, with or without clearance from Delhi. In March 1970 just about fifteen months ago, the Central Government has sent instructions to the Government of Mysore—the newspapers used the word 'ultimatum'—asking them "to stop the work in the Cauvery basin if they are not approved by the Planning Commission within a week and inform it." If the project had not been cleared by the technical committee

[Shri Sezhiyan]

of the Planning Commission here, the Central Government asked them not to proceed with the scheme.

What was the reply? Mr. Veerendra Patil, the Mysore Chief Minister categorically stated in the State Assembly that the State Government 'had no intention of stopping any works under execution on the Cauvery basin'. He also made it clear that the dispute between Mysore and the Tamil Nadu with regard to the Cauvery waters had reached a 'crucial stage' and that 'we have to make up our mind'. He told the Assembly that whatever may be the instructions from the Central Government, he is going to proceed with the works, cleared or uncleared. I want to know whether this is proper in a federal structure, whether it is a good thing if in an inter-state dispute one State sticks to its decision and wants to proceed in its own way. I am not talking about the division of subjects or of Centre-State relations, we want more rights for the States but we do not want anarchy. If everyone goes his own way, how will these disputes be settled?

Some hon. friends are saying that they are within the limits given by the 1924 agreement. If it is so, why are they afraid to talk on the basis of the 1924 agreement? If they feel that justice is on their side, why should they hesitate to go before a tribunal presided over by a third party; it is in the nature of a judicial tribunal. Why are they hesitating? If you feel that justice is on your side, why don't you come and argue? Just because you are in the upper reaches of the river, you cannot say that you will not give us any water. If you say that 60 per cent of the water is contributed by you, then do not give us any water, you may impound all the water and not a drop of water should be allowed to flow into the territory of Tamil Nadu. If any water flows into our area we will sue you for damages. Will that be agreeable to you? When a river connects two or three States, no state can take up such a position.

I appreciate the stand taken by Shri Krishnappa, not arguing in the same way as some other hon. Members or as the Governor Shri Dharam Vira. I do not know what has happened to him. This famous

man, Shri Dharam Vira, created much dissatisfaction in Punjab. Then he went to Bengal and that was also left in chaos. And now he has gone to Bangalore. He is going to create discord and bitterness between the two States.

Speaking in Delhi on 23rd April, he said I am quoting from the *Statesman*.

"Mr. Dharm Vira, the Mysore Governor, expressed his belief here today that the Cauvery dispute with Tamil Nadu and Kerala could be resolved within four corners of the 1924 agreement."

But two days ago he has said that he does not care for the 1924 agreement. He says new theories are being floated. I think nobody has talked in the same vein as the Governor. Our Mysore friends say that there is no popular or responsible Government in Mysore, but we see that there is a very unpopular and very irresponsible Governor who should not have made such frivolous remarks. When people are being asked to be sober, the Governor, who is at helm of affairs of a State, makes irresponsible statements. If he does not know the affair, he should keep quiet.

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA : Then the Mysore M.Ps. will make the same allegations that you are making against him. Though he is appointed by the Centre, he has to reflect the people's mind.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : That should not be the role of the Governor.

Even in February the Prime Minister in a speech at Mysore said :

"Mrs. Indira Gandhi said here today that the Central Government would be compelled to refer the Cauvery water dispute to a tribunal as there was no agreement among Mysore, Tamil Nadu and Kerala States on the issue."

We are not very fond of tribunals, but we are left with no alternative. For so many years this question has been hanging fire without being resolved. We have been sitting round a table going in a vicious circle. The Chief Engineers met, the Chief Ministers met, We are not against

Mysore constructing the reservoirs. Our only concern is this. We want to be assured in a categorical way that the existing irrigation facilities in the Cauvery delta of Tamil Nadu will continue. So, my plea is that because in this case there is no agreed solution between these two States, it is a fit case which should go to a tribunal. Till then the schemes for which clearance was not given by the Central Government should not be continued. At least previously there was an excuse, but now that the administration of the State is in the hands of the Centre, the Centre has got every right, and we can look to the Centre to do it, not to go ahead with the schemes which they themselves have not cleared. It will put them in an anomalous position if they continue with schemes to which they themselves have not given clearance. Then they are denying themselves.

Therefore, no impression should be given that the amount allotted under any head should be used or diverted for these works until this question is settled. I agree with the plea that a popular government should come there. Till then these schemes should not be proceeded with. When the popular Government comes we can talk with them. Till then it is the responsibility of the Central Government. In this matter, more than the Mysore Government, it is the Central Government which has dilly-dallied and made a muddle, if not mud, in the clear waters of Cauvery. Even at this late stage, I hope better sense will prevail with those in authority in Mysore and our learned friends here. We have lived together for long and we have to live in future. We should settle this matter in a friendly atmosphere. Till then, they should be sincere and honest not to proceed with the schemes for which no clearance was taken from the Central Government or concurrence obtained from the State of Tamilnadu.

SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR (Guibarga): Sir, I rise to support the Mysore budget for 1971-72. For the first time in its history, Mysore is under President's rule. In the beginning, we had very high hopes. We thought the Governor will remove the injustices and malpractices which had taken place during the regime of Mr. Veerendra Patil and Mr. Nijalingappa. But we are utterly disappointed at the attitude and approach of the Governor.

He has once again created inefficiency in administration. There is no law and order in the State.

The Governor declared that five days in a week will be working days, just to please the officers and not to improve the efficiency. Thousands and thousands of files are pending in the secretariat. At a cost of Rs. 4 or 5 lakhs per day, they are disposing of six files. That means, it costs Rs. 1 lakh to dispose of one file. Actually the officers are working for only four days a week, because on Friday afternoon they start preparing to go to their respective villages and they come back on the afternoon of Monday. They work for 4 days but get full salary. This should be stopped.

About law and order, on 9th July 1971, in my constituency, one Dr. Anandam, a Reader in the medical college, was going to his house after taking breakfast. He was assaulted by one person. Instead of taking the accused person to the police station, the doctor was arrested, taken to the police station, manhandled and detained. All medical students and doctors numbering about a thousand took out a procession and submitted a petition. I do not know what action Government has taken on it. This is the law and order prevailing there. The Governor is acting on the ill advice of the Congress leaders, which is not conducive to efficiency or improvement in the law and order situation.

Coming to irrigation Shri Shivappa will speak on Cauvery waters. As far as Krishna waters are concerned, the Government of India gave clearance in the year 1963. The work is going on and the Mysore Government have invested crores of rupees. Yet, whenever any small change in the plan is made the Government of India is coming in the way and stating that fresh clearance is necessary. When there is no dispute regarding the allocation of waters about 103 TMC there is no dispute at all—what are the reasons for the Central Government withholding clearance, especially when the State Government have invested huge amounts?

In my own constituency there are three projects, namely, Mullamari, Bannathura and Amarja for which clearance is being withheld. I would humbly request for

[Shri Dharamrao Afzalpurkar]

clearance for these projects.

The Mysore Government have not taken any steps, nor provided any amounts in their budgets, for minor and lift irrigation. In my constituency there are three big rivers, namely, Bhima, Kagina and Amarja. Government have not taken any steps to have minor irrigation in these rivers. Lift irrigation can also be undertaken, apart from well irrigation.

Coming to education, it is noticed that Government have not paid any consideration to the construction of single teacher school buildings. Now they are forced to have their classes in *dharamsalas*, temples and masjids. There also they are sometimes not allowed to conduct classes. By ignoring this aspect we are doing injustice to education. So, more attention should be paid to the construction of buildings for single teacher schools and primary schools. The present provision of Rs. 3 lakhs is not at all sufficient and it should be increased.

Coming to medical education, during the regime of Shri Nijalingappa, just to get support from the public and to have a political platform he created four or five medical colleges. These medical colleges are running on capitation fee. In my own constituency the Hyderabad Karnataka Education Society is running a medical college. The Chairman of the Society has not submitted any accounts of the college since its inception. Mismanagement and malpractices have reached a height there. When we brought this matter to the notice of the Central Government they said that it is a State subject. Then we brought it to the notice of the State Chief Minister. But they did not take any action. Then we launched a *satyagraha* and compelled the Chief Minister to appoint an inquiry officer. The inquiry officer conducted two sittings and then he left it at that stage. He did not pursue the matter. When the Central Government are spending lakhs and lakhs of rupees on medical education why is it that they are not taking action against mismanagement of medical colleges? This is a concrete case where

accounts were not audited and not submitted to the authorities. The net result of all this is that these medical colleges are charging Rs. 50,000 to 60,000 per seat from the students as capitation fees. Out of these four or five medical colleges at Belgaum, Gulbarga and Davangere, the one at Gulbarga is at the top, so far as malpractices are concerned. I suggest that the government should take over those colleges which are not running well. Shri Rampure who was sitting in this House for fourteen years did not speak and enlighten the House on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He should not make a reference to persons who are not present in the House.

SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: I withdraw those remarks.

Coming to hospitals, the citizens have submitted a memorandum that the civil hospital in Gulbarga is not a hospital but a butcher shop. Medicines supplied to this hospital are sold in the black market and the patients are not getting any medicines. They do not get even bandages. Attention should be paid to this.

Coming to industries, all big industries are on one side and there are not even cottage industries in my area. So, I would suggest that the entire amount of Rs. 15 crores allotted in this budget for industries should be spent on cottage industries as there is no public sector big industry in my area.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirappalli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, when a State is under President's rule, this House is the custodian of the interests of the State, its welfare, etc. I wish I were able to approach this Budget in that spirit but I am now standing before this House to oppose certain provisions of this Budget and the policy of the Central Government with all the vehemence I can command because it concerns the interests of two States and their people. Mr. Krishnappa compared the people of Mysore to wild elephants. They are not so. They are very human people. I have faith in them. But we are dealing with people and not with animals.

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA : I did not say that. I said the people of Mysore are very mild.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Tamil Nadu people are also very hard working and sincere people. Whatever might have been the policies preached by D. M. K. once upon a time the D. M. K. has now come up with an All-India outlook. It stands for national unity and national integration. Although the Tamilians and even Kanarese are not able to live together in Bombay yet in Madras you will find Kanarese, Malayalees can work together with Tamilians peacefully. So, do not blame Tamilians.

There is no provocation from our side but we are opposed to this Budget because there has been a dispute between these two States for over seven or eight years not after the D. M. K. took power in Tamil Nadu but even during the days of Kamaraj and Bhakthavatsalam. The dispute had been there and we have been raising it and on the side of Mysore they were trying to construct these schemes in a stealthy way. What they have been attempting to do all these seven years is sought to be legalised with the rubber stamp of this House by including those schemes in the Budget and allotting funds for them. That is what pains us. Let us sit together and have a talk. If it has to be referred to a court let us face court. Why should they object to it? Who is afraid of facing facts and facing justice? It is Mysore side which is afraid of it. They have no argument and that is why they incite the Governor. The Governor acts on behalf of the President. Here is a man who says that the 1924 Agreement was obtained under duress. Is it not inciting the Kanarese people against the Tamil people? If the British were partial to anybody, they were partial only to the princes and not to the States. *(Interruption)*. I am only blaming people like Governor Dharma Vira and the Government which appointed him.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He should conclude now. He has already spoken for five minutes.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Shri Krishnappa made a very good point and I accept it. He said that the Tamilians went over to the upper reaches.

May be, but is it our fault or of the present generation that our forefathers chose the Thanjavur and Tiruchirapalli plains where the Cauvery naturally flows downwards? It is a natural flow. Nobody can prevent it. So, they are sitting there and you are disappointed that you went on the rocks. It is a principle of natural justice. Even before kings and scientists and engineers could think of controlling Cauvery, the farmers of Thanjavur and Tiruchirapalli, 1,500 years ago, formed this valley and delta and were irrigating their lands. Then came the Chola kings, the modern engineers and all that.

So, it is a right 1,500 years old and you want to take it away overnight. All that the Tamil Nadu people want is the water that they were getting before 1924 and according to the 1924 agreement, not a drop more. That 1924 agreement provides for subsequent projects to be constructed in Mysore area. The provision is there. You take away that water. No body wants that share of yours. But do not misrepresent facts. The Tamil Nadu people want a tribunal because their claim is just and you do not want a tribunal. They want only just what is due to them. This is our case.

I am very much disillusioned after coming to this House. Here I do not find ministers administering; here I find only politicians playing power politics. Disputes between State and State, between State and Centre are used for power politics by the Central Government. Is there a government I ask them. You see ministers walking like Moghuls. But the Government is responsible for this dispute between Mysore and Tamil Nadu and innocent people are made to quarrel with each other. My charge is against the Central Government and even, if necessary, the Prime Minister herself personally.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Lakkappa Now you can have your say. But please do not make it only a water dispute between Madras and Mysore. You can make other points also. Otherwise, you can ask for a separate debate.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : The Governor has raised the electric tariff overnight, without a popular government. They do not object to that.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : With regard to the arguments advanced by the other side in respect of the Cauvery water dispute, I would like to say that the Mysore Government has been in the grip and under the control of Nijalingappa and his follower Virendra Patil for a considerable time. I know, Shri Manoharan will agree with me that the 1924 agreement is outmoded.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : No, we do not agree.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : We thought that some improvement might have taken place in Mysore State after the advent of President's rule. That is belied because of the fact that the Mysore budget prepared by Shri Dharma Vira, the Governor of Mysore, is not a progress oriented budget but is a budget prepared by and with the connivance of the old rule of Virendra Patil, who is known for corrupt practices in Mysore State for a long time,

I would like to say now and I have no hesitation to say how corruption has crept into Mysore administration during the last 8-10 years, right from the days of Shri Nijalingappa to Shri Virendra Patil and also after the advent of Shri Dharma Vira's rule in Mysore State. I want to quote how the progress of Mysore State has been downgraded and also how the progress has been demolished by Shri Dharma Vira during his three months rule. He is still running a shadow Government of Syndicate bosses in Mysore State with the connivance of officers who have been conveniently posted to the pivotal places during the three months to create a situation to win the coming elections. This is a fraud that has been committed with the connivance and planning of officers by Shri Dharma Vira and that is how this Budget has been presented. Though I welcome the Budget, I want to ask whether Shri Dharma Vira has got the powers under the Constitution to do all that,

The Members of Parliament who have been elected and who have come out with thumping success, that is to say, 20 Members of Parliament of Mysore State have been bypassed by Shri Dharma Vira

in running the administration of the State. He has not taken us into confidence and not even taken the advice in running the administrations of the State. I would like to give an example how they have even planned to collect money for the coming elections and to win the elections. He has also openly said that Shri Virendra Patil should once again be installed in Mysore State. This is what the Governor of the Mysore State and a former I. C. S. officer says openly,

Now, I would like to give an example of the State public undertaking like Bhadra Vati Iron Works scandal that has come to light. This has recently been reported in the papers. I would like to quote to show how Shri Dharma Vira is ruling the Mysore State. First he had ordered for a probe and, afterwards, he changed his tune. I would like to read it. It is very interesting. I quote :

"What the Governor started with a bang—a thorough probe into the alleged mismanagement of the State-owned Mysore Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravati threatens to end in just a whimper.

Initially, the Governor wanted administrative experts from other States to go into the working of this project in all its aspects, find out the cause for its working at a loss of Rs. 6 lakhs a year and fix the responsibility. "If in the process we catch some thieves, we will certainly catch them" he had said. But now he talks only of putting the project on an even keel."

The Governor himself has a particular grouse against officials of this project.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : He may try to conclude now.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Sir, this is a very important thing. I want to show how the economy of the Mysore State has been jeopardised. I would like to show how the State-owned public sector undertaking has been running in the Mysore State. I would like to quote another sentence. When Shri Dharma Vira inaugurated and presided over

the function, he changed his tune. He said :

"There is a clamour here for a thorough C.B.I. probe into the affairs of the factory which are in a sorry mess. It is stated that a C.B.I. inquiry is already in progress into the activities of the plant's purchasing officer but it is held to be a very minor affair....."

I would like to read another sentence also. It says :

"There have been short falls in supplies ordered and paid for and the loss on account of this over the last eight years have been conservatively estimated at Rs. 50 lakhs....."

This is a big scandal and a recent scandal. There should be a judicial inquiry into it to find out who are the officers who are responsible for it when the Mysore Bhadravati Iron Works project was functioning under the very nose of Shri Virendra Patil. Even the former Industries Minister had taken money in this deal. All the aspects have not been dealt with. How has this Governor Shri Dharma Vira, changed his tune so far as the probe into this scandal is concerned ?

Then, I would like to quote another recent deal of conspiracy and fraud. The Engineering and Construction Corporation of Madras has swindled Rs. 12 crores in the Cauvery Water Supply Project. The responsibility for this can also be fixed on the previous Chief Minister of Mysore as they have quoted the highest rate in their tender and it has been accepted. Even it has been criticised not only inside the House but also outside in the Press. Their tender was the highest and the people responsible for this fraud are an ex-Deputy Minister of Mysore State and his relatives and also close relatives of Mr. Virendra Patil. They have swindled public money. I have got all the photostat copies and also the relevant documents and all these copies I have got. If the hon. Chair permits me, to place them on the Table of House, I have no hesitation to place them on the Table of the House so that an inquiry may be conducted. I hope, Sir, you would give me the permission to place them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not giving permission. You can send them to the hon. Speaker and if he permits, they will be accepted.

Now Mr. Jagannatha Rao Joshi.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : One point, Sir, Under the 1924 agreement, we are entitled to 45 CMTFT and I accuse the previous Mysore Government for having not developed the Cauvery basin with an ulterior motive only to help the Cauvery delta and they never provided any money and they are not interested that the old Mysore area should be developed so far as Cauvery delta is concerned but, at the same time, the 1924 agreement.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, please finish.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Sir, the 1924 agreement is outmoded. During the time of the Britishers that agreement was reached and my friend, Mr. Kalyanasundaram, the hon. Communist leader, has been upholding the British regime and even now he is pleading for amending the Constitution to meet the changing needs of the people for establishing an egalitarian society. I am surprised how he supports an outmoded 1924 agreement. Alongwith the DMK he can hold that stand. Why I am telling is : how is this 1924 agreement relevant ? How is any tribunal going to give any verdict ? Is it relevant that it should be referred to a tribunal because they have the riparian rights ? Even considering the 1924 agreement, according to it, we are entitled to 45 CMTFT of water and we have to develop all these things.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It means that I should call the Minister after you. You must conclude now and sit down.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I would like to say that my friends should not agitate over the matter unnecessarily. A dog in the manger policy should not be followed by Tamil Nadu and they have to come to some agreement so that we may live as good, peaceful and friendly neighbours. The 1924 agreement is outmoded. It is tyrannical and we do not agree with it.

15.00 hrs.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (साजापुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैसूर का अंतरिम बजट पास करने के बाद जब 1971-72 के सम्पूर्ण बजट को विचार के लिए यहाँ उपस्थित किया गया है। यह जिम्मेदारी केन्द्र ने अपने ऊपर ली है। एक लोकप्रिय सरकार जो मैसूर में थी, दल बदल की घनत्वता की भावना को बढ़ावा देकर उसने उस लोकप्रिय सरकार को समाप्त किया और अपने ऊपर सारी जिम्मेदारी को लिया। इस जिम्मेदारी को मैं समझ सकता हूँ। किन्तु कोई अगर समस्या है तो उसको टाला नहीं जाना चाहिये, उसका हल निकाला जाना चाहिये। लेकिन समस्या को यह कह कर टाला जाता है कि वहाँ लोकप्रिय सरकार नहीं है। इस तरह से दो राज्यों के बीच में जो झगड़ा होता है, वह समाप्त नहीं हो सकता है। क्यों इसको हल करने की कोशिश नहीं की जाती है, यह समझ में नहीं आता है। मैसूर और मद्रास दोनों 1892 और 1924 में हुए समझौतों को लेकर बड़ा विवाद खड़ा कर रहे हैं। यदि अंग्रेज द्वारा किए गए समझौतों को आधार मानने की प्रवृत्ति आज भी है तो क्या इंदिरा गांधी की लोकप्रिय सरकार जो समझौता करेगी, उसको क्या कोई मानेगा नहीं? अगर यह कहा जाता है तो यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। केन्द्र को ऐसा क्यों लगता है कि उस पर किसी का भरोसा नहीं है? समग्र देश का जिन पर भरोसा है, समग्र देश के कल्याण की भावना को लेकर बिसने दो तिहाई बहुमत प्राप्त किया है और केन्द्र में सत्ताखंड हुई है, उस सरकार के लिए यह कहना कि किसी राज्य के अन्दर लोकप्रिय सरकार नहीं है, इस लिए हम कुछ कर नहीं सकते हैं, ठीक नहीं लगता है।

सभापति महोदय, ध्यानकर्षण प्रस्ताव के रूप में कावेरी जल विवाद की बात यहाँ आई तो मंत्री महोदय ने यह कहा कि दोनों का

समाधान हो, ऐसा कुछ हल निकालने की कोशिश हम कर रहे हैं। यह ऐसी बात थी जिस में मानों सब है और कुछ भी नहीं। यह झगड़ा बहुत दिनों से चला आ रहा है। मैसूर और महाराष्ट्र के बीच में भी सीमा समस्या का सवाल बहुत सालों से चला आ रहा है। मेरे दो एम के के मित्र बार-बार कहते हैं कि इस जल विवाद को ट्रिब्यूनल के हवाले कर दो। लेकिन उनको मालूम होना चाहिये कि महाजन आयोग जो बना था सीमा विवाद को हल करने के लिए, उसने जो रिपोर्ट दी, उस पर क्या कार्रवाई हुई। दोनों ओर के अधिकारी मिले, मुख्य मंत्री मिले। जब फैसला नहीं हुआ तो झगड़ा महाजन आयोग को सौंपा गया। उसकी सिफारिशें आईं। लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी कोई हल नहीं निकला। पिछली लोक सभा का सत्र जब समाप्त होने को था और जब लोक सभा ही समाप्त हो गई उस दिन उस की रिपोर्ट को टेबल पर रखा गया। तब उस पर चर्चा करने की कोई गुंजाइश ही नहीं थी। कहने का मतलब यह है कि केन्द्र अपनी जिम्मेदारी को टालना चाहता है। हमें जोर समग्र भारत पर देना चाहिये और समग्र भारत का कल्याण हो, इसका हमें ध्यान रखना चाहिये। जो भी लाभ पड़ूँगे सब को पड़ूँगे यह हमें देखना चाहिये। जो भी देश में पैदा होता है वह सब के लिए पैदा होता है। लेकिन इस जल विवाद को सटकाये रखने का परिणाम क्या हो रहा है? पूँ की इस को लम्बे अर्से से सटकाये रखा जा रहा है इसकी बसंत से कटुता की भावना इस विवाद को लेकर पैदा हो रही है। हिन्दुस्तान में जितनी भी नदियाँ हैं वे किसी एक प्रदेश की नहीं हैं। वे लोक माता हैं। इस पर सब का अधिकार है। हम इन के पुत्र हैं, वे हमारी मातायें हैं। कावेरी मैसूर में बहती हो या मद्रास में या केरल में, इस पर सब का सामान

रूप से अधिकार हैं। सिन्धु से ले कर कावेरी तक जितनी नदियां हैं, सप्त सिन्धु जो हैं, ये समग्र भारतवर्ष को समृद्ध बनाती हैं। इनके जल का उपयोग भारत को समृद्ध बनाने में होना चाहिये। भारत समृद्ध होगा तो सब समृद्ध होंगे। जो भगड़ा है इसका मूल कारण आज यह है कि हम समग्र देश का सन्तुलित आर्थिक विकास नहीं कर पाये हैं। यही बीमारी की जड़ है। आज मैसूर यह कहता है कि जितना पानी इस्तेमाल करने की सुविधा हमें 1924 के एग्जीमेंट में मिली है या तो केन्द्र इसको स्वीकार न करे लेकिन केन्द्र इसको न भी नहीं कहता और हां भी नहीं कहता। मैसूर कहता है कि सैड्यूल्ड रिवर है या नान सैड्यूल्ड इसके बारे में हां या न कहा जाय, तो केन्द्र वह भी नहीं कहता है। हारंगी नदी पर जो प्राजेक्ट बन रहा है, उसके लिए केन्द्र की ओर से क्लीयरेंस भी नहीं दिया जा रहा है। लम्बे असें तक इस तरह से विवाद को चलाना ठीक नहीं है।

प्रधान मंत्री का वक्तव्य धाया है अलबारीं में जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है :

I fully sympathise with the aspirations of Tami Nadu; in spite of that, I don't agree to refer it to arbitration.

रास्ता क्या निकला, कुछ समझ में नहीं आता। कोई विवाद होता है तो उस पर आप विस्तार से विचार करें और उसका हल निकालने की कोशिश करें। पानी का थोड़ा सा उपादा भाग इधर वा उधर अगर चला भी जाता है तो उसकी देखने वाली जो बीज है वह यह है कि सबका हित हो। सभी को पानी का लाभ मिलना चाहिए। समान रूप से भी मिलना चाहिये। जो उसके हकदार हों उनको मिलना चाहिए। मैसूर में अगर सोना पैदा होता है तो इसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि जहां सोना पैदा नहीं होता है, वहां के लोगों को सोने के आभूषण पहनने ही नहीं चाहिये। सोना

जो पैदा होता है या दूसरी चीजें जो पैदा होती हैं, उनसे समग्र देश का लाभ होता है और उसी तरह से होता है जैसे जल से होता है। इस बास्ते में समझता हूं कि जब तक आप नए सिरे के इस पर विचार नहीं करेंगे तब तक संतुलित आर्थिक विकास हमारे देश का नहीं हो पायेगा। मुझे बड़े खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जिम्मेदारी टालने की जो प्रवृत्ति है, यह अच्छी नहीं है। जिम्मेदारी टालने की प्रवृत्ति की बजह से लोगों के मनों में कटुता भी भावना पैदा होती जा रही है और इसके चलते देश में एकात्मकता की जो भावना है, उसको भी सबसे बड़ा और सब से भारी धक्का इससे लग रहा है। जब केन्द्र ने मैसूर सरकार की जिम्मेदारी अपने ऊपर ली है तो उसको यह नहीं कहना चाहिये कि वहां लोकप्रिय सरकार नहीं है, इसलिए हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। आज तो यह जो डी. एम. के की सरकार है यह भी एक कमिटीड गवर्नमेंट है। इसका इनके साथ समझौता हुआ है।

प्रधान मंत्री अगर कोई बात कहती हैं तो वह डी एम के को मंजूर नहीं होगी, ऐसी बात नहीं है। डी एम के का नई कांग्रेस के साथ समझौता हुआ था और दोनों ने मिल कर इलैक्शन लड़े थे। इस बास्ते मैसूर और तमिल नाडु के बीच में विवाद का हल निकलना मुश्किल होगा, ऐसा मुझे नहीं लगता है। लम्बे असें तक इसको टालना नहीं चाहिये। पानी के विवाद की समस्या केवल मैसूर और तमिलनाडु के बीच में नहीं है। कृष्णा के पानी को लेकर मैसूर, आंध्र और महाराष्ट्र में विवाद है। इसी तरह से गोदावरी के जल को लेकर इनमें विवाद है। कावेरी के पानी को लेकर मैसूर, केरल और मद्रास में विवाद है। नर्मदा के पानी को ले के मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात में विवाद चल रहा है। भाखड़ा कम्प्लेक्स को लेकर पंजाब, हरियाणा, हिमाचल, चंडीगढ़ सबके अपने अपने दावे हैं। ये सब सवाल हैं जिनको हल करना होगा। राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर इनका हल आपकी

[श्री जयन्ताय राव बोली]

निकालना होगा। कुछ सूत्र निकाल कर मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इनका हल निकालने की कोशिश करें। केन्द्र में आज एक मजबूत सरकार है। इस पर वह ध्यान दे।

पिछली बार कल्पना की गई थी कि बजट में काटा जाएगा। लेकिन अब इसमें लाभ दिखाया गया है। इसके कुछ कारण बताये गये हैं। जो लाभ दिखाया गया है इसकी मैं सराहना करता हूँ। जब गवर्नर की सरकार आ जाती है तो फिजूलखर्ची कम करके वह पैसे की बचत करती है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह एक अच्छा तरीका है। श्री मोरारजी देसाई जब वित्त मंत्री थे और जब कामराज योजना के अर्न्तगत वह सरकार से निकल गए तब उन्होंने स्वयं इस बात को स्वीकार किया था कि अपने डिपार्टमेंट के अन्दर दस प्रतिशत जो फिजूलखर्च है उसको बन्द कर दिया जाए या दस प्रतिशत की कर्च में कमी कर दी जाए तो नए कर लगाने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी। इसमें यह भी लिखा है कि स्टेट एक्साइज ड्यूटी में वृद्धि हुई है। सभापति महोदय, एक जमाना था जब शराब की दुकानों के सामने पिकेटिंग हुआ करता था और कहा जाता करता था कि शराब मत पियो, शराब मत पियो। किन्तु आज ऐसा लगता है कि गली-गली में शराब की दुकानें खोल कर बिद बेजेंस हम शराब पी रहे हैं। पहले लोग शराब पीते थे तो गाँव के बाहर किसी गली में जाकर और छिप कर पीते थे। किन्तु आज खुले आम और मेन रोड पर शराब की दुकानें खुलने लग गई हैं। गांधीजी का नाम लेना और देश के अन्दर इस तरह से शराब की बिक्री के ठेके देना और एक्साइज में वृद्धि करना, यह खो अच्छा लगाने नहीं है।

स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड ने भी इस बार राशनलाइजेशन की वजह से कुछ कामवली

की है, लगभग 2.5 करोड़ की की है। मैसूर में जिस तरह से इर्रिगेशन के मामले में है वैसे ही किसान को आप पम्प के लिए बिजली मुहैया करें। यह आवश्यक है। किसी एक प्रदेश में नहीं बल्कि सभी जगह यह देखा गया है कि उद्योगों को जो बिजली दी जाती है और किसानों को खेती के लिए जो बिजली दी जाती है, इन दोनों की दरों में बहुत अन्तर रहता है। ज्यादा सुविधा आज उद्योगों को मिलती है। किसानों को नहीं मिलती है। मैसूर वह प्रदेश है जहाँ सबसे पहले बंगलोर को इलेक्ट्रिफाई किया गया था। यह गौरव की बात है। जो प्रदेश इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में बिजली पैदा करता है और बगल के महाराष्ट्र को भी बिजली दे देता है उसको चाहिये कि वह अपने प्रदेश के किसानों को भी सस्ता दरों पर बिजली दे और किसानों की बिजली की जो आवश्यकताएँ हैं, उनको पूरी करे। आपने स्वयं स्वीकार किया:

"...Particularly under rural electrification and providing power to irrigation pump sets."

यह अच्छा प्लान है। किन्तु ज्यादा दूरी से बिजली उनको देना आप तय करते हैं तो किसान बिजली से नहीं सकेगा और तब देने का कोई फायदा नहीं होगा।

मैं ज्यादा कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ। समस्या को टालने की बचह से जो कटुता की भावना पैदा हो रही है, पैदा न हो, इस बास्ते यह जरूरी है कि आप समस्या का समाधान खोलें। आप अपनी जिम्मेदारी को स्वीकार करें और उसकी निभायें। ज्यादा दिन तक गवर्नर का राज्य वहीं लागू न रहें। जल्दी से अस्दी चुनाव वहाँ आप करें और लोकप्रिय सरकार की स्थापना करने की कोशिश करें।

SHRI K. K. SHETTY (Mangalore) : In my maiden speech, I do not wish to say anything which could add to the heat already generated regarding Cauveri water dispute. I entirely agree with Shri Krishnappa that all the leaders should themselves sit across the table and settle this matter. Shri J. R. Joshi has charged the Prime Minister with creating trouble. I do not think anybody has got a magic wand to solve this problem. We must admit our own failures. We have been quarrelling among ourselves as if we are enemies. We have to live as good neighbours. For years we have lived like that.

In my constituency, in the Coorg district of Malnad, thousands of workers in plantations are Tamilians and they voted for me. If I have got a majority in Coorg distt., it was due to their vote and I thank them for it.

In the limited time at my disposal, I want to speak about my own constituency a little. But before that I would like to say in regard to Cauvery dispute that without making allegations against each other and imputing motives, if limited flow of water is guaranteed to Tamil Nad and its riparian rights are assured, I do not think there will be much trouble. It does not matter whether a river is scheduled or non-scheduled. Every thing can be settled by mutual agreement. We need not blame each other. We have to live as good neighbours. We have got to co-operate with each other. Thousands of Tamil workers are building our dams and doing other construction work. So let us not create unnecessary heat in Parliament which is the supreme legislative body of the Indian Union.

Speaking about my own constituency, in 1957, for the development of Malnad, the five districts which are very much backward, and have no facilities of communication, education and medical aid—so far all the facilities are derived by the urban areas; the villages are mostly neglected—a Development Board was set up. Most of these districts have no irrigation facilities, no proper communication and not the benefit of elementary education even. But then this Board was abolished subsequently for reasons unknown to us, for political reasons perhaps. Now I appeal to the

Central Government to constitute a statutory Malnad Development Board so that all the five districts hitherto neglected could be developed. We have peculiar problems there. There are thousands of landless people, specially in these Malnad areas, Coorg and south Kanara. In my district alone, there are 50,000 landless labourers, Harijans and Girijans who have applied for small plots of land, 10, 20 and 30 cents years ago and these applications have been kept pending. To cite one example, big landlords and capitalists get thousands of acres. Near Periapatna in Somavarpet, just on the borders of my constituency, 3000 acres have been given to one Shri Butani on the pretext of growing some sort of grass for making scent. He has not done it. He has cut all the timber trees and sold.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North) : When did it happen ?

SHRI K. K. SHETTY : About five years ago, during the time when Shri Nijalingappa was the Chief Minister.

This is on the road-side. I appeal to the Central Government to direct the Governor to take immediate steps to see that land is given to these poor, landless labourers. These poor people have built small huts, thousands of them, on 10 and 20 cents of land. Now, steps are being taken to evict them with the help of police. I have received many complaints. Every day I receive many applications for the grant of land from my constituency where there is enough land. When the labourers, poor labourers, Harijans and Girijans want to have 10 to 30 cents of land, that is denied to them. Steps should be taken to see that the land is immediately granted to these labourers.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI K. K. SHETTY : Since it is time, and since I had been a Chairman once, I bow to the decision of the Chair and conclude my speech.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Mysore happens to be my neighbour State, and I also am given to understand that there is

[Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao]

going to be a Committee in regard to the Mysore dispute and from my party my name has been given.

Now, I do not understand why the Central Government is allowing these quarrels between Mysore and Madras, or for that matter, Kerala.

AN HON. MEMBER : Andhra. (*Interruption*)

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : I am speaking about the whole south ; not about Andhra or Mysore alone. I really fail to see why such a situation should prevail in this country. There was a time, four or five years back, when the south used to give the leadership to the whole country. The whole south was united, when the north was divided. Now, unfortunately, the tables have turned. Unfortunately, so many problems are there ; such a situation should not continue.

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA : There are Rama and Krishna. Rama was born in Uttar Pradesh ; Krishna was born in Uttar Pradesh. But we all worship them.

SHRI SATYANARAYAN RAO : I request the Minister concerned to convey to the hon. Prime Minister the need to solve this problem immediately ; this problem between these two States. If you are really interested in the development of this regions then there should not be any such petty quarrels, whatever may be the reasons.

Regarding the Governors, I do not understand why this controversial person should be kept there, when there are several persons competent to become Governors. The DMK Members were also complaining against him. Reference was made to ICS elephants, camels and so on. Everybody is complaining. If this is the situation, why should such a Governor continue there ? I do not understand it. It is time that he is at least transferred and not kept in Mysore. He was the Governor of West Bengal earlier. Already, there had been complaints against him, and he was a very controver-

sial person. There have been several complaints against him. I think such a person should not be appointed as Governor. I therefore request that at least now the Central Government should see light and take immediate steps at least to transfer him from Mysore, because, then there will be no trouble on that score.

AN HON. MEMBER : Send him to Tamil Nadu.

SHRI SATYANARAYAN RAO : I will not go to that extent. At least he may be transferred from Mysore. Without taking much time on this, I would again request hon. Members from Tamil Nadu and Mysore to sink their differences and see that this problem of the Cauvery rivers is settled amicably and peacefully.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the simple budget of a State has become mostly a matter of controversy between State and State, and the debate on the budget demands has become a debate on the Cauvery waters dispute. In the nature of this budget, it is only natural, because a matter which was obviously in dispute between three States should have been settled before any specific scheme was sanctioned; that dispute has been taken for granted as solved and projects have been included in the budget, and money has been allotted also.

Naturally this should lead to the conclusion or inference that this is being done with the sanction of the Centre because Mysore happens to be under the President's rule.

I have chosen to speak on this subject because from the debate that has preceded so far it appears that the matter is mainly a dispute between Mysore and Tamil Nadu only. I do want put on record that this is not a matter exclusively between Mysore and Tamil Nadu. Kerala is very vitally interested in this matter, in a sense more interested than those two States. Our Chief Minister has made our position clear and we should certainly be consulted if there are to be bilateral or tripartite negotiations. A mutual solution could be arrived at but if no solution could be arrived at it would be

unfair to sanction schemes one by one behind the back of other parties without getting Clearance from them. The matter must in fairness be referred to a tribunal, if a settlement is not possible. But a settlement should be possible.

Ten Hydro Electric Projects which are the life blood of Kerala's future industrial development are pending before the Government of India and not one of them has been sanctioned. Those schemes are dependent on the waters from Cauvery. But other schemes are being sanctioned. This is a point on which we have the strongest objection.

If the Kabini dam goes through, a substantial portion of Kerala in Wyanad area will be wiped out; many villages will be submerged under water. Therefore they are committing an act of tort in proceeding with the scheme without getting clearance from Kerala also. It may benefit them but we shall not be benefitted. A substantial part of a small State will just be wiped out. If they do so without taking the precautionary measures it is a callous step on their part.

Speaking about Tamil Nadu, we have settled the parambikulam dispute with them and also matters about Seervai. But we have got a complaint that certain terms are being violated. That is a different matter and I am not going into that now. Speaking about 1924 agreement, that agreement is an agreement between Mysore and the then Madras Presidency. At that time Malabar was part of Tamil Nadu. Malabar is now a part of Kerala. Therefore whatever benefit they may get, proportional benefit must also go to Kerala.

The point that I am emphasising is that any settlement that has to be arrived at, has got to be with Kerala as an active partner interested in this. If an agreement is not possible no project shall be proceeded with unless and until an agreement is arrived or after the matter is referred to a tribunal which will give in due course its award. Without doing that if any party is allowed to proceed with any scheme that will be amounting to putting a premium on interstate emotional tension and unnecessary friction and fighting, because unlike boundary

disputes which may not be of material value to a particular state, this is a matter which involves vital economic interests and lakhs of people in both the States will be affected. Therefore it should not be taken for granted and proceeded with as if no major point is involved.

We demand that a settlement be attempted, and if that is not possible, the matter be referred to a tribunal. Kerala also may be taken as a party to the whole thing. Nothing should be proceeded with unless a solution is arrived at either by settlement or by referring to a tribunal.

*SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU (Nagapattinam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to confine my remarks on the Mysore Budget to the Cauvery Water dispute. In the cool comfort of air-conditioned Chamber we are discussing this burning issue. On account of the construction of dams across Cauvery by the Mysore Government a situation fraught with fear and confusion has developed in Tamil Nadu and the people of Tamil Nadu are paralysed with fright. For thousands of years the main source of irrigation in Tamil Nadu has been the river Cauvery. If Tamil Nadu is denied Cauvery waters, the entire State will be wiped out. In particular, the agricultural operations in Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli districts will come to a grinding halt. Millions of agriculturists will vanish in thin air. These terrifying possibilities must be seriously taken note of by the Centre here and they should see that the situation is not allowed to deteriorate any further.

I will refer here to a bitter experience we had earlier. As a consequence of a dam constructed by the Mysore Government on the river Palar, which used to cater to our irrigation needs, today this river is dry and sand has substituted water. If dams are constructed on Hemavathi and Kabini, surely Tamil Nadu will be deprived of Cauvery waters. It is being propagated by some people that, despite these dams the irrigation entitlement of Tamil Nadu would be assured. But I have no doubt in my mind that construction of these dams would mean denial of Cauvery waters to Tamil Nadu. That is

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri M. Kathamuthu]

why we demand that this dispute should be referred to a Tribunal for adjudication.

In spite of this legitimate demand of Tamil Nadu, the Mysore Government are going ahead with the construction of these dams even without the concurrence of the Central Government. The Central Government by their inexplicable silence have acquiesced in the activities of the Mysore Government and it is beyond doubt that the Centre has adopted a partisan attitude in this matter. In fact, it is crystal clear that the Centre is actively encouraging and assisting the Mysore Government in these projects.

Some hon. Members stated that the 1924 Agreement is outdated and it has no validity today. It does not behave of responsible Members of this House to speak in this vein. After all, Agreements are made to be honoured and not violated or condemned. It is axiomatic that we are solemnly bound by such Agreements. Simply because this Agreement was concluded during the regime of British Imperialism, is it to be torn into pieces now? The Railways were also laid in our country by the British. I hope that Mr. Lakkappa would not plead for its dismantlement on that ground. Even this Parliament House was constructed by the British and it will be absurd to advance an argument that it should be demolished for that reason.

It is in the mutual interests of the States to respect and honour inter-State Agreements. If the States arrogate to themselves the authority of invalidating or dishonouring such Agreements, how can we hope to have national integration in the country?

I am not able to understand and appreciate the silence of the Central Government in this very important matter. It seems that their silence has political overtones because of the approaching elections in Mysore. The Ministry of Finance has presented to this House the Mysore Budget. It contains allocation of money for irrigation projects in Mysore State, for which concurrence has not been given by the Central Government. Is it not the duty and responsibility of the Ministry of Finance to have examined how allocations

could be made for irrigation schemes which should have had the prior approval of the Central Government? The Central Government in order to be in accord with administrative properties ought to have stopped the implementation of such schemes by not making such allocations in the Budget presented to this House by the Centre on behalf of the State Government.

With these few words, I conclude.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Sir, I have carefully listened to my friends, who have advised us to be very polite and compromising in our attitude towards them. Equally I expect they will be compromising towards us. I want to pose a very interesting, reasonable, cogent argument, which arise out of their arguments about Cauvery water. My hon. friend on behalf of Kerala was arguing that they have received only Malabar from Madras and they are no longer a party to the 1924 agreement, must less to the 1892 agreement and the agreement should be repudiated. When Kerala is not a party to the agreement, may I ask what *locus standi* Kerala has to urge that the matter be referred to a tribunal?

I do not understand the reasoning of my friends from Tamil Nadu that the 1924 agreement has got a bearing or existence even now. The agreement was entered into by the Maharaja of the eighth State, who was coerced by the Governor of Madras. At that time even Mangalore, Kollegal, Bellary, etc. which are now in Mysore were included in Madras State and the quantum of water was calculated including this vast area at that time. Now all these areas have come to Mysore. Naturally we have to reopen the 1924 agreement because we cannot agree with the quantum of water which was decided then. On what grounds can it be referred to a tribunal or for any other arbitration? There is no sound argument that can be levelled by Madras at this length of time.

There is one more interesting point. They have been receiving their quota of water. This agreement is valid till 1974. I do not understand why they are raising this issue prior to 1974.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Because you are violating it now unilaterally.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : This is a premature sign. What is the infringement for them? Whether in Tanjore or any other part of Madras, where is the real hindrance to the people of that area now? That is a question which any member of this House can easily pose and seek an answer from them. Can there be an answer? Can they say that this year or any year they are suffering on account of this? As a matter of fact, if there is any argument, it can come only after 1974, not much earlier under any circumstances. For that, Kerala also can sit as a partner and all these questions whether this agreement has to be repudiated and another fresh agreement entered into, what quantum of water will go to Mysore, what quantum will go to Madras, what quantum will go to Kerala—all these matters can be discussed. That is why the Central Government has been saying all along that all of us should sit across the table and look into all these matters. What is the necessity of beating about the bush? Mr. Veerendra Patil and Mr. Nijalingappa were had in glove with Kamaraj, the then Chief Minister of Madras and only for the sake of his friendship, they did not assert the rights of the Mysore people. Is it due to the negligence of the people of Mysore that their rights were not pressed? That is a question to be posed.

What we are asking for is simply this. Under the very 1924 agreement, we are entitled to use 45 TMC. What is Hemavathi project? It is only 34 TMC. Kabini project is only 9 TMC. So, we have not even completed that 45 TMC. When we have not departed from the purview of the 1924 agreement, why should there be any differences between us and them? There cannot be anything to enrage either that elephant or this elephant and everything will go smoothly.

Therefore, may I ask them to look into the whole problem and not to blame the Central Government? The Central Government are hundred per cent behaving within the bounds of legality by giving us ample opportunity. If the Mysore budget provide for non-scheduled projects, who on earth can stop the construction of those projects?

So, in the matter of the non-scheduled projects I am sure they will co-operate with them. In the case of non-scheduled rivers there is no question of agreement. The agreement will refer to Kabini and Hemavathi and even they come within the 45 TMC. If they have got the right to utilize the water allotted to them, we are also entitled for the same 45 TMC. At the same time, when the Kerala Government which is not a party to the agreement wants to repudiate the agreement, it is incumbent on the Central Government to interfere and arbitrate as a compromising agency between the Governments of Mysore, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. If our friends are not prepared to sit across the table and settle it, if they use power tactics and pressure tactics and if they try to insulate Mysore.....(*Interruptions*) I am not saying anything wrong. Members from the other side have said that it is the Mysore Government which is using it as an election tactics. They have referred to it. There is no question of election tactics. At least the Central Government cannot be blamed of that charge. So, there is every justification and the Centre is bound to sanction our budget because it is our money. It is not the money of the Central Government, it is the money of the people of Mysore.

In fact, I want to take this opportunity to ask of the Central Government why they have withheld sanction from our projects. They have not given any satisfactory answer to that question. Consequently, instead of discussing other important matters in the budget, Cauvery is figuring in a big way in our discussions and consuming all our time. So, I again appeal to the Central Government to clear all our projects pending with them. There is no reason or justification for withholding our projects. There is no question of raising any major issues at this stage. That could be done only after the restoration of the popular government in Mysore and after the agreement is over in 1974. Till then nothing can be raised and so there is no dispute to be referred to arbitration.

With regard to no-scheduled projects, I want to question the authorities who have prepared this budget why they have provided only a paltry sum of Rs. 50,000 for Bgathi which is costing Rs. 5½ crores. I am not able to appreciate the good sense that prevails

[Shri N. Shivappa]

among some of the officers who withhold sanction for the non-scheduled projects. Also why were they not given adequate allocation in this budget so that the work could be begun in those projects? This is how the people of Mysore State are suffering on account of the negligence of the officers. Here I am reminded of a famous saying that the mistakes are the lessons of wisdom for the future; a mistake once committed cannot be corrected but it is wisdom for the future.

Even at this late hour I would suggest that in this budget some allocation should be made for the execution of some of those projects. Some sum has to be provided for the implementation of the non-scheduled projects. Now we are utilising only 9 per cent of the irrigation potential. We want to raise it to at least 15 per cent in Mysore State. In Tamilnadu they have got 40 per cent and still they are not satisfied, whereas we have got only 9 per cent of the irrigation facilities. The Central Government have not given us anything, much less has our neighbour tolerated all these things. When we want to utilize what is available, what is within our right and within the agreement, I do not understand why they are against us.

Consequently, there is no reason to question the *bona fides* while granting money for the non-scheduled projects in the budget of Mysore. The items provided in the budget of Mysore are within the ambit of the laws, within the capacity of the Central Government. The Central Government is acting with a free will for the good of the society and the people of our country. There is nothing parochial to any State, much less to a group of people. Shri Jagannatharao Joshi was referring to the toppling of the Mysore Government by the Central Government of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Is there any meaning in that remark? There is no meaning because the actual position is that Shri Veerendra Patil, who had a grand alliance with Jansangh friends and others, he himself voluntarily resigned and went away because he did not have the capacity or backing to administer the State. And then the Central Government was forced to take the responsibility to protect the interests of the people of Mysore and so the Central Government is

doing justice to the people of Mysore and no political reason is there. It is our money and naturally in the usual course we have come before this august House and this august House be pleased to look into the *bona fides* of the case and give its approval to the Demands.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Mr. Chairman, the State of Mysore is surrounded by four States—Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Unfortunately, Mysore is quarrelling with all the four States. It has boundary dispute with Maharashtra, water dispute with Andhra, water dispute with Tamil Nadu and water as well as boundary dispute with Kerala.

Let me remind the House that it has always been recognised by both Mysore and Tamil Nadu that the age old irrigation entitlements under the Cauvery in Tamil Nadu are the first charge on the Cauvery waters.

Sir, I hear arguments from the other side—especially Mr. Shivappa—that the 1892 and 1924 agreements are not binding on Mysore. This is out of sheer ignorance of law. Ignorance of law is no excuse. Any successor Government has to honour the agreements entered into by the previous Government whether it is Mysore Maharaja or Nizalingappa or Veerendra Patil. You have to honour the Agreement. But the main question is what is the policy of the Central Government in this respect. Dr. K. L. Rao gave a clear warning on 10th March, 1970 to Mysore that unless the State Government acted according to the directive of the Centre on the Cauvery project and other interlinked issues Central assistance for the river projects would not be made available. Now, Rs. 7.12 crores is allocated to the same projects for which Dr. Rao said it will not be given. I want to know what is the policy of the Government. Again Dr. Rao has asked Mysore in a letter to the Chief Minister to give an undertaking that it would not proceed with the works already on hand or proposed to be undertaken in Cauvery basin if those works are not approved by the Planning Commission. Now, they have changed their policy. It is easily seen from the arguments of the other side. Just a year back there was a Calling Attention and Mr. Shivappa then a Member of the Swatantra Party and Mr. Lakkappa then

a Member of the PSP accused the Central Government and particularly Dr. Rao. They said so long as Dr. Rao continues in the Central Government they will not get justice and he should resign and go away. Now they are paying their compliments. Why this change? It is because the Central Government is changing its policy.

16.44 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE in the Chair]

I want to know what is this chameleon policy of the Central Government. Why are you changing your attitude? Just a year back you said that these rivers could not be given clearance. Now you are hesitating. A year back you said that assistance would not be given. Now you are giving assistance by way of Rs. 7.12 crores.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, at the time of election in Mysore said that she would be compelled to refer the Cauvery water dispute to a tribunal. Now Shrimati Gandhi says, "Wait till a popular government is there." What is meant by a popular government? Was not the Virendra Patil Ministry a popular government, an elected government? Even though you may not like it but definitely it was a popular government.

We were carrying on negotiations for many years. In February, 1970 the talks broke down. Dr. Rao himself said that he would report to the Union Ministry that negotiation was not possible and the talks had broken down. Immediately the Government of Tamil Nadu wanted this matter to be referred to a tribunal. Why are you waiting? What is the motive behind this? We definitely see a political motive behind this. The Central Government must answer this question.

Finally, a Governor is supposed to be more sober than politicians. But, unfortunately, the Governor of Mysore is worse than a politician. He is complicating matters. Shri Dharma Vira has made a statement which I would like to quote. I am quoting from the *Hindu* :—

"Mr. Dharma Vira remarked that Tamil Nadu was 'propounding a new theory that lower riparian areas had a right to all the waters while the upper riparian areas where the rivers take their birth should have nothing'."

This is not our policy at all. Again, he says :—

"This is a 'new riparian theory which has never been enunciated before in the history of the world'."

I did not expect such an irresponsible statement from a Governor, a responsible person. I think, either that Governor should be disciplined or he should be dismissed.

Secondly, they are building projects on Hemavathi, Harangi, Kabani and Swarnavathi and other works on non-scheduled streams. Unless and until an agreement is arrived at, the execution of these works should be stopped. The Central Government should see that these works are stopped till the agreement is arrived at.

Thirdly, I want the Centre to withhold this allotment of Rs. 7.12 crores for the irrigation schemes in the Cauvery basin. The Government itself has agreed in the statement that these are schemes which are under dispute with the Governments of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. When the Government agrees that there is a dispute, the Government must take the responsibility and see that the agreement is arrived at and till that time the allocation should not be made.

*SHRI CHANDRE GOWDA (Chikmagalur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir for the first time in the history of Mysore President's Rule has been imposed there. That is why the Mysore State Budget for 1971-72 is before this House for consideration.

Many Hon. ble Members participated in the Budget. The Cauvery Water dispute has dominated the discussion, to the exclusion of all other issues. Sarvaswathi Shivappa and Krishnappa have expressed their viewpoints forcefully in this regard. However on my part, I would like to say a few words on certain economic and administrative matters concerning the State and my constituency.

*The original speech was delivered in Kannada.

[Shri Chandre Gowda]

In Bellary District, there is a District Co-operative Central Bank which functions under the chairmanship of Shri Kari Basappa. One of the main functions of the Bank is to advance agricultural loans to farmers to meet their requirements. But under the influence of Shri Basappa, the bank had advanced a loan of about Rs. 15 lakhs about 6 years ago to a Mining Co-operative Society in the area which is owned by certain members of the family of Shri Basappa. Even though the Industrial Co-operative Society is actively operating in the area, the advance of this huge loan to the Mining Cooperative Society was made mainly to accommodate his own people. This is evident from the fact that the District Registrar of the Society belongs to Shri Basappa's caste. So far no action has been taken to recover either the interest or the principal. People in the area have an apprehension that this large sum might have been misappropriated. This requires looking into as the amount involved is large.

My colleague Shri K. K. Shetty has, a little while ago spoken the dire necessity of setting up a Malnad Board in order to develop the backward region of Malnad. I wholeheartedly support him on this issue. It was in 1957 that a Malnad Improvement Board was set up to remove the economic disparity between this area and the lower plains region of the State. The former is so backward that it has no proper roads and schools. Hence I urge the Government to reconstitute the Malnad Board and entrust it with the various developmental schemes which are of vital importance to the region and its people.

Along with this, I would also urge the Government to set up Children and Women's Welfare Boards to look after the welfare needs of the section of society.

In the matter of Adult education, Mysore State is a model. Last year, the State had won the Nehru Award. I request that this Board should be converted into a statutory Body. This will go a long way in removing adult illiteracy.

In the Budget, a sum of Rs. 1 lakh has been provided for scout movement—Rs. 62,000

less than what was sanctioned last year. The Scout movement which moulds the character of the young should be encouraged. Last year, there were 10,000 boys. Now the figure has gone up to 20,000. It is, therefore, obvious that the provision in the Budget is inadequate and should be raised and not lowered.

Lastly I would like to bring to the notice the House, certain aspects of the Governor's misrule in the State. Recently the Governor had reconstituted the Board of Directors of Government Sugar factory. While reconstituting the Board, the Governor had nominated all the five members who to Congress (O). Not only that, he had gone to the extent of nominating a person who is long dead Shri Venkataswamy by name to this Board. This shows to what extent, the administration under the President's Rule has achieved efficiency. I urge the Government to enquire into these affairs.

My friends, Shri Vishwanathan has said that the Centre should not give Rs. 7.12 crores to the Mysore State for irrigation purposes. This is improper as this amount belongs to Mysore State and the Budget is being discussed here because of the President's Rule. As such, there is no basis for his criticism.

SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM (Coimbatore) : Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose the one provision in the Mysore Budget which raises a dispute between Mysore and Tamil Nadu into a question of getting parliamentary sanction for what is admitted by the Central Government itself as a dispute (*Interruptions*).

I want my friend, Mr. Shivappa to read that statement where Rs. 7.12 crores has been allotted for projects in the Cauvery basin which is now under dispute. Now, here is a question of principle. Is the Parliament going to give sanction to any project which, according to the Central Government itself, is a matter of dispute? That is the principle now involved.

Now, our friends, Mr. Shivappa and Mr. Lakkappa, openly want to repudiate the agreement of 1924 and even the Government which was there in Mysore, Mr. Vemurthy Patil and the Labour Minister who

attended that conference have refused to accept the fact that there was an agreement. They refused to give an assurance that they would honour the agreement of 1924. They refused to give an assurance. Now, what is happening is that they want to present a *fait accompli* not only before Tamil Nadu but also before the Central and the Parliament. Now, is this Parliament going to set this precedent of a State presenting everybody else with a *fait accompli*? That is the question.

With regard to how the Cauvery is the life blood of Tamil Nadu, my colleague, Mr. Kathamuthu has spoken and with regard to the necessity for a tribunal, our deputy leader, Mr. Kalyanasundaram, has spoken and I do not want to repeat those points. But the fact that the Mysore Government have been so disinclined to discuss even to negotiate has not been taken note of by the Central Government. The plea put forth the Central Government now is that there must be a popular government. Now, if you address us, if you tell Tamil Nadu people that we must wait for a popular government to be installed in Mysore for negotiations, is it not necessary, at the same time, to ask your own Governor that he should do nothing, no money tricks till then? Is it not necessary to control the Governor appointed by you and who is under your control? Now, this impudent and impertinent Governor has been responsible for creating bad blood between Tamil Nadu and Mysore. My friends agreed for joint gauging of the Kabini project. Now they went back on that. They are now proceeding further to build a dam on the Savarnavathi river. You are going ahead with these things as if there is no dispute and even when it is under discussion, you are going further. So, I would like to remind our hon. Minister here that now the Central Government is abetting in this illegal act, and trying to get the sanction of Parliament.

17.00 hrs.

With regard to the dealings of the Governor also, I wish to say this. It is not as if he is speaking only on his behalf; he has no particular interest of his own. If he speaks something today, we think, he speaks on behalf of the Central Government which is also a popular Government—I suppose it is popular Government. Tomorrow Virandar

Patil may come or Indira Congress may come and the popular Government there is to be only of such pattern; and so, Sir, if the Central Government is not able to say anything in the matter, it is understandable. Apart from that, my hon. friend, Mr. Kriahnappa, was comparing the Mysore people to an elephant. They are a great people.

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA : I said, Mysore people have the patience of an elephant.

SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM : Unfortunately your *mahaut* today is the Governor. Under that *mahaut* the elephant goes mad, it becomes a rogue elephant. I am talking only of the elephant and it becomes mad. So, it is a matter of concern to the whole country. The Central Government should not run at the sight of the rogue elephant. They should control both the *mahaut* and the elephant. This is what is required. This provision in the budget is a pernicious provision, of allotment of certain sum for a dispute project, and I request that it may be removed and withdrawn from this Budget. Thank you.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam) : Any student of international relations knows that riparian disputes have led countries even to long-drawn out wars.

The Debate here has been taking a turn which indicates that this almost like a war between countries.

Now, I did not want to participate in the Debate, but I have been briefed a few minutes earlier that the Debate is going on in such a way as though it is a dispute between only Tamil Nadu and Mysore. It should not go on record as if this is a dispute which concerns only Tamil Nadu and Mysore. So far as I am concerned, I consider development in any part of India as good as development in my State. Tamil Nadu and Mysore are neighbouring States. No less a person than Jesus Christ has said : Love your neighbours as you love yourself. I love both Mysore and Tamil Nadu and I wish that both these States prosper by their development programmes. But, I also love my own State.

I have been briefed just now that if this

[Dr. Henry Austin]

project goes through, the whole of Wayanad area in Kerala will be submerged into water. This Malabar region was part of the erstwhile composite State of Madras. For whatever agreement that composite State agreed to at that time, the Kerala Government, which is a successor Government, is a party. I don't want to enter into any legal battle with my hon. friends here.

But what I am suggesting is that we can all sit together at the table. After all, they are friendly neighbours. Tamil Nadu, Mysore and Kerala are emotionally and culturally involved, and in all respects we are one. So, why should we not solve these disputes? After all, we can consider these development works as development works for the whole region. We can consider the question from the point of view of regional development. It is not as though it is a development of Tamil Nadu or Mysore or Kerala only. We can well consider these three States as a region and use these natural resources like the Cauvery waters for the development of the region comprising these three States. Certainly, with mature leadership available in all the three States, we can sit round the table and solve the problem.

When I was discussing this problem with some of my engineer friends, they were telling me that there had been a survey for connecting the Ganges with the Cauvery. So, it is not a dream any more. The survey has been completed, and with advanced technology and engineering skill we can certainly bring this suggestion into fruition, and we can involve millions of people in this great development project connecting the Ganges with the Cauvery and perhaps the Periyar river down further, in the south. So, these things are all within our reach. So, I would appeal to all the States concerned that before we take positive steps, let us consider its consequences on the entire region. I would conclude my speech with this earnest appeal.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY (Udipi): In the budget presented in March, 1971, a provision of Rs. 61.01 crores had been made under loans from the Central Government. In the present budget, this sum has been reduced to Rs. 49.51 crores. Those who are

in the know of things know that the award of the Fifth Finance Commission and the formula for Central assistance to States under the Fourth Plan were singularly unfavourable to Mysore State. It is because of this reason that the Central Government were kind enough to promise an assistance of Rs. 105.5 crores in the course of five years during the Fourth Plan. Under this scheme, a sum of about Rs. 20 crores was anticipated as loans from the Central Government, but this has now been reduced to 8.5 crores. I request the Central Government to keep up their promise and raise their loan under the scheme to Rs. 20 crores.

Further, Government have not given any assistance to certain irrigation projects connected with the Cauvery basin, under the pretext that the Tamil Nadu Government have raised certain objections.

Hon. Members from the Tamil Nadu State made a reference to the old Lakshmantirtha project connected with the Lakshmantirtha river which is a tributary to the Cauvery river. Coorg was a separate State then, and when it was so, it had come forward with a proposal for a dam across the Lakshmantirtha river. But the then Mysore State which was half of the present Mysore State objected to it, and the Mysore Government requested the then Madras Government to support it. Just with the object of supporting the Mysore Government, the then Madras Government raised an objection, not because Madras would be affected but just to support the Mysore Government. Therefore, the Coorg Government could not have the Lakshmantirtha project. But when the Coorg State was merged with the Mysore State, the Mysore State itself has come forward with a bigger project in Coorg district, namely the Harangi river project; that is the contention of the Members from the Tamil Nadu State. I am afraid that history is repeating itself. Now, Mysore has come forward with certain projects in the Cauvery basin and the present Tamil Nadu Government have raised objections just because they think that it is their right to raise certain objections, just because Mysore is a separate State and is not a part of the Tamil Nadu State. I am sure that if Mysore State were a part of the Tamil Nadu State, the Tamil Nadu Members would not

have raised objections to any one of these projects.

So I request members from Tamil Nadu not to stand on their assumed rights under the so-called 1924 Agreement, but to co-operate with the Mysore Government in the noble task of building up this country. After all, the Minister of Irrigation and Power assured us on the floor of the House that the irrigation facilities in Trichy and Tanjore districts would not be affected by any one of our projects. If this is disputed, we can discuss this matter with the help of experts and solve the problem. It is not as if we are afraid of a tribunal, but if the matter was referred to a tribunal, it may come to a conclusion after 10-15 years. That is bad for both of us. I do not think there will be any difficulty in coming to a conclusion. The people of Mysore are not interested in seeing that the people of Tamil Nadu are not affected by any project of Mysore. We are only trying to increase the irrigation facilities in our State. The 8 million people of Mysore living in the Cauvery basin should have the benefit of the waters of the Cauvery.

When the Central Government are trying to solve the unemployment problem by increasing the plan outlay, by allotting sums for rural and urban works, the present Mysore Government has completely neglected the problem of unemployment. It has reduced the expenditure on public works by Rs. 1.25 crores. Instead of increasing the allotment, this is what it has done. I hope the popular Government which will take over there in the near future will set this right, and correct the wrong actions of the officers of the Mysore Government.

The present Government there has also reduced the expenditure under Education by Rs. 1 crore. This also will have to be restored.

Coming to the Mysore Land Reforms Act, steps are to be taken to amend it as early as possible. Under the present Act, it is impossible to fix fair rent. Now fair rent has to be fixed with reference to the gross produce which can never be assessed for the next 10 or 20 years. This requires

an amendment of the Act. Eviction of the tenant on any ground should be prohibited under the Act. Under the present law, the temple authorities can evict tenants from their lands. The tenants under these people should also be protected from eviction.

Lastly, I plead for an amenity to the capital of Mysore: We have TV in New Delhi and there is a proposal to have it in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta. Bangalore is a cosmopolitan city surrounded on all sides by land, unlike Bombay, Madras and Calcutta which are coastal cities. So the maximum number of people can benefit from TV in Bangalore city. I request the Central Government to extend TV to Bangalore city as early as possible. I support Budget.

*SHRI K. MALLANNA (Madhugiri) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am happy to note that in the Mysore Budget for 1971-72, substantial amount has been provided for irrigation. While supporting the Budget, I congratulate the Minister for making this provision.

On the Cauvery waters dispute, several members have expressed their strong views. I do not wish to say anything on that issue.

Land reforms, in my view, is a very important matter. Though during the last 20 years, in several places land reforms have taken place, yet substantial progress has not been achieved throughout the State. During October, 1965, under Shri Nijalingappa's rule laws were enacted in regard to land reforms. This measure has benefitted only the big landlords and rich farmers. The poor farmers and the landless people were not the beneficiaries under these laws.

Shri Nijalingappa had given an assurance to help the poor and the landless and implement socialist principles. But in the process of translating this assurance into action, benefits accrued only to rich people. The Act provides no ceiling in regard to plantations like rubber, coffee, tea etc. Likewise there is no ceiling for landholdings of temples muttas. But, Sir, in spite of the ceiling, owners of plantation reaped rich benefits at the cost the poor farmers. Lakhs

*The original speech was delivered in Kannada.

[Shri K. Mallanna]

of rupees have been spent for the development of plantation industry only to benefit the plantation owners. Indeed, Sir, this was the gift of Shri Nijalingappa to the big landlords. This needs looking into. I urge the government to examine thoroughly these enactments so plug loop-holes.

In accordance with the provisions of Land Reforms Act each tenant has to pay the fair rent. The fair rent paid to the landlord annually shall not exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ th. of the gross produce in case of wet land and $\frac{1}{4}$ th. in case of dry land. Who is the competent authority to determine the produce of the land? The decision in this regard rests with the Tehsildar of the area who does the classification and fixing of the production in such a manner which benefits the big landlords. The classification is notified. But in the event of a dispute, the decision on the appeal takes more than two years. If the rent is not paid for two consecutive years he will be evicted from the land.

As regards the payment of compensation and the fair rent to the landowners, no set formulae have been laid down. The payment is made in lump sum, which again results in the benefit accruing to the rich farmers. There should be a system for paying compensation in instalments. Eviction for non-payment of rent for consecutive 2 years is not a progressive law. I hope all these draw-backs would be rectified, in the interest of poor and the landless.

In the Department of Health, lakhs of rupees have been misappropriated. Sub-standard and out-dated drugs are being purchased at high prices. This has been brought to the notice of government. The officials responsible for this deal have also been identified. The matter was referred to the State C.I.D. Unfortunately, the enquiry was not pursued with full vigour and no action has been taken against the delinquent officials. I urge the Government to refer this matter to the C.B.I. for investigation.

My constituency is a backward area. In Mysore State there are many other Districts like Kolar, Tumkur, Hassan and Chitaldurg which are equally backward and

are chronically drought and famine affected areas. I request the Centre to grant liberally financial assistance to develop these areas.

With these few words, Sir, I conclude.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): The only reason that I have requested to speak is to make a suggestion. We have a lot of rivers in our country which fortunately or unfortunately happen to go through more than one State. And the development and exploitation of these rivers are being hampered by the fact that we have State Governments who are competing over the benefits of such rivers.

Therefore, I should like to suggest to the Government that we should adopt a method by which we create an independent development authority for each river like the Cauvery Development Authority, Narmada Development Authority, Chambal Development Authority, which authority through the Central Government would develop each river and exploit its maximum potential and thereafter allow whichever State wants to use the benefits of that river, whether it is electricity or water or irrigation or whatever it is, to pay for it and purchase it from the independent authority.

This way I think we shall have a very early development of a great many rivers, which are now hanging before tribunals or as inter-state disputes. This is not a novel idea. The Tennessee Valley Authority not only managed to bring about a comprehensive scheme which is managed to develop, but its benefits have gone on proliferating over the years. Similarly other authorities have been set up on the lines of the TVA.

I see no reason why this cannot be done. Years ago when Shri H. M. Patil, now my colleague, was connected with this he suggested a scheme like this for the Narmada Valley Project. Had that scheme been accepted at that time, today it would have been well on its way towards completion and this country would have managed to get the benefits of the Narmada Valley much earlier than it is likely to get.

This is a small suggestion that I wanted to make. It is made not only in view of

the acrimonious debate that is going on between Mysore and Tamil Nadu but it is also made in a spirit which will help the whole country and bring about a certain amount of national integration.

SHRI A. K. KOTRASHATTI (Belgaum): In my district of Belgaum there are two major irrigation projects. One is the Mallaprabha and the other is the Ghataprabha. The Ghataprabha project consists of two canals, the left bank canal and the right bank canal. This is to be completed in four stages. Now the second stage had been almost completed and in the third stage the right bank canal has to be constructed. For that the Government of Mysore sent its proposals in 1967, but so far the Central Government has not accorded any clearance. So, I request the Government to give clearance to this project.

In my district there is one more medium irrigation project called Harinala project. This was approved by the Government of India long back and it is estimated to cost Rs. 83.41 lakhs. The area to be irrigated by this project is 10,750 acres. It was taken up in 1967 and an amount of Rs. 7 lakhs has been spent over this, but all of a sudden this project has been stopped. This is only because some rich man's lands were to be submerged under water. So, my submission is that a Commission should be appointed to hold an enquiry into the matter because that capitalist whose lands were to be submerged influenced the then Chief Minister and got the work stopped. To justify it, some reasons are now being put forward, that this project is costly. But was it not expected to be costly even at the time of starting?

After the promulgation of President's rule, the administration in my State has gone from bad to worse. The efficiency of the staff has gone down considerably. For instance, previously there were six working days in a week. That has been reduced by the Governor to five days. Secondly, some officers are holding more than two posts. For instance, the Development Commissioner is also the Chairman of the Agro-Industries Corporation, and he is also the Secretary of the Planning Department. I am told he is holding some other posts also. So, my submission is

that if an officer holds more than two posts, he will not be in a position to work efficiently in any of the departments. So, a directive should be sent that no officer should hold more than one post.

The Government in the last four or five months has re-employed some heads of departments who have retired, and in some cases he has extended their services by three years, while some efficient officers in the P.W.D. whose work is considered very good have been denied this right of extension. So, the Governor has adopted an arbitrary attitude in this regard. Some of the posts are occupied by officers aged 74 or 75. For instance, the Chairman of MSEB is 74 years. The Chairman of Power Commission is 74 years. All these things have brought down the efficiency of the administration. Therefore, early elections should be held and a popular government installed there soon.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajan): Sir, I want to bring one fact to the notice of the House. We are discussing the budgets of States under President's rule. If there were legislatures in those States, each State's budget would have been discussed for a Month or more in the State Assembly. But today in two hours, we have passed the Gujarat budget. In two hours, we are going to pass the Mysore budget. Even if we cannot afford to spend one Month discussing each State's budget, at least two or three days should be devoted for the discussion of each State budget. Otherwise, it is a farce to pass a State's budget in two hours. Members of Parliament from these State are asked to speak within 5 minutes, which is a farce. Many members who wanted to speak could not get an opportunity to speak. Therefore, through you I request the Government and the Business Advisory Committee that at least two clear days should be allotted for each State's budget.

Coming to Tamilnadu and Mysore, both are friendly neighbouring States of this country. Why should there be this dispute? The reply of the Prime Minister to the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu has not enthused me. If the dispute between Haryana and Punjab about Chandigarh, over which Sant Fateh Singh threatened to immolate himself, could be solved by the

[Prof. S. L. Saksena]

Prime Minister, why can't she solve this dispute between Tamilnadu, Mysore and Kerala also? She should invite all the people concerned, discuss the matter and give a decision. I am sure her decision will be fair and acceptable to all parties, because she has no axe to grind. It is no use prolonging the agony of the States and creating bad blood between them.

I agree with the suggestion made by Mr. Piloo Mody that there should be the River Valley Authority for each big river like the Tennessee Valley Authority. When some States are fighting for water, my district is flooded with water. Today Patna is being devoured by the floods in the Ganges. Our Irrigation Minister has said that he is considering the linking of the Cauvery with Ganges and a survey is being made. This is a very good thing, because while States which are facing shortage of water can get more water, we will be saved from the ravages of the floods.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai) : I feel very sorry that this issue of Cauvery water has been taken as a dispute and so much heat has been generated over it, by both sides. My Tamilnadu friends only want to protect the interests what we are now enjoying. They are not asking for anything more than what they are enjoying now. We have been talking about the 1924 agreement. Even before the Agreement, from time immemorial, for more than one thousand years Cauvery water has been flowing towards Thanjavur district in Tamilnadu and the people of that area have been enjoying it. I want to appeal to my hon. friends from Mysore to be a little reasonable and generous. I am really glad that Shri Shivappa has put forward his own point of view. He has tried to make out a case with very good argument; but for a very bad case. He argued it well because he is a lawyer. I am not a lawyer; I am only an agriculturist. So, I cannot argue my case so well.

My hon. friend, Shri Mody, wanted to create a new authority alternative to present system which will decide all such disputes. When we are thinking of the Ganga-Cauvery project, when that project is taken up we can adopt the suggestion

of Shri Mody, but it cannot be done in the case of the Cauvery waters.

So far it was a dispute between Mysore and Tamilnadu. After listening to Mr. Stephen one will see that now Kerala has come in. If it is kept pending for some more time, may be Goa, Pondicherry and other States may also come in. So, it is in our own interests to settle it early.

After all, what is it that we are quarrelling about? We are all living in India. If a little more of water goes to Tamilnadu, why should we as Indians quarrel about it as if Pakistan is taking our waters. We are all Indians. Let us be generous and reasonable between ourselves.

Some reference has been made to the Governor. It is said that he is making or creating more trouble by issuing statements and all that. In a way, he may be reasonable also in what he says. We want that the projects should be stopped till the popular government comes. Why not you wait for some time till the popular government is established in Mysore State. The same argument which the Governor is putting up can be put against him also.

Let us remember that we are all Indians. Even if you give a little more to Tamilnadu, it will not harm you. If you people wish you can come to Tamilnadu; we will give you land. Therefore, I appeal to all my friends to be reasonable and generous in this matter and not to take such a rigid attitude. Let us settle it peacefully.

It is high time that we thought of some independent body to settle all the disputes of inter-state matter, whether water territory or any other items. It should be body with a dictatorial power so that no body could question its decision. Such a new body should be created. I hope the government and the Prime Minister would give thought to the creation of such a body to settle inter-State disputes. It should be an independent autonomous body with full powers to settle all disputes.

Finally, appealing to the hon. Members from Mysore to be a little more generous, I support the Demands.

***SHRI SIDRAMESHWAR SWAMY (Koppal):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, while giving my full support to the Mysore Budget, I would like to place a few facts before the House.

In the recent mid-term election, the people of Mysore have given their full support to the Congress headed by Shrimati Indira Gandhi. This is evident by the fact that in all the 27 seats, persons belonging to Congress (R) have been elected to the Lok Sabha. People of Mysore have great hope and they look forward to brighter days ahead.

Mr. Chairman, the present State of Mysore comprises Hyderabad Karnataka, Bombay Karnataka and Mysore Karnataka. In the Hyderabad Karnataka of Mysore, near Tungabhadra Canal, there is seepage and nearly 20,000 acres of land have become uncultivable. The farmers are unable to decide as to what to do with the land. I, therefore, urge the Government to take immediate steps to see that the land becomes cultivable.

Secondly, farmers are not getting fair price for the sugar cane, although the price has been fixed by the Government.

Thirdly, in 1927, a survey was conducted to lay a railway line connecting Wadi and Gadag and again in 1957 another survey was conducted for this purpose. We do not know what happened to these survey reports. In the interior of Raichur, there is acute necessity for railway link. I urge the Government to take suitable steps to provide the necessary railway connection.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to all the hon. Members who have taken part in the discussion on the Mysore budget. It is true that the whole discussion on the budget estimate has turned on the now Cauvery water dispute.

Before I come to that, I would like to place before the House some salient features at least I should put the salient features of the Budget before the House.

The House is aware of the circumstances in which this budget is being placed before this House. I am sure that the House will join with me in wishing that before long Mysore will have a popular government in which most of their problems could be discussed.

The revised budget estimates for 1971-72 on the revenue account has a surplus of Rs. 7.78 crores. The earlier expectation of a deficit of Rs. 2.88 crores has been remedied by certain improvements made. About 8.52 crores have been raised by the State out of which Rs. 2.23 crores has come to them as a result of devolution from the Centre, better collections and various other measures that the State Government has taken. Under capital expenditure there is a slight marginal increase.

There is an overall deficit of Rs. 15.72 crores. While steps have been taken to straighten out the State's financial position, the position is such that it calls for certain remedial measures for some basic problem of the State.

As regards the Plan outlay, the budget has a provision of Rs. 72.25 crores and the State itself has mobilised additional resources of Rs. 2.5 crores by rationalisation and revision electricity tariff in accordance with the recommendations of the tariff committee which has gone into this question.

In terms of rural works programme, there is a provision of Rs. 3.68 crores for Central schemes of rural works programme and the total outlay on these works in the Fourth Plan period is estimated at Rs. 15 crores. During 1970-71 the expenditure is of the order of Rs. 1.16 crores. The budget provision also contains schemes amounting to Rs. 2.38 crores in relation to the crash programme for rural employment. Under this scheme programmes for 12 districts have been sanctioned by the Government of India and schemes for seven more districts are yet to be approved.

In the field of cooperatives, taking advantage of the Reserve Bank investments

*The original speech was delivered in Kannada.

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

in the cooperative sector, a provision of Rs. 1.45 crores has been made for investment in the share capital of cooperative institutions. As a result of this strengthening of the share capital of these institutions, the amount of loans advanced by primary societies was Rs. 34.45 crores and medium-term and short-term loans are expected to total Rs. 38.50 crores. The district central cooperative banks have advanced to the primary societies loans aggregating Rs. 75 crores on 30th June, 1970 and it is expected to be over Rs. 100 crores as on 30th June, 1972.

Under rural water supply, during 1970-71 the Government has sanctioned 278 schemes estimate to cost Rs. 2.46 crores. This is in addition to 867 schemes sanctioned during the previous year at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.51 crores. In addition to this programme the State Government have taken up UNICEF aid programme for select villages. 1,038 villages are likely to be benefited at a cost of Rs. 5 crores.

Under urban water supply, schemes costing Rs. 25 crores covering urban municipal corporations have been approved. These are some of the major features of the budget provisions.

In relation to land reforms, the Government of India persuaded the State Government to have a Land Reform Act in relation to the new thinking of the Government of India. These suggestions have been incorporated in a draft Bill and is being sent to the Government of India which will be placed before the Consultative Committee of Parliament for its consideration.

Shri Krishnappa mentioned about solving the problems of a growing city like Bangalore, the problems of slums and other problems which are germane to a growing metropolitan city. In this connection, the Finance Minister during the Budget speech had mentioned that if there is any viable scheme like the Calcutta Slum Clearance scheme and various other schemes in any big city, it will be considered on its merits and, I think, the State Government will work out a scheme for the solution of these problems of Bangalore.

The major debate has been on the Cauvery waters dispute. I wish to submit that in this Budget what has been taken account of is a statement of fact. The hon. Members are aware that the provision has been made on the non Plan side as far as certain works in the Cauvery basin are concerned. The provision of Rs. 7.12 crores is on the non-plan side. It is not a grant which has been made by the Government of India. It is not on the Plan side. It is on the non-Plan side. This statement takes note of a fact that a continuing expenditure has been included as far as the Cauvery basin is concerned.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Those works were not cleared by the Central Government or by the Planning Commission. But they were being executed by the State Government. Now that the Central Government has assumed responsibility, is it going to allow certain works which have not been cleared by them ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Although the Central Government has assumed responsibility, there is a State Government and the bulk of this Budget has been prepared by the former State Government. The position is that it is a statement of fact because an expenditure had been incurred last year and the expenditure is continuing. It is on the non-plan side. No grant or no allocation has been made. No provision has been made by the Government of India as far as the Plan side is concerned. The Government is not committed. As far as this particular position is concerned, it is a statement of fact. That is why in this statement itself we have said :

"The Budget includes a provision of Rs. 7.12 crores as non-Plan expenditure on certain irrigation schemes in the Cauvery basin which have been continued from last year. The Mysore Government has been pressing for sometime for inclusion of the schemes in the State Plan. As the House is aware, these are the schemes which are under dispute and discussions are currently being held with the Governments of Tamil Nadu and Mysore in this regard."

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Whatever the hon. Minister says, if the

Budget is approved by this House, if the expenditure is also approved by this House, will it not by implication enable the Government of Mysore to say that these things have been sanctioned by Parliament itself?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : As I tried to explain, this provision of Rs. 7.12 crores which the Mysore Government has made on the non-Plan side is a continuing expenditure. It is a statement of fact which is being made as far as this is concerned.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Will it not amount to a judgment on the dispute between the two States? Can you categorically say about that?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : We have stated here itself this thing :

“The Mysore Government have been pressing for sometime past for inclusion of these schemes in the State Plan. As the House is aware, these are the schemes which are under dispute and discussions are currently being held with the Governments of Tamil Nadu and Mysore in this regard.”

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : In case it is diverted, have you got any machinery to stop it?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : This is a statement of fact we are making. No body can go back from the statement which is made here.

AN HON. MEMBER : This statement will not alter the position.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : As far as the position of the Government of India in regard to this dispute is concerned, the other day there was a call attention motion and the Minister of Irrigation & Power has stated the stand of the Government. Only in to-day's Press, reports are there that the Prime Minister has written to the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for a discussion on this question. But the fact remains that unless there is a popular government in Mysore...

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : What do you mean by 'popular government'?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : ... it is very difficult for the Centre or for the Governor of Mysore to commit. The argument that has been advanced by hon. members on the other side...

AN HON. MEMBER : By both sides.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : ... that since the Centre can intervene in the matter and since the Government is there and since in the centre there is a government of a great majority, it can bring about a decision.

SHRI DHANDAPANI (Dharapuram) : Is the Government in favour of referring the dispute to a Tribunal or not?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : It has been stated by the Prime Minister, it has been stated by the Irrigation Minister and I cannot say anything more on that.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI (Vellore) : What about stopping the construction of projects which are going on?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : There are certain realities. I wish to answer some of the very serious accusations against the Central Government that the Central Government is not doing anything. Since Mysore is under President's rule the Central Government is not intervening in solving this problem. Sir, there are certain realities of our political life. There are certain realities of our constitutional life also. Now, it is not possible for us, within the framework of these realities, within the framework of these compulsions, to go over the head of popular representatives of Mysore and solve these problems. I can only wish that a popular government in Mysore is formed soon and through the efforts that are being made now by the Irrigation Minister who is calling all the parties together and the appeal that has been issued by the Prime Minister, that a proper climate is created and this issue between the two States, not only neighbouring States which are so much intertwined and inter-linked culturally and various other things, will be solved.

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

There is one thing. Normally, I am not in the habit of straying away from the subject. A reference was made by one hon. member that our engineers are trying to link the Ganga with the Cauvery. The greatest poet of Tamil Nadu, the greatest bard of the Tamil Nadu and one of the greatest revolutionary poets of this country, in one of his finest poems...

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : Certainly you have become poetic.

SHRI K. R. GANESH :... has written about a damsel, a Tamil damsel sitting on the banks of the Cauvery, falling in love with a north Indian boy sitting on the banks of the Ganga...

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA : Mysore cannot get that privilege as Mysore is 3000 ft. above sea level. They will only get that privilege. They cannot bring the Ganga to Mysore.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Let me correct the hon. Minister. According to the poem, it is a damsel from Kerala.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : It is a damsel from Kanpur, Sir.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : This was the perception and conception of a very great poet of this country who thought of the integration of this country and in terms of these two rivers which mean so much to the life of the people and culture of this country and to the various other heritages which this country has become bequeathed with.

18.00 hrs.

There is one more point which I would like to clarify. Shri Krishnappa has stated that the loan repayments and interest payments by Mysore to Centre exceed loans to it by the Centre. I would like to clarify the position and say that loan repayments by Mysore this year to Centre are estimated at Rs. 45.74 crores, against Rs. 49.51 crores, expected to be received by the State Government from the Centre. Interest payments are taken into account by the

Finance Commission in its scheme of devolution. The Mysore Government is getting Rs. 48 crores by way of share of taxes and statutory grants this year. Thus transfers from the State do not exceed the transfer from the Centre. The State Government will also get Plan grants of Rs. 10.38 crores this year.

With these words; I commend this Budget to the House for acceptance.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are Cut Motions Nos. 1, 2 and 3, standing in the name Shri S. Radhakrishnan. Shall I put them together to the vote of the House ?

SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN : Kindly put Cut Motions No. 2 to the vote of the House separately.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right. I will now put Cut Motion No. 1 to the vote of the House.

The Cut motion No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put Cut Motion No. 2 to the vote of the House.

The Cut motion No. 2 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put Cut Motion No. 3 to the vote of the House.

The Cut Motion No. 3 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Cut Motions No. 4 and No. 5 are standing in the name of Shri Balathandayutham. Shall I put them together ?

SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM : Cut Motion No. 5 may be put separately.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right. I will now put Cut Motion No. 4 to the vote of the House.

The Cut Motion No. 4 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put Cut Motion No. 5 to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That the Demand under the Head 99. Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial) be reduced to Re. 1."

[Provision of Rs. 7.12 crores on certain irrigation schemes in the Cauvery basin which are under dispute between the Governments of Tamil Nadu and Mysore. (5)]

Let the lobby be cleared.

The Lok Sabha divided :

[Division No. 14]

[18.00 hrs]

AYES

Alagesan, Shri
Balathandayutham, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinan
Bhuvarahan, Shri
Brahman, Shri Rattanlal
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
*Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Chinnaraji, Shri C. K.
Deiveekan, Shri
Dhandapani, Shri
Ghosh, Shrimati Bibha
Gopal, Shri K.
Gowder, Shri J. M.
Halder, Shri Krishna
Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
Joarder, Shri Dinesh
Kalyanasundaram, Shri M.
Kathamuthu, Shri M.
Lakshminarayanan, Shri
Lakshmanan, Shri T. S.
Manoharan, Shri K.
Muhammad Ismail, Shri M.
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Muthuswamy, Shri
Radhakrishnan, Shri S.

Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Saksena, Prof. S. L.
Saminathan, Shri
Sezhiyan, Shri
Sivasamy, Shri M. S.
Somasundaram, Shri
Subravelu, Shri
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Ulaganambi, Shri R. P.
veeriah, Shri K.
viewanathan, Shri G.

NOES

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Ambesh, Shri
Appalanaidu, Shri
Berman, Shri R. N.
Basappa, Shri K.
Basumatari, Shri D.
Chandre Gowda, Shri
Chavan, Shri yeshwantrao
Chawla, Shri A. N.
Chhotey Lai, Shri
Choudhary, Shri B. B.
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dhamankar, Shri
Doda, Shri Hiratal
Dumada, Shri L. K.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Gowda, Shri Pampa
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hanumanthaiya, Shri
Hari Singh, Shri
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
Jadeja, Shri

*Wrongly voted for Ayes.

Jaffer Shariff, Shri C. K.
 Jagjivan Ram, Shri
 Jitendra Prasad, Shri
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
 Kailas, Dr.
 Kamla Kumari, Kumari
 Kavde, Shri B. R.
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Lakkappa, Shri K.
 Mahata, Shri D. N.
 Malianna, Shri K.
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Naik, Shri B. V.
 Oraon, Shri Tuna
 Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Raj Bahadur, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja
 Reddy, Shri K. K. Rami
 Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sarkar, Shri S. K.
 Shankar Dev, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Shaastri, Shri Shivpujan
 Shenoy, Shri P. R.
 Shetty, Shri K. K.
 Shivappa, Shri N.
 Siddheswar Prasad, Shri
 Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.

Swamy Shri Sidrameswar
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Vekaria, Shri
 Vikal, Shri R. C.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The result* of the division is :

Ayes 37 ; Noes 71.

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, I shall put cut motions Nos. 6 to 11 together to vote.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : I request that cut motion No. 11 may be put to vote separately.

MR. CHAIRMAN : So, I shall now put cut motions Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 to the vote of the House.

The Cut motions Nos. 6 to 10 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put cut motion No. 11 to vote. The question is :

"That the Demand under the Head 99. Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to refer the Cauvery river water dispute to a Tribunal under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956. (11)]

Let the Lobby be cleared.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : It is for referring it to a tribunal. So, Government must accept this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Since the doors are already closed, I think.....

*The following members also recorded their votes :—

Ayes : Sarvashri Mohammod Ismail, Vijay Pal Singh and S. P. Bhattacharyy.

Noes : Sarvashri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao, Pattabhi Rama Rao, Priya Ranjan Das Munsi, R. L. Chaturvedi, Nagaswara Rao, Unnikrishnan and M. C. Daga.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Let them be opened again, because some Members may be outside and may want to come in.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : This is only for referring it to a tribunal. Government must accept it. They should not take a partisan attitude in this matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I find that cut motion No. 2 has already been negated. And cut motion No. 11 is the same as cut motion No. 2. So, it is barred. It cannot be put to vote.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : The other hon. Member might not have pressed it for a division, but I am pressing it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I rise on a point of order. My point of order is this. There may be two identical cut motions. One of them may not be pressed. For instance, Shri Radhakrishnan may not have pressed his cut motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the hon. Member quote the rule under which he is raising the point of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is rule 376.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : I am only appealing to the hon. member. We are already committed to put this matter before a tribunal, if we cannot settle it in any other way.

SHRI K. MANOHARAM : How long will it take ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : As soon as possible. But we cannot accept the cut motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The rule Shri Banerjee quoted, rule 376, does not apply here. The relevant rule is 338 which says :

"A motion shall not raise a question substantially identical with one which the House has given a decision in the same session."

so I am not allowing it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Under rule 376, at any time I can raise a point of order. There are two identical motions. He has not pressed the first to a division. I would have understood your stand if he had done so. Since he did not press it, it is open to me to press my motion for a division.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If it is identical it cannot be pressed. He is debarred from pressing it.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : In view of the assurance given by the Prime Minister, I withdraw the cut motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It cannot be withdrawn. It is already barred. It will not be put to vote.

The question is :

"That the respective sum not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the consolidated Fund of the State of Mysore to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof : Demands Nos. 1 to 18, 20 to 27, 29, 30, 30B, 31, 31A, 32 to 48, 50, 50A and 51 to 54."

The motion was adopted.

10.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, July 23, 1971/ Sravana 1, 1893 (Saka).