

[10 लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय]

फलस्वरूप आज स्थिति अत्यंत चिंतनीय बन गई है एस टी सी को बिगत दो वर्षों से भारी मात्रा में अखबारी कागज व अन्य प्रकार के कागज का आयात करना पड़ रहा है और यह मात्रा पिछले वर्ष की अपेक्षा आज दुगुनी हो गई है। नावें, म्यूजीलैंड, स्वीडन, यूएस ए व यूएसएसआर द्वारा हम कागज की आपूर्ति में लगे हुए हैं और भारी मात्रा में विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय कर रहे हैं। विशेषज्ञों व अर्थविदों का मत है कि यह हमारी पुर्ण में निर्धारित दोषपूर्ण योजना का ही परिणाम है और यदि इस हेतु समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम हाथ में नहीं लिया गया, वर्तमान में स्थिति पेपर मिल्स की क्षमता का उपयोग नहीं किया गया तथा नये युनिट्स की स्थापना नहीं की गई तो हमारे समस्त वर्षान्त में कागज का अंधकार संकट होगा। आज भी कागज की कालाबाजारी कागज की अनुपलब्धता कारण रही है। मैं माननीय उद्योग मंत्री जी को ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करते हुए निवेदन करूंगा कि इस हेतु आवश्यक कदम तुरन्त उठावे जिस से कि देश में व्याप्त कागज का संकट शीघ्र समाप्त हो अन्यथा इस का अभाव कई प्रकार की समस्याएं खड़ी करेगा जिस का हल संभवतः तब निकालना असंभव होगा।

(i) FAST UNTO DEATH BY ACPHARYA
VINOBA BHAVE

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contai):
Sir, under rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter:

This is regarding Acharya Vinoba Bhave's fast unto death. All the Members of this House, I am sure, share the anxiety of the people of our country over the fast unto death undertaken by Acharya Vinoba Bhave. There is none in the country who does not believe in the necessity of protections and preservation of cows and development of cows for the benefit of common people. The whole country cherish the Gandhian ideal for the purpose. However, due to controversial nature of the issue of total ban cow slaughter, Gandhiji never tried to force the issue over the Government.

The Governments of Kerala and West Bengal have genuine difficulties over the issue of total ban on cow slaughter as their States are inhabited by large sections of Christian

and Muslim population. We hope that Vinobhaji will appreciate the difficulty faced by these two States.

We further hope that the Acharya will also think over the risk of escalation of the import of the issue into an undesirable state of aggravation of communal tension in the country.
(Interruptions)

Keeping all the factors in view, we would earnestly request Vinobaji to give up his fast and enable the Home Minister of India to work out his formula for resolution of the problem.

Apart from the controversial nature of the fast undertaken by Acharya Vinoba Bhave, the whole country deeply feel the necessity of saving his life. We would again urge Vinobaji to give up his fast to allow the Central Government to find out a means, in consultation with the State Governments, for considerably meeting the viewpoint of Vinobaji.

Our countrymen will be happy if Vinobaji lives long among them for extending his moral influence for resolving the problems of Harijans and other poor sections of our people who live in abjectly sub-human conditions.

Further, the whole world humanity and their civilization now face a real danger of extermination, due to the threat of outbreak of a nuclear war.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: These are not to be recorded. These are only mutual compliments.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: If a nuclear holocaust overtakes the fate of the humanity, the cow-population will also not be spared. We would urge Vinobaji to raise his voice to save the world humanity and their civilization from the danger of a nuclear slaughter of the homo sapiens.

**Not recorded

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The world expects him to take up this great task as a great disciple of Mahatma Gandhi.

We would urge the Gandhian disciple of Ahimsa and Shanti to give up his fast so that his fast may not create a situation of Himsa and Ashanti all over the country. I would request the Home Minister to make a statement over the issue of Vinobaji's fast.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: (Gandhinagar): I want to make a submission, if you permit me, on the procedure of rule 377.

MR. SPEAKER: You can discuss it in the Rules Committee, not here.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: It is not just a matter between you and me. If you give me just one minute, it is enough.

MR. SPEAKER: If I give one minute to 544 Members, what will happen?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: In regard to what is happening under rule 377 I have been seeing that many Members have been raising matters which are admitted by you because of the importance of those subjects. Kindly see to it that a supplementary agenda is given to us so that Members know what subjects you have been good enough to allow. Secondly, you must ensure that the Ministers give some kind of a reply.

MR. SPEAKER: I have been requesting the Ministers; we are also trying to change the rules. Mr. Rajagopala Naidu.

21.12 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1979-80—
contd.

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS
AND FERTILIZERS—contd.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): The other day we were speaking about developing countries and the price hike on petroleum products. Because we are deficit in petroleum, there is a suggestion to make power alcohol so that we may minimise the bill on petrol. Power alcohol is being used now in Brazil and they have invested \$ 5.5 lakhs to produce alcohol from tapioca, sugar beet and sugarcane. Brazil has invested two billion dollars to produce alcohol; by the end of 1981 all the vehicles will be driven by gasohol. Even Australia is experimenting with it. In America midwest plan states have produced alcohol which is being used and 500 filling station are supplying gasohol and alcohol is being produced from maize. Our State Minister for Agriculture has said that by mixing alcohol and petrol we can produce gasohol. ICAR has experimented on it and Dr. H. B. Mathur, Professor of Mechanical Engineering of the Indian Institute of Technology has also found out gasohol by mixing 20 per cent alcohol with 80 per cent gasoline. Therefore, there is great possibility of producing power alcohol and mixing it with petrol so that we can save petrol. In our country we are having more than 20 lakh hectares of sugarcane. Therefore, it is very easy for us to produce power alcohol. We are surplus in potatoes and there is a glut in potatoes. From potato also we can produce power alcohol. From tapioca also we can produce it. Therefore, I would request the Minister to find out whether it is possible for us to adopt this method.

We are producing pesticides which are quite good. But for agriculture we want weedicides also. In many places the farmers have to spend much of their money to take out the weeds by hand. Therefore, if pesticides are there, it will be easy to develop our agricultural production. I have seen in the United States there is an item 'weedicides so much' in the