

Fifth Series Vol. XXX—No. 16

Monday, August 13, 1973  
Sravana 22, 1895 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eighth Session)



(Vol. XXX contains Nos. 11 - 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

Monday, August 13, 1973 [Sravana 22, 1895 (Saka)]

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Proposals from State Governments for their own Food Corporations

\*301 SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been proposals from State Governments to start their own food corporations;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Centre therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

(c) The various implications of these proposals are under examination.

#### Statement

A few State Governments have expressed their desire to have separate Food Corporations for the State on the grounds:—

(i) that the special needs of the State are likely to be served more effectively by having a separate Corporation;

(ii) that it would enable the State Government to play a more

effective role in controlling the trading in essential commodities and their prices; and

(iii) that the adoption of a multiple purchasing agency system will provide a healthy competition benefiting both the producer and the consumer.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the States have proposed taking over the existing Food Corporation of India in their respective States, which would amount to a virtual liquidation of the Food Corporation of India or starting of subsidiaries? Is there any truth in it? If so, what are the States that have sent up proposals?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I do not think that the proposals of the State Governments are in any way opposed to the present constitution of F.C.I. perhaps the State Governments have expressed their need to have supplementary organisations which would be a sort of supplementary to the activities under this Act.

As far as the State Government's proposals are concerned they are from West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Bihar. U.P. has addressed only a letter as to what would be the implications of it. They did not send us any specific proposals but, Tamil Nadu has already got one Seeds Supplies Corporation.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: The Minister of State for Agriculture has said that the various implications of these proposals are under examination. May I know, by which time, the Ministry of Agriculture will be in a position to take a decision in this behalf?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:** Problem is pertaining to the food economy and the management of it. These are highly complicated problems. Therefore, various aspects of it have to be examined very closely. We are working under heavy stresses and strains. This is not an opportune moment to take a decision in regard to these matters. In this case there are certain deficit and surplus States. If certain surplus States were to have their Corporation, they have naturally to secure certain commodities which will add, naturally, to their economy being affected. So, before coming to any conclusion or formulating our policy in this regard, the Government would like to examine in depth and it would take some time before the Government of India comes to a certain conclusion.

**डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** मंत्री महोदय ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में यह बताया है कि इस प्रकार के कार्यालयों की स्थापना में गज्यों को लाभ ही पहुंचेगा और मध्य प्रदेश का हवाला देने वाला कि मध्य प्रदेश ने कुछ प्राप्तोंजल्म दिये हैं, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जा प्राप्तोंजल्म दिये हैं क्या वह इस प्रकार का स्वतंत्र नियम या निकाय स्थापित करने जा रहे हैं या केंद्र द्वारा प्रचलित जो व्यवस्था है उसी के बह भागी बनना चाहते हैं? आखिर उन की प्राप्तोंजल्म किस प्रकार की है और केंद्र मरवार ने उन पर क्या विचार किया है?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:** Sir, most of these proposals from the Madhya Pradesh are for the subsidiary to the F.C.I. There is a provision under Section 17 of the Food Corporation Act. The law has been enacted by this august House for setting up a subsidiary under the Food Corporation of India Act.

**SHRI K. MALLANNA:** In the context of the economy drive now being undertaken by both the Central and State Governments, creation of State Food corporations will be an additional burden on the national econo-

my. We all know how the FCI is working. By encouraging State food corporations, we are creating more agencies for the control, procurement and distribution of food, that is, the Centre, FCI, the State Food corporations, thereby shifting the responsibility from one agency to another resulting in crisis and confusion on the food front. In this view, State Food Corporations should not be encouraged. What is Government's reaction?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:** I do not think as far as the Government of India are concerned, we have any confusion on the issues involved. I concede the first point that the cost element will have to be borne in mind before the Government of India can come to a final conclusion. But even at the moment, in States like Punjab, Haryana and UP where there is very large procurement, already the Federation of Co-operatives and the State Civil Supplies Departments function so that it is, not the FCI alone functioning in the field. When the proposal is finalised, naturally the cost element and co-ordination aspect will be taken into account.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** Does not the Food Minister think this the most opportune moment when a decision has to be taken to allow State Government to constitute separate food corporations in view of the fact that the demand of various State Governments on the common pool of the Centre will not be more strenuous and it will also enable the respective state food corporations to evolve a method by which they can bring down the handling and other charges thereby making it possible to give more price to the producer and charge less to the consumer? In this view, should not immediate steps be taken in this regard?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:** We consulted the Finance Ministry and they came to the conclusion that Rs. 210 crores additional capital

investment would be required if the proposal is put into effect. Therefore, they advised that this is not the opportune moment to unnecessarily add to our expenditure. As far as the incidentals are concerned, our experience so far is that whether the FCI operates or the State agencies operate, the costs and incidentals are more or less the same. But I agree that our efforts should be and are to see how we can bring down the cost.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA.** The Minister was understood to say that if certain surplus States are permitted to set up corporations, certain complications may arise. Since state trading is most essential and necessary, particularly in deficit areas where the quantities available are limited and, therefore, they should be taken over and distributed properly, what is there in Government's thinking to prevent them from allowing at least some deficit States like West Bengal to set up their State Food Corporations?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE** As I said, the proposal is under the consideration of Government, whether it is in the case of deficit States or surplus States. I only mentioned the various pros and cons and their effect on the food economy. In the present context especially, we should see that distortions are not developed if a certain regional angle is allowed to develop in the food economy. When Government come to a final conclusion, naturally all the proposals, whether in regard to deficit or surplus States, will be given due consideration.

दिल्ली में ज़. रक्षी बनों तथा अन्य  
मोटर गाड़ियों द्वारा छोड़ा जाने वाला  
धूम्रपाणी

\*302. श्री शिव कमार शास्त्री: क्या  
नीवहन और परिवहन मन्त्री यह बताने का कृता  
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एक सरकारी मर्देक्षण के  
प्रनुभार राजधानी की सड़कों पर चल रही है।

प्रतिशत बसों तथा अन्य मोटरगाड़ियों से धुम्रपाणी निकलता है

(ख) क्या यह धुम्रपाणी जनता के स्वास्थ्य के लिये हानिकारक है,

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो डोरे तुरत रोकने के लिये कदम न उठाने और उनके त्रिमुख कार्यवाही न करने के क्या कारण हैं, प्रारंभ

(घ) इस समस्या का हल करने के लिये सरकार क्या ठाम उत्तर करना का विचार कर रही है;

**नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री** (श्री राजेश बहुदुर) : (क) प्रेस कोर्ट नरकारी मर्देक्षण नहीं हुआ, तिमने यह बताया गया हो ति दिल्ली की मर्दकों पर चलन वाली मर्मी वस्तो—द मर्मार मार्ट भाइय में 90% अन्यथिक धुम्रपाणी छोड़ती है।

(ख) मार्टर गाड़ियों द्वारा अन्यथिक धुम्रपाणी छोड़ना जनता के स्वास्थ्य के लिये हानिकारक समझा जाना है।

(ग) आर (घ) अन्य बातों के साथ सावधानपूर्ण की ममत्याओं का हल करने के लिये गठित वायेकांडन की मिफारिश पर, दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की 150 बसों में उपर की ओर छत नहीं, धुम्रपाणी छोड़ने वाले पाई जायें गये हैं। प्रत्येक यह पाना खला है ति मेसमें दर्शन आयल कार्पोरेशन तथा मैगमं नुट्रिजोल ने कुछ धुम्रपाणी निरोधन पदार्थ बनाये हैं। निगम इस विषय पर मायपरिवर्तन पदार्थ को डीजल तेल में मिलाकर प्रयोग तरंगे परीक्षण कर रहा है।

श्री शिव कमार शास्त्री: ग्राम्य महोदय उत्तर की जीवी इनसी शिथिन है जिसमें पाना चलना है ति सरकार इस और विन्युत भी चिन्तित नहीं है। आप कल्पना कीजिए 40 प्रतिशत गाड़ियों न भी ही हैं 50 प्रतिशत या 30 प्रतिशत ही हैं वह जिस तरह से मर्दकों पर धुम्रपाणी छोड़ती है चारों तरफ हवा में डीजल भर जाना है उसमें दो तीन मिनट तक साम लेना मुश्किल हो जाता है तो क्या सरकार आवश्यक नहीं

समझती है कि उस और शीघ्र कार्यवाही की जाये और जो आधिक धुवा छोड़ने वाली बसें हैं, जब तक कोई और उपाय न हो उनका चालान किया जाये? और जो केवल डेढ़ सौ बसेज में पाइप लगा कर रह गए जबकि पहले कहा गया था कि तीन महीने में सभी में पाइप लग जायेगा तो उसको क्यों रोक दिया गया?

श्री राज बहादुर : वह कार्य इमलिए बन्द कर दिया गया कि हमको बताया गया कि इससे कोई फायदा नहीं है बल्कि इससे नुकसान होता है। कोशिश यह की जाये कि इजेक्शन पम्प्स को ठीक किया जाये, बाल्यूम ठीक कराया जाये। तो कई स्टेप्स इस दिशा में लिए गए हैं जिनमें एक बड़ा स्टेप यह है कि एक विशेष सेल इजीनियर्स के साथ मुकर्रर किया गया है जिसको एक स्मर्टेंड दिया गया है। यह भी कोशिश की गई है कि हर चेक प्लाइन्ट पर ऐसी बसेज जो धुवा छोड़ती है उनका नम्बर लिया जाये और उनको फीरन सेन्ट्रल वर्कशाप दे भेजा जाये और जब तक वह ठीक न हो जाये तब तक न निकाला जाये। हमारा कहना यह है जहां तक मारी मोटर गाड़ियों का सम्बन्ध है जोकि चलनी है उनका कोई सर्वेक्षण सरकारी नौर पर सभी मोटर गाड़ियों का नहीं हुआ है लेकिन ट्रेकिंग पुलिस ने और इंजिन इस्टीट्यूट आर पेट्रोलियमस जैसे सिफ़े कारों का सर्वेक्षण किया है और कारों के बारे में बताया गया है कि 53 प्रतिशत कारे ऐसी हैं दिल्ली की मटकों पर जो पाच परसेन्ट कार्बन डाईऑक्साइड बाई बाल्यूम छोड़ती है जोकि हानिकारक है। जहां तक बसेज का और ट्रक्स का ताल्लुक है उनका कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं हुआ है। डी टी सी में जैसा मैंने बताया हम पूरी कोशिश करते हैं, हमने कोई स्टेप्स निए हैं जिनके द्वारा हम कन्ट्रोल करने की चेष्टा करेंगे—मैं उनके ब्योरे में जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। डी टी सी बसेज की कुल संख्या सड़कों पर 13 सौ से 14 सौ होती है।

श्री तिवारी : क्या बसेज का सर्वेक्षण करने का प्रसन्न भी सरकार के

विचाराधीन है और जब 15 सौ बसेज हैं तो केवल डेढ़ सौ बसेज में ही क्यों प्रयोग किया गया है।

श्री राज बहादुर : मैंने पहले बताया कि उसको उपयोगी नहीं माना गया इसलिए बन्द कर दिया गया। मैंने सिफ़े यह कहा कि डी०टी०सी० की 13 सौ से 14 सौ बसेज रहती हैं सड़कों पर जबकि उसके मुकाबले में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में ट्रक्स, बसेज, ट्रैक्सीज बैरेंरह रहती हैं कार के बारे में मैंने पहले बताया कि उसमें कार्बन मोनो ऑक्साइड निकलता है।

श्री अचल सिंह : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कबतक यह धुवां जो छोड़ा जाता है वह बन्द हो जायेगा?

श्री राज बहादुर : निपित्त अवधि नहीं ही जा सकती है। जो मोटर आती है वह पुरानी पड़नी है उनका प्यूएल इन्जेक्शन सिम्प्टम खराब हो जाता है और जबतक उसको बदला न जाये तब तक वह धुआं छोड़ती रहती है। आप मोटर गाड़ियों को बन्द करिए यदि धुएं को बन्द करना है।

श्री अचल समाजाकार : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि जिम तरह से महाराष्ट्र में धुएं को राकेने के लिए धुवा इस्पेक्टर रखे गए हैं जोकि मिरारिश करते हैं कि इन के लाइसेन्स रद कर दिया जाए जो कार्स, ट्रक्स या बसेज धुवा निकालती है क्या उस तरह की कोई व्यवस्था यहा पर भी की गई है या करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

श्री राज बहादुर : जो व्यवस्था की गई है उसके बारे में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता। यह निर्देश दिए गए हैं कि डिपोज में नये डिजाइन के स्मोक मोटर्स लगायें जाये और जिस बस में मालूम पड़े कि धुवा छोड़ती है उसको रोक लिया जाए। इसके हर 30 हजार या 36 हजार किलोमीटर्स के बाद प्यूएल इन्जेक्शन को बदलने की जात है। एक सेन्ट्रल किएट किया गया है जिसका इन्जिनियर हैंड है, जिसको क्लास टॉर्नर से ट्रैनिंग दी गई है। चेंकिंग स्कॉल है, चेंकिंग कन्ट्रोल

रुम हैं जिसके द्वारा यह होता है। फिर डी. टी. सी. की वसेज में एक्सप्रेसर्मेंट के लिए भी और बसेज को ठीक करने के लिए भी एक खास तीर से फैक्टरी में अलग रुम बनाया गया है एयरकन्डीशन्ड, जहां प्युएल इंजेक्शन सिस्टम को ठीक करते हैं। इसी तरह से ड्राइवर्स को इंस्ट्रक्शन दिय गए हैं कि इजन के एक्सीलेटर को नेंजी में न दबयो जिससे घुटी निकले। इनके अनावा जैसे पावर शट्टेज में कभी होती, प्युएल इंजेक्शन पम्प अधिक भैख्या में भिन्ने ने हमारी वकंशाप में उनको ठीक करने की कमना और बढ़ी। बास्टन में 15 सी वसेज में : सी वसेज पुरानी है और उनको हम बन्द कर नहीं सकते हैं। इन बसेज में जिन में डीजल इस्टेमाल होता है, कार्बन मॉनो आक्साइड निकलता है। दिल्ली में सड़कों पर शायद एक लाख (मुझे ठीक से नम्बर याद नहीं है) गाड़िया चलती हैं जिनमें 1500 डी. सी. की वंगज हैं और इन तरह से इम धूयें में बढ़त थोड़ा भा योगदान डी. सी. की वंगज वा है।

श्री लालबी भाई : क्या मन्त्री जी बताने की कृपा करेगे कि इस धूये के कारण एक माल में किनने लोग बीमार पड़े हैं?

श्री राज बहादुर : बड़ा अच्छा मवाल किया है। प्लानिंग बमिशन ने एक कज्यूमर कौसिल बनाई है—मैं केवल वसेज या ट्रक्स की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, मारी गाड़ियों की बात कर रहा हूँ—उहोने बताया की अगस्त, 1972 से जून, 1973 तक—

"The number of factory workers affected and admitted to the hospital on liver and stomach complaints ultimately affecting their lungs was 210, and the number of fatal cases was 10."

As against 210, 10 were fatal.

"It is not clear how far these complaints are related to smoke emitted by buses."

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे : मैं मन्त्री भी होकर सैंजनिक चाहूंगा, अगर मान लिया जाये

मोटर्स जो हैं उनका कार्बन मॉनो आक्साइड बातावरण को उदादा दूषित करता है, वसेज बातावरण को दूषित नहीं करती हैं।

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं यह नहीं कहता।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे : पूरी तीर से नहीं करती है जैकिन क्या मन्त्री महांदय कम से कम इम सदन को इस बात से आश्वस्त करेगे कि दिल्ली के उन मोहल्लों में जहां बस्तिया बैशमार धनी हैं वहां पर अपनी सजरे इनायत रखकर पुरानी बसेज न भेजे और वहां के लोधों को मीन के घाट न उतारे।

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि डीजल जहां इस्टेमाल होता है उसमें कार्बन मॉनो आक्साइड नहीं निकलता है। (अप्पद्यान) जहां तक नयी बसेज का भंजने का बान है, मुझ उम्मे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, इस बात की हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोशिश करेगें बत्कि मेरे स्थाल से उधर नयी बसेज ही जाती है।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे : अगर एक दफा आप खुद उन पर बैठ ले तो दोबारा बैठना छोड़ दे।

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं तो कभी-कभी बैठ भी लेता हूँ लेकिन मेरे मित्र उधर कभी ज्ञाकरते भी नहीं हैं।

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH. Sir, there is a provision, I think, perhaps, in the Motor Vehicles Act, that if any vehicle is giving out excessive smoke, action can be taken. I would like to know how many cases have been registered in the last three months against such vehicles in Delhi. Secondly, on the question of carbon monoxide not being given out by the diesel buses, would the Minister also inform us that much more dangerous and carcinogenic toxic substances are given out by diesel engines rather than by the petrol engines?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: There is a provision in the Motor Vehicles act prohibiting smoke-emitting buses or cars and other vehicles. The punishment provided is Rs. 100 in the first case and Rs. 300 for the second or subsequent offences.

We have also extended the Bombay Smoke Nuisance Act of 1912 to the Union Territory of Delhi. I have not got the figures with me as to the number of vehicles challaned.

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:** Would the Minister be kind enough to place it on the Table of the House?

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR:** If you desire, I will try to collect it.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Smoking-emitting passengers also!

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR:** I think the smoke-emitting passengers should also be restricted!

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** What about the second part of his question—toxic gases emanated by the diesel engines?

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:** The second part of my question was, though carbon monoxide may not be emitted by diesel engines, much more carcinogenic fumes are emitted by diesel engines and, if so, what precautions are being taken?

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR:** I have not for one moment suggested that diesel smoke is not injurious to health. I was referring to the poisonous gas emitted by petrol consumption.

So far as we are concerned in the DTC we are taking all possible steps and I will be grateful if Members can suggest further steps that we can take in this regard.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** In view of the fact that it is now recognised that both diesel and petrol emanating gas are dangerous, has the Government considered any alternative fuel like the one that had been experimented recently in the United Kingdom, that is, pig dung. As a result of research there it was found that pig dung served as a very good fuel. Have you thought of this and do you have any alternative thing in view?

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR:** I have no experience whatsoever of pigs, pig dung or pig-headed people.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** I do not want him to confess.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You both better think separately.

यमुनापार की कालोनी शाहदरा, दिल्ली के निवासियों द्वारा दूसरे पुल के निर्माण की मांग

\* 303. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या नीबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यमुना पार की कालोनी, शाहदरा (गांधीनगर), दिल्ली के निवासियों ने पुराने पुल के बिल्कुल समीप दूसरे पुल के शीघ्र निर्माण की मांग की है ; पांर

(ख) यदि हा, तो सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

नीबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) अन्तर्राजीय बस टर्मिनल के सामने पुल का आजमायशी स्थान चुन लिया गया है । पुल के जलमार्ग और दिक्षिणी को निर्धारित करने के लिये केन्द्रीय जल और विजली अनुसन्धान केन्द्र, पूना जिमको मामना भेजा गया था, ने नमूना अध्ययन किया है और उस पर एक रिपोर्ट दी है जो दिल्ली प्रशासन को मिल गई है और प्रस्तावित पुल के पंचवंश मार्ग के डिजाइन का प्रश्न उनके विचारधीन है । इसके हो जाने के बाद, पुल का विस्तृत डिजाइन और नमूनात्यार करने के लिये घरती की निचली मिट्टी की जांच की जायेगी । प्रस्ताव दिल्ली प्रशासन के पांचवंश पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप में शामिल किया गया है जिसे अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है ।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जमुना पार कुछ और पुल बनाये जायें इस प्रकार का विचार सरकार के बहुत पहले से चला आ रहा है । दिल्ली के मास्टर प्लान में भी हो पुलों की और व्यवस्था भी गई है, एक शान्तिवत के निकट और दूसरे अन्तर्राजीय बस स्टैण्ड के निकट । मंत्री

महोदय ने एक का नो उल्लेख किया है, लेकिन दूसरे का नहीं। मंत्री जी ने एक उत्तर दिया था 27 नवम्बर, 1972 को जिसमें कहा गया था कि दिल्ली प्रशासन की चौथी पञ्चवर्षीय योजना में यमुना नदी पर पुल निर्माण की व्यवस्था है। इस पुल के निर्माण के अध्ययन के लिये दिल्ली प्रशासन विचार कर रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उम समय आपने कहा था कि चौथी योजना में विचाराधीन है। वह योजना काल समाप्त हो गया है। अब आप कह रहे हैं कि पाचवी योजना के प्रारूप में सम्मिलित किया गया है और अन्तिम रूप दिया नहीं गया। तो दानों में से कोन सी बात सही है। आपने यह जो कहा है कि अन्तिम रूप दिया नहीं गया है यह केवल एक के लिये है, लेकिन जो दूसरा शान्तिवन के निकट बनाने का प्रयत्न है जिसके लिये दिल्ली-शाहदरा की जनता की माग है, 6 लाख के करीब आवादी उधर है, उसके बारे में मरकार का क्या विचार है?

श्री राज बहादुर : दानों ही आपने अपने स्थान और समय की पृष्ठ भूमि में सही हैं। जहा तक दो स्थानों का सम्बन्ध है—शान्तिवन और दूसरा चन्द्रावल बाटर वर्क्स के समीप—तो शान्तिवन के बारे में पुनर्विचार कर रहे हैं कि सारी समाधियों के बीच से मडक निकाली जा सकती है कि नहीं। इस पर कुछ ऐतराज हुआ है। इसनिये उसको श्री २८ निया गया है। दूसरे का जहा तक सम्बन्ध है उसके लिये जो स्थान का चुनाव किया गया है टेप्पोरेरिली वह है।

opposite inter-state bus terminal at the crossing of Ring Road and Bela Road

जहा तक चौथी पञ्चवर्षीय योजना की बात है हमने कहा था कि आशा और विश्वास था कि स्थान उसके लिये चुना जायेगा और सब लोग सहमत हो जायेंगे। लेकिन चूंकि भिन्न भिन्न मत है, प्रशासन, इंजीनियर्स और टैक्सीकल स्टाफ के, इमलिये उन सब को देख कर ही स्थान निर्धारित

कर सकते हैं। इन्हींनिये आगर वह काम शुरू नहीं भी हुआ है तो “अब शरू होगा।

डा: लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : मंत्री महोदय ने गम्भीरता से इस बारे में विचार नहीं किया। नगभग 6 लाख लोगों की बस्ती जमुना के पार शाहदग, कृष्णनगर, गांधी नगर, सीनमपुर आदि में रहती है जिसमें में नगभग एक लाख लोग रोज इस पार दिल्ली आने जाने हैं, और जो बर्तमान पुल है, जिसके पिनर्म में दरार पड़ गयी है आर आप ने उमकी भरम्मत भी की है, यह आपने माना भी है वह पुल इन्हां भार बहन नहीं कर सकता। हजारों लोग उस पर से आते जाते हैं हजारों साइकिले आती हैं, हजारों कारें व वसे तथा तायों का प्रावागमन लगा ही रहता है और कभी कभी तो इन्हां फ्रिक्क जाम हो जाता है कि पुल पार करने में डड, दो घंटे वा समय लग जाता है। इन्हीं बठिनाई के बाद इस प्रकार का उत्तर कि पाचवी योजना के प्रारूप में शामिल किया गया है, और अन्तिम रूप कब देगे, अभी आप मिट्टी का परीक्षण करते की और उम के बाद अन्तिम निर्णय बनने की बात कर रहे हैं, तो सेमिफिक उत्तर दीजिये।

श्री राज बहादुर : माननीय मदस्य को ऐसा लगता है कि कुछ बातें बिल्कुल अपने दिल में अलग कर दी हैं। उनको मालूम है कि इस बीच में एक 2 लन का ब्रिज बजीगाबाद बरज के ऊपर बनाया गया है, चार लैन वाला पुल बनाया गया है “सी” पावर स्टेशन के पास, तीसरा हुमायू टौम्ब के बराबर बनाया गया है, फुटपाथ भी इसी रेलवे ब्रिज पर दिया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त पौन्डन ब्रिज और ब्रोट ब्रिज भी बनाये जाते हैं। तो कोई गलत बात नहीं हो रही है। आप का 27 नवम्बर का प्रयत्न इस प्रकार था :

“Whether a pontoon bridge over Jamuna has been inaugurated by the 1. Central Minister”.

आप को चिन्ता यह थी कि इनप्रौगुरेशन क्यों हुआ ब्रिज का। उस का जबाब मैंने दिया था:

"Since it was the first time a double line pontoon bridge was provided in stead of a single line bridge, the Central Minister was invited to inaugurate...."

उसमें जरूर है कि एक पोर्शन में चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की बात कही गयी है...

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : मंत्री महोदय सदन को गुमराह कर रहे हैं। मैंने इसी दिन के दूसरे प्रश्न के उत्तर के बारे में कहा है।

श्री राज बहादुर : आप 27 नवम्बर का 1935 प्रश्न दोन्हये।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : आपने 27 नवम्बर के प्रश्न 1974 के उत्तर में कहा है कि चाथों योजना के अन्तर्गत विचार है और वह पूरा हो जायगा। अब जो कठिनाई आप बता रहे हैं तो वह कठिनाई कब तक दूर होगी, कोई निश्चित समय बताइये।

श्री राज बहादुर : कठिनाई दूर करने के लिये ही तीन, चार पुल बना रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्वेंचन तक कनफाइन्ड रहे तो मेरे लिये दिक्कत नहीं होगी। कब इनक्रोचरेट किया, यह चीज़ बहां से पैदा होती है।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : कठिनाई कब तक दूर करेंगे यह बता दे निश्चित रूप से।

श्री राज बहादुर : वह तो कह रहे हैं कि कठिनाई का हल शरू हो गया है। आपस में सलाह मिलवा हो रहा है।

#### Import of Wheat

\*304. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quantity of wheat to be imported has been determined according to the trend of the monsoon and the total procurement made so far; and

(b) if so, the quantity of wheat proposed to be imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b), In determining the quan-

tum of foodgrains including wheat to be imported, various factors including, the production prospects and procurement made, are taken into account. Only such quantities of foodgrains would be imported as are required for the public distribution system.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: He did not answer to part (b) of my question: "if so, the quantity of wheat proposed to be imported."

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The hon. Member may not be satisfied with my reply but I have replied to part (b) and it says: "Only such quantities of foodgrains would be imported as are required for the public distribution system."... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: They want a very definite reply.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: My difficulty is and which I hope the hon. Members will also appreciate is that the Government continue to review the position from time to time. I am putting for the consideration of the hon. Members how delicate the issue is. Suppose the East UP and Bihar drought has developed, perhaps the assessment of imports would have been altogether different. Therefore, to quantify is very difficult. That is one aspect.

Then, secondly, whatever we say with the best of intentions, affects prices in the international market and affects adversely our national interests. Therefore, I appeal to the hon. Members not to press for a reply on this point.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Had the Minister said that in the national interest a reply could not be given, I would not have raised this matter.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there was any increase of production of wheat in 1972-73 compared to the earlier year. If so, what is the increase in production?

MR. SPEAKER: You have asked about imports and also the effect of the monsoon. The wheat is harvested before the monsoon.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** May I know from the hon. Minister that in view of the fact that there was an increase in production of wheat compared to 1971-72 and in view of the fact that the middleman has been now eliminated and the Government has taken over the procurement of foodgrains, what was the reason for the shortfall in procurement of foodgrains when compared to last year's?

**MR. SPEAKER:** It has nothing to do with this question. You asked about the quantity of wheat to be imported. That is a direct question. Why are you side-tracking?

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** In the national interest, he is changing the question.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You ought to know the scope of the question.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** What is the total procurement of wheat made this year and what is the quantity of deficit and what are the arrangements made by the Government.

**MR. SPEAKER:** That is nothing to do with the procurement.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** This is the first part of my question. What vigorous and stringent steps are the Government going to take to achieve the procurement target so that we may not be driven to the task of going to foreign countries for foodgrains?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Your question simply seems to be like his—"Is there sufficient procurement as to avoid imports?" Why are you lost in that?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:** The procurement has not come up to our expectations and there is a gap between the requirements of the public distribution system and our procurement. That again would be difficult to say. If good kharif crops are there in October, I think... (Interruptions).

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Sathe, May I request you not to gesticulate. The member himself is there and he is listening.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** Food in this country has become a top secret.

**MR. SPEAKER:** That was Something you have told quite new to the House.

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:** The amount of foodgrains that was procured was 43.5 lakhs tonnes and the target was 8.1 million tonnes.

So far as the other steps are concerned, the Government have requested the State Governments to have a de-hoarding campaign. There are other causes also like the lean period and also because in many of the procurement areas it has been raining very heavily during the last few days.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** May I know whether Government is aware of the fact that concerted effort is being made by anti-social elements, blackmarketeers and hoarders to corner as much quantity of wheat as possible to have sky-rocketting of prices and, if so, what active steps Government propose to take?

**MR. SPEAKER:** You started from monsoon, came to procurement and now you are referring to increasing prices.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** In order to fulfil the procurement target and to bring down the prices to provide the common man foodgrains at reasonable prices, steps will have to be taken.

**MR. SPEAKER:** His question is: besides monsoon, are there other anti-social elements?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:** I have mentioned the steps, legislative and other, that were taken. Necessary food control orders were issued. But, as is well-known, there are many difficulties in the way of procurement. So far as the steps taken are concerned, a number of States have reported hundreds of cases of arrests of hoar-

ders. A number of steps have been taken. Whether they are adequate or not is a matter of judgment.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The hon. Minister has stated that in the national interest he would not like to reveal the quantum of import of wheat. But only last week repeatedly the news has come from quarters close to the Government that 4.5 million tonnes of wheat is to be imported at a price of \$115 per tonne, the total cost being Rs. 500 crores. In the light of this, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will revise his attitude and give facts to the House.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I really do not know what was the basis of the news. I am not in a position to say that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Editorials have appeared on that.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It is difficult to calculate the prices. It is a rising market and the international wheat prices are very steep. It is difficult to give any precise figures.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, with your permission, I would like to ask a question which I think is consistent with the national interest. May I know from him whether it is a fact that a certain amount of wheat has already been contracted for, part of which may even have reached this country or is in the high seas, in transit? If so, with reference only to this wheat which has already been purchased, contracted for, what is going to be the landed cost in India per quintal? Secondly, since the total amount that you are going to spend eventually, which he may not be able to tell us just now precisely, has not been budgeted for in the 1973-74 budget, may I know how the Government propose to finance the wheat imports, whatever the quantum may eventually be?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It is true that substantial quantities have already been purchased. For

instance, when we started purchases last year the Government of India sanctioned the purchase of two million tonnes of wheat and milo. Most of that quantity which has been purchased has either been delivered or is being delivered in Indian ports. As far as fresh purchases are concerned, very substantial quantities, almost more than two million tonnes, have been purchased in the international market. As far as the prices are concerned, the previous price range was between \$90 and \$106 per tonne of wheat and \$70 to \$78 of milo. The price of milo increased to \$89 later on. These are previous purchases.

As far as current purchases are concerned, the prices have gone up very much. The recent purchases which have been reported by our Washington Mission have been at 130 dollars a tonne and the latest price that has been reported is 105 dollars a tonne. The freight structure has also changed. Originally, the freight was 14 to 15 dollars. Now, it has touched 30 to 40 dollars. So, the landed cost will depend on the purchase price of a particular consignment as well as the freight. So, the wheat purchased at 165 dollars a tonne will cost us about 200 dollars here.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: How about financing these imports?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: That he should ask the Finance Ministry.

श्री शंकर वयाल सिंह : विदेशों से जो गेहूं इम्पोर्ट आप कर रहे हैं उसके दाम आंग देश में जो आप वसूली कर रहे हैं उसके दाम में कितना अन्तर है? इस अन्तर को देखते हुए भारतीय बाजारों में किसानों में जो आप गेहूं खरीद रहे हैं उसके दामों में आप कुछ वृद्धि करने की सोच रहे हैं?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The price structure I have already mentioned. The Indian price structure is known. We purchase wheat at Rs.

76. The economic cost is about anything between Rs. 20 to Rs. 26. Therefore, the cost structure of Indian wheat can be worked out at Rs. 76 plus Rs. 22 or Rs. 24 or Rs. 26. As far as the imported wheat is concerned, I have specially mentioned the figures. But they differ from purchase.

श्री बी० पी० भीर्यः कृपि मंत्री जी कह रहे थे कि गण्डू के हित में नहीं होंगा कि गवर्नरेट बनाएँ कि किनना गलता हम बाहर से मगा रहे हैं। किन्तु ये सब चीजें अखबारों में आ जानी हैं। मदन कां उसमें ज्यादा महत्व मिलना चाहिये। 80 लाख टन गेहूं की बमूली का निश्चय किया गया था। करीब 44 लाख टन बमूल हो चुका है। 36 लाख टन की कमी पड़ी है। 20 लाख टन के करीब आप मगा चुके हैं। क्या यह मही नहीं है कि अगर आप मल्ही बग्ने हो इंजीनियर्स कार्किटज़ और बड़ जमीदारों के माथ तो यह कमी पूरी हो सकती है क्योंकि तब ये आकड़े बमूली के आस-उन नक पहुच आते हैं?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I agree with the hon. Member that if more procurement is made, to that extent, the requirement of import will be less.

SHRI PILOO MODY: This is under part (a) of the Question. I understand, the Congress party has asked Congressmen to give up their wheat to the procurement authorities. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, under that head, how much wheat has been procured.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not importing.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Since I knew your objection, I myself said it. I draw your attention to the fourth line of part (a) of the Question:

“...and the total procurement made so far;”

I am asking the details thereof.

MR. SPEAKER: The main question is originally what he said in the beginning. He is just circumventing it. It is much better, you tell him.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I would like to submit that this is the responsibility of all politicians belonging to all political parties. The management of good economy of the country is not the sole responsibility of the ruling party. As far as the specific question is concerned, I will require notice for that.

SHRI PILOO MODY: How much congress wheat has been procured?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is much better he stops consuming it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I don't take wheat.

MR. SPEAKER: What else do you eat?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Caviar.

#### TICKETLESS TRAVELLING IN D.T.C. BUSES

\*309 SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:  
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

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

(a) whether arrangements have been made for extensive checking of ticketless travelling in D.T.C. Buses in Delhi;

(b) the amount collected from ticketless travellers in Delhi during the year 1972-73 and until July, 1973 so far and the number of Conductors suspended on charge of corruption and cheating; and

(c) the other measures adopted for checking ticketless travelling?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The amount collected from ticketless travellers as a result of

fines imposed and realised by mobile courts during 1972-73 and 1973-74 (upto 31-7-1973) amounted to Rs. 2,21,336 and 84,483 respectively. 486 conductors, who were suspected to be responsible for non-issue of tickets or to be in league with the ticketless travellers, were placed under suspension during 1972-73. The number of conductors suspended on similar grounds during the current financial year (uptil July, 1973) is 352.

(c) Advance booking has been intensified so as to issue maximum number of tickets at all starting points and important bus stops during peak hours. A special drive has been started for checking on line through the Inspectorate staff of the Delhi Transport Corporation and mobile courts to apprehend ticketless travellers and to take action against the defaulting conductors.

**श्री सतपाल कपूर :** यह बताया गया है कि इन्हीं जगह इरपैक्टर्ज ने रेड्ज किए। क्या मिनिस्टर साहब बताएंगे कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि इरपैक्टर कॉर्टर्ज से मिले रहते हैं और इरपैक्टर और कॉर्टर्ज मिल कर डेनी इनकम अपनी बनाने हैं? उमलिया बगा मेरुद रेड्ज वर जेन है ताकि केस पकड़ जाए? क्या गवर्नरेट के पास ऐसी कोई तजबीज है निम मेरा माथाड़न कोर्ट वर्गीरह बनाई जाए इन बीमारी को चैक बरने के लिए?

**श्री राज बहादुर :** एक साथ मारे इरपैक्टर्ज और मारे कॉर्टर्ज के बारे में मैं नहीं कहूँगा। लेकिन कुछ लाग ऐसे हो सकते हैं और जो लोग ऐसे हों सकते हैं और जो पकड़े गए हैं उनकी सर्व्या मैंने आपको स्टेटमेंट में बता दी है।

486 conductors who were suspected to be responsible for non-issue of tickets or to be in league with the ticketless travellers were placed under suspension during 1972-73. Another 352 were suspended on similar grounds during the current financial year, upto July, 1973.

यह सर्व्या कोकी है और मैं समझता हूँ कि काफी मन्त्रीकी के साथ, तेजी के साथ कार-पोरेशन काम कर रही है, भीवाइल कोर्ट स काम कर रही है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आगे अच्छे और रिजल्ट निकलेंगे।

**श्री सतपाल कपूर :** मिनिस्टर साहब खुशफहमी मेरवतला है। वह समझते हैं कि बड़ी अच्छी तरह काम चल रहा है। हम भी भगवान से प्राप्तिना करते हैं कि खुशफहमी से वह रहे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई ऐसी मशीन बमो मेरा लगा रहे हैं जैसी दूसरे देशों मेरा लगाई गई है ताकि टिकट लिए जा सके? क्या ऐसी कोई तजबीज जैरे गौर है?

**श्री राज बहादुर :** मैं खुशफहमी हो या न हो लेकिन माननीय मदस्य और सदन को नाखुशफहमी नहीं होनी चाहिये और कम भे कम बदगुमानी नहीं होनी चाहिये। हमारी नीयत पर उनको भरोसा करना चाहिये। हमारे इरादे नेक हैं, नीयत नेक है और उम्में मुनाविक हम काम कर रहे हैं?

**श्री सतपाल कपूर :** मर्शीन वर्गीरह के बारे में नहीं बताया है।

**श्री राज बहादुर :** रिमोविम का मताल है। पहले बमेज लेनी है।

**श्री राम अन :** जब से इहोंने दिल्ली परिवहन को अपने हाथ मे लिया है तब से और उसमे पहले जब वह दिल्ली नगर निगम के हाथ ने भी, जोको मे किस भे कम टिकटलैस ट्रैकल होता था? आपके अपने हाथ मे सेने के बाद कम हुआ है या पहले कम था? कॉर्टर्ज यात्रियों के बानने पर भी टिकट नहीं देते हैं और जल्दी मे गाड़ी ले कर भाग जाते हैं। इस तरह की कम्प्लेट्स अगर की जाती है तो सिकायत करने वालों को भी क्षमाही देने के लिए मुख्यमन्त्री मे बुलाया जाता है। क्यों नहीं उम्मी कलेक्टर और इन कम्प्लेट्स की जांच कर ली जाती है?

ओ राज बहादुर: हमारी ग्रामन आमदानी प्रति दिवस और प्रति किलोमीटर बड़ रही है। हमने यात्रियों को सुविधाये दी है कि चलने से पहले वे टिकट खरीद जहाँ सभी बड़े स्टैंडो पर हमने एडवास बुकिंग भी व्यवस्था की है . . . .

ओ सत्पाल कपूर: पहले भी थी।

ओ राज बहादुर: पहले नहीं थी। इसके अलावा स्टंडेंट्स के लिए हमने इंटरिव दिया है कि साढ़े बारह रुपये महीने का वे वास बनवा ले और काही भी या जा सकते हैं, एक्सप्रेस, नान एक्सप्रेस वस्तो में। इस पर भी विचार हो रहा है कि क्या ऐसी सुविधा और प्रविनक को दी जाएँ या फिसड कम्पूटर्ज भी हैं, जो अपने घरों और दफ्तरों के बीच चलते हैं, उनको भी दी जाएँ या नहीं दी जाए। हम यह समझते हैं कि पीनल और बैंगनीटिव एकाशन काम नहीं करेगा बल्कि बोजिटिव भी काम करेगा।

ओ अब्दुल्लिम्बद्य: मैं मवी महोदय से बह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब परिवहन नगर निगम के हाथ में थी, उम समय विना टिकट मुकाफिरों का जो अनुपान था, क्या वह अनुपान कंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा परिवहन व्यवस्था को अपने हाथ में निये जाने के बाद कम हुआ है। क्या यह मही नहीं है कि बसों की संख्या कम होने के कारण चूँकि इन में भी रहती है इस लिए कई लोग इच्छा होने पर भी टिकट नहीं ले पाते हैं और उम की बजह से भी परिवहन व्यवस्था में नुकसान और घाटा होता है।

ओ राज बहादुर: जहा तक अनुगत का सम्बन्ध है, वह कुल कम्पूटर्ज की संख्या और टिकट-वैस यात्रियों की संख्या मालूम होने पर निकाला जा सकता है। मुझे खेद है इस सवाल ये आंकड़े मेरे पास नहीं हैं। मैं यह काम नहीं कर सकता हूँ कि यह अनुपात

पहले ज्यादा था या अब कम है, लेकिन मैं इन्हा कह सकता हूँ कि उम अनुपान को कम करने के लिए जो स्टेप्स पहले नहीं लिये जा रहे थे, अब लिये जा रहे हैं। जहा तक मेराओं का सम्बन्ध है, जैसे जैसे हम उन का बढ़ाने हैं, वैसे वैसे आवादी भी बढ़ रही है। इसलिए यह समस्या तो हमशा बनी रहती है।

#### Medical Care for Villages

\*310. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of providing medical care for every village in the country has been delayed or given up because of opposition from the Medical Council of India; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) The Government of India has not framed any Scheme for providing medical care for every village in the country. The question of delaying or dropping the Scheme therefore does not arise.

(b) A Pilot health scheme for rural areas is under study.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: I understand from the newspapers that the Government of India had decided to give a short-term training to village doctors—homoeopaths, ayurvedic trained persons, etc. to provide medical facilities to the poorer people in the countryside. I do not know what happened to that scheme and this question is related to that scheme and the Minister has not answered anything about that.

My question is: whether the Government propose to introduce a massive scheme to provide medical facilities for the poor people in the coun-

try especially in the country side or not?

**SHRI A. K. KISKU:** The scheme was discussed in different forums and ultimately it was referred to the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission did not find their way to give complete clearance to that scheme until some pilot project is undertaken to assess the acceptability of the scheme by the rural people. Therefore, the Planning Commission has sanctioned us an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs for which a pilot scheme has been prepared and it is about to be gone into when we get the actual sanction.

**SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:** What are the main features of that pilot project and where is it proposed to be set up and how long will it take the Government to come to a definite conclusion on this?

**SHRI A. K. KISKU:** Briefly, this pilot project is to be undertaken at 29 sub-centres where one doctor from each system—allopathy, homoeopathy and Ayurvedic—will be sent. It will be tried for a period of three years. It will take at least three years to have the scheme assessed. Until then this scheme has to be kept in abeyance.

**SHRI D. BASUMATARI:** In view of the fact that in the Tribal areas Government have to take special efforts under the relevant provisions of the Constitution, I want to know what is the step taken by them to increase the number of doctors and to influence them to go to the tribal areas?

**SHRI A. K. KISKU:** This is another aspect of the whole concept of health care for the rural areas. Under the primary and subsidiary health centre system, we have about 5,400 blocks and have 5,197 primary health centres. There is a deficiency in 202 blocks. Although I do not know exactly the number of them, about 152 blocks are in the tribal areas. I can only say that Government is vigorous-

ly trying to give in the Fifth Five Year Plan to all these Tribal Blocks one primary health centre each. In addition, there are proposals for upgrading thirty-bedded hospitals.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I see many hon. Members standing up. Please sit down so that the other hon. Members may also ask questions.

**SHRI D. BASUMATARI:** My question has not been answered. I asked whether there is any tribal block where the Minister has asked the doctors go to the tribal blocks.

**MR. SPEAKER:** No argument please. I shall pass on to the next question. Still you do not allow me to do so

**SHRI P. M. SAYEED:** In the second part of the question has not been answered.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It has not been answered because he went beyond the scope of it. In spite of that he has answered it. Now you are sticking to the second part of it. You will kindly sit down. Shri Daschowdhury, I am coming to you. Let us hope that the time also does not pass very quickly.

**क्षेत्रसंस्थान राज्य पांडे :** क्या मंत्री महोदय ये फिराज देंगे कि पांच हजार से ज्यादा जो प्राथमिक हैल्प सेटिंग हैं, क्या उन सभी में डाक्टर हैं और वे कितने प्रेशन्टम को केटर करते हैं ?

**आयक भट्टेदय :** यह सवाल स्कीम के बारे में है और माननीय सदस्य प्रेशन्टम की तादाद पूछ रहे हैं ।

Your question is beyond the scope of the present one. Your question should be relevant to the present question.

**SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY:** Sir, he has already replied in his statement. That is why I am putting this question.

**SHRI A. K. KISKU:** At present in 5,197 primary health centres 8,813 doctors are in position. There is thus a shortfall of 2,181 doctors in the present functioning of the health centres. In addition 203 blocks are such where primary health centres have yet to be established wherein 406 doctors would be needed. In 5,400 blocks, the total strength of doctors is 2,500 and odd.

**SHRI P. M. SAYEED:** Sir, I shall put in my question in such a way...

**MR. SPEAKER:** You will put it in such a way that I have to tell you that the Question Hour is over. Give him half a minute so that we may have one more question in the list.

**Requirement of Medical Graduates at the end of Fifth Five Year Plan**

+  
\*311. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-**  
**DHURY:**

**SHRI R. N. BARMAN:**

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

(a) whether the Ministry has made any study on the requirement of Medical Graduates in the country at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan, when Health Centres in rural areas will be more than doubled than the existing number of Health Centres and more doctors will be needed; and

(b) if so, the number of Medical Graduates in the country and the number that will be required and how this huge gap will be fulfilled?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):** (a) Yes Sir. However, the number of primary health centres is not proposed to be doubled during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(b) The number of medical graduates in allopathy by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan is expected to reach 1,37,800. It is anticipated that

during the Fifth Five Year Plan period, another 60,000 fresh medical graduates will be available. This number is considered adequate to meet the Fifth Plan requirements.

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:** The hon. Minister has stated that the number of primary health centres is not proposed to be doubled. What will be the number of subsidiary health centres at the end of the Fifth Plan if we take the basic approach that for every 8,000-10,000 population there should be provided one subsidiary health centre?

**SHRI A. K. KISKU:** The hon. member is correct in saying that for 8,000-10,000 there should be one centre. But these subsidiary centres are not supposed to be manned by doctors; they are supposed to be manned by basic health officers and ANMs.

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:** Doctors are posted in the subsidiary health centres. I do not know on what basis the hon. Minister is saying that they are not.

I would like to know what steps are taken by the Health Ministry to train some of the para-medical personnel to man these subsidiary health centres.

**SHRI A. K. KISKU:** This is for training ANMs. In the Fifth Plan, there are concrete proposals for having training centres in the country so that the shortfall that is there may be made up.

**SHRI R. N. BARMAN:** Do Government propose to set up additional medical colleges in the States to meet our needs? If so, which are the States?

**SHRI A. K. KISKU:** There is no finalisation of any plan for more medical colleges.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

**Demand of Gujarat for funds to meet severe drought**

\*305. **SHRI VEKARIA:** Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE** be

pleased to state the demand of the Gujarat Government for funds to meet the severe drought in the State?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** For the last year's drought, Gujarat Government has requested for a further assistance of Rs. 24.70 crores in addition to the Central Financial Assistance of Rs. 31.75 crores released to the State Government during 1972-73 and 1973-74. The request is under consideration.

**History Books on India by English Authors taught in English Medium Schools**

**\*306. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that history books, particularly written by English authors, taught in the English medium schools in the country, are found to be not in keeping with the patriotic spirit of our country;

(b) whether the history of freedom movement of our country is written in such books in a manner to give greater importance to the role of British Government in pre-Independence days;

(c) whether some of the chapters related to post-Independence days are also not being properly represented in such history books; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to institute an inquiry into the matter?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV):** (a) to (d). Government are aware of the dissatisfaction voiced in certain quarters regarding some History books used in certain schools, including English medium

schools. Government are looking into this matter.

**Dredgers in India**

**\*307. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: SHRI D. P. JADEJA:**

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

(a) the number of dredgers functioning in India at present with their location;

(b) the number of dredgers to be imported during the next two years; and

(c) the names of the ports where they will be provided?

**THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):** (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). Orders for the import of two dredgers have been placed which will be added to the Central Dredging Pool and will be deployed at various ports according to requirements.

**Statement**

Name of the Port/State/ Organisation having the Dredgers which are functioning.	No. of Dredgers.
I. Major Ports	
1. Calcutta . . . .	12
2. Bombay . . . .	10
3. Madras . . . .	5
4. Cochin . . . .	3
5. Visakhapatnam . . . .	7
6. Kandla . . . .	2
7. Mormugao . . . .	2
8 Paradip . . . .	2
	43
II. Central Dredging Pool	4
	4

## III. Maritime States

1. Andhra Pradesh	3
2. Gujarat	9
3. Goa Daman & Diu	3
4. Kerala	2
5. Maharashtra	4
6. Mysore	3
7. Tamil Nadu	4
	28
Total in the country—	75

## Setting up of Polytechnics on Farming

\*308. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

SHRI P. M MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 10 on 23rd July 1973 regarding the setting up of Polytechnics on Farming and state as to when these Polytechnics are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANN ASAHEB P SHINDE): It is proposed to set up a Multiple Cropping Krishi Vigyan Kendra at Pondicherry during the Fourth Five Year Plan. The proposal to establish other Krishi Vigyan Kendras during the Fifth Five Year Plan is under consideration.

News Item Re: "Fake Drugs and Beauty Aids' Appearing in the "Hindustan Times"

\*312 SHRI VASANT SATLIE  
SHRI MUHAMMED  
SHERIFF:

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 17th July, 1973

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under the caption 'Fake drugs and beauty aids';

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

(c) what steps have been or are proposed to be taken to check effectively the anti-social and dangerous trading in the public health?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Drug Control Organisation of the Delhi Administration has been carrying out regular and frequent inspection of sale and manufacturing premises. Intensive raids were also carried out in the areas mentioned in the press Report. It has also been decided to enlist the cooperation of the general public through various organisations and to educate them to observe certain precautions. The provisions in the Drugs & Cosmetic Act relating to Ayurvedic and Unani medicines are being enforced

## Hydrographic Survey of Indian and Pacific Oceans

\*313 SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a hydrographic survey of the Indian and Pacific oceans has been undertaken,

(b) if so, how much work has been done in this connection and how much remains to be done; and

(c) how many survey ships have been employed for this purpose and how many more are proposed to be obtained?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR). (a) to (c) The Government of India is not involved in the hydrographic surveys of the Pacific Ocean. Hydrographic survey of the Indian waters is carried out by the Indian Navy.

The entire 5,800 Kms. of Coast Line was required to be surveyed since Independence. In addition to the work of surveying of our Coast line and Island territories for navigational purposes and for strategic surveys, there are a number of project surveys for port development which often take priority over the navigational surveys of Coast line waters. Although a fair amount of work in this field has been carried out, the quantum of survey work still to be carried out works out to 3570 weeks or 163 ship years at 22 weeks per ship per year.

The existing survey fleet consists of 4 survey ships, out of which three are very old and need to be replaced. A programme for replacing these vessels with ships designed and built indigenously has already begun and will carry on during the 5th plan. In addition, it is proposed to further strengthen the survey fleet subject to availability of funds.

#### Upgrading of 1500 Primary Health Centres

**\*314. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:**

**DR. H. P. SHARMA:**

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

(a) whether Government are proposing to upgrade 1500 Primary Health Centres; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):** (a) and (b). A Scheme for upgradation of selected Primary Health Centres into 30 bed rural hospitals during the Fifth Five Year Plan is under consideration. The number of Primary Health Centres to be upgraded in different States will be decided when the position regarding allocation of funds for the purpose is finally known. However, about 1283

Primary Health Centres are expected to be upgraded. Each Community Development Block is expected to have one Primary Health Centre. A set of four blocks will be entitled to have one upgraded Primary Health Centre which will have 30 beds and other specialised services.

The intention of this Scheme is to provide both generalised as well as commonly needed specialised services in medicine, surgery, gynaecology and obstetrics including X-ray and laboratory facilities in rural areas. Each upgraded Primary Health Centre will cater to a population of about 3.20 to 4 lakhs.

#### Remunerative Price for Sugarcane to Growers

**\*315. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the specific steps proposed to be taken by Government to ensure remunerative price for sugarcane to growers which has resulted in increased production of sugar this year and the efforts made to see that this increase in sugar production is maintained?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH):** The increased production of about 7.5 lakh tonnes of sugar during 1972-73 sugar season was achieved primarily as a result of the higher minimum cane price fixed by the Government and the policy of partial control which enabled the factories to pay actually higher remunerative prices ranging upto Rs. 17.80 per quintal. Encouraged by this, the Government have already announced their decision to continue the same policy both in regard to the minimum cane price and the partial control of sugar during 1973-74 season also. This, combined with the grant of suitable excise rebates for excess production which would be decided and announced in time, acceleration of the commissioning of newly licensed factories and measures for cane development—both quality-

wise and quantity-wise, is expected to yield an estimated production of 42 lakh tonnes—about 3 lakh tonnes higher than the production this year.

उत्तर प्रदेश में जान बचाने वाली, एन्नाइज्ड और इन्डराल नामक श्रीषिति रोंग का उपलब्ध न होना।

\*316. श्री भग्न किशोर जर्ना:

श्री सरजू पांडे :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि—

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में एन्नाइज्ड और इन्डराल नामक जान बचाने वाली दो श्रीषिति विल्कुल उपलब्ध नहीं हैं तथा उनके न मिलने के कारण लोगों को भारी कठिनाई हो रही है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उन दो श्रीषितियों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध कराने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है जिसमें कि रोगियों की जान बचाई जा सके?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री मन्त्री (भा. ए० के० किस्कू) :

(क) जी हा। यह बतलाया गया है कि ये दोनों दवाएँ उत्तर प्र.श में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) इन दवाओं को बनाने के लिये सम्बन्धित फर्मों को कच्चे माल के आयात लाइम से दे दिये गये हैं और आशा है कि सप्लाई की स्थिति शीघ्र ही मुश्वर जायगी। वैसे दश में इन के बदले प्रयुक्त की जाने वाली दूसरी उपलब्ध दवाएँ उपलब्ध हैं।

**Anti-Price Rise and Dehoarding Week during August, 1973**

\*317. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Communist Party of India, All India Kisan Sabha, All

India Trade Union Congress, All India Youth Federation, All India Khetmajdoor Union and All India Students' Federation have observed anti-price rise and dehoarding week from 1st to 7th of August; and

(b) if so, the demands raised and Government reaction thereon?

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

(a) Government have seen such reports in the Press

(b) The objective of the protest week as reported in the press was to demand State takeover of trade in all essential commodities, statutory rationing in urban areas provision for cheap foodgrains in rural areas, effective steps to check deficit financing and black money and the ending of monopoly control over consumer industries etc

Government are alive to the various problems posed above and have initiated necessary fiscal, regulatory and administrative measures to ease the situation and would welcome public cooperation in this effect

#### Nutrition Scheme for Children

\*318 SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI  
SHRI C K JAFFER  
SHARIEF

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

(a) whether Department of Social Welfare has worked out a nutrition scheme for children, and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM):**

(a) and (b) The Department of Social Welfare have prepared a scheme for providing a package of integrated services for children less than six years and for

nursing and expectant mothers, which is under consideration of the Government. Supplementary nutrition is one of the services in the package. The other services are immunization, health checkup, referral services, pre-school education and nutrition education. The scheme is proposed to be implemented in tribal/rural blocks and in slum areas in cities.

**Report of Task Force on Agrarian Relations**

\*319. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Report submitted by the Chairman of the Task Force on Agrarian Relations;

(b) if so, the main findings of the Report,

(c) whether Government have any proposals for bringing about a radical change in this situation, and

(d) if so, the main feature thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha

(c) and (d) The Government is committed to a programme of speedy and effective implementation of land reform. The Planning Commission has already issued guidelines on land reforms based on the recommendations of the Task Force in connection with the formulation of Draft Fifth Five-Year Plan

**STATEMENT**

The Task Force on Agrarian Relations was set up in the Planning Commission to recommend the strate-

gy on land reform for the Fifth Five-Year Plan. The Report has listed the reasons for poor performance, discussed some policy-issues, gave suggestions for improving implementation and recommended the strategy for the Fifth Five-Year Plan. The recommendations of the Report include the programme for plugging the loopholes in the existing tenancy laws, ensuring complete security of tenure and conferment of ownership rights on cultivating tenants and share-croppers according to a time-bound programme, amendment of the ceiling laws according to the national guidelines and plugging the loopholes in the laws of land alienation and debt-redemption relating to tribals. The operational programmes suggested include high priority being given to a comprehensive programmes of preparation and maintenance of record of tenancy and distribution of surplus land accompanied by timely supply of inputs and investment support. Regarding implementation machinery the Report has suggested that a land reform organisation parallel to the district revenue administration manned by hand-picked administrators may be set up for a short period for the purpose of implementation. Adequate attention needs to be given to the in-service training of the field officers in regional centres through intensive field experience and inter-State visits. Another suggestion is that civil courts should not be involved in the implementation of land reform and that itinerant land reform tribunals should be set up. The Report has highlighted the necessity of people's involvement by associating beneficiaries in the implementation of land reforms.

**Use of Grass roots and Seeds as food by people of Sunderban, West Bengal**

\*320. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether people in the Sunderbans in the 24 Parganas, District of

West Bengal are collecting grass roots and seeds for food; and

(b) whether Government have received any report in this regard from the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The State Government have denied the allegation.

**Requirement and Supply of Fertilizers in Punjab**

3001. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of fertilizers in Punjab;

(b) the percentage of this annual total requirement of fertilizer which is met through indigenous product and that through imports;

(c) the present distribution system of fertilizers in Punjab; and

(d) whether it is proposed to scrap the dual system of distribution and hand over the total distribution to Government agencies or Cooperative Societies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The total net requirements of fertilizers in Punjab for the Kharif '73 and Rabi '73-74 seasons were assessed as 2.37 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen (N), 0.58 lakh tonnes of Phosphates  $P_2O_5$  and 0.16 lakh tonnes of Potash  $K_2O$ .

(b) The domestic manufacturers will meet about 37 per cent of the total requirements of the State and the balance will be met by supplies through imports.

(c) and (d). Fertilizer distributed within a State is either from imported stock or from domestic manufacturers. As far as the distribution of imported fertilizer in the Punjab State

is concerned, the entire quantity is given to the State Government, which, in turn, distributes it only through public channels, like Cooperative Societies and State agencies.

As regards the indigenously produced fertilizers distributed within the State, it is partly through public agencies and partly through private dealers. The Govt. of India have been urging the domestic manufacturers to distribute as much of their production through public agencies as is possible. In regard to the biggest domestic manufacturer, viz the Fertilizer Corporation of India, it has been instructed to distribute at least a minimum of 50 per cent of their production through public channels. By and large, the other domestic manufacturers also distribute a considerable quantity of their production through public channels. There is no proposal at present to hand over total distribution of the production of domestic manufacturers to Government agencies or Cooperative Societies.

**Supply of Sub-soil water in Delhi**

3002 SHRI BISHIWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made efforts to tap the sub-soil water in Delhi for supplying it for drinking water;

(b) if so, the extent of availability of sub-soil water in Delhi Zone-wise; and

(c) the outcome of the efforts made and whether further steps are proposed to fully utilise this source to meet the constant shortage of water supply in the Capital?

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

**Setting up of Nhava Sheva Port near Bombay**

**3003. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: SHRI P. M. MEHTA:**

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

(a) whether the Planning Commission has not yet cleared the Rs. 84.59 crore project for setting up a satellite port at Nhava Sheva near Bombay; if so, the reasons for delay; and

(b) when the final decision is likely to be taken?

**THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BHADUR):** (a) and (b). Several aspects of the Nhava-Sheva project are under active examination. The Nhava-Sheva project which is included in the Fifth Five Year Plan schemes of the Ministry is still under the consideration of the Planning Commission. Efforts are being made to arrive at a final decision on the project soon

**Setting up of Hospital in Janak Puri, a DDA Colony**

**3004 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Hospital in Janak Puri, a DDA Colony to cater to the needs of a large number of people living in West Delhi; and

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

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):** (a) No sir. However, a 54 bedded hospital is already functioning at Hari Nagar which is very near to Janak Puri Colony.

(b) Does not arise.

**Lack of Civic Amenities in Janak Puri, New Delhi**

**3005. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state;

(a) whether Janak Puri, the biggest DDA Colony in Delhi, is not receiving due attention of the Government authorities concerned and is lacking in most of the Civic amenities; and

(b) if so, the action being taken by the DDA and other Government authorities to provide essential amenities in the colony?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA):** (a) and (b) The colony is receiving full attention from the Delhi Development Authority in respect of provision of civic amenities like street-lighting, water supply, sewerage and storm water drains. By and large all these facilities have been provided in the colony.

**Waiting Hall for the attendants to Patients in the Lady Hardinge Hospital, New Delhi**

**3006 DR. H. P. SHARMA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state-

(a) whether in the Hospitals for women in Delhi, particularly the Lady Hardinge Hospital, New Delhi, the male relatives of patients who are specifically required by Hospital authorities to wait there for the night, on emergency grounds, are not provided with any Waiting Hall facilities and compelled to squat or keep standing for nights together on the road outside the gate of the Hospital;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken and being taken to provide such facilities?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND**

**FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):** (a) The Waiting Hall facilities are not adequate in all the hospitals for women in Delhi and there is room for improvement in this regard. However, in so far as Lady Hardinge Hospital is concerned, there is a long covered verandah with benches and fans where the relatives of the patients can wait.

(b) and (c). The existing deficiencies in the hospitals are primarily due to ever increasing pressure of patients. All possible efforts are being made to improve the hospital services within the resources available.

**Lady Hardinge Hospital, New Delhi**

3007 DR H P SHARMA Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether maintenance of Lady Hardinge Hospital in New Delhi is very shabby and unhygienic and that extremely foul smell comes not only within the Maternity Wards but also outside them and the trolleys and wheeled chairs used to carry the patients are kept with dirty covers;

(b) whether scant attention is paid to the patients even in the labour rooms, so much so that in such cases where induced labour is given there is no one to check for so long as one full day and a night if the drip with Glucose and the like is working properly; and

(c) the steps taken and proposed to be taken to improve the affairs of the hospital?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):** (a) Though with the available staff and resources every effort is made to keep the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital neat and clean, there is no doubt room for further improvement. This has been caused by the tremendous increase in the number of patients, lack of space

and inadequate water supply. The covers of the trolleys and wheel chairs are however, changed every morning and also as and when they get soiled.

(b) No Adequate staff both Medical as well as Nursing, are posted round the clock in the labour room. The condition of the child and mother, in cases of induced labour, is kept under constant observation and special attention is paid to such cases.

(c) With the available resources every effort is being made to keep the Hospital neat and clean. In spite of constraint on resources, special attention is paid to keep the Hospital services in a satisfactory condition by carrying out special repairs and by purchasing hospital linen, medicine, equipment etc. to the maximum extent possible.

**Memorandum from Live Stock Assistants and Veterinary Compounders Welfare Association Nangloi, Delhi**

3008 SHRI S C SAMANTA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Live Stock Assistants and Veterinary Compounders' Welfare Association, Nangloi Jat, Delhi-41 have submitted a Memorandum to his Ministry and the Delhi Administration requesting for parity in the scales of pay applicable to the Medical Compounders in the Delhi Administration; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) The report of the Third Pay Commission is being considered by the Special Cell, Ministry of Finance. The decision in the matter will be possible after a final view has been taken by the Government on it.

**Loss of Revenue to Government in case Quarters are not accepted by the Allottees**

3009. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any loss of revenue to Government in case quarters are not accepted by the allottees;

(b) if the reply to Part (a) be in the negative, the reason for charging arrears of license fee from persons who do not accept the quarters on Medical or sentimental grounds, and

(c) in how many cases, penal rent has been charged from Government Servants on their refusal to accept Government accommodation allotted to them?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA):** (a) Government do not get any licence fee for the period a house remains vacant during the process of allotment—i.e. from the date it is vacated by the previous allottee till the date it is accepted/occupied by another officer.

(b) and (c): Enhanced licence fee is levied in cases where an officer in occupation of a lower type of residence, applies for his entitled type of accommodation but subsequently declines to accept it on receipt of the allotment. This is done as the process involves infructuous work.

The number of such cases during the period 1st August 1972 to 31st July 1973, was 788.

**Report of the Enquiry Officer on Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society Limited, Delhi**

3010. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstar-

red Question No. 6086 on the 16th April, 1973 regarding Enquiry into the affairs of the Delhi School Teachers' Co-operative House Building Society Limited, Delhi and state:

(a) whether the enquiry instituted by the Government has since been completed;

(b) if so, the findings of the Enquiry Officer; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay therefor and the steps taken by the Government or proposed to be taken to complete the enquiry early?

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

(a) No, Sir

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The enquiry has not yet been completed as complete relevant records have not been produced before the Enquiry Officer. The Enquiry Officer has been asked to take appropriate coercive legal measures against the holders of the Society's records, to compel them to produce the relevant records before him.

**Percentage increase in Agricultural Production**

3011. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage increase in the Agricultural production year-wise during the last three years; and

(b) the growth in production of foodgrains and non-foodgrains separately, year-wise during the same period?

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

(a) and (b). The percentage change in production of foodgrains, non-foodgrains and total agricultural crops is given below for the three years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72.

Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) in production (based on index numbers of agricultural production)

Item	In 1969-70 over 1968-69	In 1970-71 over 1969- 70	In 1971-72 over 1970- 71
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Foodgrains	+(+)6.7	(+)8.4	(-)2.2
Non-food grains	+(+)6.4	(+)5.4	(-)0.8
Total Agricultural production	(-.)6.7	(+)7.3	(-)0.7

Estimates of production for 1972-73 are still being collected from different States. However available information indicates that the production of most crops received a set-back due to prolonged drought in many parts of the country during the kharif and unfavourable weather during the rabi as also due to shortage of power and fertilisers.

#### Rabi Production during last Three Years

3012. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated Rabi production during 1972-73; and
- (b) how does it compare with the Rabi production in the preceding three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) Estimates of production of major rabi crops for the three years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 are given below:

(in million tonnes)

Year	Foodgrains*	Oilseeds@
1969-70	37.2	2.0
1970-71	39.5	2.4
1971-72	42.7	2.0

\*The crops included are wheat, barley, summer rice, rabi jowar, gram and other rabi pulses.

@Rape seed and mustard and linseed.

Estimates of production of rabi crops for 1972-73 are still being collected from different States. However, available information indicates that the production of rabi foodgrains received a set-back due to unfavourable weather at the maturing season and shortage of power and fertilisers. As regards rabi oilseeds, production of rapeseed and mustard may be better while that of linseed may be less than last year.

All India Blind Relief Society 2-F, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi

3013. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4575 on the 26th March, 1973 and state:

(a) the action taken for encroaching upon Government land without allotment; and

(b) the steps taken to make the society handover the land back to Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b) The eviction proceedings in the Court of Estate Officer under the Public

Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958, were started against the squatters and the Blind Relief Society for eviction and recovery of damages in April 1972. The case is subjudice.

**Family Pension Scheme to Work-Charged Staff of Department of Archaeology**

3014. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work-charged staff in the Department of Archaeology is covered by the family pension scheme;

(b) if so, since when and the conditions of eligibility for such pension;

(c) the reasons for not making the scheme applicable from 1st April, 1964, the date fixed by the Government of India for its staff; and

(d) the number of pension cases pending finalisation over a year and the action taken to avoid delay in future?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b) Yes. Sir. The permanent work-charged staff in the Archaeological Survey of India is covered by the Family Pension Scheme with effect from 1-1-1964. The conditions of eligibility for family pension are the same as for regular category of establishment.

The temporary work-charged staff has been given the benefit of the Contributory Provident Fund Scheme with effect from 18-11-1960.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above; and

(d) information is being collected from various Circles and Branches of the Survey and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Medical College in Janak Puri**

3015. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no Medical College in West Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal to set up a Medical College in Janak Puri, Delhi Development Authority Colony in West Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) There is at present no Medical College in West Delhi.

(b) No.

**Setting up a Delhi University Campus in West Delhi**

3016. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to set up a Delhi University Campus in West Delhi is under consideration; and

(b) if so, whether the campus would be located in Janak Puri, the biggest D.D.A colony in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S NURUL HASAN): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the University.

(b) Does not arise.

**CGHS Dispensaries in Janak Puri Delhi**

3017. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are no C.G.H.S. Dispensaries in majority of Blocks of Janak Puri, the biggest DDA Colony in Delhi;

(b) whether a large number of Government servants in Janak Puri.

who are C.G.H.S. beneficiaries, are suffering on that account; and

(c) if so, whether steps are being taken to start C.G.H.S. Dispensaries particularly in those blocks where there is no Dispensary at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K KISKU). (a) A C.G.H.S Dispensary is functioning in Nangal Raya Block C-3, C-5A, C-5B C-6B and Block D of Janak Puri have been covered and attached with this Dispensary Blocks A & B and certain sub-Blocks of Block C have not yet been covered under the C G H Scheme

(b) The Welfare Association of the uncovered Blocks have been asked to supply details of the Central Government employees residing in these uncovered Blocks. Complete information in this regard is still awaited from them

(c) Due to financial constraints, there is no proposal to start any new C G H S Dispensary in Janak Puri

हरियाणा मे उत्तर प्रदेश, दिल्ली तथा पंजाब को चोरी छिपे उर्वरक ले जाते हुए टको का पकड़ा जाना

3018 श्री चन्द्रनाल चन्द्रकर : क्या हृषि मनी यह बनाने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या हरियाणा मे उत्तर प्रदेश दिल्ली तथा पंजाब को चोरी छिपे उर्वरक ले जाते हुए 13 टक तम्करी के आरोप मे पकड़े गये हैं,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध मे तथ क्या है, और

(ग) सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियो के विशद क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

हृषि चन्द्रालय मे राज्य मंत्री ( श्री अमरासाहिब पी० शिवे ) : (क) जी हा।

(ख) हरियाणा सरकार ने कुछकेव जिले के विभिन्न स्थानो से 2 51 लाख

रुपये के मूल्य के उर्वरको की 3600 बोर्टिया ने जाते हुए 17 टक पकड़े हैं। 16,933 रुपये के मूल्य के उर्वरको की 443 गोहतक सीमा पर भी पकड़ी गई, जो दो टको मे ले-जाई जा रही थी।

(ग) उर्वरक (सचालन नियत्रण) आदेश, 1973 के नियमो दे का जिसके अन्तर्गत उर्वरको को अनधिकृत रूप मे एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य मे ले-जाने की मनाही है, उल्लंघन करने के लिये आवश्यक बन्धु अधिनियम 1955 के ग्रन्तार्थ मूलग्रामी व्यक्तियो का मूल सजा देन की व्यवस्था है। इस सम्बन्ध मे 37 व्यक्तिया वी पहले ही गिरफतार किया जा चुका है जो तस्करी का यह अन्तर्गतीय धधा कर रहे थे।

#### Allotment of Coal Depot in Sector-II R K. Puram, New Delhi

3019 SHRI P NARASIMHA REDDY Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 7106 on the 16th April, 1973 regarding allotment of coal depot in Sector II of R K Puram, New Delhi and state

(a) whether the eviction proceedings under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 have been initiated against the unauthorised Coal Depot Holder in Sector II of R K Puram, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the results thereof, and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA). (a) to (c) Necessary action for the eviction of unauthorised coal depot and for recovery of damages for unauthorised occupation of Government land is being taken

News-item captioned "Authorities perturbed at Fertilizer Racket"

3020. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published by the 'Statesman', Calcutta in its issue dated the 23rd June, 1973 under the caption "Authorities perturbed at Fertilizer Racket"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereof?

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

(b) The press report referred to in part (a) of the question mainly relates to short supply of fertilisers in West Bengal and consequent malpractices in fertiliser distribution.

Shortage of fertilisers in West Bengal is as a result of the overall constraints in the availability of fertilisers in the country due to insufficient indigenous production and shortage of fertilisers in international market. Steps are being taken to step up fertiliser availability by maximum utilisation of the capacity of domestic fertiliser units and to augment imports of fertilisers to the maximum possible extent. The West Bengal State Government had given a demand of 2.73 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen for the year 1973-74. But in view of the past consumption trends in the State, these were considered to be on the high side. After discussion with the State Government, the requirements were fixed at 80,000 tonnes of Nitrogen, which is 53 per cent more than the consumption of Nitrogen achieved by the State in the previous year (1972-73). Out of this, 35,000 tonnes are for Kharif, 1973 (for the period February, 1973 to July, 1973) and 45,000 tonnes for Rabi, 1973-74. Actual supplies for Kharif, 1973, is nearly 30,000 tonnes

which is about 86 per cent of the estimated requirements of the State.

The suggestion to link allocation of fertilisers to States with the production programme has been accepted and at the recent Fertiliser Zonal Conferences, the requirements of Rabi, 1973 including those of West Bengal were assessed accordingly.

There are reports of some unscrupulous dealers taking advantage of the shortage and indulging in malpractices such as black-marketing, adulteration and smuggling of fertilisers, in the State. Adequate powers have been given to the State Governments to prosecute the offenders under the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957 and Fertiliser (Movement Control) Order, 1973. Deterrent punishment has been provided for such offenders under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. For effecting speedier conviction of offenders, Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957 has been declared as a 'Special Order' under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, thereby enabling the State Governments to have 'Summary trials' of such offenders.

According to report received from Government of West Bengal, in 1972, 130 cases were initiated against offending dealers and upto May this year, 38 cases have so far been initiated. Distributorship of two firms has been cancelled. One firm has been debarred from preparation of fertiliser mixtures. For selling sub-standard fertiliser mixtures, monetary penalties have been imposed in 10 cases. An attempt to smuggle fertilisers out of the State to certain neighbouring States was detected and the smuggling prevented. The State Government is also keeping close contact with the C.B.I. in the matter.

As regards promotional activities including soil testing facilities. The State Government is already taking all possible steps in the matter and arranging to implement the Centrally Sponsored Fertiliser Promotion Programme.

शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति में अनियमितताएँ

3021. श्री शशांकलाल चन्द्रकर : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीकृत शिक्षकों में उनकी नियुक्ति के बारे में बरती जा रही अनियमितताओं की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया है ;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने इस बारे में कई कोई जापन भी दिया है, और

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

शिक्षा, और समाज कल्याण नंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डॉ पी० पी० यादव) : (क) से (ग) : अध्यापकों के पद के लिये दिल्ली के रोजगार कार्यालय में पंजीकृत 26 उम्मीदवारों द्वारा हस्ताक्षर किया हुआ एक ज्ञापन 10 जुलाई, 1973 को दिल्ली प्रशासन वों प्राप्त हुआ था जिसमें उन्होंने यह आपत्ति उठाई थी कि शिक्षा निवेशालय अध्यापकों के पद के चयन के लिये केवल उन उम्मीदवारों को सम्भालकार के लिए बुलाया है जिन्हें रोजगार कार्यालय द्वारा प्रयोजित किया जाता है तथा जिन्होंने उक्त निवेशालय के अधीन स्कूलों में तदर्थ आचार पर कार्य किया था ।

अध्यापकों के चयन के लिये इस क्रियाविधि को, ऐसे तदर्थ अध्यापकों को मुख्य कार्यकारी पार्षद द्वारा दिये गये आश्वासन के अनुसरण में अपनाया गया था ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में अपेक्षित सूचना दस्तब्ध नहीं है ।

Strike Threat in Bombay Port

3022. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the threatened strike in Bombay Port; and

(b) the terms of settlement proposed?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BA-HADUR) (a) and b): The labour unions at Bombay Port affiliated to the All India Port and Dock Workers Federation threatened to go on strike from the midnight of 11th July, 1973 if the following benefits were not extended to the Port employees on the occasion of the Bombay Port Trust's Centenary:—

(i) A special payment, to be suitably named and at a rate equal to one month's pay should be made to all categories of Port Trust employees, who are in service on the eve of the Centenary, the 'pay' for this purpose being taken on the same basis as that for payment of annual 'ex-gratia' payments to Bombay Port Trust employees.

(ii) A personal pay (to be termed "Centenary Pay") equal to the rate of increment at the stage at which pay is drawn (or, in the case of those who are on the maximum of their pay scale at the rate equal to the rate of increment last drawn) in the pay scale, substantive or officiating, as the case may be applicable to the employee as on 1st June 1973, should be given, with effect from the 1st June, 1973 to all categories of Bombay Port Trust employees who are in service on the eve of the Centenary. The personal pay should not be set off against any increases in pay on account of future revisions of pay scales, promotions|appointments, etc. but should continue to be drawn in the revised or higher pay scales as a separate component, till the employee retires or otherwise quits service.

The strike did not take place because a settlement was reached on 10th July 1973 on the following terms:

(1) A Special payment will be made to all employees of the Bombay Port Trust taking into consideration the Trustees' Resolution, provided that the special payment will not exceed Rs. 750/- in any individual case. The actual quantum to be disbursed in cash will, however, be limited to a maximum of Rs 250/-. Any amount in excess of Rs 250/- payable to the concerned employees will be credited into the Provident Fund Account of the employees. The cash payment will be disbursed on or before the 1st of August, 1973.

(2) The issue of Centenary Personal Pay as per the Trustees' Resolution will be taken up separately for settlement within a period of three months through the good offices of Shri Vasantao Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra

**Financial Assistance to Co-operative Agricultural and Industrial Sectors by R.B.I. in Bihar**

3023. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the financial assistance to be provided by the Reserve Bank in the current year to the Co-operative agricultural and Industrial sectors in Bihar, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) The Reserve Bank of India does not give any direct finance to Cooperative Societies. It only provides finance facilities to the cooperatives through the Apex Cooperative Banks. The Loans sanctioned by the Reserve Bank of India to the Bihar State Cooperative Bank, Bihar Central Land Development Bank and the Bihar State Government for various purposes for the year 1973-74 are furnished below

(Rupees in lakhs)

Type of Loans

Amount recommended by the Registrar of Coop. Societies Sanctioned by the R.B.I.

Type of Loans	No. of Central Coop. Banks	Amount.	No. of Banks	Amount.	
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Short-term credit limit for financing seasonal Agricultural operations	28	1575.00	20	865.00	
2. Medium-term credit limit for financing 'approved' Agricultural purposes. Limits sanctioned for the calendar year 1973	26	236.00	8	28.00	
3. Medium-term loans for converting short-term loans into medium-term loans	12	137.87	10	112.45	

Amounts in excess of what is indicated above can be released by the Reserve Bank of India subject to the conditions regarding eligibility for withdrawal are satisfied by the various

credit institutions in the State. An amount of Rs. 1.75 crores is also allocated to the State of Bihar from the Agricultural Credit (Long-Term Operation) Fund for share-capital contri-

bution to cooperative credit institutions of various types The Reserve Bank of India would also make available finance for Weavers Cooperative Societies and Industrial Cooperative Societies on proper applications being made to them.

**Scheme for subsidy and other facilities for Tobacco growers in West Bengal**

3024. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY  
SHRI R. N. BARMAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has decided to extend the schemes for subsidy and other facilities for the Tobacco growers in West Bengal for production of improved varieties of tobacco as these are done in the case of other States including Bihar and Orissa;

(b) whether his Ministry has come to now by a study made that the climate and soil at Cooch Behar in West Bengal is highly encouraging to produce finest varieties of tobacco for export purposes; and

(c) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to improve tobacco cultivation in Cooch Behar in West Bengal?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):**  
(a) to (c): A scheme for the development of Virginia Flue Cured Tobacco in new light soil areas is being implemented in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh and exploratory trials are being conducted in the States of Maharashtra, Bihar and Orissa. However, another Central Scheme for demonstration of cigar wrapper tobacco cultivation in Cooch Behar district of West Bengal has been taken up since 1970-71. The results so far obtained indicate that the quality of cigar tobacco grown under the scheme satisfactory for exports.

**AMOUNT GIVEN BY R.B.I. TO LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF ADVANCING CREDIT TO TRIBAL PEOPLE**

3025. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of ARICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Land Mortgage Bank of Tripura advances credit to the Tribal people for paying out debts to Mahajans;

(b) if so, what amount has been given to the Land Mortgage Bank by the Reserve Bank of India during the last three years; and

(c) what amount has been utilised so far?

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

(a): Yes, Sir.

(b) Nil.

(c) Does not arise.

**Scheme to Boost Jute Production**

3026. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has sponsored any scheme to boost jute production;

(b) if so, what are the main features thereof;

(c) the estimated cost of the scheme; and

(d) what is the additional production expected as a result of the scheme?

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

(a) and (b): Yes, Sir. The following Centrally Sponsored Schemes were included in the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(i) Special Package Programme on Jute & Mesta and

## (ii) Aerial Spray of Urea.

These schemes were being implemented in the States of West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and were more or less of the nature of demonstration. During the mid-term appraisal of the Fourth Five Year Plan, an Intensive Jute District Programme was taken up as Centrally Sponsored Scheme to boost the production of Jute including Mesta. The main features of the scheme are:

- (i) Adoption of intensive cultivation measures on the lines of package programme in selected districts having potential for achieving rapid increase in production.
- (ii) To convince the growers about maximum production potential of jute and Mesta, demonstrations on full package of practices are being taken up;
- (iii) To popularise jute growing under irrigated condition, demonstrations on irrigated jute are being conducted in compact blocks;
- (iv) Launching motivational campaign to saturate the entire area with recommended dose of inputs and to adopt improved cultural practices including any new technology that might be evolved in future.
- (v) To stimulate the flow of credit from various institutional agencies particularly cooperatives, for enabling the growers to apply recommended dose of inputs; and
- (vi) Initiation of a drive to regain the jute area lost to paddy in the recent past through adoption of jute-paddy cropping sequence.
- (c) The estimated expenditure of the scheme is likely to be about Rs. 2 crores during 1972-73 and 1973-74.
- (d) The additional production as a result of this scheme is likely to be 4 lakh bales of jute and 0.40 lakh bales of mesta during 1973-74.

Medical Technicals rendered jobless due to Cancellation of I.C.M.R. Projects in Delhi

3027. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:  
SHRI DHARAMRAO  
AFZALPURKAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1075 on the 30th July, 1973 and state:

(a) what are the research programmes to be affected by the cut in the budget of the Indian Council of Medical Research;

(b) whether about 1,000 medical technicians had been rendered jobless in Delhi because of the cancellation of Indian Council of Medical Research project and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU).

(a) The Scientific Advisory Board of I C M R had approved 351 schemes to be continued during 1973-74 and 341 new schemes for implementation during this year. Owing to financial stringency new schemes have not been sanctioned and some continuing schemes may have to be discontinued

(b) No

(c) Does not arise.

Tube-well sinking scheme in Gujarat and request for Central aid therefor

## 3029. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Gujarat had started a tube well sinking scheme in that State and a target of 1500 tube wells had to be undertaken by the State but has not been achieved so far;

(b) whether this is due to the lack of funds and shortage or rigs for the purpose;

(c) if so, whether the centre has also not been able to help the State Government in this regard; and

(d) whether the State Government has asked the Union Ministry to supply the rigs and financial help for achieving this target of sinking wells in the State?

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

**Sanction of tubewells, lift irrigation scheme in drought affected districts of U.P.**

**3031. SHRI R. K. SINHA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether additional tubewells, lift irrigation scheme are being sanctioned for the drought affected districts of Uttar Pradesh, if so, Districts to be covered;

(b) the tubewell expansion programme for Faizabad Division of Uttar Pradesh, District-wise; and

(c) the present number of government tubewells in Faizabad Division of Uttar Pradesh and how many new tubewells are proposed to be sunk during the coming years?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH):** (a) and (b). A Central Team has visited Uttar Pradesh to study the drought conditions and to assess the need and scope for Central assistance. Sanctions for additional tubewells, lift irrigation scheme etc. will depend upon the recommendations of the Central Team which are yet to be finalised.

(c) At present there are 1109 Government tubewells in Faizabad Division of Uttar Pradesh. About 125 additional Government tubewells are

proposed to be installed during 1973-74 under normal Minor Irrigation Programme. Plans for subsequent years are yet to be formulated.

**Recommendations made by W.H.O. regarding marketing of substandard Medicines.**

**3032. SHRI VEKARIA:**  
**SHRI JAGANNATH**  
**MISHRA:**

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the recommendations made by the World Health Organisation regarding marketing of substandard medicine as reported in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 5th June, 1973; and

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

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):** (a) Yes.

(b) Most of the recommendations/observations made by the World Health Organisation are already covered by the provisions of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder and are being enforced. The Act lays down the minimum requirements in respect of factory premises, surroundings equipment and staff for the manufacturing and testing of drugs, and also contains penal provisions for prevention of manufacture and sale of adulterated, substandard and outdated drugs. Provision also exists in the Act/Rules for recalling of substandard drugs from the market and destruction of such drugs imported into the country. Training programme for Central and State Drug Analysts/Inspectors are being conducted periodically by the Central Drugs Control Organisation.

उत्तर प्रदेश के सूखावैधित जिलों में खरीफ की फसल के लिए आपात योजना

3033. श्री चित्र कुमार शास्त्री. क्या जूहिं भाजी यह बताने की है प्रक्रमे कि :

(क) 'या उत्तर प्रदेश के 23 से अधिक जिलों में सूखे से उत्पन्न स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए खरीफ की फसल के लिए एक आपात योजना तैयार की गई है ; और

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

जूहिं मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्ण : हिन्दू पी. डिस्ट्री) : (क) जी है। राज्य सरकार ने सूखे के कारण खरीफ की फसलों को हुई अति कम करने के लिए एक आपात उत्पादन योजना बनाई है।

(ख) इन आपात कार्यक्रमों में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं—

(1) सिंचाई सुनिश्चित करके खड़ी फसलों को बढ़ाने का कार्यक्रम।

(2) अल्पकालीन कट्टन देकर दृष्टि आवानो का वितरण।

(3) बनस्पति रक्षण उपाय।

(4) वैकल्पिक फसलों की बीज संचाइ वी व्यवस्था द्वारा ऐसी फसलें उगाने का कार्य क्रम।

(5) परीक्षण के जैसे पर राहत कार्यक्रमों के जरिये भूमि और जल संरक्षण।

**Irrigation Schemes Undertaken Under Drought Prone Area Development Programme**

3034. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 5,000 irrigation schemes have been undertaken under the drought prone area development programme;

(b) if so to what extent these irrigation schemes under this programme

have improved the irrigation facilities; and

(c) the States benefited under the scheme?

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

(b) Over three lakh acres have received benefit either through new irrigation or stabilisation of existing command area.

(c) The following States, where the programme is in operation, have benefited from the schemes:—

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Bihar
3. Gujarat
4. Haryana
5. Jammu and Kashmir
6. Madhya Pradesh
7. Maharashtra
8. Mysore
9. Orissa
10. Rajasthan
11. Tamil Nadu
12. Uttar Pradesh
13. West Bengal

#### **Plan for Balanced Use of Fertilizers**

3035 SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Ministry has prepared a Rs 15 crores plan for balanced use of fertilizer in the 45 districts in the country;

(b) if so whether the Central Commissioner for Fertilizers while presiding over the second Southern Zonal Workshop on Soil Testing and Fertilizer Promotion meeting held on the 11th July, 1973 at Madras stated that the programme will cover all the States and Union Territories and the States have been asked to take immediate steps for the implementation of the programme;

(c) if so, whether the Fertilizer Commissioner has confessed that there was a great imbalance in the use of Fertilizer in the country; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to correct the imbalance; whether the Southern States have been doing well in the balanced use of fertilizer as compared to the Northern States?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):**  
(a) Yes, Sir. The programme was initiated in 1972-73 in 25 districts. The scheme also envisages the strengthening of 30 soil testing laboratories in 17 States at a cost of Rs 0.5 crore. In 1973-74, the programme is being implemented in additional 45 districts at a cost of Rs. 1.5 crores.

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

(d) The steps will cover, among others, the activities detailed in the statement attached.

#### Statement

(1) Massive demonstration programmes in selected districts on a package approach in collaboration with the other demonstration programmes in respect of specific commodities, like cotton, oilseeds, jute etc.

(2) Training of V. L. Ws, co-operative salesmen, extension officers and other officers in proper fertilizer use and management so that they can assist the farmers on the efficient use of fertilizers

(3) Training of farmers including farmer women in proper use and management of fertilizers in selected potential districts.

(4) Dissemination of information material on the use of fertilizers through personal contact, group dis-

cussion and mass media, such as films, radio and television.

(5) Organisation of fertilizer fests in the potential districts.

(6) Strengthening of the existing soil testing laboratories in the districts, setting up of new ones and provision of mobile soil testing laboratories and also strengthening the quality control measures at the Centre and in the States

(7) Increased co-operative credit fertilisers as far as possible.

(8) Credit to be given in kind as fertilisers as far as possible.

(9) More selling points to be opened in each block.

(10) Linking of Commercial Bank Credit Programme with fertilizer use on an area basis

#### Requirements and Production of Fertilizers

**3036 SHRI M. C. DAGA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the present requirements of the fertilizers and the production thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** The requirement of fertilizers, for Kharif 1973 and Rabi 1973-74, as assessed and finalised in a series of Conference held with the State Governments etc., and the expected production of fertilisers for the period February, 1973 to January, 1974 by manufacturers in the country are as under:

(Lakh tonnes)

	<i>N</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>N + P + K</i>
1. Requirements for 1973-74	25.56	9.15	4.80	39.51
2. Domestic Production for 1973-74 (actuals for February-June and estimates for July-January)	11.28	3.35	..	4.63

**Scheme of Integrated Rural Development**

**3037. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission is reported to have abandoned the scheme of integrated rural development; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such decision?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Inquiry into the collision of a lorry with a car near Vijayawada (A.P.)**

**3038. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a lorry carrying sixty labourers and a passenger car had a head-on collision on the 30th June near Vijayawada killing six persons and injuring many;

(b) whether any inquiry has been conducted into the accident; and

(c) if so, the findings of the inquiry?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA):** (a) to (c). The information required is being collected from the Government of Andhra Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

**Foreign Collaboration for deep sea Fishing Trawlers**

**3039. SHRI P. GANGADEB:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether among 43 collaboration deals now approved by Government the deep sea fishing trawlers is one of them; and

(b) if so, whether deep sea fishing industry will be taken up in the coastal sea of Orissa within this year?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) Yes, Sir. One out of the 43 foreign collaboration proposals approved by Government during the first quarter of 1973 i.e. Jan.-March 1973, is for the construction of Deep Sea Fishing Trawlers.

(b) The collaboration project referred to in the answer to part (a) is for the manufacture of deep sea fishing trawlers only. There is no proposal under consideration of the Government for taking up commercial deep sea fishing along any part of the Indian coastline. Commercial deep sea fishing is being conducted by the Kerala and Mysore Fisheries Corporations and some private parties. Some other State Fisheries Corporations or Marine Wings of State Agro-Industries Corporations and private parties are also proposing to take up deep sea fishing. Apart from the collaboration project recently approved by Government, there are other ship-building firms in the country capable of manufacturing deep sea fishing vessels. Government have also recently notified a scheme under which it is proposed to allow import of fifty vessels linked to indigenous construction of an equivalent number of indigenous vessels. It is open to any public sector organization or private party interested in fishing from the Orissa coast to place orders for fishing vessels on ship-building yards or to make applications under the notified scheme.

**Audit Depit. Employees on Deputation to D.D.A.**

**3040. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHURY:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether orders regarding the transfer of Central Government em-

ployees to other Government Department/Companies/Corporations vide Letter No. 10(24)III/60 dated 27th January, 1970 issued by the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance are applicable to Central Government Employees on deputation to D.D.A.;

(b) whether S.A.S. Accountants (now Section Officers-Audit and Accounts) and Accounts Officers on deputation from the various AG. Offices to D.D.A. are retained for more than four years in contravention of para 3 of the above mentioned Circular; and

(c) if so, the reasons for retaining them from six to eight years in D.D.A. and not repatriating those officers to their respective Departments?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA):** (a) Yes

(b) 5 officers are being retained for more than 4 years.

(c) 2 officers are being retained for more than 6 years as their experience is useful to the D.D.A.

**Starting of Government Higher Secondary Schools in Rural Areas of Bahrach District**

**3041. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh is intending to start a Government High School in rural area in the District of Bahrach; and

(b) whether the Government would consider the desirability of starting such a school in the remote part of the District preferably in Siria block where no facilities for High School education exist?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND**

**SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Third All India Educational Survey to be conducted this year is expected to indicate places in need of new schools. On receipt of the survey report the State Government is expected to plan the location of new schools to be sanctioned in the 5th Plan.

**Pilot scheme for labour cooperatives**

**3042. SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of pilot scheme for labour co-operatives in selected Districts of the country; and

(b) the measures proposed to ensure that rural labour gets organised into effective employment seeking groups in Fifth Plan?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) The information is being collected from the State Governments and it would be laid on the table of the Sabha, when received.

(b) The scheme for organisation and strengthening of labour cooperatives is proposed to be continued in the State sector of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

**Special job facilities to disabled persons**

**3043. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to provide special job facilities to the disabled persons; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND**

**SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETRAM): (a) and (b):** Special Employment Exchanges have been set up to assist Physically Handicapped persons in securing suitable employment. An attempt is also being made to establish in the voluntary sector experimental workshops for persons with various disabilities.

**Employment Generated under the crash programme for rural employment**

3044. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under Crash Scheme for rural employment 11.38 crores man-days of employment were generated during 1972-73;

(b) if so, the percentage of the man-days employment to the total unemployment in the rural India; and

(c) whether the Crash Scheme for rural employment has checked the tendency even to a lesser extent of rural migration to cities and towns?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH): (a) and (b):** The reported figure of employment under the crash scheme for rural employment during 1972-73 is 13.12 crore mandays. Assuming that a person, on an average, has been provided employment for 150 days during the year, the number of persons employed will be about 8.75 lakhs. The Expert Committee on Unemployment has estimated the number of unemployed in rural areas in 1971 to be 18.1 million persons. The number of persons provided employment under the crash scheme works out to about 5 per cent. The crash scheme envisaged employment of about 3.5 lakh persons in a year. The achievement has, however, been much larger.

(c) Yes, Sir.

**Production of Vanaspati By D.C.M.**

3045. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether D.C.M. is producing their brand of vanaspati ghee viz., Rath on the full scale;

(b) whether they themselves have created scarcity in the market just to get more profit; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take to channelise the distribution and to stop opportunism?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b):** The vanaspati industry as a whole has been functioning at below capacity for the past few months due to various reasons, particularly inadequate availability of raw oils. The level of utilisation of capacity by D.C.M. Chemical Works, Delhi during July, 1973 was 56.7 per cent; this was appreciably higher than the level of 36.1 per cent for the North zone, and 32.8 per cent for the industry as a whole.

(c) Does not arise. However, I may state that the vanaspati industry has offered its entire production to the State Governments for distribution through fair price shops.

वनस्पति वी बनाने के लिए प्रयोग में साईं जाने वाली वस्तुओं के मूल्यों को कम करने के उपाय

3046. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या वनस्पति वी के मूल्यों में वृद्धि करने के बजाय वनस्पति वी बनाने के लिए काम में आने वाली वस्तुओं के मूल्य कम करने सम्बन्धी उपायों पर विचार किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुद्दे बातें क्या हैं?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य संचारी ( प्रो० शेर स्थि० ) : (क) जी हा० ।

(ख) (1) इणी तेलों की कमी को दूर करने के लिये वाणिज्यिक आधार पर पर्याप्त मादा में सस्ते तेल आयात किये जा रहे है० ये आयात दो प्रकार से सहायक होते है० —अर्थात्

(1) उनका देशी तेलों के मूल्यों पर मीधा लाभदायक प्रभाव पड़ता है क्यों कि ये तेल अक्षत अक्षता छृत सस्ते हाने है० और अक्षतः तेलों की उपलब्ध मादा में बढ़ि हो जाती है०

(2) इससे अधिक मूल्य वाले देशी तेलों के साथ बनस्पति वी नैयार करने में उनका इस्तेमाल करने से कच्चे तेल की कुल अक्षत लागत में कमी होने में सहायता मिलती है० इससे देशी कच्चे तेलों के मूल्यों में मामूली घट बढ़ को पूरा करना और बनस्पति के मूल्यों में स्थिरता लाना सभव हो जाता है० जब मूल्यों में उत्तर चढ़ाव डटना अधिक हो जाता है जिससे कि वह अव्यवहार्य लगने लगता है तब बनस्पति के मूल्यों में बढ़ि करने की अनुमति दी जाती है०

2 बनस्पति बाराखानों को मूँगफली के तेल, जो कि अधिक महगा है, के स्थान पर बिनौले, सरसो, चावल की भूसी आदि के अपेक्षाकृत सस्ते तेलों का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए निरतर प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है।

3 ये उपाय देशी तेलों, परमपरागत और अपरमपरागत दोनों ही, का अधिक से उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए लगातार किए

जा रहे प्रयत्नों के अलावा है जिनमें चावल की और बिनौलों के तेलों का पूर्णतया प्रयोग करना शामिल है।

### Study of Shudra Culture

3047 SHRI B V NAIK Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether any studies of the Shudra Culture of India have been made,

(b) if so, the findings thereof, and

(c) if no, whether a high power Study Team will be appointed by Government in this behalf?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) (a) There have been some studies of the social group referred to by some as Shudras

(b) There is no unanimity of opinion among scholars

(c) No Sir

मद्रा-स्फूति को रोकने के लिए कृषि मंत्रालय द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही

3049 द्वा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेयः कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान वित्त मन्त्री की उम्मेदावनी की ओर दिलाया गया है, जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि अगर कृषि उत्पादन में बढ़ि नहीं होती है, तो मुद्रा स्फूति में अभी और बढ़ि होगी, और

(ख) यदि हा० तो इम चेतावनी के बाद कृषि मंत्रालय ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि संचालन में राज्य संचारी ( श्री अच्छा साहिब पी० शिन्वे ) : (क) जी हा०, सरकार इस म्याति के प्रति गज़ग है।

(ब) कृषि उत्पादन में बढ़िया करने की नीति यह है कि उत्पादिता बढ़ाई जाये और कृषि के क्षेत्र का विस्तार किया जाये। बीज और उर्वरकों की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करके तथा बनस्पति-रक्षण उपयोग को मुद्रुड़ बनाकर अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों के अतिर्गत क्षेत्र बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है। एक रवी उत्पादन योजना बनाई गई है, जिसे राज्यों के साथ अन्तिम रूप देने के बाद क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा।

चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी परीक्षाओं में बैठने के लिए वित्ती विवरविद्यालय का नियम

3049. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या चिकित्सा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चिकित्सा विज्ञान सम्बन्धी डिप्रियां प्राप्त करने के लिए दिन्ली विश्वविद्यालय में एक नियम यह है कि जो व्यक्ति किसी संस्था में काम कर रहे हैं, वे चिकित्सा विज्ञान सम्बन्धी परीक्षाओं में नहीं बैठ सकते, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्परतावानी और क्या है और ऐसा नियम बनाने के क्या कारण है ?

चिकित्सा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० एस० नृश्मल हसन) : (क) और (ख). विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा भेजी गई योजना के अनुसार, एम० बी० बी० एस० के लिए प्रत्येक छात्र को एक नियमित पाठ्यक्रम का अध्ययन करना होता है। चिकित्सा विज्ञान संकाय के अधीन स्नातकोत्तर तथा डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रमों के बास्ते विद्यार्थियों के लिए भी ऐसी ही शर्त है; किन्तु इन पाठ्यक्रमों में फेल होने वाले अवश्य परीक्षा में न बैठने वाले विद्यार्थी बाद में भूतपूर्व विद्यार्थियों के रूप में परीक्षा दे सकते हैं।

क्योंकि उन विद्यार्थियों को छोड़कर जो स्नातकोत्तर तथा डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए भूतपूर्व विद्यार्थियों के रूप में बैठने के पात्र हैं अन्य विद्यार्थियों को नियमित पाठ्यक्रम का अध्ययन करना होता है, किसी संस्था में भेदा करने वाले व्यक्तियों को इन पाठ्यक्रमों में प्रवेश का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### Wheat and Rice in Short Supply in the country

3050. SHRI P. VENKATASUB-BAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether wheat and rice are in short supply in many parts of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether selling of children have been reported from some parts, if so, the reaction of Government thereto with action taken to regulate supply of essential commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The short supply of wheat and rice in many parts of country are mainly due to (i) expected shortfall in production of these grains in 1972-73 on account of severe drought in the country; (ii) reduced market arrivals of all the important grains during the current season so far which are lower than those in the preceding two/three seasons (iii) speculative hoarding by the traders.

(c) No, Sir.

Housing Project launched by each State during the Fourth Five Year Plan

3051. SHRI P. VENKATASUB-BAIAH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of housing projects launched by each State during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) the progress made in each of the States; and

(c) the amount of assistance given by the Centre with further steps envisaged to solve the housing problem in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). The requisite information in respect of the following two Central sector schemes is shown in the attached statement:-

(i) Scheme for provision of House-sites to Landless Workers in Rural Areas.

(ii) Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers.

The project under the State sector housing schemes are sanctioned by the State Governments themselves. During the Fourth Plan period, Central financial assistance therefor is given in the block loans and block grants being sanctioned by the Ministry of Finance for all the State sector schemes taken together. It is not tied to any particular scheme or head of development. The State Governments are free to utilize the funds on any of their plan schemes according to their own requirements and priorities

Implementation of various schemes is proposed to be intensified during the Fifth Five Year Plan to the extent resources could be made available for the same.

#### Statement

##### *Schemes for the Provision of House-sites to the Landless Workers in Rural Areas*

Sl No.	Name of the State	Projects approved				
		No. of projects	No. of House-sites	Approved Cost	Amount released	No. of house-sites developed
1. Andhra Pradesh	.	.	.	..	..	..
2. Bihar	.	39	23,872	45.82	11.45	*
3. Gujarat	.	65	1,62,676	306.58	76.65	1607
4. Haryana	.	1	053	0.08	0.02	Nil
5. Himachal Pradesh	.	5	430	0.64	0.16	Nil
6. Kerala	.	960	96,000	677.76	205.44	49101
7. Madhya Pradesh	.	.	.	..	..	..
8. Maharashtra	.	833	1,08,962	164.56	41.14	7322
9. Mysore	.	109	1,72,597	239.38	59.84	7868
10. Orissa	.	2	3,349	8.40	2.10	*
11. Punjab	.	3	12,082	31.68	7.92	Nil
12. Rajasthan	.	20	8,141	11.24	2.81	*
13. Tamil Nadu	.	36	33,692	75.51	18.88	Nil
14. Uttar Pradesh	.	27	19,806	30.85	7.71	20
15. West Bengal	.	12	11,166	19.39	4.85	Nil
Total :		1,382	6,52,828	1,611.89	438.97	65918

\* Progress Reports not received.

## Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation workers

This Scheme was transferred to the Central Sector with effect from the Year 1970-71. The position from that year is as under :—

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amount		No. of houses	
		Allocated	Drawn	Sanctioned	Completed
(Rupees in lakhs)					
1. Assam	.	122.60	92.70	5501	264
2. Tripura	.	0.58	..	..	..
3. West Bengal	.	12.50	6.50	1904	114
4. Tamil Nadu	.	4.752	2.24	104	Not available
5. Kerala	.	Nil	Nil	..	6
6. Mysore	.	10.00	9.84	320	18
Total :		150.432	111.38	7019	402

## Setting up of open Universities

3053. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up "Open Universities":

(b) if so, the nature and the purpose of such Universities; and

(c) when Government are going to set up such educational institutions?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). A proposal to set up an Open University during the Fifth Five Year Plan period is in the preliminary stages of examination.

## Indian Ships visited Taiwan, during 1972 and 1973

3054. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian ships frequently visit Taiwan for the purpose of trade and commerce between India and Taiwan;

(b) if so, the number of Indian ships visited Taiwan during the year

1972-73 and upto the month of July, 1973; and

(c) the volume of goods in terms of rupee carried from India by such ships to Taiwan and carried back Taiwanese goods to India?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BA-HADUR): (a) Indian ships call at Taiwan occasionally for trade purposes.

(b) During the period January 1972 to July, 1973, 69 Indian ships called at Taiwan.

(c) The value of goods carried from India to Taiwan was Rs. 7,15,250 and the value of goods carried back from Taiwan to India was Rs. 4,42,500. Besides Indian ships carried cargo from Taiwan to ports in U.S.A. Canada etc.

## Government propaganda on Family Planning

3055. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent by Government for propaganda about Family Planning;

(b) the pattern of distribution of advertisement through different mass-media-institutions;

(c) whether any periodical review is made regarding the effect of such advertisement; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA):** (a) The estimated expenditure on Family Planning propaganda since the sanctioning of a broad based mass education programme from 1967 onwards is Rs 1579.20 lakhs.

(b) Advertisements to newspapers, magazines, brochures and souvenirs are issued through the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, Government of India. At the State level the State Health Department in consultation with the State Directorate of Information releases such advertisements.

Family Planning advertisements are put out in the form of jingles over the commercial broadcasts of All India Radio and these are routed through D.A.V.P.

In addition, indirect advertisement is given through hoardings (Bill-Boards), bus-boards, kiosks, wall paintings and exhibitions through the D.A.V.P. The State Governments do this work in a limited way at the State level.

Indirect advertisements through sponsored articles in newspapers and magazines are undertaken by the Centre through the Press Information Bureau and in the State Governments through the respective Directorates of Information.

(c) and (d). Periodical review and appraisal are done at several levels both in the States and at the Centre. Independent evaluation studies of knowledge, attitudes and adoption in relation to family planning are also carried out in various parts of the country. These indicate substantial

increases in the awareness and favourable attitudes to family planning. Several studies indicate that about 80 per cent of the population are now aware of family planning and about 60 per cent have a favourable attitude towards it. These have an impact on the adoption of family planning.

**News-Item Captioned "SCI Stand may Lead to Loss of Irish Tea Market"**

**3056 SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR; SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGHA.**

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to the news-item which appeared in the *Indian Express* dated the 13th July, 1973 under the heading "SCI stand may lead to loss of Irish tea market"; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto and the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):** (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The matter has been sorted out between the Shipping Corporation of India and the shippers. The 'State of Uttar Pradesh' sailed from Calcutta with 1,376 freight tons of tea for Dublin. The vessel is expected to arrive at Dublin in the first week of September, 1973, which would meet the requirements of the tea trade.

**Special Funds for the Improvement of Civic Facilities for Capital Cities of Eastern States**

**3057 SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state whether Government propose to consider the idea of providing special funds for the improvement of civic facilities for the capital cities of Eastern States, especially for Patna and Gauhati?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA):** Yes, under the Central Scheme for Environmental Improvement in Slums Areas a sum of Rs. 15 crores has been earmarked for 20 cities including Calcutta, Patna and Gauhati in the country. The funds allocated for each city is only for Environmental Improvement in Slum Areas. The improvement to slums normally consists of providing water supply including drinking water taps, sewers, storm water drains, community baths and latrines, widening and paving of existing lanes and street lighting. Other items of improvement are considered in merits. A sum of Rs. 30 lakhs has been earmarked for Patna and a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs for Gauhati in 1973-74 under the aforesaid Scheme.

**Central Loan for Urban Housing Scheme in Bihar**

**3058. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

- (a) the total amount allotted to Bihar for Urban Housing Scheme;
- (b) how does it compare with other States; and
- (c) whether the State Government have fully utilised the amount allotted in the last financial year?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA):** (a) to (c). There is no Scheme known as Urban Housing Scheme. The following social housing schemes formulated by this Ministry are, however, generally implemented in urban areas. These are included in the State Sector:—

- (a) Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of Com-

munity.

- (b) Low Income Group Housing Scheme.
- (c) Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme.
- (d) Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.
- (e) Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees.
- (f) Land Acquisition and Development Scheme.
- (g) Rental Housing Scheme for Government employees.

During the Fourth Five Year Plan, Central financial assistance to States is given in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' by the Ministry of Finance in the ratio of 70:30 for all the State Sector Schemes taken together (including Housing) without being tied to any particular Scheme, Project or Head of development. The State Governments are free to allocate and utilise the block Central assistance on various schemes and projects according to the requirements and priorities to be determined by them. State-wise figures of block Central assistance allocated and utilised on housing schemes by different States are not available.

**Scheme for Expansion of Public Sector Road Transport Organisation Working in States**

**3059. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:**  
**SHRI R. N. BARMAN:**

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

- (a) in view of the acute transport problem throughout the country, whether there is any scheme or proposal to help financially the expansion of Public Sector Road Transport Organisation working in various States in the country;

- (b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme and the conditions necessary

to draw finances from the Government of India for the Schemes for expansion; and

(c) whether Government are considering the fact that in view of the expected commercial and economic boost during the Fifth Five Year Plan, a tremendous demand will be felt for more road transport mobilisation?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA):** (a) to (c). Apart from assistance from the Industrial Development Bank of India, through its Bills Rediscounting Scheme, and the contribution made by the Ministry of Railways to the capital of State Road Transport Corporations, there is no other scheme in operation to provide financial assistance to Public Sector Road Transport Organisations for their expansion programmes. Having regard to over all constraints on resources, it is felt that the existing financial agencies should be fully utilised for financial requirement of Road Transport Industry. However, some financial provision is expected to be included in the Fifth Plan for the development of road transport in order to meet the growing traffic requirements of the country. The Planning Commission are currently having discussions with the State Governments and Union Administrations as regards their proposals for Road Transport in the Fifth Plan. It is not possible at this stage to give any indication of the financial outlay likely to be made available in the Fifth Plan for the purpose.

**Allocation of Fertilizers to States during the last two years**

**3060. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the quantities of fertilisers allocated to different States in the last two years ending March, 1973 separately under Essential Commodities Act by the

following agencies: (i) Fertiliser Corporation of India (ii) Madras Fertilisers, (iii) F.A.C.T. (iv) Rourkela Fertiliser Unit, (v) Central Fertiliser Pool?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** Fertilizers were allocated to different States, etc., under the Essential Commodities Act only from July, 1972. A statement showing the allocations made in respect of (i) Fertilizer Corporation of India, (ii) Madras Fertilizers Ltd., (iii) Hindustan Steel Ltd. (including Rourkela Fertilizer Unit) and (iv) Neyveli Fertilizer Unit for the period July, 1972 to March, 1973 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5397/173]. No allocations from the Central Fertilizer Pool are made under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act.

**Programme for spread of Adult Literacy Campaign**

**3061. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:**  
**SHRI R. N. BARMAN:** .

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

(a) what special programme and steps are being undertaken or formulated by Government to spread Adult Literacy Campaign;

(b) whether Government will consider to liberalise the present schemes of participation of voluntary organisations in order to make vigorous attempt of Adult and Functional Literacy programme which is mostly needed for balanced growth and development of the country;

(c) whether Government will consider to have one Supervisory Office under the Ministry of Education, Government of India, in each District of the country to make this movement successful and whether the Ministry will chalk out a detailed programme

in the line in consultation with knowledgeable persons; and

(d) the amount earmarked for the purpose in the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The details of adult literacy programme to be taken up during Fifth Five Year Plan are being worked out in consultation with the Planning Commission which emphasise the following:

- (1) Mass Programme of Adult Education for illiterate persons, especially Youth in the age-group 15—25;
- (2) Farmers Functional Literacy Programme;
- (3) Linking of literacy programmes with employment programmes;
- (4) Production of literature and material for neo-literates;
- (5) Continuing education through Shramik Vidyapeeths (Polyvalent Adult Education Centres) and Universities.

(b) Revision of the scheme of 'Assistance to Voluntary Organisations working in the field of Adult Education' is under consideration

(c) No, Sir.

(d) An outlay of Rs. 50 crores has been proposed for Adult Literacy/ Adult Education programmes during the Fifth Five Year Plan. However, the question of allocations is being discussed by the Planning Commission with the Central Ministries and the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and the precise picture will emerge only after the discussions are over.

**Raids to seize skins of protected Animals under Wild Life (Protection) Act**

3062. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many raids were organised during the past three years to seize the skins of protected animals in different parts of the country under the Wild Life (Protection) Act and the value of seized goods during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the outcome of recent raids organised by the policy on different shops in New Delhi; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to make the implementation of the Act more stringent by strengthening the implementation force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH): (a) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 has been extended to various States and Union Territories from time to time, from January, 1973 onwards. It came into effect in the Union Territory of Delhi w.e.f 1-8-73. The information in regard to the raids carried out by various States under the Act is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as available

(b) In the five raids conducted in the month of July, 1973 in New Delhi, skins, furs etc. of protected animals, or article made therefrom were seized

(c) In Delhi the staff engaged for the implementation of the Wild life (Protection) Act is being strengthened by creation of new posts. Superintendents of Police have been requested to enforce the provisions of the Act stringently in their respective jurisdiction, and to direct the staff working under them to be more vigilant. Information from other States is being collected.

**Assessment of Existing Public Transport Facilities in Delhi and Other Metropolitan Cities**

**3063. SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted a study to assess the adequacy of existing public transport facilities in Delhi and other metropolitan cities in the country and to estimate a perspective demand for public transport over the next ten years;

(b) if so, what are the main findings of the studies; and

(c) the immediate steps being taken and the phased programme, if chalked out, to tackle the problem of public transport on priority and emergent basis?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA):**

(a) to (c). The Metropolitan Transport Team of the Planning Commission have carried out studies, in collaboration with the concerned State Governments, with a view to assessing the present and future requirements of transport facilities in the metropolitan cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi. The likely magnitude of such requirements by the year 1981 have also been worked out. The main finding of the studies was that the present public transport facilities in the above cities were inadequate to meet the needs of commuters, particularly during peak hours. Another finding was that development of surface transport facilities alone would not be adequate to meet the growing traffic demand and that provision of grade-separated rapid transit system would, in many cases, be an effective solution to the problems in the concerned cities. The Team's recommendations include short term measures like replacement of over-age buses, augmentation of the bus fleet of the city transport undertakings, improvement and widening of existing roads,

removal of major bottlenecks in the existing circulation system, replacement of level crossings by grade-separated arrangements and enforcement of traffic operation plans. The long term measures include provision of grade-separated rapid transit facilities and development of future road network based on the comprehensive traffic and transportation studies.

Subsequently, the Planning Commission set up a working Group on Metropolitan Transport Services in March, 1970, to draw up a time bound programme to improve public transport services in the metropolitan cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi. This Group submitted its report in September, 1970, which indicated the requirements of funds of the road transport undertakings in these cities for reasonable augmentation of their fleet and replacement of their obsolete buses. The major recommendations of the Working Group are under implementation, with due regard to the constraint of resources.

The Metropolitan Transport Team proposes to take up comprehensive traffic and transportation studies in the other five metropolitan cities of Hyderabad, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Kanpur and Poona. Action in this regard has already been initiated.

**News-item "Rural Health Scheme—A Non-starter" appearing in the Times of India**

**3064 SHRI VASANT SATHE: SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:**

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the "Times of India" dated the 19th July, 1973 under the caption "Rural Health Scheme—a non-starter"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government on the various points raised therein?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes.

(b) It is proposed to introduce a Pilot Health Scheme for rural areas as an experimental measure in different States in 30 sub-centres each having a population of about 8,000 to 10,000 covering 5-7 villages selected on random basis in a number of Public Health Centres. Each of the sub-centres will be manned by one doctor belonging to either modern or Ayurvedic or Homoeopathic medicine. The expenditure likely to be involved is about Rs. 11.00 lakhs.

The scheme is yet to be finalised

**Quantity and Price of Rice, Wheat Milo and Mecca Imported and Exported**

**3065. SHRI SHANKERAO SAVANT: SHRI BIJOY MODAK:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and price of rice, wheat, milo and mecca imported into India during 1969-70, 1970-71, 1971-72, 1972-73, 1973 April to end of this year;

(b) whether any rice or wheat was also exported out of India during the last three years; and

(c) if so, their quantity and price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The foodgrains imported and their value—during 1969-70, 1970-71, 1971-72 1972-73 and 1973-74 (April—June) is given as under:—

Quantity in lakh metric tons value in crores of rupees

Year	Wheat	Rice	Milo	Total quantity	Value
1969-70	31.70	4.43	2.95	39.08	246.46
1970-71	28.01	2.91		30.92	184.84
1971-72	16.75	1.82		18.57	106.46
1972-73	4.40	1.04	1.53	6.97	59.08
1973-74 (April-June)	5.50		2.11	7.61	61.75

(b) & (c). The quantity and value of rice exported during the last three years is indicated below:—

Year	Quantity (In lakh metric tons)	Value (In crores rupees)
1970-71	0.32	4.89
1971-72	0.10	1.70
1972-73	0.15	2.95
1973-74 (April-June)	0.02	0.46

## Damage to University Property at Aligarh

3065. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of damage to University property at Aligarh on account of students riots during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973 April to end of June of the same year;

(b) for how many days was the University kept closed during these years;

(c) how many academic days were lost as a result of students' riots during these years; and

(d) how has this loss been made good; and what is its effect on the examinations and on the standard of education imparted at the University?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) There were no student riots in the University during the period in question. The question of damage to University property on account of riots, therefore, does not arise.

(b) Apart from the vacations and scheduled holidays, the University was closed only from April 5 to May 2, 1973 during the period.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) In order to adjust the programme of teaching and examination, which was dislocated due to the closure of the University in April-May, 1973 the period of summer vacation this year was curtailed by one month. According to the University, the standards of examinations and education imparted at the University are being strictly maintained, and the loss has been made good to the extent possible.

## Production and Consumption of Rice, Wheat, Jowar and Bajra

3068. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the nation's demand for internal consumption of rice, wheat, jowar and Bajra;

(b) their production in a normal year; and

(c) the steps taken and proposed to be taken to augment their production?

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

(a) The demand for internal consumption of foodgrains as well as individual cereals like rice, wheat, jowar and bajra is elastic to a considerable extent and depends on a number of factors like availability of different foodgrains and other substitutable food stuffs, their comparative prices, levels of income, population growth and extent of urbanisation etc. and thus vary from year to year and region to region. In view of this, it is not possible to frame a precise estimate of demand for internal consumption of rice, wheat, jowar and bajra.

(b) Average annual production of rice, wheat, jowar and bajra during the last three agricultural years was as under:—

	(In million tonnes)
Rice . . . . .	41.8
Wheat . . . . .	23.5
Jowar . . . . .	8.5
Bajra . . . . .	6.2

(c) The steps taken to augment the production of rice, wheat, jowar and bajra include the development programmes being implemented in the frame-work of the New Strategy for Agricultural Development. The main ingredients of the Strategy are: cultivation of high yielding varieties of

cereals, extension of area under multiple cropping, development of minor irrigation for intensive cultivation, organised provision of inputs like fertilisers and pesticides, timely provision of liberal credit facilities including institutional finance, farmers' education and training and intensification of research.

**National Health Service Scheme on the pattern of Central Government Health Scheme**

3069. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to introduce a National Health Service Scheme in the country on the pattern of Central Government Health Scheme; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):—  
(a) and (b) Government have a proposal for having a Health Scheme for Rural Areas by utilising the services of medical practitioners belonging to different systems of medicine. It is proposed to introduce a Pilot Health Scheme for rural areas as an experimental measure in different States in 30 sub-centres, each having a population of about 8,000 to 10,000 covering 5—7 villages selected on random basis in a number of Public Health Centres. Each of the sub-centres will be manned by one doctor belonging to either modern or Ayurvedic or Homoeopathic system of medicine.

**Experimental Housing Construction Scheme**

3070. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:  
SHRI M M JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether N.B.O. has launched

any Experimental Housing Construction Scheme;

(b) if so, the objective of the scheme, and the main features thereof; and

(c) whether any experimental projects have been taken up, if so, the total expenditure involved therefor and the results achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes

(b) The objective of the Scheme to undertake field trials of new ideas arising out of research work as regards improved and economical building methods/materials and design and to observe under actual living conditions the behaviour of the structures so constructed

The main features of the Scheme are:—

- (1) Engineers, architects and builders are encouraged in adopting new techniques/materials
- (2) Risks, if any, involved in experimentation are fully covered and grant-in-aid upto 75 per cent of the cost of the project is made available to agencies sponsoring the experimental construction.
- (3) An Experimental Assessment Committee examines the experimental projects sponsored by various government and public sector construction departments and institutions and approves the quantum of grant-in-aid. The results of experimentation are assessed

by this Committee and successful techniques are recommended for adoption in practice.

(c) Upto April, 1973, 25 construction projects sponsored by various construction departments/institutions in the country, had been approved for undertaking experimental construction.

**Expenditure:**

Total expenditure involved is estimated to be about Rs. 1.35 crores; out of which Grant-in-aid would account for only about Rs. 39.2 lakhs.

**Results achieved:**

Out of 25 experimental construction projects approved by the Assessment Committee, 15 projects have been completed and the remaining are under various stages of implementation.

**New techniques materials:**

38 new and improved construction techniques/materials have been tried in the experimental projects sponsored under the scheme. Based on the results of experimentation, improvements and economy in construction which could be achieved have been brought to the notice of Construction Departments, Housing Boards and concerned agencies in the country for adopting new techniques/materials in practice on large scale.

**Increase of seats in existing Medical Colleges and Beds in Hospitals in Bihar**

3071 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Medical Colleges and Hospitals in Bihar, their District-wise break-up and the number of beds in each hospital;

(b) whether there is any proposal to start some new Medical Colleges and Hospitals in Bihar during the remaining period of Fourth Five Year Plan and during the Fifth Five Year

Plan, if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of seats in the existing Medical Colleges and beds in hospitals in Bihar, if so, the numbers thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) There are at present five recognised medical colleges in the State of Bihar whose names are given below:—

1. Patna Medical College, Patna.
2. Darbhanga Medical College, Lahiriasarai.
3. Rajendra Medical College, Ranchi.
4. Medical College, Bhagalpur.
5. M.G.M. Medical College, Jamshedpur.

Medical College Hospitals are attached to the Government Medical Colleges at Patna, Darbhanga and Ranchi. The number of beds in these hospitals are 1423, 870 and 814 respectively. No independent teaching hospital has yet been set up for Bhagalpur Medical College and pending that the local Sadar Hospital will be utilised. Jamshedpur Medical College utilises the Tata Main Hospital and Local Government Hospital.

(b) No.

(c) There is no proposal as yet to increase the number of seats in the Government Medical Colleges 28 additional beds in the Patna Medical College hospital and 100 additional beds in the Darbhanga Medical College Hospital have recently been sanctioned by the State Government.

**Proposal to Construct Sports Stadium in Muzaffarpur (Bihar)**

3072. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal to construct a sports stadium in Muzaffarpur (Bihar) and some amount was also sanctioned for the purpose; and

(b) the present fate of the said stadium and when the work on the stadium is likely to be started?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) No, Sir. The Government of India have not received any such proposal from the Bihar Government.

(b) Does not arise.

**Research Scholarships by U G.C.**

3073. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scholarships of Rs. 300—400 per month are given to Research Scholars by the University Grants Commission;

(b) if so, when this amount of scholarships was fixed by Government;

(c) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to enhance this amount of scholarship keeping in view the rising price of essential commodities and other day-to-day necessities; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission awards annually, on an all India basis, 120 Junior Research Fellow-

ships @ Rs. 300 p.m. for research for Ph.D. in Humanities and Social Sciences. In addition, Junior Research Fellowship (previously known as Research Scholarships) @ Rs. 300 p.m. are awarded annually through the Universities.

The Commission also awards 60 Research Fellowships annually for research for Ph.D. and Post-Ph.D. research, the amount of Fellowships being Rs. 400 p.m. and Rs. 500 p.m. respectively.

While the amount of Junior Research Fellowships awarded by the Commission was fixed in 1961-62, the amount of Fellowships awarded through the universities was raised from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 p.m. in 1971-72. The amount of Research Fellowships for Ph.D. and post Ph.D. research was fixed in 1960-61 and 1970-71 respectively.

The Commission also awards annually 60 Senior Research Fellowships @ Rs. 500 p.m. (fixed in 1961-62) in Humanities and Sciences for post-doctoral research work.

(c) and (d). The Commission is examining the question of enhancing the amount of Fellowships

**Appointment of Committee to probe the working of Indian Council of Medical Research**

3075. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had appointed a Committee sometime ago to make a thorough probe into the working of the Indian Council of Medical Research and evaluate the research projects funded through it;

(b) whether the Committee appointed for this purpose never functioned; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) to (c). Government had appointed a Committee in March 1972 to assess the working of Indian Council of Medical Research and to evaluate the scientific output of the Council and its subordinate units. The Indian Council of Medical Research pointed out that a Committee of the nature appointed by the Government for assessing the work of the Indian Council of Medical Research, which was an autonomous organisation, could only be appointed by the Governing Body of the Council and not by the Government of India. It was decided that the matter, along with the letter of the Government of India constituting the Committee, should be referred to the Governing Body with a view to obtaining their concurrence. The matter is under their consideration.

**Investigations into granulated mud found in bags of fertilizer imported from Czechoslovakia**

3076. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an investigation has been carried out in regard to imported Czechoslovak Fertilizer (in bags with Czech markings) containing vast quantities of granulated mud;

(b) the results of this investigation; and

(c) in view of the vital importance of fertilizers for agricultural production, will the importing agencies, transport agencies exercise greater vigilance in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The C.B.I. have registered a case and are investigating into the matter. Three cases registered by the Punjab Police have been trans-

ferred to C.B.I. Tentative enquiries made prior to handing over the matter to C.B.I. showed that this was not imported fertiliser at all. It appeared, *prima facie*, that some anti-social elements had manufactured granulated mud, put the material in bags with false markings as from "Czechoslovakia" and some other countries and despatched them from one of the stations in Bombay area to destinations in Punjab;

(b) Report of C.B.I. is awaited.

(c) As mentioned before, tentative enquiries show that the material in this case was not imported fertiliser at all. However, due vigilance is being exercised in the procurement, handling and distribution of imported fertilizer.

**Widening of National Highways and Planting of trees**

3077. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) how many National Highways are being widened this year (1973-74);

(b) whether a large number of trees have been cut down;

(c) when will the widening programme be completed; and

(d) whether re-planting of trees is being made mandatory and responsibility fixed by law on the specific authorities to see that the planted trees are not allowed to die or cut down by the vandals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) Out of 56 National Highways in the country 40 National Highways are being widened during the year 1973-74

(b) No, Sir. The trees along National Highways are cut only when it is considered absolutely necessary to do so in order to facilitate widening of the National Highway and to

provide reasonable clearance for safety of motor vehicles.

(c) The present widening programme referred to in (a) above is expected to be completed by the middle of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, depending on allocation of funds

(d) There are standing instructions to the State Public Works Departments who are the executing agencies of the Central Government for the development and maintenance of National Highways in the country, to ensure planting of new trees in replacement of the trees cut down during the course of widening.

**Ban on export of fruits due to shortage of food**

3078 SHRI ✓ MADHU LIMAYE. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) the total quantitative exports of bananas, lichis, mangoes and other fruits in the last two years;

(b) the total foreign exchange earnings from these exports during the same period;

(c) whether Government propose to ban these exports for a period of five years in view of the acute food shortage in the country and in view to the fact that some of our people subsist on different varieties of fruit; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not taking this step?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) and (b). A statement giving the relevant information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See L.T. 5388/73].

(c) and (d). There is at present no proposal with the Government of India to ban the export of these fruits. Fruits are only subsidiary foods and not the primary foods and foreign exchange come from that exports can be utilised for importing

foodgrains as and when required. Moreover total exports of these commodities is only a very small percentage of production.

**Mal-practices prevailing in the execution of Family Planning Programme**

3079. SHRI ✓ MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to supplementaries to Starred Question No. 801 on the 23rd April, 1973 and replies given thereto and state:

(a) whether any remedial action has been taken with regard to mal-practices that prevail in the execution of family planning programme, and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to improve performance and efficiency of the family planning agencies and programmes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) Yes, Suitable instructions in this regard have been issued to the State Governments.

(b) A statement indicating the steps proposed to be taken to improve performance under the programme is attached

**Statement**

The following are the main steps being taken to improve the performance under the Family Planning Programme:—

1. Integration of maternal and child health, family planning and general health programmes at all levels. Strengthening of schemes of immunisation and prophylaxis with a view to providing better health care for mothers and children

2. Greater emphasis on better placement of the infrastructure in the States so that it contributes towards better performance.

3. Improvement in L.U.C.D. and Sterilization services through proper screening of cases and better follow-up services.

4. Greater stress on evolving improved contraceptive technology.

5. Particular emphasis on the improvement in performance in those States which have not come up to the national average in levels of achievement.

6. More effective participation by the public as well as local bodies and voluntary organisations and greater involvement of the community in the programme.

7. The Mass Media methods will also be so oriented as to make it more of a person to person approach.

8. More intensive and improved training of various categories of personnel working in the family planning programme.

**Price of sugar in open market**

..3080. SHRI DEIVEEKAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of sugar in the open market is still more than Rs. 4 per kilogram; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to reduce the price?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**News items 'organic Manure needed to enrich Soil with Carbon'**

3081. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the Press Report published in the *Hindustan Times* dated 15th June, 1973 under the heading 'Organic Manure needed to

**Enrich Soil with Carbon';**

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

(c) the steps being taken in this regard by the Ministry and what alternative steps are being considered?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The soil does not get depleted of carbon if the use of balanced fertilisers is adopted. There is also no evidence to show that more than 50 per cent carbon is assimilated through the soil.

(c) To mobilise the nutrients contained in the organic manure and also to improve the water holding capacity and tilth of the soil it is proposed to take effective steps during the 5th Plan to encourage the use of organic manures. Organic manures can only supplement and not supplant the need for fertilisers for the country.

**News-item Captioned 'how remote sensing can improve farm production'**

3082. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN: SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the Press report published in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 10th July, 1973 under the Heading 'How remote sensing can improve farm production'; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to try this in the country?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Realising the importance of Remote sensing in agriculture, work on coconut wilt disease in Kerala, was started about four years ago with a group of scientists belonging to the:-

(i) Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

- (ii) Indian Space Research Organisation.
- (iii) Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station, Trivandrum.
- (iv) Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam.
- (v) Central Plantation Research Institute, Kasargod.

Since the disease was responsible for great loss to the state, attempts were made to identify the disease and health of plants to know the intensity of the disease in the plants and the direction of spread of the disease.

The results indicated the possibility of identifying a diseased coconut plant even before visible disease symptoms are apparent on it. Further, possibility of predicting coconut yields by intensity measurements has also been worked out. I.C.A.R. and the Indian Space Research Organisation are planning to intensify the use of remote sensing Technique in different areas of agriculture during Fifth Plan period.

**N B.O. Plan for building material Industry**

**3083. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:**  
**SHRI P. M. MEHTA:**

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Working Group of the National Building Organisation has stated that construction activity will be impeded by shortages of building materials if the production of bricks, cement, steel and timber is not stepped up by at least 50 per cent in the next five years;

(b) if so, whether the organisation has prepared total investment plan of Rs. 900 million in the establishment of a new building material Industry during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, what are the other suggestions made by them?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUS-**

ING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) and (b) Yes. However, it was a working Group on Building Materials, Man-power and Construction Techniques for the Fifth Five Year Plan appointed by the Planning Commission.

(c) the following other measures have been suggested to meet the shortage:—

- (1) Improvements in the present practices of manufacture through adoption of findings of the research and development.
- (2) Expansion of the existing Industry.
- (3) Adoption of construction techniques which lead to conservation of critical materials.

**Smuggling of fertiliser into U.P. from Haryana and Punjab**

**3084. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:**  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the massive smuggling of fertilizers to Uttar Pradesh from Haryana and Punjab;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(a) Some reports of smuggling of fertilisers to Uttar Pradesh from Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan have been received.

(b) and (c). Unauthorised inter-state movements of fertilisers is an offence under the Fertilizer (Movement Control) Order, 1973 and deterrent punishment for this offence has been provided for in the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. On receipt of the report referred to in part (a), the concerned State Governments have been requested to intensify the drive to check unauthorised movement of fertilisers and to award deterrent

punishment in cases where the offence has been established. State Governments are exercising more vigilance and are keeping strict watch on such malpractices.

**Seminar of Small farmer and Agricultural Labour**

**3085. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a regional seminar on small farmers and agricultural labour was held recently in Chandigarh;
- (b) whether the seminar recommended insurance of cattle and creation of a cattle mortality fund;
- (c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and
- (d) the steps proposed to be taken in this direction?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH):** (a) Yes, Sir. A regional seminar on SFDA/MFAL programme was held in Chandigarh from July 10 to 12, 1973.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Instructions have been issued permitting the SFDA/MFAL agencies to subsidise the first annual premium for insurance of the milch cattle, on the lines of the capital cost of the animal, supplied to the selected beneficiaries. Where no scheme of cattle insurance by insurance companies is available, the agencies have been allowed to contribute towards a cattle mortality fund to be set up by the District Central Cooperative Bank.

**Code of Conduct for Teachers**

**3086. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the need for a Code of Conduct for Teachers has been felt; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV):** (a) and (b). Education being a State subject the matter concerns the State Governments. However, State Governments have their own Education Codes which, *inter-alia* regulate the conduct of school teachers. Government School teachers are also governed by Government Servants conduct rules.

The Delhi School Education Act, recently passed by the Parliament, provides that every employee of a recognized School shall be governed by such Code of Conduct as may be prescribed

**Teaching Profession**

**3087. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a decline in teaching standards and less number of persons are attracted to this profession or take it as a stepping stone to join other professions;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to better the lot of teachers in the country so that they can stick to the profession and command some respect?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV):** (a) to (c). There is some deterioration in teaching standards mainly due to the rapid expansion of educational facilities that has taken place at all stages, the time required to double the output of high quality teachers being generally longer than that required to double enrolment. As teaching continues to be one of the major avenues for employment of educated persons and since there

has been no lack of applications for the posts of teachers, it is difficult to say whether teaching profession is becoming less attractive or whether de-sertions are on the increase. It is, however, true that the profession does not get its due share of the top talent in the country, especially at the school stage.

Government has been striving its best, subject to availability of resources, to improve the general condition of work and service and professional competence of teachers. Steps have also been taken to improve their remuneration so as to make them more comparable to other public servants with similar qualifications and responsibilities.

**Demands of Dock Shramik Association, Calcutta**

3088 SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(i) whether the Calcutta Port Commissioners and Dock Shramik Association came in a bipartite settlement on 1st June, 1973 on all the issues except with regard to (i) wage scales and increment of shippers, painting workers and tindals;

(ii) question of provident fund and pension have been referred to the Ministry from bipartite meeting and

(iii) if so, what steps have been taken to accept the demands?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta and the representatives of the Dock Shramik Association arrived at an agreement on 1-6-1973, which contained, among other things, the following provisions:—

(i) The wages of Chipping and Painting workers and Boiler cleaning workers under the Chief Mechanical Engineer as also the Dry Dock Chipping and Painting workers

would be calculated on the basis of the minimum of the scale of pay of Rs. 104—2—118—3—131—EB—3—140.

(ii) The wages of Tindals of the Chipping and Painting workers would be calculated on the basis of the minimum of the scale of pay of Rs. 115—3—136—4—140—EB—4—160.

(iii) Without prejudice to the contentions of either parties, the question whether the Chipping and Painting workers and Tindals should get increment in the scales of pay mentioned at (i) and (ii) above and also the question of pay applicable to the Tindals would be kept open

(iv) No agreement could be arrived at on the question of Provident Fund or Pension.

Calcutta Port Commissioners will have further discussions with the Dock Shramik Association regarding the outstanding issues.

**Working of Labour Employees Relations in Farms run by State Farms Corporation**

3089. SHRI C. K CHANDRAPPAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many State Farms are being run the State Farms Corporation and which are these Farms;

(b) whether these Farms are run profitably; and if so, the relevant facts regarding this during the last three years;

(c) whether there are any norms followed in these Farms to maintain healthy relations between the Farm Administration, employees and workers; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

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

(a) The following nine farms are being run by State Farms Corporations:—

1. Suratgarh (Rajasthan).
2. Jetsar (Rajasthan).
3. Hissar (Haryana).
4. Raichur (Mysore).
5. Cannanore (Kerala).
6. Ladhawal (Punjab).
7. Jharsuguda (Orissa).
8. Chengam (Tamil Nadu).

9. Kakilabari (Assam).

The Corporation is also undertaking developmental work at two places in Mizoram, as an agent of the Government of India.

(b) The Corporation as a whole, has earned profits during the past three years of its operations. Profit and loss position of individual units is indicated below:—

Name of the Farm	Net profit/loss (Rs. in lakhs)		
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
1. Suratgarh	(+)38.26	(+)11.67	(+)18.68
2. Jetsar	(-)0.96	(-)7.49	(+)0.14
3. Hissar	(+)2.54	(+)8.65	(+)6.29
4. Raichur	(-)5.21	(+)2.82	(+)0.12
5. Ladhawal	(-)0.32	(+)0.85	(-)1.28
6. Jharsuguda	(-)8.93	(-)6.70	(-)7.97
7. Cannanore	..	(-)0.10	(-)1.46
8. Chengam	..	..	(-)0.56
9. Kakilabari	..	..	(-)1.40

(c) and (d). The Corporation follows the guidelines evolved by the Government of India to maintain healthy relations between Administration, employees and workers. No separate norms have been evolved by the Corporation for being applied to the relations between the management and the workers.

(b) if so, what were the demands put forward by them;

(c) what were the assurances given by the Central Government; and

(d) how far these assurances were fulfilled, and what are the other steps taken to face the food crisis in Kerala during the lean months?

**Delegation from Kerala about Food Crisis in Kerala**

8090. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:  
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD  
VERMA.

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an all-party delegation headed by the Kerala Chief Minister had met the Food Minister in Delhi recently and discussed about the food crisis in Kerala;

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):**  
(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The delegation demanded that sufficient quantities of rice and wheat be supplied to Kerala State to maintain the public distribution system there.

(c) and (d) The delegation was assured that reasonable requirements of foodgrains of Kerala would be met keeping in view the overall availability of foodgrains in the Central pool

and the needs of other deficit and drought affected States. The allotment of wheat to the State for July, 1973 was raised from 30,000 tonnes to 35,000 tonnes. The Governments of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh were requested to help the Kerala State to tide over their difficult food situation. Tamil Nadu Government have already agreed to offer 5,800 tonnes levy free rice to Kerala on State to State basis and 200 tonnes of broken rice free of cost. Andhra Pradesh Government have also agreed to supply immediately 5,000 tonnes each of whole and broken rice to Kerala on State to State basis to supplement the Central allocations.

#### Development of Beypore and other Minor Ports in Kerala

3091. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work for the development of Beypore port in Kerala is going on in a slow pace;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and steps taken to speed up the work;

(c) whether the Kerala Government has proposed to the Centre to take up the development scheme of any other minor port in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the decisions thereon?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala have reported that all the preliminary steps for the prompt execution of the work have been set in motion. The only bottleneck in the commencement of the work is lack of dredging facilities. The State Government is being assisted in this behalf by making available to them a dredger of the Central Dredging Organisation in November, 1973.

(c) and (d). The Government of Kerala have not so far proposed to the Ministry of Shipping and Trans-

port the development of any other minor port in Kerala besides Beypore. Gherao of Vice-Chancellor of Jawaharlal Nehru University

3092. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE

गिराव, समाज कल्याण और सशक्ति मंत्री

be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vice-Chancellor of the Jawaharlal Nehru University had been gheraoed recently;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to redress the grievances of the students?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). The Vice-Chancellor, five Deans a Professor, an Associate Professor and the Registrar were gheraoed by the students in the Vice-Chancellor's office on July 13, 1973 from 3 P.M. till midnight.

In February, 1973, a Faculty-Student Committee submitted proposals for students' participation in the functioning of the University. These were discussed at great length by the teachers and students in the various Schools. The proposals were finally approved by the Academic Council in March 1973. They provided for representation for students at the Centre and School levels and in the Academic Council. It was agreed that students would participate in the consideration of all academic matters except those involving (i) faculty positions, recruitment, conditions of service and academic freedom; and (ii) actual processes of evaluating the academic performance and merit of students.

In July, 1973, the Students' Union came up with a fresh demand that student representatives should be on the Selection Committees for admission of students. Among other things they demanded that "students should

not be admitted to any of the Centre without a proper Selection Committee in which there are adequate student representatives". The Vice-Chancellor pointed out that this was a new demand and went contrary to the proposals approved by the Academic Council, which had accepted students' representation in a wide range of academic activities, but not in the "actual processes to evaluate the academic performance and merit of students". He elaborated these points in his letter to the Students' Union, dated July 12, 1973.

The President of the Students' Union, some student Councillors and a group of students came to the Vice-Chancellor on July 13 and demanded a written assurance from the Vice-Chancellor that students would be given representation on the Admission Committee. The Vice-Chancellor again explained to them that this was a matter on which he had no authority to act as it was within the ambit of the decision of the Academic Council. However, he said that he would consult the faculty in the matter. But, the students insisted on a written assurance on the spot and the gherao started. It was lifted at, midnight.

In accordance with what the Vice-Chancellor had told the students earlier, between July 15 and July 17 the Teachers' Association of the University and members of the faculty of the various Schools held meetings to consider the question. In these meetings the teachers took the clear stand that students' representatives should not be associated with the evaluation of the merit of students. On July 17, the Vice-Chancellor wrote to the President of the Students' Union suggesting that a representative group of teachers and students should meet and try to arrive at a consensus on this issue. On the teachers' side the following were the members:

- (i) The Deans.
- (ii) Two teachers from each School chosen by the teachers of the School.

(iii) The President and the Secretary of the Teachers' Association.

The teacher-student group held two meetings on July 19 and 24. They recommended that the Student-Faculty Committee of the Centre shall work out the admission policy, procedures and criteria and also review the admissions after the evaluation of academic merit had been done by the faculty to ensure that the policy laid down had been followed, provided that evaluation of academic merit as done by the faculty of the Centre shall not be within the purview of the review. These recommendations are in keeping with the reply sent by the Vice-Chancellor to the President of the Students' Union on July 12. The Vice-Chancellor welcomed these recommendations, which have since been approved by the Academic Council and are being implemented.

Admissions to the various programmes of the University are in progress in accordance with these recommendations.

#### PRODUCTION OF SUGAR DURING 1971-72 AND 1972-73

3093. PROF. S. L. SAKSENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total production of sugar in the crushing season (i) November, 1971 to October, 1972 and (ii) November, 1972 to July, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): The sugar year is reckoned from October to September following. The total production of sugar in the sugar years, 1971-72 and 1972-73 is given below:

1971-72	.. 31.13 lakh tonnes
1972-73	.. 38.04 lakh tonnes
(Upto 31-7-1973)	

#### PRICE OF SUGAR FOR THE SALE AND FOR GOVERNMENT'S REQUIREMENT

3094 PROF. S. L SAKSENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what portion of the sugar production in the country in 1972-73 was earmarked (i) for free sale by sugar factories and (ii) for Government requirements;

(b) the highest average and lowest price at which free-sale sugar was sold; and

(c) the price obtained by sugar factories for sugar reserved for Government requirements region-wise; in 1972-73?

**THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH):** (a) Of the production of sugar in 1972-73 season, 70 per cent is being procured at notified prices as levy and the balance 30 per cent is left for sale by the factories in open market.

(b) The highest average and the lowest wholesale prices of free sale, sugar in the five important markets of Bombay, Madras, Kanpur, Calcutta and Delhi upto the 7th August, 1973, during 1972-73 season were Rs. 374.73 and Rs. 322.00 per quintal respectively.

(c) A Statement showing the notified prices of sugar, zone-wise, for 1972-73 season is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. Sec No. LT-5399/73].

**Break-up of Expenditure on production of Sugar**

**Statement**

Statement showing rebate in Excise Duty Granted on Sugar Production in 1972-73 Season.

1972-73:

The rate of rebate of excise duty is as follows:—

Particulars	Rate of rebate
1. Production of sugar during the period 1st October, 72 to 30th November, 72 which is in excess of the production during the corresponding period in 1971.	Rs. 40.00 per quintal
2. Production of sugar during the period 1st December, 72 to 28th February, 73 which is in excess of 115 percent of the production during the corresponding period in 1971-72.	Rs. 20.00 per quintal
3. Production of sugar during the period 1st March to 30th April, 73 which is in excess of the quantity of sugar production during the corresponding period in 1972.	Rs. 20.00 per quintal

2095. PROF. S. L. SAKSENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the actual break-up on various factors like cost of fuel and stores, salaries and wages of sugar paid to factories for sugar reserved by Government for its use; and

(b) what were the concessions, rebates given by Government to sugar factories to maximise sugar production in 1972-73?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH):** (a) The prices paid to the factories for sugar taken as levy by the Government are fixed according to the cost schedules prescribed by the Tariff Commission for different zones in its 1969 report. These schedules do not furnish the break-up under different factors as mentioned by the Hon'ble Member. Escalations on account of incidence of Second Wage Board Award, increase in dearness allowance, additional bonus, higher depreciation, packing charges etc, etc. have also been included in the prices notified from time to time.

(b) The Central Government has allowed excise rebates as an incentive to increase sugar production. A statement showing the rebate is attached.

Particulars	Rate of rebate
4. Production of sugar during the period 1st May to 30th June, 73 which is in excess of the production during the corresponding period in 1972	Rs 30 00 per quintal
5. Production of sugar during the period 1st July to 30th September, 73 which is in excess of the production during the corresponding period in 1972	Rs 20 00 per quintal
6. Production of sugar by new factories starting for the first time in the sugar year 1972-73 on the quantity in excess of production of 5000 tonnes during the sugar year 1972-73	Rs 40 00 per quintal
7. Production of sugar by factories which had only a trial run in the base period (1971-72 season) on the quantity of sugar produced in excess of 5000 tonnes during the sugar year, 1972-73	Rs 40 00 per quintal

**Total number of Universities and affiliated Colleges and expenditure by U.G.C.**

3096 PROF S L SAKSENA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the total number of Universities in the country and the total number of students enrolled in them on 31st October, 1971 and on 31st October 1972, and

(b) the total number of colleges in the country affiliated to the various Universities and the total number of students enrolled in them on 31st October, 1971 and on 31st October, 1972?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) (a) and (b) The required information is given below

1971 1972  
(As on August 15)

(a) Universities (including 9 institutions deemed to be universities)

Number	93	99
Enrolment	3,32,825	Under compilation

(b) Affiliated Colleges

Number	3,688	3,935
Enrolment	25,09,489	Under compilation

Note The U G C collects Statistics of Universities/Colleges and enrolment therein as on August 15

**Grants to Universities and Colleges**

3097 PROF S L SAKSENA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the total grant given by Government to the University Grants Commission and how much of it was spent on the (i) Universities and (ii) affiliated colleges in 1971-72 and 1972-73 respectively;

(b) the University Grants Commission's expenditure (i) per University student (ii) per student in affiliated colleges in 1971-72 and 1972-73 respectively and the reason for this colossal disparity, and

(c) will the Hon'ble Minister assure the House that whether this disparity will be removed in the University Grants Commission's expenditure in 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE

(PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(c) No. Sir.

#### Standard of Sports and Games

3098. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE. Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the standard of Indian sports and games continues to be poor; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to improve the standard of sports and games?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b): It is a fact that in the world of sports, India's status in general, is relatively low.

Government of India have been taking various steps from time to time to improve the standards of games and sports all over the country.

Assistance is given to the National Sports Federations for holding of annual Championships, salaries of Asstt Secretaries, holding of coaching camps, seniors and juniors and participation in selected important tournaments abroad.

On requests received from State Sports Councils, funds are made available for holding of coaching camps, construction of stadia, purchase of sports equipment, establishment of rural sports centres etc. Sports Talent Scholarship Scheme has been instituted for students from schools and colleges.

University Grants Commission has been encouraging sports and games in Universities and Colleges by providing funds for construction/improvement of physical facilities and for appointment of coaches.

Financial assistance is also extended to State Sports Councils for holding rural sports tournaments at Block, Distt. and State levels, and for participation in the All India Rural Sports Tournaments.

Under the National Coaching Scheme, services of trained sports coaches are placed at the disposal of State Sports Councils to assist them in their coaching programmes. Trained sports coaches have also been appointed in Nehru Yuval Kendras to encourage sports activities in rural areas and to spot talent for further expert training.

#### Archaeological Excavation

3099. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE. Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE, be pleased to state:

(a) what are the places where archaeological excavations have been conducted in the last three years.

(b) whether these excavations have led to any new discoveries; and

(c) if so, the main features of the discoveries made?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) In the last three years excavation were conducted at 58 sites in different regions of India as per list laid on the Table of the House (Place in Library. See No. LT-5400 /73] Of these 21 (including 4 in collaboration) were conducted by the Archaeological Survey of India 15 by the State Departments of Archaeology and 22 by the Universities. Some of the sites however, had been under excavation continuously over a period of two to three years.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The main features of the important discoveries as a result of excavations are given below:

The excavations at Bhimbetka, District Raisen: (Madhya Pradesh) containing traces of paintings in the rock shelters have yielded remains of occupation ranging from the early Stone Age, with breaks, upto the Late Mediaeval times.

The excavation at Sarai Nahar Rai, District Pratapgarh (Uttar Pradesh) have revealed remains of a Late Stone Age microlith-using culture going back to circa 8000 B.C.

The remains of dwelling pits with post holes at Burzahom, District Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir): and of a neolithic culture at the lowest level of a four fold sequence of cultures at Chirand in District Saran (Bihar) are important discoveries of the Neolithic period.

Excavations at Chandigarh have revealed the existence of a Harappan settlement, while Surkotada in District Kutch (Gujarat) has brought to light a fortified settlement dating from the beginning of the second millennium B.C. to about the middle of the eighteenth century B.C. with three periods of occupation and bones of the horse (*equus*).

Prabhas Patan, District Junagadh (Gujarat) has yielded a sequence of five culture periods ranging from the post-Harappan phase, dating from circa 2000 B.C to the 6th century A.D.

The discovery of copper hoards in association with ochre-colour pottery has been established for the first time in the Ganga valley at Saipal, District Etah (U.P.).

The discovery of a pottery kiln and a few terracotta female headless goddesses placed in clay caskets, belonging to the post-Harappan Chalcolithic period, at Inamgaon, District Pune, Maharashtra is significant.

The occurrence of traces of iron with black-and-red ware pottery at Noh in District Bharatpur (Rajasthan) is among the earliest evidence

of iron in northern India so far known.

The excavation at Purana Qila Delhi established an almost continuous sequence of cultures from circa 4th-3rd century B.C. to about 19th century A.D., covering the Mauryan, Sunga, Saka, Kushan, Gupta, post-Gupta, Rajput Sultanate and Mughal periods, respectively. Among the interesting discoveries are large fragments of inscribed Chinese porcelain and a deluxe variety of Mughal pottery.

The discovery of a fortification ranging in point of time from the second half of the first century A.D. to the 5th century A.D. at Sanghol, in District Ludhiana (Punjab) with three moats, one outside the rampart and two inside, collaborates descriptions of fortifications in Kautilya's *Arthashastra*.

The excavation at Ambari, District Kamrup (Assam) have exposed a four-fold sequence of cultures ranging from the early Christian era to the mediaeval times.

Of the Satavahana period very interesting evidence in the form of coins, terracottas and a very beautiful ivory figure has been found in the excavations at Bhokardan, District Aurangabad (Maharashtra)

The exposure of Buddhist stupas ranging over a few centuries prior to and after the commencement of the Christian era at Kanchipuram District Chingleput (Tamil Nadu) is interesting new evidence.

The discovery of a massive brick stupa with two terraces, belonging to the Pala period and a bronze image of Vajrapani at Antichak, District Bhagalpur (Bihar) and of a brick-built stupa of the Early Pala period at Bharatpur, District Burdwan, (West Bengal) are other important discoveries of Buddhist remains. The discovery of this stupa is the first of its kind in West Bengal.

The clearance of the brick-built stupa at Piprahwa, District Basti (U.P.), first exposed by W.C. Peppe in 1898, has brought to light its complete features together with the evidence of the interment of a soapstone casket containing fragments of bones in a brick chamber, laid into a pit below the stupa. The discovery of 31 terracotta sealings at a depth of 1.6 m. below the surface in an adjoining monastery, bearing the legend, Om Devaputravihare Kapilavastu Bhikshu Sanghasya, with its variants in the Kushana Brami script point to the prospects of ancient Kapilavastu lying in the neighbourhood.

The excavations at Kashipur, District Nainital (U.P.) have revealed the remains of a unique early mediaeval temple built of bricks on a solid brick platform. In the final stage it was developed into a Panchayatana complex.

The excavations at Champaner, District Panchmanal, Gujarat have revealed complete street plans and habitation pattern of a mediaeval town-ship with interesting details of office buildings, palaces, mosques, baths and wells etc.

**(Theft of Idols and Antiques)**

3100 SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether theft of idols and other curious objects of antiquity continues unabated;

(b) whether a large number of precious art objects have already been smuggled out of the country; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to prevent the theft and smuggling of art objects?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN):** (a) Thefts of idols and other art objects of antiquity from Centrally protected monuments and the Archaeological Museums is on the decline, though thefts from unprotected monuments, private temples and repositories continue to be reported from time to time and are on the increase.

(b) Some cases have come to the notice of the Government.

(c) Government have taken the following steps:

(i) The strength of the watch and ward staff at Centrally protected monuments and Archaeological Museums has been increased.

(ii) Police guards are being provided by State Governments at selected monuments and museums.

(iii) Vigilance at air and sea ports to prevent smuggling of stolen antiquities has been intensified.

(iv) Parliament has passed the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972. The rules for the operation of the Act have been finalized and the State Governments have been requested to undertake the registration of specified categories of antiquities. The funds for putting in position necessary registration machinery are being provided to the State Governments so as to bring the Act in force. The machinery for licencing of antiquity dealers is also being put in position.

(v) (a) Simultaneously the work of preparing a complete documentation of Antiquities and Works of Art, whether affixed on or lying loose in the premises of Centrally protected monuments, as well as all objects in the Archaeological Museums has been undertaken.

(b) Similar measures have been recommended to the State Governments in respect of all monuments in their charge.

(vi) (a) Selected batches of Customs Officers have been given training for identifying antiques so that they may be able to detect attempts to smuggle them out of India. Refresher courses as well as courses for other batches have also been contemplated.

(b) Six posts of Deputy Superintending Archaeologists have been sanctioned on the strength of the Archaeological Survey of India for being posted at important air and sea ports to help customs authorities in checking smuggling of antiques to foreign countries. Three Deputy Superintending Archaeologists are already in position. Of these one each is in Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta, respectively. The fourth will be in position in Bombay shortly.

(vii) Steps are under consideration for the ratification of an international Convention on the "Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property", as adopted by the 16th General Conference of Unesco in 1970.

(viii) Village to Village Survey of antiquarian remains is also proposed to be undertaken in the Fifth Five Year Plan to

locate manuments, sites and loose antiquities.

**Fourth centenary celebration of Ram Charit Manas**

3101. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have chalked out programme for the fourth centenary celebrations of Ram Charit Manas;

(b) whether there is any proposal to celebrate it somewhere in Ayodhia which is the birth place of Lord Rama;

(c) whether there are any proposals to renovate old temples of Ayodhia during the fourth centenary of Ram Charit Manas; and

(d) whether any person from Ayodhia Region are proposed to be associated with the National Committee of Ram Charit Manas Chatusshatti Samiti and if so, particulars thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV):** (a) Certain proposals in connection with the celebration of 400th anniversary of Ram Charit Manas are under consideration of the Government.

(b) If the Committee on the Celebration of Fourth Centenary of Ram Charit Manas were to put forward any proposals for celebrations at Ayodhia, Government would be prepared to consider the proposal

(c) Archaeological Survey of India has under consideration a proposal to take steps for conservation of such ancient temples at Ayodhia as are considered to be of national importance and are in need of conservation.

(d) The suggestion of the Hon'ble Member has been forwarded to the Committee for the Celebration of Fourth Centenary of Ram Charit Manas.

**Reservation of seats in Public Schools for students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

**3102. SHRI R. K. SINHA:**  
**SHRI SEZHIYAN:**

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

(a) whether any scheme has been finalised to reserve some seats in Public Schools of the country for students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Communities;

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

(c) the extent to which this proposal has been implemented in the academic year 1973-74?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV):** (a) and (b). Under the Government of India Scheme of Scholarships in approved Residential Schools, which has recently been finalised and will come into force shortly, 1200 scholarships are proposed to be awarded each year on the basis of merit-cum-means to selected students for study in approved Residential/Public schools in India. Provision has been made for reservation of 15 per cent of scholarships for Scheduled Caste and 5 per cent for Scheduled Tribe students. The other important features of the Scheme are:

- (i) Selection of the candidates will be made on the basis of an all India examination.
- (ii) Scholars whose parents' income exceeds Rs 500 per month shall not be eligible for scholarship.
- (iii) Students in the age-group 11-13 will be eligible.
- (iv) The scholarship will be tenable for the duration of Secondary education.

(v) The value of scholarship will cover full amount of school fees, including residential charges, cost of books and stationery and clothing; in the case of children whose parents' income is below Rs. 250 per month, they will also be given pocket money, travel expenses to join the school at the commencement of each term and also from school to home-town at the end of each term.

(c) Steps have been taken to hold the annual examination for selection of candidates in September, 1973. The results of this examination will form the basis for admission of the selected students in 1974.

**Causes for student unrest in U.P.**

**3103. SHRI R. K. SINHA:**  
**SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:**

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

(a) whether any efforts have been made to study the underlying causes for the students unrest in Uttar Pradesh,

(b) if so the conclusions arrived at and

(c) the measures proposed be adopted to remove the genuine grievances of the student community in the State and restore normal functioning of the Universities and Colleges in the country?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S. NURUL HASAN):** (a) to (c). No special study of the causes of student unrest in U.P. in particular, has been made. However, the causes of student unrest in general have been examined by several authorities and committees over the years and their recommendations communicated to the State Governments and Universities for consideration and implementation.

The University College authorities are fully aware of the problems arising out of Student Unrest and are expected to take all possible steps to ensure normal functioning of their Universities|Colleges, and remove genuine grievances of students, in so far as they are academic in nature.

**New-item "Family Planning Plan in for major slashing" appearing in the Indian Express**

3104. SHRI R. K. SINHA;  
SHRI BANAMALI PATTNAIK:

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

(a) whether the attention of government has been invited to the news item which appeared in the *Indian Express* on the 19th July, 1973 under the heading 'Family Planning Plan in for major slashing';

(b) the total amount so far spent on the family planning since the scheme of family planning came into force; and

(c) the reasons and justification for reducing the amount to be spent on this scheme considerably?

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

(b) The estimated expenditure incurred upto end of 1972-73 works out to Rs. 320.67 crores.

(c) The reduction in the financial provision during 1973-74 is mainly due to general constraint on financial resources as a result of the need to meet certain priority requirements like drought relief and unemployment schemes.

**Bare-Minimum Facilities in A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi**

3105. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HEALTH

AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of relatives of the patients admitted to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, occupy the open grounds near the Hospital for want of any shelter near the Institute; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to provide bare-minimum facilities to these relatives of the patients admitted to the Hospital?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes, A number of attendants of the patients do occupy the open ground near the hospital.

(b) A 'Dharamshala' is under construction in the campus of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, to provide necessary facilities to the relatives and attendants of patients.

**Purchase of Inferior Quality of seeds of cashew for Ratnagiri District, Maharashtra**

3106. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received that ninety per cent of the cashew seeds used for cashew-plantation scheme in the Ratnagiri District of Maharashtra executed with the Central assistance are useless for plantation;

(b) whether lower tenders for these seeds have been rejected and seeds of inferior quality have been purchased at higher rates; and

(c) the steps taken to meet these complaints?

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

(a) No such complaints have been received by the Government of India but the State Government have received some complaints. The scheme

for Land Development cum Horticulture Development under which cashew seed purchased are effected is not a centrally assisted one.

(b) According to the information received from the State Government, lowest valid tender was accepted by them and seeds of inferior quality were not purchased.

(c) The State Government has made detailed enquiries into the complaints and have found that these are without any foundation.

**Implementation of Recommendations of the Review Committee of 1968 on I.C.M.R.**

**3107. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:**

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

(a) whether the Governing Body of the Indian Council of Medical Research had appointed a Sub-Committee to find out how far the recommendations of the Reviewing Committee of 1968 had been implemented; and

(b) if so, what are the findings of the Sub-Committee?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):**

(a) Yes.

(b) The matter is still under consideration of the Sub-Committee.

**Central Assistance Sought for Famine Affected Areas in Kerala**

**3108. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government has declared 167 villages in 22 taluks spread over 8 Districts of the State as "famine-affected areas";

(b) whether the State Government has sought Central assistance to provide relief to the famine-affected people in these villages; and

(c) if so, the quantum of assistance given to the State in this connection?

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

(a) The State Government has reported that it has declared the coastal areas as famine affected.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A central study team has visited Kerala State recently for an on the spot assessment of the situation created by floods and its report is awaited. In the meanwhile, an ad hoc amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been released to the State Government.

**Target set for Girls' Education during 4th Plan**

**3109. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the target set for girls' education in the primary and secondary stages in the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the target is likely to be achieved; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the short-fall?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV):** (a) The targets set for girls' education in the Fourth Five Year Plan were:

	Enrol- ment	Percent- age of sub group
Primary (age group 6-11) (Classes I to V)	27.33 million	70.1
Middle (age group 11-14) (Classes IV to VIII)	5.91 million	27.7
Secondary (age group 14-17) (Classes IX to XI)	2.69 million	13.8

(b) While the target for the age group 6-11 is likely to be exceeded there may be a slight short fall in the other age groups.

(c) The main reason is the prejudice against sending older girls to school. Such girls are also needed at home to assist their mothers.

#### Library Facilities in Rural Areas

3110. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what measures have been taken to improve library facilities in the rural areas during the Fourth Plan period; and

(b) what is the progress made in this respect in various States during the first four years of the Fourth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The Raja Ram Mohun Roy Library Foundation was set up as an autonomous body under the Societies Registration Act of West Bengal and has been functioning since June 1972. The main object of the Foundation is to strengthen and promote the establishment of a country-wide network of library services. In the first phase the Foundation has been strengthening district level libraries, including the libraries of the Nehru Yuvak Kendras, with supply of multiple copies of selected books. These units will form a repository from where rural areas could be connected through mobile services. 371 district libraries in various States and 61 Nehru Yuvak Kendras have so far been covered under the Foundation's programme. During 1972-73, the Foundation has supplied books worth more than Rs. 10 lakhs and during 1973-74 books already ordered exceed Rs. 18 lakhs in value. Separately, under the Ministry's scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organizations in the field of Adult Education, four such organisations, one each in West Ben-

gal, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala and Bihar have been assisted for the improvement of library facilities in rural areas during the Fourth Plan period.

(b) Information is being collected from the various States and Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

#### Steps for Improvement of Agricultural Economy of Hill Areas in Uttar Pradesh

3111. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes have been drawn up to improve the agricultural economy of the hill areas in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India have set up two integrated area development projects on pilot basis—one at Almora under the Indo-German assistance programme and the other at Pauri Garhwal as a Central Sector Scheme for the purpose of agricultural development of the hill areas in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) These Projects aim at the integrated development of the area with emphasis on improved and intensive agriculture, horticulture, programmes on animal husbandry and dairy, as well as development of the infrastructure on minor irrigation, soil conservation, drainage, marketing, storage, processing, communications, etc.

#### Outlay for providing Drinking Water during Fourth Plan

3112. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total financial outlay in the Fourth Plan for providing drinking water in the rural areas and the physical target set for the purpose; and

(b) how much of the funds allotted for the purpose have been spent and the progress so far achieved in terms of physical target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) During the Fourth Plan an outlay of Rs. 124.49 crores has been earmarked for Rural Water Supply Programme. It is expected that during this Plan period 10,369 villages will be covered with piped water supply. Besides, under this programme according to available information 35,669 villages will be covered by other simple measures for providing drinking water in the States

In addition to the above Fourth Plan outlay, the Central Government under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme have made a provision of Rs 34 crores for providing grant in aid to States and Union Territories for Rural Water Supply Schemes.

(b) During the Fourth Plan an expenditure of Rs 143.93 crores has been incurred on Rural Water Supply Schemes upto 31st March, 1973. This includes an expenditure of Rs. 19.10 crores incurred by the Central Government under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

During the above period 12,083 villages were provided with piped water supply. Uptodate information about villages covered by other simple measures is not available.

**Strike by Workers of Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi**

3113. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers of the Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi went on work stoppage from the 30th March, 1973 to the 1st April, 1973;

(b) whether the strike was called off after the Deputy Minister of Health gave a written assurance to the Union

that all the accepted demands will be implemented by the 13th June, 1973;

(c) whether the workers are being harassed and they again went on one-hour token strike from the 9th July, 1973 to the 11th July, 1973 and

(d) if so, steps being taken to meet their demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes; strike was called off after the workers had a satisfactory talk with the Deputy Minister of Health.

(c) No workers have been harassed. They did go on one hour token strike from 9th July, to 11th July, 1973.

(d) (1) Steps are being taken for the early allotment of quarters to the employees.

(2) The creation of additional posts to enable employees to avail 82 days off in a year is under examination.

(3) Other demands which are under the powers of the Medical Superintendent are being given sympathetic consideration and are in the process of implementation

मैसूर सरकार का राज्य में हिन्दी माध्यम के कालेज स्थापित करने संबंधी नियम

3114. श्री बन्दुलाल बद्राकर: क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसूर सरकार ने नीति मन्त्रालय निर्णय किया है जिसके अनुसार राज्य में हिन्दी माध्यम के कालेज स्थापित करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जायेगी :

(ख) क्या हिन्दी को राष्ट्रभाषा बनाने का निर्णय मैसूर सरकार के निर्णय के प्रतिकूल नहीं है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या व्यक्तिगति है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री ( श्री डॉ. पी० पादव ): (क) से ( 'ग ) : अपेक्षित सूचना अभी मंसूर सरकार से प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

**Recommendations made by Sen Committee Reports on Pay Scales of College and University Teachers**

3115. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:  
SHRI S. N. MISRA:

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

(a) whether the recommendations of the Sen Committee Report on Pay Scales of College and University Teachers have been broadly welcomed by the All-India Federation of University and College Teachers' Organisations; and

(b) if so, whether Government are agreeable to introduce the revised scales with effect from 1st April, 1971?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) According to the resolutions adopted by the Executive Committee of the All-India Federation of University and College Teachers' Organisations at its meeting held on July 6, 1973, the revised scales marked a considerable improvement over the existing scales.

(b) The recommendations of the University Grants Commission on the Report of the Sen Committee in regard to the scales of pay of teachers in the Universities and colleges, are being examined by the Government.

**Commissioning of Haldia Dock Project**

3116. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:  
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any firm date has been fixed for commissioning of the Haldia Dock project;

(b) whether it is a fact that progress is lagging behind schedule due

to serious shortages of steel and cement; and

(c) if so, the action taken to overcome these and other constraints, if any?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) According to the present indications the Haldia Dock Project is likely to be completed by middle of 1974.

(b) and (c) Shortage of cement, steel, etc has impeded the progress in the past but every effort has been made to overcome these shortages.

**Steps for improvement in the Functioning of I.C.M.R.**

3117 DR RANEN SEN:  
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

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

(a) what steps are being taken to improve the functioning of the Indian Council of Medical Research; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred by the Council on research projects in the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) The Governing Body of the I.C.M.R. had set up a Reviewing Committee in 1966-67 to assess the working of the Council. Some of the recommendations of this Committee have been implemented and some are under consideration of the Sub-Committee nominated by the Governing Body.

(b)	Health Projects	Family Planning (In Rupees)
1970-71 . .	1,67,57,633	22,94,300
1971-72 . .	1,87,02,887	39,44,355
1972-73 . .	2,06,44,661	27,86,257

**Imbalance in the Annual Intake Capacity of Medical Admission in States**

3118. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an imbalance in the annual intake capacity of medical admissions almost in every State;

(b) if so, the steps Government have proposed to remedy it; and

(c) the total number of medical seats in the various colleges in the country and for how many persons there is one medical seat according to the proportion?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):**

(a) and (b). The Health Survey and Planning Committee, 1961 (Mudaliar Committee) had recommended one medical college of 100 admissions for a population of 5 millions as an ideal norm for some time to come. Some States fall short of this norm. Since Undergraduate Medical Education is in the State Sector, steps to remedy the imbalances are to be taken by the State Governments concerned.

(c) At present there are in all 99 Medical Colleges with an admission capacity of about 12,000. The national average seat population ratio is about 1:45,000, which satisfies the norm laid down by the Mudaliar Committee if we consider the country as a whole.

**Demand of Foodgrains by Maharashtra**

3119. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the demand of foodgrains by the State of Maharashtra for the last three months;

(b) whether the full quantum of their demand was supplied to them; and

(c) if not, the quantity of foodgrains supplied to the State and the reasons for short supply?

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

(a) to (c). The quantity of foodgrains demanded by the Government of Maharashtra for May, June and July, 1973 and the actual quantities supplied during these months are 1008 and 734.3 thousand tonnes respectively.

Keeping in view the overall availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool and the needs of the drought affected and deficit States, the reasonable requirements of Maharashtra State were met.

**Scheme to Reorganise Marketing Facilities**

3120. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to reorganise marketing facilities to save the rural cultivators from the influence of the middlemen and the brokers; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the steps Government have taken to implement the scheme?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) Yes, Sir. The Government have taken a few schemes for improving the marketing facilities for the benefit of the growers are;

(b) The important measures taken by the Government to improve marketing facilities for the benefit of the growers are:

(i) speeding up of the pace of regulation of markets under the Market Regulation Acts of the different State Governments;

(ii) promoting the development of regulated markets and the facilities

therein such as for grading, cleaning, etc. in order to help the cultivators in getting a price commensurate with the quality of the produce.

(iii) giving financial assistance to selected regulated markets in order to enable them to prepare viable projects of development of market facilities with the help of institutional finance.

(iv) providing training facilities for Market Secretaries and other functionaries so that unfair market practices are checked and producers are not exploited.

Besides the above, monopoly procurement of foodgrains also would contribute towards eliminating the influence of middlemen. The policy of the Food Corporation which is the main procuring Agency is to progressively establish direct contacts with the cultivators by resorting to direct purchase and eliminating intermediaries.

**Setting up of All-India Institute of Health in Mysore**

3121. SHRI C. K. JAFFER  
SHARIEF:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a well-equipped All India Institute of Health in Mysore; and

(b) if so, its location, cost and the share of Centre and State Government?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**Rs. 7 Crores Assistance for the State Plan to build Low Cost Houses for Landless Labourers in Mysore**

3122. SHRI C. K. JAFFER  
SHARIEF:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mysore Government has requested for Rs. 7 crores as financial assistance from the Union Government for the State's plan to build low-cost houses for the landless labourers belonging to the weaker section of Society; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA):** (a) and (b). It is a fact that the Government of Mysore have asked for Central assistance of Rs 7 crores to provide houses for the weaker sections of the rural community.

At present, there is no scheme under which such assistance can be granted to them. The question of giving Central assistance for construction of houses on the house-sites allotted under the Central sector scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas was, however, discussed at the recent Housing Ministers' Conference held at Srinagar in July, 1973. The recommendation made by the Conference in this regard has yet to be considered by the Government.

**Proposal for Clean and Efficient Administration in I.C.A.R**

3123 SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOHWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the I.C.A.R. officials responsible for the defective recruitment have been removed from the I.C.A.R. Secretariat or one of them is still continuing in I.C.A.R. at a higher level; and

(b) whether there are proposal to take away all such officials from the I.C.A.R to give it an efficient and clean administration?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHUB P. SHINDE):**  
 (a) and (b): The I.C.A.R. Inquiry Committee examined several hundred files relating to recruitment to various posts made from 1st April, 1966 onwards. During the period in question many officers officials have been associated with the recruitment action at one stage or the other. The Committee has not held any particular official who are now in the I.C.A.R. responsible for any defects in recruitment. Therefore, the question of removing any official on this account does not arise. Some changes, due to transfers|promotions and appointments have, however, taken place in the I.C.A.R. officials at higher levels in the normal course of administration

**Implementation of the Report of Gajendragadkar Inquiry Committee on I.C.A.R**

3124 SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some one of the officers connected with the recruitment in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research who has been adversely commented upon by the Gajendragadkar Inquiry Committee, has recently been promoted and posted in Indian Council of Agricultural Research itself;

(b) whether such Officer has been made incharge of implementation cell for Inquiry Committee's Report being handled in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research; and

(c) if so, whether there are no other suitable officers to implement in letter and spirit the recommendations of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Inquiry Committee?

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

(a) The I.C.A.R. Inquiry Committee examined several hundred files relating to recruitment to various posts made from 1st April, 1966 onwards. During the period in question, many Officers|officials have been associated with the recruitment action at one stage or the other. The Committee has not held any particular officials, who are now in the I.C.A.R. responsible for any defects in recruitment. Some changes, by way of transfers, promotions and appointment have, however, taken place in the I.C.A.R. officials at higher levels in the normal course of administration.

(b) The I.C.A.R. has not set up any Implementation Cell for implementation of the recommendations of the I.C.A.R. Inquiry Committee. The recommendations of the Committee are presently under consideration of the Government.

(c) Question does not arise

**Reorganisation of Research Side Staff of I.C.A.R. on the basis of old Plan Pending Decision on Report of Gajendragadkar Enquiry Committee**

3125 SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the I.C.A.R. Inquiry Committee (under the Chairmanship of Dr. P. B. Ganjendragadkar) had made a number of specific recommendations in respect of the service matters of the Research side staff of the Council;

(b) if so, when necessary action on those recommendations is expected to be taken;

(c) pending such an action whether some decisions have been taken implemented by the Council in furtherance of the old plan of reorganisation against which the Research Side staff members had represented time and again; and

(d) if so, are there proposals to ban all actions on the old abortive plan of recognition in so far those pertain to the service conditions of the staff discussed in the Inquiry Committee's Report?

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

(a) Yes sir.

(b) The Government of India have appointed a Group of Ministers under the chairmanship of Minister of Agriculture, to examine the detailed recommendations made by the I.C.A.R. Inquiry Committee.

(c) and (d). In implementation of the decisions taken in 1965, steps have been taken thereafter to convert the I.C.A.R. Secretariat, which has been functioning as an Attached Office of the Department of Agriculture, into an office wholly controlled and financed by the Council, in a phased manner. The staff merging into the reorganised Secretariat had been appointed in the service of the Council, before the setting up of the I.C.A.R. Inquiry Committee. Steps are now being taken to finalise the initial constitution of the ministerial grades, as on 1st April, 1965, their promotions and/or appointments on regular basis and their confirmation against permanent posts, in accordance with the decisions taken with the approval of the competent authority which shall be subject to the final decision of the Court in the L.P.As. filed by some employees of the I.C.A.R. Society in the Hon'ble Delhi High Court against the judgement passed by the Hon'ble court in Writ Petitions Nos. 88—91 of 1971.

Assignment to B.H.U. for compiling a Comparative Grammar of Hindi

3126. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.G.C. had given an assignment to the Banaras Hindu University for compiling a compara-

tive Grammar of Hindi some years back;

(b) if so, the date on which the project was sanctioned and the stipulated expenditure on this project;

(c) the time period prescribed for this project and the likely date of the completion of the project and the causes of inordinate delay in the completion of the project; and

(d) whether additional grants were also given to complete this project?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (d). The University Grants Commission approved on April 1, 1959 a scheme of Banaras Hindu University for the preparation of a Historical Grammar of Hindi Language and examination of the existing material for the study of Hindi Literature at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,45,000. The duration of the scheme was three years. The work, however, started in 1962. By 1965, the University prepared the first two volumes (one each on Historical Grammar of Hindi languages and Hindi Literature) and requested the Commission for extension of the scheme for a further period of three years. On the basis of recommendations made by two Expert Committees, appointed to evaluate the work already done and a Joint Committee of the Commission and the University, which considered the integration of the scheme with the Hindi Department of the University, the Commission granted extension upto June 30, 1968. The scheme was subsequently revised on the advice of the Director, Central Hindi Directorate and on a request made by the University it was allowed to continue. The work was finally completed in February, 1973. As decided earlier, the Commission has appointed a Committee to evaluate five Volumes prepared under the scheme and which are ready for publication.

The Commission have so far paid grants amounting to Rs. 4,40,000 to the University. The request of the University for a separate grant for publication of the Volumes is under consideration of the Commission.

**Campuses for North Eastern Hill University**

3127. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the North Eastern Hill University, Shillong will have more than one campuses;

(b) if so, the names of the places where the Campuses would be located; and

(c) whether the Committee on the Education Problems of Hill areas of the Central Advisory Board of Education has also accepted the suggestion for allowing the opening of more than one campuses in the case of the Universities in other Hill States of the country?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). Section 3(2) of the North-Eastern Hill University Act, 1973 provides that "the headquarters of the University shall be at Shillong and it shall have campuses in the States of Meghalaya and Nagaland; it may also establish campuses at such other places within its jurisdiction as it may deem fit". The University, which has started functioning only recent-

ly, has not taken any decision so far about the location of the Campuses.

(c) No, Sir. However, the Central Advisory Board of Education has made a general recommendation that the existing Universities may be given additional campus (es) or University Centres may be established wherever necessary, rather than establish new Universities. This applies to Universities in Hill areas also.

**Community Development Block in the Country**

3128. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Community Development Blocks, State-wise and Union Territory-wise, in the whole country and the average population for the blocks for each State; and

(b) the number of requests received by the Central Government for the creation of new blocks, State-wise, during the financial year 1972-73?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No request for creation of new blocks has been received from State Governments during 1972-73.

The Community Development Programme is a State Sector scheme from the beginning of the Fourth Plan, and as such the States are fully competent to create new blocks.

**Statement**

States/Union Territories	(1)	No. of Community Development Block	Average population per block (based on 1971 census)	(3)
1. Andhra Pradesh	324	117,000		
2. Assam	130	109,000*		
3. Bihar	587	89,000		
4. Gujarat	218	100,000		

\*Includes the population of Mizoram.

	1	2	3
5. Maryana	.	83	113,000
6. Himachal Pradesh	.	69	48,000
7. Jammu and Kashmir	.	73	52,000
8. Kerala	.	144	135,000
9. Madhya Prades	.	457	81,000
10. Maharashtra	.	425	90,000
11. Manipur	.	14	64,000
12. Meghalaya	.	24	38,000
13. Mysore	.	175	137,000
14. Nagaland	.	21	23,000
15. Orissa	.	314	66,000
16. Punjab	.	116	99,000
17. Rajasthan	.	232	97,000
18. Tamil Nadu	.	374	88,000
19. Tripura	.	17	88,000
20. Uttar Pradesh	.	875	88,000
21. West Bengal	.	335	107,000

*Union Territories*

22. A. & N. Islands	.	5	24,00	0
23. Arunachal Pradesh	.	4	10,00	0
24. Chandigarh	.	1	20,000	
25. Dadra and Nagar Haveli.	.	2	35,000	
26. Delhi	.	5	84,000	
27. Goa, Daman and Diu	.	12	67,000	
28. L.M.A. Islands	.	4	88,000	
29. Pondicherry	.	4	121,000	
30. Mizoram	.	23*	N.A.	

\*The approval for re-delimitation of Mizoram into 20 Blocks, which were proposed to be inaugurated on the 2nd October, 1972, was conveyed, but intimation regarding the date from which the re-delimitation was given effect to has not yet been received.

## Leprosy Patients

3129. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state the names of the Districts having the largest number of leprosy patients in each State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING. The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Journals published by Departments of Education, Culture and Social Welfare

3130 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of

EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the journals published by the Departments of Education, Culture and Social Welfare;

(b) the periodicity and languages in which they are published and the circulation enjoyed by each one of them; and

(c) whether these journals are self-supporting?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) (a) and (b). The required information is given below:

Name of the Journal	Periodicity	Language	Circulation
<b>DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION</b>			
(i) The Education Quarterly	Quarterly	English	1460
(ii) Cultural Forum	Quarterly	English	500
(iii) Sanskriti	Quarterly	Hindi	400
(iv) Shikshu-Vivechan	Quarterly	Hindi	575
<b>DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE</b>			
(i) Indian Education Abstracts	Quarterly	English	400
<b>DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE</b>			
NONE			

Information regarding journals published by the attached and subordinate offices of the three Departments is being collected and a consolidated reply will be placed on the Table of the House

(c) The journals mentioned above are not self-supporting

Subsidy to Harijan, Adivasi farmers holding ten acres of poor quality land

3131. SHRI G Y KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given a serious thought for providing

all kinds of subsidy to Harijan Adivasi farmers who hold ten acres of land of poor quality; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(a) and (b). At present there is a pilot scheme in operation in six tribal centres in the country under the Tribal Area Development Scheme envisaging agricultural development and economic betterment of the tribal population. Members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are also able to get assistance as small and marginal farmers from special pro-

grammes like Small Farmers Development Agency and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Projects wherever they are located.

**Export of Iron Ore through Haldia and Paradip at the end of 5th Plan**

**3132 SHRI ARJUN SETHI** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated total break-up of the exports of Iron ore through Haldia and Paradip at the end of the 5th Plan period (1978-79) in comparison to the other port outlets and

(b) what specific steps Government have taken to utilise the full capacity of these ports?

**THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR)** (a) and (b) The development proposals for ports for inclusion in the 5th Five Year Plan including the projection of traffic likely to be available by the end of 5th Plan and full utilisation of port capacity for this period are under consideration in consultation with the Planning Commission

**Report of Minor port committee on Chandbali port**

**3133 SHRI ARJUN SETHI** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 7712 on 23rd April, 1973 regarding visit by the Minor Port Committee to Chandbali Port Orissa and state

(a) whether the Committee has submitted its report to the Government; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):** (a) and (b). The Committee's report is still awaited.

**Cost Estimates of the Fishing Harbour at Dhamara, Orissa**

**3134 SHRI ARJUN SETHI** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the Unstarred Question No 7713 dated 23rd April, 1973 regarding final estimates of fishing harbour at Dhamara, Orissa and state

(a) whether the verification of the cost estimates prepared by the UNDP Project with reference to the current schedule of rates has been received from the State Government for the proposed Fishing harbour at Dhamara, and

(b) if so, the follow-up action taken thereof in the meantime and if not, the specific action taken to expedite the project?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE)** (a) and (b) The verification of the cost estimates has not been finalised by the State Government. Further action to process the proposals can be taken only on receipt of verified estimates

**Shelter Belt on Coast of Orissa**

**3135 SHRI ARJUN SETHI** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 4736 on 18th December, 1972 regarding the creation of shelter belt on cost of Orissa and state

(a) whether the report on shelter belt project have been considered and approved by Government, and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH)** (a) The scheme for creation of shelter belt along the coast line of Orissa has been considered. As shelter belt planta-

tion was being raised as a State Plan Scheme during IV Plan, the State Government was advised to intensify the activity during V Plan. The State Government has already made a proposal for the provision of Rs. 125 lakhs for implementation of the scheme during the V Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

**Linking of Agricultural Development with Agro-Industries**

**3136. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:  
SHRI P. GANGADEB:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to link agricultural development with the growth of agro-industries in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether this linking would raise the people's income and achieve food self-sufficiency?

**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 as soon as possible  
NBT employees' demand for CBI probe into misuse of public funds

**3137 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:  
SHRI P. GANGADEB.**

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

(a) whether staff of the National Book Trust of India have demanded CBI probe into the misuse of public funds;

(b) if so, whether they have also demanded reopening of the Trust; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) The National Book Trust has since re-opened.

(c) Does not arise.

**Symposium Organised by Indian Agricultural Research Institute**

**3139. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:  
SHRI P. GANGADEB:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a symposium was organised by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute on 10th June, 1973 in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed in the symposium; and

(c) whether any suggestions were made for the agricultural institutions to develop an effective mechanism to ensure the Extension Service for the large number of small features?

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

(a) A 'National symposium on extension role of Agricultural Universities/Colleges' was organised at the Division of Agricultural Extension, I.A.R.I. by the Indian Society of Extension Education in collaboration with Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, and I.C.A.R. from 10th June to 12th June, 1973.

(b) The subjects discussed in the symposium were as follows:

(i) The role and performance by the Directorate of Extension Education—its organisational set-up, programmes and activities in relation to statutory provisions.

(ii) The functional relationship among Directorate of Extension Education, Department of Extension Education and Subject Matter Department.

(iii) Role, placement and relationship of subject-matter specialists with the Direc-

torate of Extension Education and their parent Departments.

- (iv) The role of Department of Extension Education with respect to teaching, research in extension and field extension activities.
- (v) The system of collecting, processing and communicating research findings of Extension workers and farmers, especially small farmers.

(c) (i) It was recommended that each Agricultural University/Institute/Colleges should have effective Directorate, Department of Extension Education, with information, training and advisory units for ensuring quick transfer of agricultural technology to farmers with special reference to small farmers.

(ii) In view of the special problems faced by small farmers it was recommended that suitable technology and package of practices be evolved for this category of farmers and communicated through appropriate extension methods and techniques so that these farmers can benefit from the modern agricultural technology like other farmers.

#### Malaria in Cachar District of Assam

3140. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Malaria has broken out in the District of Cachar, Assam very recently;

(b) how many deaths have occurred due to Malaria; and

(c) what measures have been taken by the Government to prevent and eradicate Malaria?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). Virulent form of fever with cerebral symptoms

broke out in 24 villages in Hailakandi Sub Division, Cachar District in April last. Subsequent investigations suggest the epidemic to be of Malaria. About 465 deaths have been reported since April, 1973 due to this epidemic.

(c) The State Government have taken measures regarding insecticidal spray, prompt detection of cases by establishing Field Laboratories and urgent treatment of cases by mobilizing doctors and para medical staff to control the situation. In addition, the following steps have been taken by the Government of India to eradicate Malaria from the country.

The National Malaria Eradication Programme has been made centrally Sponsored Scheme with 100 per cent Central assistance during the Fourth Plan period. Under this scheme, the operational cost over and above the committed level of expenditure is borne by the Government of India. Cost of material and equipment supplied to States is also borne by the Government of India in respect of units in the Attack and Consolidation phases. Partial assistance is also given to meet the expenditure on staff at Headquarters/Zonal level in the States.

In areas which have entered into Maintenance Phase, 100 per cent Central assistance is given for strengthening the Basic Health Services

Steps have been taken to procure, in advance, insecticides for supply in time to various States, for spray operations

The old and unserviceable vehicles in attack and consolidation phase units are being replaced by new vehicles in a phased manner during the Fourth Plan period.

Adequate quantities of insecticides and anti-malaria drugs are being supplied to States for spray operations and chemotherapeutic measures.

Alternate insecticide like BHC and Malathion are being substituted in

areas where the mosquito vector has developed resistance to DDT|BHC.

Special investigations are being undertaken in persistent transmission areas.

The Urban Malaria Scheme under the ambit of National Malaria Eradication Programme has been launched in towns where Malaria was a serious problem, with effect from 1971-72, as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme as per approved pattern. The scheme is being implemented in 28 towns during the Fourth Plan period.

Programme under Fifth Plan to avoid competition for import of food from foreign countries

3141. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the analysis of the World's Food Situation in coming years made by the Washington-based research group named Overseas Development Council Forecasting that "International Competition for available food supplies could become much more intense than any previously experienced; and

(b) if so, whether Government have laid down a comprehensive programme under the Fifth Five Year Plan to make the country to extricate the country from out of this impending scramble for food; if so, the details of the programme, State-wise and item-wise?

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

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) Keeping in view the requirement of foodgrains, only such quantities as would be necessary to maintain the public distribution system, are proposed to be imported.

Commissioning of Haldia Port

3142. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether commissioning of Haldia port has been delayed and new target date fixed as 1974; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The oil jetty for handling oil tankers, forming part of the Haldia Project, was completed and commissioned in August, 1968. As for the Haldia Dock System, it is the first one of its type in the country and has been wholly planned, designed and is being executed by Indian Engineers and experts. They have been dealing with various technical and other problems natural to a project of the magnitude and dimensions such as those of Haldia, with all the complexities involved. Some of these were the change in the dimensions of the lock on the basis of anticipated availability of deeper draughts as assessed after detailed hydraulic studies, difficulties in lowering the waterable at the lock entrance to the dock system to enable deep excavation being carried out prior to undertaking construction general shortage of steel and cement, low productivity of labour and unanticipated difficulties in working conditions during the monsoon period reducing considerably the availability of working time per year and delay in supply of plant and equipment by some indigenous manufacturers, efforts have been made to solve the technical problems and to overcome shortages in cement, steel etc. According to present indications, the Dock System is expected to be commissioned by middle of 1974. Comparatively speaking similar projects in other developed countries have taken about the same period of time for completion. The question of delay in the completion of the Haldia project has

thus not much relevance in these circumstances.

**Progress in setting up of Agro-Service Centres**

**3143. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY:**  
**SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4592 on 26th March, 1973, regarding setting up of agro-service centres to provide employment to educated unemployed and state:

(a) the progress achieved in the establishment of agro-service Centres State-wise; and

(b) the further steps contemplated to achieve the target in this regard in each State?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):**  
(a) 600 Agro Service Centres have been established so far in the various State/U.Ts. as per details given below:—

Assam . . . . .	14
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	39
Bihar . . . . .	77
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	76
Punjab . . . . .	33
West Bengal . . . . .	42
TamilNadu . . . . .	46
Pondicherry . . . . .	46
Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	3
Mysore . . . . .	5
Maharashtra . . . . .	14
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	155
Rajasthan . . . . .	59
Haryana . . . . .	21
Gujarat . . . . .	10
Orissa . . . . .	3
	600

(b) There are no State-wise targets fixed under the Scheme. However, following steps have been taken to accelerate progress of setting up of Agro-Service Centres.

(i) 11 Trading Centres in the various States have already been established and two more Training Centres are in the final stages of being set up. Training Centres at Hissar and Budni have also been strengthened for the purpose.

(ii) Procedure for the Grant of loans to the Entrepreneurs by the Nationalised Banks is being streamlined to eliminate delays.

**Formation of ICMR as autonomous Body on the Pattern of CSIR and ICAR**

**3144. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:**  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director General Indian Council of Medical Research has suggested that the I.C.M.R. should be made an autonomous body on the pattern of C.S.I.R. and I.C.A.R.; and

(b) if so, what are Government's views thereon?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):** (a) and (b) No.

The Reviewing Committee which had examined the working of the I.C.M.R. during 1966-67 had *inter alia* recommended that the autonomous character of the I.C.M.R. should be retained in a functional rather than a notional manner. The Public Accounts Committee had in its 40th Report, while agreeing with the Reviewing Committee, stated that maximum autonomy should be provided to the Council which may be comparable to that of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research or

Bhabha Atomic Research Centre and, if necessary, the ICMR could be made a statutory body.

At its meeting held on the 11th April, 1970, the Governing Body of the ICMR had inter alia decided that the Sub-Committee which had been set up to consider some of the recommendations of the Reviewing Committee should also consider this aspect. It was considered by the Sub-Committee at its meeting held on the 19th October, 1972, who expressed the view that the desired autonomy was already there and that no further action was required in this regard.

**Central Budget Allocation for Medical Research**

3145 SHRI C JANARDHANAN  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether a Reviewing Committee of the Indian Council of Medical Research in a Report five years ago had stated that Medical research got only 4 per cent of the total R&D allocation in the Central Budget,

(b) whether the situation has improved since then

(c) if so, the increase made in allocation for medical research in the last few years, and

(d) what is the total allocation made for the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K KISKU) (a) Yes

(b) No

(c) Does not arise

(d) Rs 331.17 lakhs

**Grants to Bharat Scouts and Guides National Headquarters**

3146 SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the annual grants given by the Union Government to the Bharat Scouts and Guides, National Headquarters and the basis thereof; and

(b) whether the grants are given on National Headquarters even without their producing the full utilisation Certificates?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) (a) Annual recurring grants are sanctioned to the National Headquarters of Bharat Scouts and Guides for the promotion of scouting and guiding on the following pattern

(i) Administrative grant-in-aid not exceeding 25 per cent of the approved administrative expenditure on pay and allowances of the employees of National Headquarters of the Bharat Scouts and Guides subject to a ceiling of Rs 10 000/- per annum

(ii) Organisational grants to meet 60 per cent of the approved expenses of the National Headquarters' office on certain items, like field service camping, training and rallies travelling allowance, maintenance of the National Training Centre at Pachmarhi and other contingent expenses subject to a ceiling of Rs 1 00 lakh per year

(iii) Grant-in-aid for approved training camps/courses events to meet expenditure on food and incidentals at the rate of Rs 250 per camper per day from April 1973 (Earlier the grant was Rs 175 per head per day)

In addition, ad hoc grants are given up to 75 per cent of the approved cost of construction of buildings and 60 per cent of the approved expenditure on participation in International events of the world and Asian

organisations of the movement.

The annual recurring grants given to the National Headquarters of the Bharat Scouts and Guides during the last six years are as under:

Year	Administrative grant	Organisational grant	Grants for holding camps etc.	Remarks
1967/68 to 1970-71		Rs. 48644*	Rs. 55657.50	*After adjustment of Govt. share of rent revenue for the years 1963-64 to 1970-71.
1971-72	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 45630**	Rs. 20835	**After adjustment of Govt. share of rent revenue for the year 1971-72
1972-73	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 32500	Rs. 20000	Provisional grants

(b) The Bharat Scouts and Guides have constructed their National Headquarters at a cost of Rs. 10,40,120 and Central Government has contributed Rs. 4.00 lakhs for the building. The rental income of this building is shared between the Central Government and the organisation proportionately. The Government's share of the rent revenue is taken into account after receipt of the Utilisation Certificate before the final grant due for each year for organisational and administrative expenditure is released. The grants for camps are released after receipt of Utilisation Certificates.

6 से 11 वर्ष की आयु वाले स्कूल जाने  
वाले छात्रे

3147 श्री एम, एस० पुरुषी : क्या जिज्ञासा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंदी गह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने 6 से 11 वर्ष की आयु के स्कूल न जाने वाले बच्चों की संख्या का पता लगाया है।

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका राज्यवार और क्या है, और

(ग) किसी गत्य में गोंस बच्चों की संख्या सबसे अधिक है तथा वे किस वर्ग विशेष के हैं?

शिक्षा और समाज का यात्रा मन्त्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री, (श्री डॉ १० १०) यात्रा (क) से (ग) : सरकार गोप्ते बच्चों की सख्ता एक विवाद नहीं करती है जो स्कूल नहीं जाते हैं । नवायपि वर्ष 1971 में 6-11 आयु वर्ग में बच्चों की कुल सख्ता तथा कला 1-5 में भर्ती के नवीनतम उपलब्ध आकड़े, जो सामान्यतः इस आयु वर्ग के अन्तर्गत आते हैं, सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण i, ii और iii में दिए गये हैं । [प्रन्यालय में रखे गये देखिये मरुा LT 5401/73] इन विवरणों में दिये गये आकड़ों से यह पता चलता कि लड़कियों की दाखिले की सख्ता लड़कों के प्रते कम है । यद्यपि अन्नमूर्चित जातियों और अन्नमूर्चित कबीलों के अलग-अलग वर्ष-वार आकड़े उत्तरवाच नहीं हैं, यह समझा जाना है कि जन-सख्त्य के इस वर्ग के छात्रों के दाखिले की सख्त्य भी कम है । 6-11 आयु वर्ग में यात्रिल न की गई लड़कियों की सख्त्य उत्तर प्रदेश से सबसे प्रधिक है ।

**बिहार में क्षय रोगियों की संख्या**

3148 अब एम० एस० पुरती क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या बिहार में अन्य राज्यों की अपेक्षा क्षय-प्रस्त रोगियों की संख्या अधिक है,

(ख) क्या प्रति वर्ष इसमें लाखों की संख्या में वृद्धि होती जा रही है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (अब ए० के० किस्कु) (क) 1955 से 1958 तक किये गये राष्ट्रीय क्षयरोग नमूना सर्वेक्षण से पता चला कि अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में बिहार में क्षय-प्रस्त रोगियों की दर में कोई उल्लेखनीय अन्तर नहीं था।

(ख) इस बात का कोई प्रमाण नहीं है जिसके आधार पर यह कहा जा सके कि प्रति-वर्ष क्षय रोग का प्रकोप बढ़ता ही जा रहा है।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार राष्ट्रीय क्षयरोग नियन्त्रण कार्यक्रम के अधीन मधीं राज्यों को जिनमें बिहार भी शामिल हैं, इस रोग की रोकथाम के लिए निर्धारित पैटर्न पर वित्तीय सहायता देती है।

**प्रमह रोग**

3149 अब एम० एस० पुरती क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) देश में प्रमेह से पीड़ित रोगियों की संख्या कितनी है ?

(ख) क्या इस व्यापक रोग की रोकथाम के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई अनुसंधान कार्य किया गया है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन उपमंत्री (प्रो० अभिय कुमार किस्कु) (क) साधारणतः मूल रोगों से पीड़ित रोगियों की संख्या का पता लगाने के लिए कोई देश व्यापी सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया । फिर भी 1948, 1969 और 1970 में एकपूर्ण, क्रान्तिकारी और दूसरे विशेष प्रकार के नेकाइटीज, किडनी रोगों और मूत्राशय की पथरी से पीड़ित रोगियों की संख्या इस प्रकार थी —

1968	6,22,756
1969	6,33,961
1970	10,96,893

(ख) भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद् के तत्वावधान में यूरोलिनियासिम (मूल मार्ग में पत्थर) और जेनिटी-यूरिनरी टी० बी० पर कुछ कार्य किया गया ताकि इन रोगों के कारणों का, इन रोगों की और मूत्राशय के उपादानों का और इनके प्रकोप आदि बातों का अध्ययन किया जा सके ।

(ग) (।) इस परिषद् के तत्वावधान में बम्बई, नई दिल्ली और बेल्लोर में जेनिटी-यूरिनरी टी० बी० सम्बन्धी किये गये मिलेजुले अध्ययन से पता चला है कि काफी इलाज कराने के बावजूद भी जो अस्पायट प्रकार के मूल रोग ठीक नहीं होते, उनमें यूरीनरी ट्रैक्ट-के क्षय रोग की शका की जा सकती है । जिन मामलों में रोगाणओं के होने का सबूत नहीं मिलता उन में यह बात निश्चित करने के लिए कि उन्हें जेनिटी यूरीनरी टी० बी० है या नहीं एष्टोस्कोपिक लैंडर वायोप्सी का तरीका अपनाने पर बल दिया गया है ।

(॥) इस महत्वपूर्ण समस्या की ताजा जानकारी हासिल करने के लिए भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद् के तत्वावधान में 1971 में यूरोलिनियासिम पर अध्ययन

दल की एक बैठक का प्रायोजन किया गया था।

गेहूं और चावल के थोक व्यापार को सरकार द्वारा अपने हाथ में लिए जाने के कारण बेरोजगार हुए व्यक्ति

3150 श्री एम० एस० पुराती क्या हुवि मन्त्री यह बताने की हुगा करेगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा गेहूं और चावल का थोक व्यापार अपने हाथ में ले लेने के कारण देश में थोक व्यापारियों के यहां काम करने वाले 15 लाख मुनीम तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों के बेरोजगार होने की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस विषय में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या नीति अपनाई है?

हुवि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास अहिं थो० शिव्वे) • (क) और (ख) राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त मूच्चना के अनुसार गेहूं के थोक व्यापार लेने के कारण प्रथमत कोई बेरोजगार नहीं हुआ है। उल्लिखित कर्मचारियों में अधिकाश कर्मचारी खाद्यान्न व्यापार अव्यवस्था मन्वन्धित व्यापार में बद्धावर लगे हुए हैं।

#### Report of Enquiry into death of cows in Baroda

3151 SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether a thorough inquiry into the large scale deaths of cows in Baroda District has been demanded by the residents of Baroda, and if so, the causes of this large scale deaths of cows in that area,

(b) whether the State Government has asked the Centre to send experts for the purpose and if so, the reaction of the Union Government,

(c) whether the experts have submitted its report to the State and Union Government for the same, and

(d) the steps Government is proposing to help the State in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) No, Sir The State Authorities inform that no such inquiry has been demanded by the residents of Baroda. It has been further informed by them that 19 cows of one owner died in Baroda in July 1973. In all 24 cows were brought by the owner to the State Veterinary dispensary at Baroda on 6-7-1973. Treatment was given to the cow, but only five could be saved

(b) No Sir

(c) Does not arise

(d) Does not arise

#### Setting up of Maritime Boards to run Minor and Intermediate Ports in Gujarat

3152 SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat has decided to set up Maritime Boards to run the 40 minor and intermediate ports in Gujarat,

(b) if so whether the Union Ministry has approved the proposal,

(c) what purpose will be served by setting up this board, and

(d) what other steps are being taken by the Government to help the ports in Gujarat for better service in the State and the country?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) to (c) The Committee constituted by the Government of Gujarat in August 1972 under the Chairmanship of Shri H M Trivedi, MP, to study the administrative set up of the Port Organisation in the Gujarat State has recommended setting up of a "Gujarat State Maritime Board" for the administration of all Gujarat State Ports other than major ports in the State and the Union

Territories of Dau and Daman. No proposal based on this recommendation has been made by the State Government to the Centre.

(d) While the minor and intermediate ports are the responsibility of the respective State Governments, the Centre assists them by offering technical advice wherever asked for. Besides this, the Centre gives loans to the State Governments for development of ports. In the Fourth Five Year Plan, the policy adopted is to give cent per cent loan assistance for development of a selected port in each maritime State. Porbander is selected under this scheme in Gujarat.

**Scheme for easy loans to employees Agricultural Graduates and Engineers**

**3153. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Review Committee at the State level consisting of four or five representatives of the nationalised banks, agro-industries and the Engineer-in-Charge of Training Centres have been asked to chart out the schemes for easy loans to unemployed Agricultural Graduates and Engineers to set up a net work of agro-service centres throughout the country to cover the entire farming community and implement them during the remaining period of fourth five year plan; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Acute shortage of seeds and fertilisers in Panchmahal District and its effect on sowing operations**

**3154. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the acute shortage of seeds and fertilisers has adversely

affected the sowing operations in Panchmahal District this year;

(b) if so, the total seeds allotted to the District;

(c) to what extent the allotment falls short of the requirement; and

(d) whether the Union Government has intervened to supply the seeds to the farmers of that district so that crops are not affected due to this shortage and if so, whether any fresh seeds have been forwarded to the District?

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

(a) State Government have reported that there was no shortage of seeds in Panchmahals District. As regards Fertilisers there has been some shortage in the supplies to Gujarat as against there requirements for Kharif 73

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

**सामारता के कार्यों में लगे स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता**

**3155. श्री राजबहादुर सिंह क्या शिशा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मवी यह बताने की क्षुरा करेये कि ।**

(क) क्या देश में विवेचकर पिछडे वर्गों में बढ़नी हुई निरक्षरता को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने इस बारे में स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को उत्तरदायित्व प्रदण करने हेतु उन्ने वित्तीय सहायता देकर प्रोत्साहन दिया है । और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो राज्यवार ऐसे संगठनों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उन्हें प्रति वर्ष कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी जा रही है ?

**शिशा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय समा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री शी. शी. यादव) :** (क) जी हाँ ।

(ब) वयस्क शिक्षा क्षेत्र में, विशिष्ट तर्दं परियोजनाओं के लिए, स्वैच्छिक सम-ठनों को वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। उन स्वैच्छिक समठनों को राज्यवार मूची जिनको बोधी पद्धर्याय योजना अवधि के दौरान वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है, सभा पटल पर रखी गई है। [अन्नमालय में रख दी गई। दोजांडे मध्यां एलटा— 5402 / 73]

नर्मदा परियोजना के पूरे होने के बाद मध्य प्रदेश में मछली पालन

3156 श्री रण बहादुर सिंह: क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बनाने को कृत बनाएं कि

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि अकेने नर्मदा परियोजना के पूरी हो जाने के बाद मध्य प्रदेश में मछली पालन के लिए 26 लाख हैंटर जल क्षेत्र उपलब्ध हो सकेगा, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार ने इस और ध्यान देकर किन-किन साधनों द्वारा किस योजना के आधार पर इस उद्दोग को विकसित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये हैं?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मध्य ( श्री अनन्दाश्रीहिंद्र पी० विज्ञे ) (क) तथा (ख) नर्मदा सागर से उपलब्ध होने वाले जल-क्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध में कृषि मन्त्रालय को कोई जानकारी नहीं है। तथापि, राज्य सरकार में हाल ही में प्राप्त हए अनुमान के अनुसार राज्य में लगभग 4 0 लाख हैंटर जल-क्षेत्र हैं और विभिन्न विचाराई परियोजनाओं के पूर्ण होने के पश्चात् और 4 0 लाख हैंटर जल-क्षेत्र उपलब्ध होने की समावना है। राज्य के वर्तमान जलाशयों तथा प्रस्तावित जलाशयों से पता चलता है कि राज्य में ऐसे संसाधनों की कमी नहीं है। नर्मदा सहित मध्य प्रदेश की नदियों पर बनाये जाने वाले विभिन्न जलाशयों में मोन-जलोग का

विकास करने की दृष्टि से, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार एक जलाशय विकास एक स्थापित करने के विषय में विचार कर रही है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का प्रस्ताव है कि निर्मित हो रहे जलाशयों में सी पानी योजना के दौरान मछली पालन के विकास की योजनावे सम्मिलित को जाय। इस के अतिरिक्त, जलाशयों में मछली पालन के विकास के बारे में केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा गठित नर्सनीकी समिति द्वारा प्रस्तुत की हुई तिफारिशों के अनुसार मागदर्शी सिद्धान्त मध्य प्रदेश सहित सब राज्यों का परिचालित किय गय है।

#### Recommendation of Kothari Commission on Setting up Polytechnics on Farming

3157 SHRI P M MEHTA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 10 on 23rd July, 1973 regarding setting up of polytechnics on farming and state

(a) whether the proposed polytechnics on farming would be patterned on the recommendations of the Kothari Commission and

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Kothari Commission in this regard?

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

(a) The Proposed Agricultural Polytechnics (Krishi Vigyan Kendras) would be broadly based on the recommendations made for such institutions by the Kothari Commission but would have wider coverage designed to train persons for self-employment and not merely for jobs and to impart in-service training to these already employed

(b) The salient features of recommendations of the Kothari Commission

on the subject and of the proposed Agricultural Polytechnics are given below:—

*Kothari Commission*

1. Agricultural Polytechnics at post-matriculation level should be organised on a priority basis.
2. These polytechnics should be multipurpose institutions providing a wide range of training for imparting skills needed in agriculture and allied fields. While reasonable flexibility should be allowed in their organisation, these courses should be distinctly practical in nature.
3. In course of time these polytechnics should offer short condensed courses particularly for the young farmers and also of special interest to girls and women in rural areas.

**Strike by FCI Employees, Bhavnagar during June, 1973**

3158. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether F.C.I. employees of Bhavnagar went on strike in the month of June, 1973;

(b) if so, whether the strike was due to the surrender of the godowns in the Bhavnagar;

(c) whether this surrender of the godowns has resulted in throwing out certain persons out of job; and

(d) what steps were taken to remove the grievances of the employees and what was the need of surrendering the godowns?

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

- (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.
- (c) No, Sir.

*Proposed Agrl. Polytechnics.*

1. (a) To impart vocational agricultural education to those who want to have terminal education after VIII class/standard.
- (b) To spearhead the Technical literacy drive to enable illiterate farmers to learn new agricultural technology.
- (c) To train skilled middle level workers and technicians at post-school stage in agriculture and allied subjects such as gardeners, tractor drivers, mechanics, farm managers, stockmen, dairymen and laboratory technicians, etc.
2. To provide continuing education for school drop-outs in rural areas in the age group of 15-25 years as well as to post-matriculates who do not go for college education and to impart practical training in the latest scientific methods and techniques with a view to create a self employment potential in the rural youth.
3. To offer special courses in latest agricultural technology for selected farmers.
4. To adopt the method of learning by doing.

(d) The employees called off the strike unconditionally on being satisfied that the godowns accommodation being surrendered had become surplus to the requirements of the Food Corporation of India.

**Housing Plan for Government Employees in Doldrums due to cut in Allocation**

3159. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government's Housing Plan for its employees is in the doldrums;

(b) whether the drastic cut in the allocation for the current year has compelled the Ministry to suspend the construction work and stop new commitments in this regard;

(c) the original sum allotted for the Housing Plan in the current year and how much of it has been cut down; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Due to the overall resources position, the annual allocation was reduced substantially. Subsequently, however, it has been decided not to proceed with any new works until further orders and also to suspend all construction works which have not progressed beyond the plinth level. These orders will apply to Housing Plan for Government employees

(c) A sum of Rs 527 lakhs was allocated for the year 1973-74 for the plan works of the general pool accommodation as against Rs 966 lakhs proposed by this Ministry

(d) Proposals made by different Ministries for allotment of funds in the budget are reviewed and considered in the Ministry of Finance according to overall resource position and priorities. No reasons are, however, given regarding any reduction

**Evaluation of Research Schemes Undertaken by Indian Council of Medical Research**

3160 SHRI Y ESWARA REDDY  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have reviewed the working of the Indian Council of Medical Research and evaluated the research schemes undertaken by the Council, and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K KISKU) (a) No

(b) Does not arise

पुरातत्व नवेशन के अधीक्षक द्वारा लिखी गई पुस्तक में हड्डिया सस्कृति के प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से नाट होने के बारे में बर्णन

3161. श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा: क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और सस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान भारतीय पुरातत्व नवेशन और गावाद के अधीक्षक श्री एम० आर० राव० द्वारा लिखित नई पुस्तक 'लोयल तथा सिन्धु घाटी सम्यता' की ओर दिलाया गया है जिस में उन्होंने लिखा है कि "हड्डिया सस्कृति आर्यों के आकमण से नहीं बन्धिक प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से नाट हुई है," और

"(ख) यदि हा नो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नृश्मल हसन): (क) जी हा । श्री एम० आर० राव ने अपनी पुस्तक 'लोयल तथा सिन्धु घाटी सम्यता' में यह सिद्धान्त पेश किया है । इस प्रकार के विचार कई अन्य विद्वानों द्वारा भी पहले व्यक्त किए जा चुके हैं ।

(ख) इस प्रकार के शैक्षिक विषय के सदृश में जहा अब तक कोई अनिम निर्णय नहीं लिखा गया है सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया का काई अधिकतय नहीं है ।

"अकाल या काल है" शीर्षक से समाचार

3162. श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा: क्या हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे क

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 3 जुलाई, 1973 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' के बन्धई सस्करण के प्रथम पृष्ठ पर 'अकाल या काल है' शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है

जिस में कहा गया है कि एक भूतपूर्व भंडी श्री दाम्बाराम माध्वी ने राज्यपाल को एक पत्र भेजा है जिस में उन्होंने अकाल पीड़ितों की दयनीय स्थिति का विवरण दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका विस्तृत व्यौरा क्या है ?

हृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ( श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिंदे ) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने वच्चों की विकी के बारे में आरोपों का खण्डन किया है और उन्होंने सूचित किया है कि एक अक्षित ने निजी कारणों से जो कि खाद्य की उपलब्धता से सबधित नहीं है, आत्म हत्या कर ली थी ।

#### Nationalisation of Rice Mills

3163 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have any proposal to nationalise the Rice mills in the country to facilitate taking over of wholesale trade in rice, and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) : (a) and (b) The operational details relating to the takeover of wholesale trade in rice are at present under examination in consultation with the State Governments.

#### Opening of country liquor shops and Beer Bars on National Highways

3164 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state-

(a) whether a large number of country liquor shops and beer bars have been opened on the National Highways during the recent years by various State Governments;

(b) if so, whether this has resulted in the increase of road accidents; and

(c) the policy of Government with regard to this and the instructions, if any, issued to the States on this subject?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). The information required is being collected from State Governments and Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

(c) The Transport Development Council at its meeting held in February, 1973, recommended that licensed liquor shops should be removed from the main highways to the interior. This recommendation has been brought to the notice of the State Governments and Union Administrations for implementation.

एक उच्च शक्ति प्राप्त समिति द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के सुखायस्त क्षेत्रों का दौरा

हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या योजना आयोग की एक उच्च शक्ति प्राप्त समिति ने मध्य प्रदेश के सुखायस्त क्षेत्रों का दौरा किया था ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसके प्रतिवेदन सबधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं, और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

हृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ( श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिंदे ) : (क) एक केन्द्रीय अध्ययन दल ने फरवरी, 1973 में मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ सुखायस्त क्षेत्रों का दौरा किया था ।

(ख) और (ग) केन्द्रीय अध्ययन दल द्वारा की गई रिपोर्टों के आधार पर,

राहतकार्यों के भालावा, राहत उपायों के लिए 1. 44 करोड़ रुपये के खर्च की सीमा अपनायी गई है। जहां तक राहत कार्यों का सम्बन्ध है, ऐसे कार्यों, जो उत्पादनकारी हो और मात्य प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार हो, पर उनमें भजदूरों को भजदूरी के भुगतान पर होने वाले सारे खर्च के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जायेगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में मछली पालन उद्योग के प्रधीन क्षेत्र

3166. श्री बनकाह प्रधान : क्या हृषि भवी यह बनाने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) इस समय मध्य प्रदेश में कितने हेक्टर भूमि में मछली पालन उद्योग चल रहा है,

(ख) क्या मछली पालन का वित्तिय विधियों तथा जल-मसाधनों के समुचित उपयोग द्वारा डस उद्योग में बढ़ि करने हेतु कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया गया है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है?

हृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य भवी (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिंदे): (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने अनुमान लगाया है कि मछली पालन के अन्तर्गत क्षत्र 50,000 हेक्टर है।

(ख) और (ग) राज्य में डिमपोना उत्पादन का पता लगाने की गिरिस से केन्द्रीय अन्तर्देशीय मात्स्यकी अनुसधान संस्थान बैरकपुर में नदी डिमपोना संसाधनों के संबंध में और केन्द्रीय मात्स्यकीय शिक्षा संस्थान, बम्बई में बैध किसी की मात्स्यकी के संबंध में प्राथमिक सर्वेक्षण किये गये हैं। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने श्री अपनी वाचकी प्रबलर्थिय योजना में मात्स्यकी संसाधनों का तकनीकी व अधिक सर्वेक्षण करने का प्रस्ताव किया है।

विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीयों के लिये मकान

3167. श्री बनकाह प्रधान : श्री पुरुषोत्तम कामोदकर :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मवी यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या मरकार ने विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीयों को भारत में मकान उपलब्ध कराने की कोई योजना नैयार की है,

(ख) क्या उन्हे यह मकान किसी विशेष नीति के अधीन दिये जा रहे हैं, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो नत्सवश्री मूल्य वाले क्या हैं?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य भवी (श्री अप्पम भेहता) (क) म (ग) विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त करने की दृष्टि में, सरकार ने बाहर विदेशों में रह रहे भारतीयों को कृषि शर्तों पर मकानों के प्लाट देने की एक योजना का अनुमोदन किया है। योजना के अन्तर्गत बाहर रहने वाले केवल ऐसे भारतीय प्लाटों के आवाटन के पात्र हैं, जो विदेश जाने से पूर्व दिनों मध्य क्षेत्र के स्थाई निवासी ये अथवा दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में कम से कम 5 वर्ष से रह रहे थे और जिनका दिल्ली के सच क्षेत्र में अपने नाम अथवा उन पर आश्रित किसी व्यक्ति के नाम कोई भूमि/मकान नहीं है। अलाटी को भूमि का मूल्य तथा निर्माण की लागत विदेशी मुद्रा में अदा करनी होगी।

इस उद्देश्य के लिये ब्रह्मपुर-महरोली रोड, नई दिल्ली पर प्लाट। १। बर्कसित किया जाना प्रस्तावित है। क्षेत्र के विस्तृत ले-आउट को तथा आवाटन की शर्तों को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है।

**Construction work of Cochin Shipyard**

3168. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

- (a) the present stage of the construction work of Cochin Shipyard;
- (b) whether the work is going on according to the schedule; and
- (c) by when the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) Different works of Cochin Shipyard are in different stages of construction. Works like land acquisition and site preparation, project roads (first two phases), temporary water supply system, drainage facilities (first phase), oil store and paint store buildings, training school shop, and temporary electric supply system have been completed. Works like Training School Office, Laboratory and Main Receiving Station are nearing completion. Works like Shipbuilding Division office, Outfitting warehouse, Hull Shop, Railway Siding, Compressor Room, Maintenance Shop (Superstructure) and General Stores (Superstructure), have been commenced are in progress.

(b) There has been certain difficulties in the smooth progress of the work which affected the work schedule, like inadequate and unsatisfactory response to tenders for construction of building and repair Docks and Quays when first floated, non-availability of requisite type and size of steel when required and the difficult cement supply position.

(c) Most of the facilities in the Shipyard are expected to be completed by end of 1975. However, construction of the first ship is likely to commence as soon as essential facilities have been provided.

**Compulsory Procurement of Wheat by Haryana Government**

3169. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Haryana State Government has started compulsory procurement of wheat in the State; and
- (b) if so, the reasons for discarding voluntary procurement in the State?

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

(a) No, Sir. However, to procure all surplus wheat stocks Haryana Wheat (Restriction on Stock by Producers) Order has been enforced, limiting storage by farmers.

(b) Does not arise.

**Shortfall in Import of Skimmed Milk Powder and Butter Oil**

3170. SHRI INDER J MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 294 on 12th March, 1973 regarding the import of milk products and progress of Operation Flood and state:

(a) whether the shortfall in the import of skimmed milk powder and butter oil will be made up or will be remedial steps taken; and

(b) if the shortfall of nearly 50,000 tonnes of skimmed milk powder is to be made during the current year, will Government maintain present schedule of import of skimmed milk powder or reduce it in line with the programme of imports under W.F.P.?

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

**Production and Collection of Milk in Milk Shed Areas of Delhi Milk Scheme**

3171. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2852 on 12th March, 1973 regarding milk shed areas earmarked for Delhi Milk Scheme and state:

(a) the potential of milk production as surveyed by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute of the areas reserved for Delhi Milk Scheme district-wise;

(b) the collection of milk by Delhi Milk Scheme against each District during the last three years;

(c) the reasons for very low collection by Delhi Milk Scheme and remedial steps taken; and

(d) the reasons for reserving additional areas for Delhi Milk Scheme if the potential of areas contiguous to Delhi is adequate provided intensive and energetic efforts are made to tap the milk supplies?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH):** (a) The I.C.A.R. have surveyed so far only three districts included in the milk shed areas of the Delhi Milk Scheme. These are Meerut, Bulandshahr and Gurgaon. The estimated production of milk in each of these districts during the period July, 1966 to June, 1967 is as under:—

District	In tonnes, per day (District-wise Production)
1. Meerut . . .	429.5 tonnes per day
2. Bulandshahr . . .	322.2 , ,
3. Gurgaon . . .	339.5 , ,
Total . . .	1091.2

Details of these surveys have been published in the ICAR Publication "Study of the Impact of milk supply scheme on Rural Economy in milk collection areas of D.M.S."

(b) The daily average milk procurement, district-wise, was as follows:—

Year	(Quantity in tonnes)					
	Uttar Pradesh		Haryana		Rajasthan	
	Meerut	Bulandshahr	Gurgaon	Karnal	Bikaner	
1970-71	62.6	40.5	69.1	09	55	
1971-72	54.4	36.0	65.0	0.02	11.7	
1972-73	53.5	43.0	54.3	—	8.7	

(c) In the course of last three years, a number of milk product factories have either been established in the vicinity of Delhi or have increased their commenced drawing substantial quantities of milk from the milk shed areas of the Delhi Milk Scheme. Since the product factories have a larger working margin than a liquid milk plant like the DMS, they can afford to wean away the milk from the DMS by offering higher milk prices and other concessions, including acceptance of milk of poorer quality.

The summer of 1972 was an exceptionally regorous one and it was followed by wide-spread drought conditions in the neighbouring areas of Delhi. Again the summer of 1973 was also severe and prolonged. These adverse climatic conditions resulted in a substantial decline in the production of feed and fodder crops. Due to the prolonged adverse climatic conditions and the reduced availability of feed and fodder for the milch animals, the milk yields have declined, which has temporarily adversely affected the

overall milk production in this area.

With the rise in the prices of agricultural commodities and feed and fodder, the market price of milk has also risen specially during the last year. As a result of this rise in the open market in Delhi and neighbourhood, the private milk traders have been able to wean away significant quantities of milk from the D.M.S. by offering relatively higher prices and also by diluting the quality of milk sold by them. The D.M.S., on the contrary, has to adopt strict quality standards and also maintain the price line and is, therefore, somewhat handicapped in the procurement of adequate quantities of milk.

To combat this situation, (i) it has been decided by the Government in April, 1971 as a matter of policy to statutorily require all milk product factors irrespective of the investment involved, to obtain industrial licences, and in all such cases, it is being specifically stipulated that the factories in question should not draw any milk from the specified D.M.S. milk shed areas.

(ii) The Government have undertaken Intensive Cattle Development Projects in the Milk Shed Areas of D.M.S. to increase the milk yields of animals through selective breeding and cross-breeding. Such programmes have, however, long gestation periods and while the results are already in evidence, significant improvement in the situation has yet to take place. These efforts are continuing on an increasing scale. In addition, special programmes are being undertaken under the Project Operation Flood of the W.F.P. for cattle development and dairy extension activities in areas from which milk can become available, for D.M.S.

(d) The fluid milk requirements of Delhi city are in the vicinity of 7 lac litres daily, which would increase somewhat with the increase in population. The present installed handling capacity of the Delhi Milk Scheme is 3 lac litres of processed liquid milk

daily which it has already commenced distributing. This is now in the process of being increased to 3.75 lac litres daily, but even then the D.M.S. will be in a position to meet over about 54 per cent of the anticipated fluid milk requirements of the city. A second dairy is therefore being established at Delhi with a handling capacity of about 4 lac litres daily.

Adequate quantities for meeting this demand cannot be produced from areas immediately contiguous to Delhi city alone as the breedable population of milch animals there is limited. Hence the Government of India have undertaken for Intensive Cattle Development Projects in the districts of Gurgaon, Karnal, Meerut and Bikaner to enhance milk supply by producing high-yielding milk animals through selective breeding, upgrading and cross-breeding besides making supplies of inputs and special provisions for veterinary cover. These programmes cover a breedable milch animal population of 4.8 lakhs. A Key Village Centre Scheme is also being run in the U.T. of Delhi at Nangloi and covers a breedable population of 12,000 of milk animals.

#### Increase in Price of Imported Skimmed Milk Powder and Steps for its Production

3172. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4613 dated 26th March, 1973 regarding the import of Skimmed Milk Powder and state:

(a) whereas the import of Skimmed Milk Powder has risen by 41 per cent in 1971-72 over 1969-70, the value has gone up by 126 per cent in two years, the reasons for disproportional increase in price;

(b) the break-up of value per tonne delivered at Bombay; and

(c) the steps taken to encourage indigenous production of Skimmed Milk Powder to progressively reduce the burden of imports of Skimmed Milk Powder?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH):** (a) The information given in the Unstarred Question No. 4613 dated 28th March, 1973 concerned the total quantity and value of skimmed milk powder imported during the three year period 1969-72, represent the total import into India through Government agencies and also voluntary contributions made to the country through various humanitarian organisations and UN Agencies.

The increase in quantity noticed in 1971-72 is due to the supply of milk powder free of cost to India by the World Food Programme towards the Project 'Operation Flood' and also supplies made towards refugee relief by various countries and other organisations during that year.

The value of this commodity has been increasing steadily from 1969 onwards in the international market. This increases partly due to the shortage of this commodity with the surplus exporting countries and the increase in cost of production due to wage enhancement.

The break-up is as under:

Year	Source	Price-CIF Bombay per tonne (Rs.)
1969-70	New Zealand	1547.92 4070.22
1971-72	New Zealand	.
	Canada .	3681.13
	U.S.D.A.	2155.69

(c) Regarding the establishment of milk products factories to encourage manufacture of milk powder, the policy of the Government has been to allow such industries to be located where marketable surpluses are noticed and where liquid milk does not find a ready market. Priority is assigned for processing and supply of liquid milk for direct consumption than its conversion to high cost products. However, to offset, complete reliance on import of such food items

as infant milk food, malted milk food, etc., the Government has been granting licences to a level, which will not upset or create an undue thrust into the already scarce availability of liquid milk. The primary objective is to provide milk in liquid from at a reasonable price to the common man. Expansion or licensing of new units are considered in the context of the above and not just to boost up milk powder production in our country. The present policy of the Government is to licence the establishment of such factories in cooperative sector and/or public sector.

#### **Construction of Houses for Central Government Employees**

**3173. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether all works of construction of housing accommodation for Central Government employees in the capital have come to a standstill due to the pruning of allocations which were earmarked for the purpose;

(b) whether due to the stoppage of such construction work in the Capital, the uncompleted constructions are likely to cause much more loss due to rains, deterioration and pilferage; and

(c) the steps being taken to eliminate chances of loss?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA):** (a) and (b). Against a sum of Rs. 966 lakhs proposed by this Ministry for the year 1973-74 for the Plan works of General Pool Accommodation, a sum of Rs 527 lakhs was allocated. This would have barely kept the existing works going.

Subsequently, however, a directive has been received only recently to suspend all new construction as also stop all constructions which have not progressed beyond the plinth level.

These orders would apply directly to the Housing Plan for Government employees.

It is difficult to assess what will be the quantum of loss resulting out of this ban.

(c) All possible steps will be taken to eliminate avoidable loss.

#### Changes in System of Education

3174. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the nature of changes contemplated in re-organising the system of education in the country;
- (b) whether any opinion has been sought from various States, and if so, the main points thereof; and
- (c) by what time the proposals are likely to take shape?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). In the Fifth Five Year Plan, Government proposes to make an intensive effort to reconstruct the educational system in the country so as to make it a powerful instrument of social transformation. A draft Plan of Education has been prepared and broadly approved by the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education at its meeting held at New Delhi on June 13, 1973. All State Education Ministers were invited to attend this Meeting.

The main ingredients of the programmes are:

- (1) A greater emphasis on programmes of pre-school development.
- (2) An over-riding priority to elementary education which receives Rs. 1100 crores or 50 per cent of total allocation. It is also proposed to radically alter the strategy for its development

by emphasizing universal provision of facilities, creating a fairly homogenous cohort in class I, reduction in wastage and stagnation, multi-point entry, a large programme of part-time education, enrolment of children from the weaker sections of the community (especially scheduled castes and scheduled tribes) and improvement of quality.

- (3) A special emphasis on programmes of adult education which will include (a) informal education including liquidation of illiteracy and provision of welfare services for the age-group 15—25 and (b) linking the programme of liquidating adult illiteracy with employment programmes.
- (4) At the secondary stage, emphasis is proposed to be laid on proper planning of the location of secondary schools, vocationalization of the higher secondary stage, adoption of the uniform pattern of 10—2—3, and improvement of quality.
- (5) At the university stage, the principal objectives would be four:
  - (a) Regulation of enrolment in higher education to conform increasingly to the likely quantum and pattern of employment opportunities for the educated youth—an important policy which is now being enunciated for the first time;
  - (b) Providing greater equality of educational opportunity and an increasing access to higher education for the weaker sections of society, especially the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes;
  - (c) Development of post-graduate education and research, and
  - (d) Improvement of quality.

- (6) Large scale development of programmes of Youth Welfare, physical education and games and sports
- (7) Development of informal education at all stages. This will include (a) the multiple-entry and part-time education programmes at the elementary stage, (b) programmes of informal education for youth in the age-group of 15-25, (c) programmes in informal education at the secondary stage, (d) the establishment of an Open University at the national level and provision of facilities for correspondence education in at least one university in each Stage, and (e) full facilities for private study both at the secondary and university stages
- (8) Further consolidation and qualitative improvement of programmes of technical education including expansion and diversification of training facilities for the middle level workers
- (9) An overriding emphasis on academic inputs such as revision of curricula, introduction of work experience, adoption of new methods of teaching, examination reform, improvement of text-books, teacher education—both pre-service and in-service, encouragement to experimentation and innovation, use of modern educational technology including mass media, improved supervision and the development of closer ties between the school and the community
- (10) Qualitative improvement of selected institutions at all stages
- (11) Stress on implementation, and
- (12) A greater emphasis on programmes of cultural development and their integration with those of education

The proposals are at present under consideration of the Planning Commission and State Governments and will form a part of the Fifth Five Year Plan after it is approved by the National Development Council. If approved, the new proposals are likely to come into force with the operation of the Fifth Plan i.e April 1, 1974

#### Shrinkage in Acreage of Wheat and Rice

3175 SHRI S C SAMANTA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Minister is aware that cultivators subjected to compulsory levy of wheat for procurement at lower prices than the farmers can get in the open market are contemplating not to sow wheat and rice and instead to grow other crops wherever possible in order to avoid the levy and

(b) if so the steps being taken to see that the area under wheat or rice or both does not go down?

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

(a) and (b) Farmers' decisions regarding the crops to be grown are governed by a number of factors including soil, crop, rotations, extent of irrigation facilities, yield levels of different crops, market condition, market conditions and expectations about relative returns from the different crops. To protect the interests of paddy growers for 1973-74 season Government have recently announced a uniform minimum support price of Rs 63.00 per quintal for paddy which is much higher than the procurement price hitherto in force.

The question of fixing the support price of wheat is also under consideration.

**Proposal for a Separate Ministry for Sports and Games**

**3176 SHRI K M MADHUKAR:  
SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI.**

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

(a) whether the proposal to form a separate Ministry for sports and Games has been considered by Government, and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken thereon?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM)** (a) and (b) It is the prerogative of the Prime Minister to decide on the number of Ministries in the Government of India at any given time and also the subjects to be allotted to each Ministry

नापने नदी पर धूरा स्थान पर अन्तर्राज्यीय पुल का निर्माण

**3177. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार :** क्या नीचहन और परिचहन मर्ती यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के टीकमगढ़ जिले और उत्तर प्रदेश के ज्ञासी जिले की सीमावर्ती नापने नदी पर धूरा नामक स्थान पर अन्तर्राज्यीय पुल बनाने की योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन है,

(ख) क्या पुल निर्माण हेतु सर्वेक्षण भी कर लिया गया है,,

(ग) क्या पुल का निर्माण-कार्ब इस जिले के अल्प-विकसित और पिछड़े होने के साथ ही गत 25 वर्षों में डाकू-ग़ल्स होने को दृष्टिकोण से हुए क्षीर्ष आरम्भ किया जायेगा , और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

**नीचहन और परिचहन अंतर्राज्य में नापने नदी (श्री एस० शॉ राम):** (क) से (घ) जैसा कि अंतर्राज्यीट देखने से पता चलता है धूरा नामक न तो कोई स्थान ही है और न नापने नाम की नदी ही है । सर्वतथा सदस्य का ध्याल जामने नदी के ऊपर धूरा-धाट के स्थान पर पुल के निर्माण से है जो कि मध्य प्रदेश एवं उत्तर प्रदेश की सीमा पर है और जिसे पांचवीं योजना काल के दौरान अन्तर्राज्यीय या आर्थिक महत्व की राज्य सरकारी के केन्द्रीय सहायता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अर्थ सहायता के लिये मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकारों ने अपने-अपने प्रस्तावों से शामिल किया है । इस प्रस्ताव पर अन्य राज्यों से प्राप्त ऐसे ही प्रस्तावों के साथ-साथ इस प्रयोजन के लिए उपलब्ध धन और अखिल भारतीय आधार पर विभिन्न योजनाओं की दृष्टि से विचार किया जायेगा उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए ऐसा कहना समय से पूर्व है कि परियोजना का कार्य कब प्रारम्भ होगा । भारत सरकार ने इस पुल के निर्माण के लिये कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया है और न ही उन के पास ऐसी सूचना है कि सर्वाधिन राज्य सरकारों ने कोई मर्वेक्षण किया है ।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से अनाज भडारों के लिए विस्तीर्ण सहायता का अनुरोध

**3178. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार :** क्या हृषि मर्ती यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने आगामी वर्ष में 100 अनाज भडारों के निर्माण के लिए एक करोड़ रुपये की राशि की मांग की है , और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ह्राग क्या कार्रवाही की गई है ?

**हृषि अंतर्राज्य में इक्ष्य नंदी (श्री अमरा साहित्य पौ० शिंदे):** (क) राज्य

सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि इस सबध में अनुरोध किया गया है,

(ब) राज्य सरकार से मांगे गए और आप्त होने पर, इस मामले पर विचार किया जायेगा।

द्रुत कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सड़क निर्माण और छोटी सिक्काई परियोजनाओं के लिए स्वीकृत राशि तथा व्यय

3179. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार. क्या हृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि

(क) 1972-73 के दौरान मड़कों और छोटी सिक्काई परियोजना प्रादि के निर्माण के द्रुत कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्यवार कितनी राशि मजूर की गई, और

(ख) स्वीकृत राशि में से राज्यवार कितनी राशि खर्च की गई?

हृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (प्रो० जेर मिह): (क) और (ख) सूचना एकल की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में केंद्र प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत प्राथमिक विद्यालय भवनों का निर्माण

3180 श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार. क्या हृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि

(क) क्या कैन प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत प्राथमिक विद्यालय भवनों के निर्माण हेतु जिस में गज्य एवं केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा 15 के अनुपात में व्यय किया जाना था, जितनी शाला भवनों का निर्माण किया जाना था मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा उनका निर्माण पूरा कर लिया गया है

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश जैसे पिछडे राज्य में धारा भी कई ग्रामों में प्राथमिक विद्यालय भवन नहीं हैं,

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने ऐसे भवनों के निर्माण हेतु अतिरिक्त धनराशि की मांग की है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितनी?

हृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (प्रो० जेर मिह): (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने 1971-72 में स्कूल के 401 कमरों तथा 1972-73 में स्कूल के 1,331 कमरों के निर्माण का कार्य शुरू किया था। स्कूल के 312 कमरों का निर्माण किया जा चुका है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

#### Accommodation in Second Campus of Delhi University

3181 SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the location of Second Campus of the Delhi University in South Delhi

(b) the particulars of accommodation taken on rent and the annual rent proposed to be paid therefor,

(c) whether all the necessary facilities have been provided there and if not, the time by which all the facilities are likely to be provided there, and

(d) the steps taken to construct its own building and full particulars thereof

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) (a) to

(c) The South Campus of Delhi University has been temporarily located in two rented buildings (No.F-48 in Part I and D-25/D in Part II) in New Delhi South Extension Area. The rent of the first building is about

Rs. 80,000 per annum, while the rent of the second building is being settled. It has been possible to provide some classrooms, library facilities and some office accommodation in the rented buildings. The provision for further facilities will depend upon the availability of additional buildings in that area on rent.

(d) The University is taking steps to obtain allotment of land from the D.D.A. for its South Campus and thereafter the building programme will be undertaken by the University.

**Study of Drainage of Ground Water Resources Through Tube Wells**

3182. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study regarding the possibility of ground-water resources being drained off by excessive use through tube-wells;

(b) if so, whether Government are thinking of developing recharging works with a view to augment the depleting ground water supply; and

(c) whether Government explored the possibility of using existing irrigation channels as recharging works where water is not directly let out to the farms the sewers?

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

**Reclamation of areas from Ravines in Morena, Madhya Pradesh and its Distribution of Landless**

3183. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some areas have already been reclaimed from the ravines in Morena in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, how much land has been reclaimed and its target and at what cost; and

(c) whether this land will be distributed to the landless and backward classes?

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

(b) An area of 840 hectares has been reclaimed against the target of 2200 hectares. The total expenditure incurred for reclamation is Rs. 37.16 lakhs.

(c) No Sir.

**Loans and Subsidy to Jammu and Kashmir State for Providing Housing Facilities to Lower and Middle-Income Group**

3184. SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans and subsidy given to the State of Jammu and Kashmir for providing Housing facilities to the lower and middle income group during the year 1967-72; and

(b) the maximum loan granted to the State by Life Insurance Corporation during the years 1971-72 and the current year?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA):** (a) the requisite information in respect of different social housing schemes during

the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 is as under —

Name of the scheme	Loan	1967-68		1968-69	
		Subsidy	Lo. n	Subsidy	(Rupees in lakhs)
1 Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Section of Community	0 38	0 37	Nil	Nil	1
2 Low Income Group Housing Scheme	14 37	Nil	16 60	Nil	
3 Slum Clearance Improvement Scheme	1 13	1 12	Nil	Nil	
4 Village Housing Project Scheme	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 10	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15 88</b>	<b>1 49</b>	<b>16 60</b>	<b>0 10</b>	

From 1969-70 i.e. the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan Central assistance for the above Schemes is included in the block loans' and block grants' sanctioned by the Ministry of Finance in the ratio of 70 30 for all the State sector Schemes taken together, including housing. This block Central assistance is not relatable to any individual scheme, project or head of development. No separate financial assistance for housing schemes was sanctioned by this Ministry to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir during the years 1969-70 1970-71 and 1971-72

(b) Life Insurance Corporation's loans allocated by this Ministry to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir for the implementation of the various social housing schemes are as under —

1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
(Rupees in lakhs)		
20 00	20 00	30 00
		Provisional

**Sea-Borne Trade being Carried in Indian Vessels**

3185 SHRI M KATHAMUTHU Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state.

(a) how much of Indian sea-borne trade is now carried in Indian vessels;

(b) whether the Fourth Plan had set any target in this respect and

(c) if so how far this target has been achieved?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) to (c) A target of 40 lakhs GRT was fixed for the Fourth Plan against which the present operative tonnage is 273 lakhs GRT and 217 lakhs GRT is on order. At present only 15th of our foreign trade is being carried in Indian vessels. Our aim is to carry 50 per cent of our overseas trade in Indian ships

**Modernisation schemes for Major Ports during Fourth Plan**

3186 SHRI M KATHAMUTHU Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) the modernisation schemes approved for the major ports in the country during the Fourth Plan,

(c) the progress achieved so far in schemes

(c) the progress achieved so far in implementing these schemes, and

(d) the total expenditure so far incurred in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ

BAHADUR): (a) and (b): A statement is attached.

(c) and (d): The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

Name of Port	Modernisation Scheme	Estimated cost
Calcutta	Construction of Dock System at Haldia	Rs 90 40 crores
Bombay	Ballard Pier Extension & Dock Expansion schemes.	21 02 crores
Madras	Madras Outer Harbour Project (Oil-cum-Ore Dock)	39 55 crores
Cochin	Construction of Super tanker berth	34 09 crores
Visakhapatnam	Construction of Visakhapatnam Outer Harbour Project to accommodate 100,000 DWT vessels and to load iron ore at the rate of 8000 TPH.	71 84 crores
Mormugao	Provision of Mechanical Ore Handling Plant	25 86 crores
Kandla	Construction of fifth berth.	2 86 crores
Paradip	Augmentation of Ore Handling Plant for exporting ore upto 4 million tonne per annum	292 crores
Mangalore	Construction of Mangalore Harbour Project	24 30 crores
Tuticorin	Construction of Tuticorin Harbour Project	24 90 crores

विहार के भवकर अकाल की स्थिति और उसके लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

3187. श्री रामावतार शास्त्र श्री जंकर बकाल तिंह

क्या हृषि मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या विहार में अनावृति के कारण भवकर अकाल की स्थिति पैदा हो यही है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो अकालपीडित धेव कौन-कौन से हैं;

(ग) इस स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है,

(घ) क्या राज्य सरकार ने इस स्थिति का भुकावला करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार में सहायता की मांग की है, और

(ङ) यदि हा, तो यह कितनी है और इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

हृषि अकाल में राज्य मंत्री ( श्री अमानस्त्रिहिंदु पी० शिंदे ) : (क) और (ख) राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि जुलाई को अविकाश अवधि के दौरान वर्षा न होने के कारण राज्य के निम्नलिखित जिलों में सूखे की स्थिति और भी बिगड़ गई है —

- ( 1 ) पालामऊ ( 11 खड़ मे )
- ( 2 ) रोहतास
- ( 3 ) औरंगाबाद
- ( 4 ) गया
- ( 5 ) नवादा
- ( 6 ) नालदा
- ( 7 ) मुगेर ( जमुई सब-डिवीजन )
- ( 8 ) भागलपुर ( बाका सब-डिवीजन ), और
- ( 9 ) हजारी बाग

तथापि, जुलाई के अन्त में हुई अकाली वर्षा से स्थिति बेपर्याप्त सुधार होता है ।

(ग) राज्य सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही में ये कार्य शामिल हैं —

(1) तुरन्त सिवाई सबधी सुविधाएं मुलभ करने के लिए उपलब्ध साधनों का प्रयोग करना जैसे —

कृपकों को ऋण के रूप में पम्पों का वितरण, पम्पों की भरमत लघु सिवाई परियोजनाओं का अधिकतम प्रयोग आदि ।

(2) प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में हैड-ट्यूबवैल खोदने और नल कूपों वो गहरा करने जैसे पेय जल की सुविधा मुलभ करने की योजनाओं को अन्तिम रूप देना ।

(3) जहा कही आवश्यक है, वहां कठिन शारीरिक श्रम की योजनाएं शुरू करना ।

(4) प्रभावित जनसंख्या को रोजगार मुलभ करने के लिये योजना तथा गैर-योजना दोनों प्रकार की सभी मजूरशुदा योजनाओं का कार्य शुरू करना और

(5) कृपकों को इपि सबधी ऋण देना ।

(ब) और (द) राज्य मरकार ने लगभग 61 46 करोड़ रुपये की केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता मांगी है ।

स्थिति का स्थल पर ही जायाजा लेने और राज्य सरकार को केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता देने के प्रयोजन हेतु खर्च की सीमा के बारे में विफारिश करने के लिए शीघ्र ही एक केन्द्रीय दल राज्य का दोरा करने जा रहा है ।

अपनी जनसंख्या की आवश्यकता से कम कालाज्ञ पंडा करने वाले राज्यों ने खाद्य स्थिति

3188. श्री रामावतार अस्त्री : क्या हृषि भट्टी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अपनी जनसंख्या की आवश्यकता से कम कालाज्ञ पंडा करने वाले राज्यों

में खाद्य सकट ने गम्भीर रूप धारण कर लिया है

(ख) यदि हा तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं, और

(ग) इस बारे में उन राज्यों की मदद करने के लिए सरकार ने कौन सी योजना तैयार की है ।

हृषि मत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री ( श्री अष्टा साहित्य वी० शिंदे ) : (क) से (ग) 1971-72 में उत्पादन में गिरावट आने और विणेपकर 1972-73 की खरीफ फसलों की भारी क्षति होने के कारण दश में खाद्यस्थिति वर्गवर कठिन बनी रही । कमी से अत्यधिक प्रभावित राज्य महाराष्ट्र गुजरात और राजस्थान हैं । राज्य मरकारों और योजना आयोग के परामर्श से 1973-74 के लिए खरीफ की पैदावार का एक विस्तृत कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है । इस कार्यक्रम के लिए अल्पकालीन ऋण मजूर किए गए हैं । अधिक उपज देने वाली खाद्य फसलों के अधीन अधिकतर क्षेत्र लाने के लिए पश्च उठाये गए हैं और बीज उर्वरक श्री रकीटनाशक सप्लाई करने के लिए प्रबन्ध किए गए हैं । 1973-74 के लिए रबी उत्पादन कार्यक्रम तैयार किया जा रहा है । अधिक उपज देने वाली किसी के बीच सप्लाई करने की दिशा में अधिक कार्यवाही की गई है । माग को पूरा करने के लिए यथा सभव अधिक से अधिक उर्वरक आयात करने के प्रबन्ध किए जा रहे हैं । अधिशेष राज्यों से अधिक प्राप्ति कार्य तेज करने के लिए कहा गया है । सरकार वितरण प्रणाली की जल्दत पूरी करने के लिए विदेशों से खाद्यालों का आयात किया गया और किया जा रहा है ।

चीनी के वितरण के बारे में विहार सरकार द्वारा भारतीय खाद्य निगम के विद्युत शिकायत

3189. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विहार में चीनी के वितरण में हो रही मडबड़ी के बारे में विहार सरकार ने भारतीय खाद्य निगम की शिकायत की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका संक्षिप्त व्यूहा क्या है ?

(ग) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम के विद्युत की गई शिकायत को देखते हुए विहार सरकार ने मांग की है कि चीनी के व्यापार का भार राज्य सरकार को सौंप दिया जाना चाहिए ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य भंडी (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) : विहार सरकार ने इस वर्ष पहले यह शिकायत की थी कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने लेवी चीनी के थोक वितरण के बारे में अपर्याप्त प्रबन्ध किए हैं जिस से चीनी की कमी पेंदा हो गई और राज्य के विभिन्न जिलों को सप्लाई प्राप्त करने में गम्भीर कठिनाइयाँ हुई हैं। भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने तब अपने क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय को यह अनुदेश दिए थे कि वे राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से भण्डारण और वितरण डिपो खोलने के लिए प्रबन्ध करें। विहार सरकार से यह जात हुआ है कि वितरण संबंधी प्रबन्धों में सुधार हो चुका है ।

(ग) और (घ) : विहार सरकार ने जून में यह अनुरोध किया था कि लेवी चीनी का वितरण प्रशासनिक सुविधा की दृष्टि से राज्य के खाद्य तथा सिविल सप्लाई निगम को सौंप दिया जाना चाहिये । कुछ दिनों के बाद उन्होंने इस कार्य के हस्तान्तरण को स्वीकृत करने के लिए कहा था ।

केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों के स्थायोपकों का स्थानान्तरण

3190. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों के शिक्षकों का स्थानान्तरण देश के किसी भी कानून में स्थित केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में किया जा सकता है ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या हिन्दी भाषी शिक्षकों को गैर-हिन्दी भाषी और गैर-हिन्दी भाषी शिक्षकों को हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में स्थानान्तरण करने से उनकी कठिनाइयाँ कई गुना बढ़ जाती हैं ।

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उनकी कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए कोई उपाय ढूँढ़ नियाला है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तत्सम्बन्धी मुद्द्य बाते क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप भंडी (श्री डॉ० पी० यादव) : (क) जा, हां ।

(ख) जो, नहीं । समस्त भारत में केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में शिक्षा का माध्यम हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी एक समान होने के कारण, अध्यापकों के स्थानान्तरण के फलस्वरूप ऐसी कोई कठिनाई पेंदा होने की संभावना नहीं है ।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

#### Funds Allotted to I.C.M.R. Spent on Ad-hoc Schemes

3191 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the major portion of the funds allotted for the Indian Council of Medical Research is spent

on 'ad hoc schemes' rather than on permanent Institutes and Research Units;

(b) if so, the reasons for spending more on 'ad hoc schemes' and less on permanent institutes and units;

(c) whether Government are satisfied that all the ad-hoc schemes undertaken by the Council are really useful to the country; and

(d) if not, whether there is any proposal to change the pattern of expenditure in the Indian Council of Medical Research?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The ad-hoc schemes are scrutinised by a Scientific Advisory Board of the I.C.M.R. Government have not undertaken an analysis to determine their usefulness

(d) Does not arise.

**Demands of Labourers Engaged in Food Handling at the Depots of F.C.I.**

**3192. SHRI VISHWANATH PRA-TAP SINGH:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether labourers engaged in food handling work under contractors at the depots of Food Corporation of India have been agitating for their departmentalization;

(b) whether the demand had been accepted by the Food Corporation of India; and

(c) the progress made in departmentalising the labour so far?

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

(a) to (c): Yes, Sir. The Management, in consultation with the Food Corporation of India Works' Union have agreed to departmentalise labour working in the godowns owned by the Corporation situated in Assam, Bihar,

Orissa and New Delhi, and action to departmentalise is under way in these States. In respect of some of the depots in West Bengal clearance from the State Government is being obtained. Labour at the Shortage Depots in Kandla, Bombay, Manmad, Egmore, Vishakhapatnam, Calcutta Mokameh, Gaya and Jamshedpur has already been departmentalised.

**Progress made in Eradication of Slums and Redevelopment of Old Delhi**

**3193. SHRI VISHWANATH PRA-TAP SINGH:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the progress made so far in eradication of slums and redevelopment of old city of Delhi?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA):** In nearly 2,000 Municipal Katras the under mentioned improvements have been carried out:—

- (i) Structural improvements, at a cost of Rs 54.27 lakhs.
- (ii) Environmental Improvements, like conversion of dry latrines into flush latrines, pavement of court-yard and construction of drains at a cost of Rs 54.78 lakhs.

About 800 families have been rehabilitated from Municipal Katras and the sites have been used for community facilities like dispensaries, schools, community halls and parks. Slums have been cleared/are being cleared from Dujana House, Goodar Basti, Amrit Kaur Puri and Serai Phoos.

**Purchase of Kirloskar Tractors lying Idle for Setting up Service Centres as a Drought Relief Measure**

**3194. SHRI P. GANGADEB:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether thousands of Kirloskar tractors are lying idle in this country;

(b) whether Government propose to purchase them at concessional rates to set up service centre at each Taluk headquarter; and

(c) steps being taken in this regard as drought relief measures?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Installation of Service Station for Tractor and other Agricultural Implements in Rural Areas**

3195. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many service-stations for tractors and other advanced agricultural implements have been installed so far in the rural areas of the country;

(b) the number of such units established State-wise; and

(c) steps taken to attract educated youth for the above work to put an end to backward agricultural practices?

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

(a) and (b) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(c) To attract young Engineers, diploma holders and graduates in Agriculture, a scheme of Agro Service Centres is being implemented. The scheme provides for the setting up of custom hiring units and Service Stations in rural areas by the Engineer-entrepreneurs on half-employment basis. The entrepreneurs are provided training upto a period of 4 months during which period a stipend of Rs. 250 per month is paid to them. Subsidy on interest above 5 per cent

on loan taken from the Nationalised Banks for the purchase of machinery and equipment for running the Agro Service Centres is allowed for the first three years. 'Priority' is also accorded in the matter of allotment of tractors.

**Dismissal of Union Workers of Employees of Delhi Zoo**

3196 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Union Workers of the employees of Delhi Zoo have recently been dismissed; and

(b) if so, the grounds for their dismissal?

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

(b) Does not arise

**Seniority List of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Employees in Education Department, Delhi**

3197 SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 931 on 26th February, 1973 regarding Seniority List of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in Education Department, Delhi and state whether any final action has been taken for giving selection grade to Scheduled Castes| Tribes on the basis of separate seniority list prepared in Department of Education of the Delhi Administration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): The matter is still under consideration.

**Promotion of Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes in Education Department under Delhi Administration**

3198. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL

**WELFARE AND CULTURE** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 804 on 23rd April, 1973 regarding promotion of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Education Department under Delhi Administration and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Promotions to the posts of Post Graduate Teachers and above were stayed by the Hon'ble Higher Court of Delhi by an order passed in September, 1971 and consequent upon its modification in February, 1973, nine eligible teachers belonging to Scheduled Castes have been promoted to the posts of Post Graduate Teachers. Besides this, five Assistant Teachers belonging to Scheduled Caste have been promoted to the posts of Trained Graduate Teachers (General). The promotion of the remaining categories of teachers is under consideration of Delhi Administration.

(c) Question does not arise.

### आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति पर किया गया व्यय

3199. श्री मूल बन्ध डामा :

श्री शिव कुमार ज्ञासनी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवाह निकोलम मनी यह बताने की हृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) ऐलोर्पियी पर किये जाने वाले व्यय की तुलना में आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किसी विविध राशि व्यय की जाती है; और

(ख) क्या डाक्टरों का बेतन दैद्यो के बेतनों से तीन गुना अधिक है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवाह व्यय मध्य सम्बन्धी ( श्री ए. के. किस्सू ) :**

(क) 1972-73 के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार के अस्पतालों और दिल्ली तथा नई दिल्ली स्थित केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना आयोगालयों में एलोर्पियक पद्धति की उपचार व्यवस्था पर केन्द्र का जो खर्च हुआ वह कुल अनुमान 574.8 लाख रुपये था। इसी प्रवधि में आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति की उपचार व्यवस्था पर 9.80 लाख रुपये खर्च हुआ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना, दिल्ली के आधीन आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्साको का स्वीकृत बेतन मान 300-800 रुपये है। इसके साथ-साथ उन्हें बेतन का 25 प्रतिशत जो कम से कम 150 रुपये प्रति मास है, नान-प्रैविटिसिग भत्ता भिलता भी है। जनरल डॉटी मैडिकल अफसर (ग्रेड II) के रूप में एलोर्पियक डाक्टरों का बेतनम्, 350-900 रुपये है और उन्हें बेतन का का 33½ प्रतिशत जो कम से कम 150 रुपये प्रति मास है, नान-प्रैविटिसिग भत्ता दिया दिया जाता है। जनरल डॉटी मैडिकल अफसर (ग्रेड I) का बेतन मान 400-1250 रुपये है इसके साथ उन्हें बेतन का 50 प्रतिशत की दर से नान-प्रैविटिसिग भत्ता दिया जाता है। इसके प्रतिशत एलोर्पियक डाक्टर और आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सक दोनों को अन्य भत्ते, जिन में स्वारी भत्ता भी शामिल है, एक ही दर पर दिये जाते हैं। भारत सरकार के अध्यान एलोर्पियक डाक्टर केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा में सबधू रखते हैं तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार सभ शामिल कर्म्मों और स्वायत्तशक्ति निकायों के आधीन नौकरियों के लिए उनकी नियुक्ति की जाती है। इन डाक्टरों को किस प्रकार वा काम दिया जाता है और कुल भिलाकर उनकी नौकरी की शर्तें क्या हैं, इन बातों को व्यापार में रखते

हुए इनकी परिस्थियां नियंत्रित की जाती है।

12.03 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**REPORTED RETRENCHMENT OF HARBOUR WORKERS IN ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS**

**SHRI SEZHIYAN** (Kumbakonam): I call the attention of the Minister of Shipping and Transport to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The reported retrenchment of about 700 harbour workers in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

**THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT** (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): The Andaman Harbour Works Organisation was set up in 1966-67 as a purely temporary project for the development of harbour facilities at different sites in the Andaman & Nicobar group of islands. A number of works were completed towards the end of 1972-73. As in all projects, this necessitated the retrenchment of workers not required for later maintenance and operation.

Due to reduced budget allocation for the year 1973-74, it was necessary to slow down the works still to be completed and the workers thus rendered surplus had also to be retrenched.

Due to the reasons mentioned above, 714 workers had to be retrenched. About 670 workers are working at present.

Retrenchment compensation consisting of one month's pay in lieu of notice and 15 days' pay for every completed year of service is admissible to all the retrenched workers as per rules. Most of the retrenched workers have accepted the compensation and other dues and have either left the islands in a peaceful way for the

mainland or are in the process of leaving depending upon the availability of passage.

A few workers—numbering not more than 10—have resorted to relay hunger strike at Port Blair and Campbell Bay as a protest against this retrenchment. The situation is peaceful.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN**: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister in his reply has tried to give us a picture of peaceful and contented situation there. I am afraid the situation may not be as peaceful and sweet as described by the Minister. Judging by the number of telegrams coming out and giving instances of pitiable cases. For instance, I have received a telegram from the Andaman and Nicobar Government Employees and Workers' Federation which reads:

"Federal Council decided Boycott Independence Day throughout territory by all its affiliated Unions by continuing mass hunger strike and black flags procession 15th August protesting against nonsettlement harbour works employees demands specially reinstatements retrenched workers and Federations Demands joining time free passage bringing employees completing three years of service to workcharge, etc despite moving matter at Prime Minister's level also Stop agitation hunger strike by Harbour Works Union continuing. Request settle demands immediately."

I have also received telegrams from the Harbour Workers of the Campbell Bay and Port Blair. I do not blame the Minister. The administration is so drowsy and so lethargic. As you are aware, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are far removed from the mainland by about 750 miles, and without proper communication and quick transport facilities, probably the news of any mishap or an incident that happens there takes weeks, if not months, to reach the mainland and also probably further delay is caused to reach the authorities that be at Delhi. Therefore, isolated and left to

themselves, the officials and the administration of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are having their own way.

Last time when I visited the Islands in the company of the Public Accounts Committee, very many things came to our notice. All is not well in the State of Denmark there. I can say one thing. The Chief Administrator, Mr. Hanumath Singn, is an honest and sincere officer, but barring him, and one or two other officers, all the other officers are very reluctant to work there. They are always looking for the first opportunity to come to the mainland. Therefore, they are not involved in the work there. They are simply pampered and during the short spell of stay there, they are being pampered and kept in good humour by the only trading company who hold the monopoly of the entire trade in the Island and by Birlas and others who are out there getting the major and maximum amount of licences to exploit the forest wealth.

My point is, simply answering the question saying that there is bound to be a surplus because of the slow-down in the works there, and "therefore we are throwing out of emp'ovment those people" is the most cruel and inhuman way for the Government to deal with this problem. There is no industry worth the name, and there is no employment potential in the Islands except the Government works, the harbour works, the PWD works, the forest exploitation work and the transport work. Therefore, it should be the duty of the Government to open out these trade jobs to the employees there who went there. While the officers are very reluctant there, the employees have been brought there on the promise that they would be given good jobs and other things. They were taken because the employees in the mainland refused to go there and many persons were brought over there, if not forcibly, at least on the promise that they would be given good work. Even now, all the labour

laws available in the mainland are not operative there. Regarding very many of the things that are available here for labour, like protecting labour when they are without employment—these labour laws simply do not operate there.

I can say one thing. There is no Employment Exchange at all there. Suppose some jobs become vacant or new jobs are created, without assessing the local availability, without assessing the number of workers who are already there, who are ready to take the work, they are bringing workers from outside so that the workers who are already there are not given any alternative employment. When we went there we pointed out that there should be an Employment Exchange. There is no Employment Exchange there. What they do is, whenever they find that some work is over, they simply throw out the employees from their jobs.

They bring their set of employees and they are also thrown out after three or four months. Though he does not deal with it directly, on behalf of the Government he should take the responsibility for answering this question. An employment exchange should be started there and job seekers should be registered. Of course priority may be given to the natives, tribals, etc there and less priority should be given to the other people who are there. It is not as if anybody can swim to Port Blair and Campbell Bay. Those who go from mainland have to get a certificate, a visa, etc. The labour situation can therefore be fully protected by the Government if they want. My first plea is about alternative arrangements for employment for those large number of people. 700 out of 1300 in the harbour works have been retrenched. More than fifty per cent are involved. One may say that the works are complete. But you have to view it from the point of view of the workers also and provide them some employment. There are harbour works going on in Little Niso-

(Shri Sezhiyan)

bar; in Kachar deforestation is going on and in Campbell Bay there is a road being laid and the Long Andamans Road is being put up by the PWD. Why not absorb these people there? Those who have put in three or four or even five years have all of a sudden been retrenched. It is against all canons of labour law. I do not know how these people came to be retrenched without any alternative employment being given to them.

Thirdly, as I have already pointed out the Minister should not take a complacent attitude; as these islands are 1500 miles away and everything has been peaceful, and only ten persons have gone on hunger strike. Even if one person has been affected, it is the duty of the Government. It is not as if only ten persons have been affected. I have read out the telegram from Andamans and Nicobar. For the Government employees there 15th August is not going to be a day of jubilation; it is going to be a black day and they are going to take out processions to protest against retrenchment.

The big business, the Birlas, the Jadav company are keeping the entire administration at their mercy. At one stage one of the previous Chief Commissioners recommended that it should not be there and proposals were sent to the Government. Government took the decision not to end the monopoly, but to transfer the Chief Commissioner from that place. These big monopolies are having way and are exploiting local people, the tribals and the labourers. They are fattening themselves at the cost of the people who till the land and toil in the forests unmindful of the unhygienic conditions. In its latest report, the Estimates Committee on page 49 says:

"The Committee note that Government have formulated various developmental schemes for the setting up of industrial and wood-based

complexes on the Islands. These include raising of Red Oil Palm Plantations and Rubber Plantations. The Committee note that these schemes would provide employment opportunities to 5-6 thousand skilled and unskilled workers."

The Government themselves have got schemes which are there. A study team went there three years ago and submitted a report but it is gathering dust in Government's files. I want to know whether the retrenched employees will be given the first opportunity before they are sent out of the island for absorption in the contemplated schemes. 5-6000 can get employment; here only 700 employees are involved. How do they propose to have employment exchanges? How do they propose to meet the regular demand of the workers there and how they propose to implement the labour laws there and how do they propose to give priority to the employees already retrenched; these workers have already gone there. Under the new schemes they may generate vast potential; potential is there in the virgin islands with vast forest life and unlimited resources. I want the hon. Minister to consider these questions.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I do not want the hon. Members to have the impression that I was complacent about the retrenchment. One can never be happy about it. But the fact of the matter is that certain works have been completed and this is borne out by the fact that the total estimated cost of the project was Rs. 514 lakhs, out of which works amounting to Rs. 399.20 lakhs have already been completed. So it is not fair to say that officials have been lethargic. They have completed the works on time and before the target dates. The katchall unit had three parts; two have been completed; only one have to be completed by March 1974. In Little Andamans also there are two works and both of them are to be completed by March, 1974. There

may be some delay in all the three because of cut in the present year's allocation... (Interruptions) I was only saying that it is not fair to say that officials have been lethargic in the completion of works.

So far as telegrams are concerned, may I also say that we have received telegrams, dozens of telegrams, from both sides. I have one here from the other side; the other side means the other union, other people also. There is a feeling among the people of the islands that they are not getting sufficient jobs and people are coming from the mainland and are taking away their jobs... (Interruptions) Almost wholly, with a few exceptions, those were mainland people; out of 714 retrenched, as many as 585 have already taken their compensation and gone or are in the process of going. The remaining number 129 or whatever the number have come forward to get compensation. This is the regular practice; people come from mainland and work there and earn money and go back; there is nothing unusual. This telegram says: "Understand bogus telegrams have been sent by... leadership in different names. They have failed on the labour front and are resorting to these tactics. Our union strongly condemns and disapproves and demands ignore those telegrams..." I do not fall back upon them; I am pointing out what the other side says.

About job opportunities, I do appreciate the need for employment exchange. Local people are also wanting jobs. I shall certainly communicate this particular suggestion to the Ministry concerned.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN:** Give priority to the local people; identify and assess the local supply so that many men need not be brought there.

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR:** He made the suggestion that other departments should be asked to absorb them. That has already been done. We have con-

sulted the border roads development department, PWD and others. There was the question of practical realisation of the whole thing which we have done, which labour also has recognised. The maximum that can be done has been done.

About labour matters, even in the union representing about retrenchment the President and the general secretary have fallen apart; the general secretary has resigned. This is not a matter for me to discuss here. I would say that we have accepted already many demands of labour. All casual labour who have completed three years' service have been brought on work-charged establishment in the appropriate scales. The process is repeated every 1st March. Skilled workers who have completed one year of service are brought on work-charged establishment. Then, the Jungle allowance of Rs 5/- P.M. admissible to the Andaman & Nicobar Islands Administration staff was extended to the Andaman harbour workers. Then the daily rate of casual labour was suitably revised. The interim relief recommended by the Pay Commission was extended to the work-charged staff and interim relief was being sanctioned to them from time to time. Certain dismissed workers were reinstated on the request of the union just to ensure smooth working. Water supply and sanitary arrangements were improved to the extent possible. Arrangements for sea passages were made for workers coming to the mainland on leave by taking it up with the harbour master. Improvements were made to the barracks of workers. They were provided with better living conditions. There was postponement of retrenchment of workers by more than one year by temporarily transferring them to places where they can get alternative employment. All possible steps have been taken to meet the demands of labour. There is hardly anything of which they can complain. With due regard to the effort of the people who are responsible for this, they have done all that

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

was humanly possible to mitigate the suffering and hardship of these people.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN:** What about the application of the casual labour laws in existence in the main land? Will they be enforced in the main land?

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR:** I have said that the casual labour who have completed three years of service were brought under the work-charged establishment.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore):** He was asking about the Central laws on casual labour being brought into force in the island.

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR:** So far as my information goes, they are being enforced. I will check it up.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shri Saminathan, Shri Mayavan and Shri C. T. Dhanda-pani, all are absent

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour):** Sir. I have given notice of and adjournment motion on the power crisis in New Delhi.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Do not make adjournment motions so common and cheap. I appreciate the matter of one of your adjournment motions. Kindly look at your back and then say whether I should allow it or not. I have already allowed a Calling Attention.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** That is not enough.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Should I allow the adjournment motion? See at your back. No members.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I know you will not hit below the belt.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):** One opposition member is equal to five.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I had a mind to allow it. But I am not allowing it to let you down. I have allowed a Calling Attention Notice.

12.24 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CORRIGENDUM TO NOTIFICATION UNDER MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, NOTIFICATIONS RE. ANDHRA PRADESH MOTOR VEHICLES RULES, AND ORISSA MOTOR VEHICLES RULES

**THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):** I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S. R. 716 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 1973 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 136 dated the 10th February, 1973, under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1958.

[Placed in Library See No. LT—5386/73].

(2) (i) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 18th January, 1973 issued by the President in relation to the State of Andhra Pradesh:—

(a) G.O Ms No 921 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 10th August, 1972 making certain amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Rules, 1964.

(b) G.O.Rt. No. 2801 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 16th November, 1972 making certain Amendments to Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Rules, 1964

(ii) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [Placed in Library See No. LT—5387/73].

(3) A copy of Orissa Notification No. S.R.O. 483/73 (Hindi and English versions) published in Orissa Gazette dated the 30th May, 1973 making certain am-

endum to the Orissa Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 3rd March, 1973 issued by the President in relation to the State of Orissa. [Placed in Library. see No. LT-5388/73].

(4) A copy of Orissa Notification No. S. R. O. 501/73 Hindi and English versions) published in Orissa Gazette dated the 24th April, 1973 exempting tourist vehicles registered in any other State of India from payment of Motor Vehicles Tax leviable under the Bihar and Orissa Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1930, on a reciprocal basis, under sub-section (2) of section 5A of the Bihar and Orissa Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1930 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 3rd March, 1973 issued by the President in relation to the State of Orissa. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5389/73].

(5) A copy of Orissa Notification No. S.R.O. 499/73 (Hindi and English versions) published in Orissa Gazette dated the 30th May, 1973 exempting tourist vehicles registered in any other State in India from payment of Motor Vehicles Tax leviable under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931, on a reciprocal basis under sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 3rd March, 1973 issued by the President in relation to the State of Orissa [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5390/73].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT 1955 AND UTTAR PRADESH KRISHI UTPADAN MANDI (SANSHODHAN) ADHYADESH, 1973

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Fertiliser (Movement Control) (Second Amendment) Order, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 409(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th July, 1973.

(ii) The Inter-Zonal Wheat and Wheat Products (Movement Control) Amendment Order, 1973 (Hindi version) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 193 (E) Gazette of India dated the 2nd April, 1973.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5391/73].

(2) A copy of the Uttar Pradesh Krishi Utpadan Mandi (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesha, 1973 (No. 2 of 1973) (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh on the 12th June, 1973 under provisions of article 313 (2) (a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 13th June, issued by the President in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5392/73].

NOTIFICATION RE. ORISSA EXPRESS HIGHWAY RULES, 1967

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of Orissa Notification No. S. R. O. 370/73 published

[Shri M. B. Rana]

in Orissa Gazette dated the 12th May, 1973 making certain amendment to the Orissa Express Highway Rules, 1967, under sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Orissa Express Highway Act, 1964, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 3rd March, 1973 issued by the President in relation to the State of Orissa

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5393/73].

ANNUAL REPORTS OF UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOUNDRY AND FORGE TECHNOLOGY, RANCHI, AND INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, DELHI FOR THE YEAR 1971-72

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): I beg to lay or the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University Grants Commission for the year 1971-72, under section 18 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1960. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5394/73].
- (2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi version) of the National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi, for the year 1971-72. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5395/73].
- (3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi version) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, for the year 1971-72. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5396].

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA  
SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1973, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 8th August, 1973"

UTTAR PRADESH STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWER) BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1973, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.28 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. CALLING OFF OF STRIKE BY LOCO RUNNING STAFF

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): Sir, I am glad to inform the House that in response to the sage advice of Rashtrapati and the Prime Minister the locomen who had abstained from work decided late last night the 12-8-73, to resume duty forthwith.

The delegation of these loco running staff have had talks for several days with the Minister for Labour, Shri Raghunath Reddy and with me. In the context of these talks and with a view to restoring order and industrial peace and promoting productivity and prosperity of the national economy, certain arrangements have been arrived at today morning—13-8-73 which I am enumerating below as specific conclusions:—

- (1) The absentee staff will resume their duties immediately
- (2) All those who have been arrested in connection with the agitation (May to August '73) will

be released as soon as the present agitation is called off except those charged under law for acts of sabotage, damage to railway property and violence.

Charge sheets filed against the persons under the provisions of DIR for acts which do not involve sabotage, damage to railway property or violence shall be reviewed by the Committee and appropriate action will be initiated for getting such charge sheets withdrawn. With respect to acts of sabotage damaging railway property and violence, it would be impressed upon the State Governments to examine all matters on merit and take appropriate action in such cases

- (3) All those released from arrest will be taken back on duty
- (4) Penal transfers, reversions, suspensions and removals arising out of the agitations or in connection with the agitations shall be withdrawn except for those charged with acts of sabotage, damage to railway property and violence
- (5) Break-in-service shall be condoned
- (6) The period of absence arising out of the present agitation from 1-8-73 will be adjusted against leave earned and in cases where leave earned is not due shall be adjusted against leave to be earned in the immediate future.
- (7) Charge sheets of administrative character directly connected with trade union activities or activities arising out of agitations (May-August '73) shall be withdrawn.
- (8) The N.F.I.R. and A.I.R.F. two recognised Unions, had for many years in the Permanent Negotiating Machinery and elsewhere demanded the review of the hours of work. This question of hours of work was refer-

red to the Miaboy Tribunal which gave its recommendations in August '72. After examining international standards and practices and conditions prevailing in this country, the Tribunal had accepted in principle that there was a case for reduction of hours of work (duty at a stretch) for the running staff, namely, locomen, guards and brakemen. I accept this position.

During the period of the last ten days. I had a number of meetings with the leaders of the two recognised federations—N.F.I.R. and A.I.R.F. also and I have had the benefit of their views on this complicated matter.

After giving considerable thought to this question and in response to the demand of the workers, I have agreed to a revision which is defined in precise terms as under:—

"Members of the loco running staff will not required to work for more than ten hours a stretch from signing on to signing off

Details and mode and manner of the implementation of ten hours of work will be discussed and finalised by the Committee to be appointed and held between the representatives of the loco running staff and the Government within six weeks from the withdrawal of this agitation"

- (9) All the assurances given by the Government from the period commencing from July '67 to date that have remained unimplemented shall be implemented as expeditiously as possible.
- (10) To discuss the other points of grievances, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi, Deputy Minister

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

for Railways, with five senior officials of the Ministry of Railways and five representatives of the Loco Running Staff will be constituted and commence functioning within five days of the resumption of the work by the loco running staff. A representative of the Ministry of Labour will also attend the meeting.

(11) With respect to matters discussed and agreed to, no direct action will be resorted to within the period of three years from such agreement.

Last but not least, I take this opportunity of expressing my deep sense of appreciation of the good work done and the high sense of duty displayed by all the staff, supervisors and officers of all ranks who had gone all out to keep essential supplies moving for the country. I had stated in the House earlier that their services will not go unrecognised. Many of them had to face coercion and physical violence and sustained injuries. Their commendable services under very trying conditions will be amply rewarded. I am confident that Parliament will be one with me on this.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):** The locomen also thank the Minister for this. It is a defeat for those who wanted to sabotage the negotiations and agreement.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You can go and congratulate him. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla.

12.32 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE. EXPLOSION IN AMMUNITION FACTORY, KIRKEE**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINI-**

**STRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):** I regret to inform the House that an explosion occurred at 11.03 hours on 11th August, 1973 at Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, in a process shop which is utilised for the manufacture of Bicat Strips which are training aids for the Services. The explosion originated in an area where the filling of Bicat Strips is carried out. As a result of the explosion, the causes of which are yet to be determined, 13 people have died. 2 persons actually engaged in filling lost their lives instantaneously. The collapse of the inner wall of the filling building and the heat of explosion caused the instant death of 3 more persons and 8 others succumbed to their injuries in hospital. Out of the 34 persons injured the condition of 8 is causing anxiety. Injuries to other 26 persons are relatively not serious.

As provided under the rules, an enquiry has been instituted by a Board of three Officers, presided over by Chief Inspector of Military Explosives, Kirkee, to go into the causes of the accident. Further action will be taken when the report of the Committee is received. The Committee has already started functioning and is expected to submit its report within a month's time. Immediately on receipt of the news of the explosion, Secretary, Department of Defence Production and the Addl. Director General, Ordnance Factories visited the scene of accident and met the officers and staff of the factory and also visited the injured in Hospitals and the families of the deceased in their houses and conveyed the condolences of the Government to them.

The Police authorities have also visited the site of the occurrence and are also separately investigating into the case.

Government are deeply distressed over this tragedy which has brought so much suffering to so many families and all assistance will be given for their rehabilitation. To each of the

families of the deceased workers, a sum of Rs. 2000 from the DGOF's Benevolent Fund and Rs. 100 for the funeral rites of the deceased from Factory Welfare Fund have been or are being disbursed. Further, a sum of Rs 1150 will be given to each bereaved family by the Ammunition Factory Employees' Credit Society, Kirkee. The families of the deceased will be entitled to benefits amounting approximately Rs. 8000 to Rs 9000 under the Workmen's Compensation Act, in addition to benefits admissible under the Pension Rules. One individual from each family has been offered suitable appointment in DGOF's Organisation. In so far as the injured are concerned, apart from free medical treatment, these persons will be entitled, during the period of their treatment, to full pay and allowances, in addition to compensation which they may get under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families of the deceased workers and in wishing speedy recovery to the injured persons.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): You allow a call attention notice. This is the fifth accident in Kirkee, and second in the Ammunition factory. It is not the fault of the Minister. A Committee has been appointed but since the departmental committees are not of great help, let there be a high-power committee. They are paying with the human lives. I myself served in the factory. I know what is that factory. It is the oldest factory. 13 people have been killed. I would request you to allow either a discussion or a call attention to be answered.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a very serious accident and I very much feel concerned about it. I think we should find some time to discuss it.

12.36 hrs

MOTION RE. CONSTITUTION OF COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Sir, I beg to move:

"(1) (a) That a Committee of both the Houses, to be called the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes be constituted consisting of thirty members, twenty from Lok Sabha and ten from Rajya Sabha, to be elected in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote; and the voting at such election shall be by secret ballot;

(b) That a Minister shall not be eligible for election as a Member of the Committee and that if a member after his election to the Committee is appointed a Minister, he shall cease to be a Member thereof from the date of such appointment;

(2) That the functions of the Committee shall be:

(i) to consider the reports submitted by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under Article 338(2) of the Constitution and to report to both the Houses as to the measures that should be taken by the Union Government in respect of matters within the purview of the Union Government including the Administrations of the Union Territories;

(ii) to report to both the Houses on the Action taken by the Union Government and the

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

Administrations of the Union territories on the measures proposed by the Committee;

- (iii) to examine the measures taken by the Union Government to secure due representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services and posts under its control (including appointments in the Public Sector Undertakings, Statutory and Semi-Government Bodies and in the Union Territories) having regard to the provisions of article 335;
- (iv) to report to both the Houses on the working of the welfare programmes for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territories; and
- (v) to examine such other matters as may seem fit to the Committee or are specifically referred to it by the House or the Speaker;
- (3) That the members of the Committee shall hold office for a period of two years from the date of the first meeting of the Committee;
- (4) That in order to constitute a sitting of the Committee, the quorum shall be ten;
- (5) That in all other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and
- (6) That this House do recommend to the Rajya Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Committee and communicate to this House the names of members elected from amongst the members of the Rajya Sabha to the Committee as mentioned above."

MR. SPEAKER: Before I put the question, I want to make one observation. We come to the House every time for the appointment of this Committee. This Committee, the other day when I addressed them, and even earlier, have asked that instead of having to come to the House every time, it should be incorporated in the Rules and that, like other Committees, viz., the Public Undertakings Committee etc., they could also, as a matter of routine or under the Rules, be elected, along with the other Committees.

So I am going to put this matter to the Rules Committee. I hope that this is the last time that we have to come to the House for the appointment of this Committee, and I very much hope that the Rules Committee will agree to that. But I leave it to them.

Now, the question is:

- (1) (a) That a Committee of both the Houses, to be called the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes' be constituted consisting of thirty members, twenty from Lok Sabha and ten from Rajya Sabha, to be elected in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote: and the voting at such election shall be by secret ballot;
- (b) That a Minister shall not be eligible for election as a Member of the Committee and that if a member after his election to the Committee is appointed a Minister, he shall cease to be a Member thereof from the date of such appointment;
- (2) That the functions of the Committee shall be;
- (i) to consider the reports submitted by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under arti-

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

cle 338(2) of the Constitution and to report to both the Houses as to the measures that should be taken by the Union Government in respect of matters within the purview of the Union Government including the Administrations of the Union Territories;

- (ii) to report to both the Houses on the Action taken by the Union Government and the Administrations of the Union territories on the measures proposed by the Committee;
- (iii) to examine the measures taken by the Union Government to secure due representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services and posts under its control (including appointments in the Public Sector Undertakings, Statutory and Semi-Government Bodies and in the Union Territories) having regard to the provisions of article 335;
- (iv) to report to both the Houses on the working of the welfare programmes for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the Union territories; and
- (v) to examine such other matters as may seem fit to the Committee or are specifically referred to it by the House or the Speaker;

(8) That the members of the Committee shall hold office for a period of two years from the date of the first meeting of the Committee;

(4) That in order to constitute a sitting of the Committee the quorum shall be ten;

(5) That in all other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

(6) That this House do recommend to the Rajya Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Committee and communicate to this House the names of members elected from amongst the members of the Rajya Sabha to the Committee as mentioned above."

*The motion was adopted.*

12.39 hrs.

#### MATTER UNDER RULE 377.

##### Proposed increase in Prices of News-papers

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (BEGUSARAI): With your permission, I want to draw the attention of the House as well as of the Government to the fact that the newspaper organisations have joined together and decided to raise their prices and also the advertisement rates as a result of the 30 per cent cut in the supply of newsprint effected by the Government.

This decision by the organization of the newspapers has adversely affected the newspaper-reading public as well as the small newspapers. It is feared that all the amount ear-marked for advertisement will be used up and appropriated by the big newspapers.

Then, the most important thing is the adverse repercussion of the Government's Order of 30 per cent cut on the report of the Parliamentary proceedings. There has been a drastic attention of the report of Parliamentary proceedings. Sometimes, these have been leading to a complete black-out of the contributions made by the private Members. The worst casualty, Mr. Speaker, is the Opposition side because the Government side is fully represented through a comprehensive coverage of their speeches. The Opposition side of the case is completely blacked out

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): If the Opposition talks sense, it would be reported.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** You will take some time to understand the case. Now, Sir, this imbalance in the reporting of the Parliamentary proceedings creates a distortion and a wrong impression about the proceedings in the House. It also denies the facility to the public to know what their representatives in Parliament have been doing.

So, we want that the Government should take some urgent steps to see that the prices of the newspapers are not raised, that the small newspapers are not adversely affected and also that the Parliamentary proceedings are not attenuated in a drastic manner as is being done now.

**श्री सत्यालकपूर (पटियाला):** इस तरह से हाउस के जरिए कनवेंसिंग करना ठीक नहीं है। बाकी बात तो ठीक है।

**MR. SPEAKER:** Order, order. The Minister is there to reply. Don't get up without my permission.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** (Diamond Harbour): You have rejected my adjournment motion on this. At least you may give me half a minute to make my submission...

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am sorry, I cannot allow this. Suppose you are not reported for two or three days. How do you feel? As Shri Mishra has already put it, he is speaking on that on behalf of all of you.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL):** So far as the cut in newsprint is concerned, I was always under the impression that you raised an important point. For example, Mr. Bosu raised about the thirty per cent cut.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please address the Chair.

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL:** About the 30 per cent cut, if I may say so, that has not been because of non-availability or

limited availability of foreign exchange. The cut has been there because the newsprint is not available. We have tried to write to everybody and if my hon. friends could help me in buying it from elsewhere, I am very glad to buy.

Then, Sir, Shri Mishra has raised two points. They need some elaboration on my part. So far as small newspapers are concerned, I hope he knows that the small newspapers mean the papers which have a circulation below 15,000, and this 30 per cent cut in newsprint does not apply to them.

The other aspect of it is regarding the advertisements cut etc. There is no such proposal before the Government that these papers will be affected.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** Some also think that the advertisements earmarked for the small newspapers are consumed by these big newspapers.

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL:** So far as Government advertisement is concerned, a meeting of the IENS was held where they discussed the possibility of raising the prices for the papers as well as for raising the rates for the advertisements. Two days ago a deputation, on behalf of the IENS came to me and did put their points of view before me. I have told them that the Government is not in a position to react till a detailed study is made. One thing should be understood basically by this House. The House will recall that some time ago the Government had set up a fact-finding Committee. The main idea of setting up the fact-finding Committee was that the newspapers should be able to put before them the details of their economy. Unfortunately, a very large number of newspapers, particularly, the bigger ones amongst them, did not give all the data to the fact-finding Committee. As a result thereof, the House will also recall that I had made

[Shri I. K. Gujral]

an announcement here that we had given powers under the Commissions of Inquiry Act to the Committee. Now some data are coming up. If a newspaper comes to us and says that the price should be raised only because the newsprint has been cut, that is not acceptable to us *prima facie* unless a detailed costing is done and a detailed case is made out.

The House will recall that it has already passed an enactment called the Newspaper (Price Control) Act (No. 15 of 1972) which has given Government powers to control the prices of newspapers. I can assure you that we will not agree to the price being raised unless a very comprehensive case is presented and unless we are convinced that it is in the public interest that the prices should be raised. Therefore, the House need not get worried about this for the moment.

So far as advertisement rates are concerned, as the House knows, and as my hon. friend particularly knows, newspapers are free to fix their rates of advertisement so far as the private sector is concerned. So far as Government are concerned, the rates offered are examined by us at great length, they have to be correlated to circulation, type of coverage given, the areas that will be covered, the type of readership and then we decide on the rates. Naturally, this will need a detailed study, but if on its own, *suo moto* a newspaper decides that it is going to revise its advertisement rates so far as the private sector is concerned, it is for it to consider. But I may tell the hon. House that, by and large, the rates fixed by the DAVP have an influence on the private sector also because the private sector, by and large, decides on the basis of rates which are permitted by the DAVP. Therefore, at the moment, there is no question of our agreeing to any revision of rates till, again, a satisfactory costing is done and a satisfactory case made out by the newspapers. Only then can we come to some conclusion.

My hon. friend is bothered about coverage given to parliamentary proceedings, particularly the Opposition viewpoints. I think it is a very wrong way of looking at things so far as newspapers are concerned, because I do not think the 30 per cent cut essentially means essential coverage so far as the national life is concerned, should be either cut or ignored. Newspapers in this country and elsewhere have in times of emergency evolved new formats. I have spoken elsewhere, outside this House, suggesting that this is one such occasion when a great deal of professional skilled is called for when newspapers should think in terms of reconsidering the stereotype concept of reporting and coverage. While the essentials of life, like parliamentary life, must be covered, equally important for newspapers is that they should be able to cut non-essentials. I could give an example regarding the page which is given by most of the newspapers to the stocks and shares movements. Naturally, compared to parliamentary proceedings, stock and share movements are not so important, and I think newspapers should start thinking about it.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** How do you enforce it? We are already the victims of it.

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL:** Similarly, I feel some of the newspapers in India give a great deal of coverage to horse-racing. Some people may be interested in horse-racing; probably, my hon. friend, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, is also interested in another race, but not horse-race. Therefore, he would not be interested. But I am certain, that by and large, the country would like to see more of what Shri Shyamnandan Mishra says than about a horse which ran in Bangalore, Poona and so on.

Therefore, I do hope that what we are saying here will have an effect on thinking journalists and on editors and they will start thinking in terms of new formats, a new approach, a new type of coverage, a new

method in which the papers should be reorganised. I am certain that without Government trying to draw their attention to the distortions that might be affected, if Shri Shyamnandan Mishra's apprehensions prove to be true, wisdom will prevail.

My hon. friend, Shri Mishra, said that to an extent, he has started suffering already. I think to an extent also some newspapers are doing so to use it as an arm-twist. I hope they will not try to do so.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI** (Chirayinkil): I am on another issue, the issue which I raised last Friday when the Deputy-Speaker was in the Chair. I expected the hon. Minister of Industrial Development would make a statement today about the NTC's attitude and their decision to increase the price of cloth...

**MR. SPEAKER:** But there must be some intimation sent to me beforehand. He should not abruptly get up and speak like this.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** I expected the Minister but he did not come. Please direct him to come here. (*Interruptions*). The Minister did not turn up.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Order, order. We will now resume discussion of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation (Amendment) Bill.

12.50 hrs.

**AGRICULTURAL REFINANCE CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.**

**MR. SPEAKER:** We have only 30 minutes left out of the time allotted;

how much time would the Minister like to take?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI):**  
 15 to 20 minutes.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Then there is no use asking any other Member to speak. There is no chance for them.

**SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:** I can cut it down to 10 to 12 minutes.

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH):** There are yet two or three speakers.

**MR. SPEAKER:** 12 minutes is all right. I will give three or four minutes each to one or two Members. Now, Shri Daga.

**श्री मूलबंद डाम्प (पाली) :** अध्यक्ष मैं इस विल का स्वागत करता हूँ। आ एक बात पर विचार कीजिये। पहले आप की कोआपरेटिव सोसायिटीज कोई स्कीम बनाती है, उस के बाद उस का एजामिनेशन होता है औपेक्स बैंक में, और औपेक्स बैंक को फाइनेंस करता है ऐश्वीकल्चर रिफाइनेंस कारपोरेशन। एक स्कीम को बनाते हुए कितना समय लगता है? पहले स्कीम का एजामिनेशन करती है स्टेट्स की कोआपरेटिव, उस के बाद औपेक्स बैंक उस की जांच करता है और उस के बाद वह ऐश्वीकल्चर रिफाइनेंस कारपोरेशन में आती है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जब आप कोई स्मार्क ईरिंगेशन स्कीम बनाते हैं तब उसकी रिफाइनेंस करने में इसकी समझ क्यों लगता है कम से कम आप उस कर-

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

हिसाब से बताया गये । एक दो साल मे स्कीम तैयार होती है, फिर उस को रिफाइनेन्स करने मे कम से कम एक या दो साल लग जाते हैं । लेकिन उस के बाद भी वह ठीक से पूरी नहीं होती ।

मेरे सुनने मे आया है कि इरिंगेशन स्कीम कई कई जगहो पर बनती है । इरिंगेशन स्कीम इरिंगेशन डिपार्टमेंट भी चलाता है, कम्प्यूनिटी प्रांजेक्ट्स भी चलाती है, प्रॉ. शेर मिह यहा बैठे हुए हैं, उन का डिपार्टमेंट भी चलाता है, केंश प्रोग्राम भी चलते हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हू कि यह आवर्गलीपिंग क्यो है । इरिंगेशन स्कीम का चलाने के लिए आप का कम्प्यूनिटी डेवेलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट भी वर्क करता है, स्माल इरिंगेशन डिपार्टमेंट भी वर्क करना है आप के यहाँ क्रैश प्राप्ति स्म भी चलते हैं । फिर बैक्स का नेशनलाइजेशन होने के बाद आदर्मी डारेक्ट लोन के लिये वहा जा सकता है । मैं आप से जानना चाहता हू कि बैक्स का नेशनलाइजेशन होने के बाद इम बिन की क्या आवश्यकता है । मेरी समझ मे नहीं आता कि आप का क्या तरीका है ।

इन विवेयक मे एक बड़ा सुझाव यह है कि आज से उन लोगों को जो स्माल और मार्शलल फार्मसं है, लैडलेस फार्मर्म है, लोन मिलेगा । इस सम्बन्ध मे नद से बड़ा डिफेक्ट यह है कि जो रिफाइनेन्स करने वाले हैं वह ऐश्रीकल्चर के बारे मे नहीं जानते । स्कीम तो मारी ऐश्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट बनाना है और पैसा देने वाले आप हैं । आखिर सारा पैसा ऐश्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट क्यों न दे ?

इस बिन के सम्बन्ध मे मैं एक बात कहता चाहता हू । मैं जानना चाहता हू कि क्या देश के अन्दर एक भी सोसायटी लेवरसं जूँ जनाई गई और क्या उन को कर्ज मिला है । मैं कहता हू

Land has been been allotted. Now, can that man get a loan or not? The

land was allotted and the patta has been issued. Even then, can that landless labourer get help from any source or not?

जो लैडलेस लैबरर्म होते हैं उन का कोई रिकॉर्डिशन नहीं होता है । उन को किसी कोआपरेटिव का बनाने के बाद रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं हुआ है । देश के अन्दर जितनी कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज हैं उन का सारा काम आफिसों के तरीके पर होता है । जब नक उन मे आफिसों का अलिम बना हुआ है और वह हटता नहीं है तब तक काम नहीं चल सकता । अगर कोई भी छोटी सी गलती कर दे, कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी मे कुछ गडबड हा जाय ता मारा आफिस उस को ले कर बैठ जाता है । मेरे ख्याल मे तो एलेक्शन भी कोआपरेटिव के टाइम पर नहीं होते । आप यहा पर कोआपरेटिव को बडाना चाहते हैं, उन के जर्जे लोन भी देना चाहते हैं । गेंसी हाजत मे पहला बाम यह होना चाहिये कि कोआपरेटिव के एलेक्शन इन्स्टिट्यूशन की तरह पर होने चाहिये और उम की मणीनरी अलग होनी चाहिये नहीं तो आप का काम नहीं चल सकता ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो आप के आफिससं है उन का इटरफिशरेस नहीं होना चाहिये । हर कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी के बाहर आप का इन्स्पेक्टर बैठा हुआ है जो उम को खा जाने के लिये मौजूद है । 100 गलतिया करते रहो और उन को खिलाते रहे तो कोई बान नहीं है, लेकिन अगर छोटी सी गलती हो जाय और कोआपरेटिव पैसा न दे तो उस का काम नहीं चल सकता । जितने भी कोआपरेटिव बैक्स हैं उन के साथ आप के आफिससं लगे हैं, कोआपरेटिव इन्स्पेक्टर, डिप्टी रजिस्ट्रर, असिस्टेंट रजिस्ट्रर, वह स्कीम का एजेंसियन करते हैं । कहीं आप गालों के छावर का कर जन जातो को देखिये । जो

आप के लैंडलेस लेबरर्स को पैसा देने की स्कीमें है उन में बहुत ज्यादा ओबरलैंपिंग है।

आजादी के बाद हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर स्माल और मार्जिनल फार्मर्स बहुत हो गये। गावों के अन्दर कुछ लोगों के हाथ में दौलत आ गई। गरीब गरीब ही रहे और मालदार और मालदार बन गये। आप किसी भी गाव में चले जाये, जिन्होंने किसी तरकीब से पैमा हडप लिया उन्होंने हडप लिया और जो गरीब है वह और गरीब बन गया। पच्चीस साल के बाद भी जो पहले आखिरी पक्कित में खड़ा हुआ था वह आज भी आखिरी पक्कित में खड़ा हुआ है।

मैं इस अमेडमेट का स्वागत करता हूँ, लेकिन इस रिफाइनेंस कारपोरेशन से एक बात है। जो इस में हार्डरेन्टर लाग है उन में हमारे रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव किनने हैं? लारा की मारी मशीनरी डप के अन्दर गवर्नर्मेट को है। हम लोगों की आवाज उस में गहन नहीं है। वहाँ १२ सब प्रमाणीज गवर्नर्मेट के हैं। मैं जागना चाहता हूँ कि यांत्रिक आप पावर का विकन्द्रोकरण करना चाहत है ग सेट्लाइजेशन करना चाहते हैं? यिनी भी स्कीम के लिये आदमी को आप के पास आने की जरूरत क्या है? गावों के प्रन्दर जो स्तीम आप की हूँ उन के लिये स्टेट लेबेल पर लोन मिल जाना चाहिए क्याकि आप के पास आने में तो दो दो जात लग जाने हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में इस बिल का पर्याप्त हल नहीं होता।

**SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH (Sidhi):** I welcome this amendment. My only submission is that the pace at which the ARC is being tailored to the needs of the rural credit is a bit slow. Last time an amendment was passed in this House on July 31, 1971. It has taken almost two years for the next move to be made. I think that at this rate of ARC will re-

main hanging in the air and it will take a very long time for it to be meaningful in meeting the needs of rural credit. I suggest that apart from this amendment, Government take very urgent steps to bring about procedural simplification in their ways of giving loans to schemes in the rural areas.

13 hrs.

One of the things I would like to mention in this context is that one scheme was sanctioned by the ARC for electrification of pumps in the rural areas and digging of wells. Fortunately, for an area which fell in that unit there was a perennial stream running through that village. So, the villagers wanted to use electric pump without digging the well. It was a mortification for the villagers when they were told that since the ARC had sanctioned the scheme for wells and pumps, they would not give any loan only for pumps, in spite of the fact that water was available in the stream. I would say that cases like this are proof enough that the ARC is not in touch with the rural credit needs, and that is what I mean when I say that procedural simplifications are called for.

I would also plead that the consultancy services that have been set up by the ARC at present are limited to the eastern sector of the country. They should be more widely spread. It is my request that a consultancy service centre must be opened in Bhopal to cater to the widely divergent needs of a large State like Madhya Pradesh, specifically because out of the Rs. 30.62 crores that have been funded by the ARC so far, Madhya Pradesh has received only Rs. 91 lakhs.

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI):** I would like to thank all the hon. Members who have participated in this debate. I think, by and large, this Bill has

been unanimously supported. I welcome the suggestions that have been made.

MR. SPEAKER: She may continue her speech after lunch. The House stands adjourned till 2 O'Clock.  
13.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi to continue her speech....

श्री नव लिमये (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक अहम और जरूरी सवाल की तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मैं देश मित्रता से ज्यादा नहीं लूँगा।

अभी अभी मंत्री महोदय ने लोकों स्ट्राइक के बारे में व्यापार दिया है। लोकों की स्ट्राइक समाप्त हुई, उस पर हम सब लोगों को लूँशी हुई है। लेकिन राजस्थान में एक महीने से अधिक समय से हड्डताल चल रही है। टीयरगेंम का हमला तो रहा है और लाठियाँ चल रही हैं। सैकड़ों लोगों को जेल में बन्द कर दिया गया आय कह सकते हैं कि यह राज्य का भासला है। लेकिन आखिर सरकारी कर्मचारी आज हड्डताल पर क्यों जा रहे हैं? जल्लरत की चौकों का अमावस्या है, दाम आसनान को छू रहे हैं, जिस के लिए केन्द्र जिम्मेदार है। यहाँ के गृह मंत्री, श्री राम निवास मिश्री, का राजस्थान से सम्बन्ध है। क्या वह राजस्थान की सरकार और वहाँ के सरकारी कर्मचारियों में बीच-बवाद कर के इस हड्डताल को समाप्त करने का प्रयास करेंगे? संसदीय-कार्य मंत्री यहाँ पर बैठे हुए हैं। वह हमारी आवाज़ों को श्री मिश्री तक पहुँचा दें कि वह

राजस्थान के सरकारी कर्मचारियों की हड्डताल को समाप्त करने, और कोई समझौता करने का प्रयास करें।

श्री हृष्ण चन्द्र वडे (खलीलावाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल में पहले भयंकर सूखा पड़ा था और अब वहाँ भयंकर बाढ़ आ गई है। हम चाहते हैं कि इस विषय पर एक ध्यानाकरण प्रस्ताव या बहस को स्वीकार किया जाये, ताकि हम लोग अपनी समस्याओं को यहाँ पर रख सकें। उत्तर प्रदेश में आज राष्ट्रपति शासन है। हम चाहते हैं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में जल्द से जल्द कार्यवाही की जाये।

14.07 hrs.

AGRICULTURAL REFINANCE CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I think, I will start by thanking all the hon. members for their valuable suggestions. It is only natural that, in the course of the discussion of this Bill, the functions, the operations, the objectives and the entire working of the various financial institutions should have been discussed, whether they are directly or indirectly concerned with refinance.

So far as this particular Amendment Bill is concerned, it relates to only refinancing and has the limited objective of augmenting the resources which are available to the financial institutions with a special eye on encouraging, and on alleviating the miseries of, those people who are small farmers, who are agricultural labourers and those who have no land whatsoever. All the hon. members, irrespective of their party affiliations, have appreciated this objective.

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

I would only like to allay the fears and apprehensions expressed by Shri Bhogendra Jha, who is not present here now. He had some apprehension that this might be utilised in a manner which would be detrimental to the very objective. I would like to assure him that that is not the purpose. In fact, the various suggestions that have been made by the various speakers would be taken into consideration. and where there are difficulties, where there are obstacles, where there are impediments in the way of proper operation, I would assure them that we shall look into the matter.

Now I wish to draw the attention of the hon. members to the work done by the ARC. It is true that, in the first four years, the work was not as good as it should have been. Anything in the offing takes a little time to walk on its own feet. But since 1968 the working of the ARC has been appreciable. I am happy to tell the members—and they are aware of this fact—that at present 888 schemes have been sanctioned by the ARC and the financial outlay comes to Rs. 524 crores. And they are at various stages. But I would like to clarify one point. It was asked by an hon. Member as to why the disbursals are slow and why the money is lying unutilised. There is no question of money lying unutilised because the money is sanctioned for the entire project, and it is phased out in various stages. After a certain phase of the project has been completed and if more money is needed for refinancing, the requisite finance is given. Therefore, there is no question of unutilisation and no project is held up because of finance whatsoever, because the sanction is for the entire project as a whole.

The present picture is: out of 888 schemes—I would also like to give the break-up for the information of the hon. Members—about 60 per cent of these schemes are concerning

minor irrigation which are of extreme importance to the country as a whole. i.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): Would you just lay on the Table the various schemes and the stages at which they are now for the information of the hon. Members so that we may be enlightened?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I would be very happy to do that. Apart from that, if I may take your indulgence for a minute, I would draw your attention that out of 888 schemes, a major part, nearly 60 per cent has gone to minor irrigation. They account for 586 schemes. Land development, tractors and power-tillers, soil conservation, plantation, poultry farming, fisheries, dairy development and for construction of godowns, silos, marketing yards and sheds. These are the major schemes. I have got the exact number and the amount utilised and I would be very happy to pass it on to the members.

Some members have mentioned that there is a lot of delay for acceding sanction. One hon. Member mentioned that it takes years and takes a long time for any scheme to be really sanctioned and, therefore, this delay factor must be eliminated. I would like to clarify this point. There is no question of delay. In the beginning there was some delay, but now, the refinancing part with which this Bill is concerned, does not take any time at all. for at the time of the formulation of the scheme itself, all these agencies—the State Government, the Co-operative Bank, the commercial bank and the ARC discuss it and they work as a team and once any particular institution which is financing or the Agricultural Refinance Corporation accepts the scheme, whether it be the co-operative bank or the commercial bank, it goes ahead with the work of financing these schemes and the refinance is done even at a later stage. It is not because of the ARC that any work

on these particular schemes is held up and, therefore, the delay factor is not the responsibility of A.R.C. Even otherwise, there is scope for improvement and certainly we welcome the suggestions given by the hon. Members.

I am very happy to state that the Consultancy Service which has been instituted with its head office at Lucknow has done good work and in the immediate future we are starting a consultancy office at Calcutta also. So far 76 schemes have been finalised through this consultancy service. I have also got the break-up here. They are in various States. In Assam we have 6 schemes, in Bihar 6, Meghalaya 7, Orissa 14, West Bengal 17 and West U.P. 26. These are the schemes which have been really sponsored through the consultancy service which has done so much in the course of less than two years. Therefore, another office is to be set up at Calcutta.

Certain allegation was, however, made by an hon. Member from Tamil Nadu. He said that there is a discrimination and he asked why a consultancy centre was not set up in Tamil Nadu. I may tell him that no work in Tamil Nadu has suffered because of it and Tamil Nadu is able to look after itself very well. It is only the Eastern districts and North-eastern districts because of lack of infra-structure and other conditions are not able to do very well. Therefore, it is giving a momentum for their development.

I shall quote the figures about the Tamil Nadu to clear up if there is any lack of coordination. A point has been made invariably by all the Members and do feel that this is a relevant point and there is, to some extent, regional disparity which still exists. I feel that the regional disparity still exists in the places from where you and many of the Members come from. All of them realise that this regional disparity must be removed. if not immediately, they

must at least be mitigated at the earliest. I am glad to say that the Government being aware of this, especially, the A.R.C. being aware of this, to-day, has taken certain corrective steps in this direction. The steps that are taken in this regard are: special meetings had been convened or sponsored by the A.R.C. between the Agriculture Ministry—they are convened at the initiative by the Agriculture Ministry—and the State Governments. They have involved the State Governments—their representatives—and various financing agencies and they have reviewed the various difficulties and impediments that stand in the way. We hope that they will try to prevent or remove the regional disparities. On the basis of certain suggestions that have been made here, the Finance Minister himself had called a meeting of ten States and their Agricultural Production Commissioners and had talks with them and other States' representatives. On the basis of these meetings, a number of steps had been taken. As a consequence, it has been decided that where the cooperative societies are weak, they must be strengthened; there must be greater coordination between the various financial institutions. Also there must be greater coordination between the State Governments and various project authorities and various financial institutions. The recommendations of the Talwar Committee would be implemented as early as possible.

Apart from that, now, we have regional offices in almost all the States. In Gauhati also, a centre has been opened. Therefore, almost all these States are really covered; their working is looked after by the regional officers. Apart from that, some State Governments have special cells also which are looking after specifically the schemes to be sponsored for A.R.C. Some of the schemes fall under the S.F.D.A.—Small Farmers Development Agencies. Almost all State Governments are trying to sponsor schemes for small farmers—

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

marginal farmers—who are the vulnerable weaker sections. A.R.C. even gives them 100 per cent re-financing for these vulnerable sections of the society which will indeed be a step in that direction. Members would like to have the break-up of the various schemes in various States. I would like to point out here that because of various steps that had been taken, there has been progress made by the S.F.D.A. in regard to small and marginal farmers' requirements. The break-up as on 30th June, 1968 was as follows:

In Assam, they were four. Let me first tell you that the total number of schemes at the end of January, 1968 was 128 in all the States. The A.R.C.'s schemes have been increased from 128 to 888 and their outlay has also been increased to Rs. 524 crores. About the details of the small and marginal farmers, the position as it stands now is as follows:—

*Number of Schemes*  
As on 31-5-1973

Andhra Pradesh	3
Haryana	1
Himachal Pradesh	1

The total number comes to 36. Financial assistance is of the order of Rs. 39.71 crores—this is for the small and marginal farmers. I am not saying that this is precisely the reason why the Bill is coming up. That is because the banks and the cooperatives have really taken the initiative on this. It is because of them that so many schemes have come up. After all, the A.R.C. have also play their role in the matter of preparation of techno-feasibility report for the schemes. In this context, we would like much more resources to be placed at the disposal of the small farmers and the marginal farmers.

At present, you aware there is a certain legal difficulty according to which financing cannot be done without mortgage of land or government guarantee. That is a delaying process and acts as a bottleneck. If the Bill is passed, this difficulty will be

removed and it will permit of much greater resources being available for refinancing, resources which would be placed at the co-operative and commercial banks.

As for the future, we have a great future. The basic approach of the ARC is to give the maximum possible support subject to financial constraint to the small farmers to the people who are really needy, and also to remove regional disparities. For this a number of suggestions have been made. Government are considering all these. I will not take the time of the House on this. An interim report has also been presented by National Commission on Agriculture. Government would study all these facts. I am happy to say that with the help of IDA a number of schemes have been taken up in various States. Because of the good work done by ARC today, the IDA is also helping them and the fact that IDA should be prepared to sanction a direct line of credit speaks highly of the work of the ARC.

With these words, I thank hon. members and hope they will pass the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act, 1963, be taken into consideration".

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up clause by clause consideration.

There are no amendments. The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

**Clauses 2 and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.**

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI.  
I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion  
moved.

"That the Bill be passed"

श्री मधु लिम्प (बाका) उग्राहक  
महादय, इम बिल है—देख ने भ नहीं मत हूँ।  
लेकिन गवाल यह है कि जो नरोधन हमारे  
मामने आया है उस का इस्तेमाल कैसे होगा?  
यह जो रोडाइनिंग ना नोरेजन है, यह तो  
किसी भा वाज परन्यव अमल नहीं। कृता  
योजनाया गए अमल इन वालों सम्माने  
दूसरी है, कामापरेटिव बैंक है, लैंड डलप-  
मेन्ट वैक्स है, नैडुरून्ट और शार्टिंगल इक्स है,  
इन सभीओं के द्वारा योजनाया पर अमल  
होना है और मैं यह कहने के लिये बाध्य हूँ  
कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद इन सम्मानों के  
दृष्टिकोण में काई बनियादी फक्कं नहीं आया  
है। मैं आप ही की इस किताब से कुछ वाक्यों  
को उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ—सारी योजनाओं  
का आधार है—सिक्योरिटी, इस छोटी सी  
पुस्तिका में जो आप की किनाब है—कहा  
गया है—

## **Agricultural Refinance Corporation : Functions and Working**

"Schemes sanctioned in respect of scheduled commercial banks: the securities to be sub-mortgaged/hypotheccated by the ultimate borrower in favour of the financing bank and refinances provided to the extent of 50 per cent of the value of the securities".

आगे दूसरे अनुच्छेद में कहा गया है—

"The cultivators to be financed under the schemes should be those

who have mortgageable or alienable rights over their holdings which are proposed to be mortgaged to the financing institutions. Further, the cultivators should preferably contribute a part of the funds required from their own resources to the extent possible with a view to ensuring that they take keen interest in the schemes evolved for their benefit."

अब उपाध्यक्ष महादय सथाय पर्यना, जिस का एक क्षेत्र मर समर्दाय देवत के नीचे आता है उस में— मणिना जी की जानकारी देलिये— इन्हा इत्या, — मिथि वानून अपनी जमीन का ग्रादिवासियों को देने की छूट नहीं दता है, गेमी म्यूनि में उन के पास “एलनियेविल जमीन” नहीं है

श्री जगदीश नारायण मठल (गोहा)  
मथाल परगने में खानी प्रादिवामी ही नहीं,  
गंर-आदिनामियों जी जमोन भी बन्धक  
नहीं होती है। वैको से उन को कोई लाभ  
नहीं है।

श्री यजु लिप्यते इस समय जो संथाल परगने का कानून है, मैं उस की बात कर रहा हूँ, क्योंकि इन्होंने एशीकल्चरल लेवरर्स के लिये बिल रखा है। श्रादिवासी इस भूमि कानून के तहत अपनी जमीन नहीं बेच सकता, इस लिये उन को इस का फायदा नहीं मिलता है, क्योंकि “एनिमियेबिल लैड” उन के पास नहीं है, कानून ने गिरवी नहीं रख सकते हैं, न सम्पत्ति है जो गिरवी रख सके, न जमीन है जो गिरवी रख सके—ऐसी स्थिति में मथाल परगने के जो गरीब किसान हैं, उन की समस्याओं पर भी विचार होना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात—यह जो सिक्योरिटी वाली बात है, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता, जब छोटे किसानों का सबाल आता है क्योंकि वैक बाले, खास कर कामरियल वैक बाले पक्षास किस्मत

[श्री मंदू लिम्बे]

के अडगे डालते हैं और लैड इंडियन मेन्ट बैंक और स्टेट कॉर्पोरेटिव बैंक का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है, उस पर बड़े जमीदार और बड़े काशकार हाकी है, इसलिए छोटे किसानों को इन सारी योजनाओं का फायदा नहीं मिलता।

लेकिन जो कार्मिकरण बैंक है, जिन का गाल्टीयकरण हुआ है, उन का पूजीयतियों के साथ व्यवहार कैसा है? बास्तव में इन व्यापारों के हाथों और पूजीयतियों के घरानों का जो गहरा रिश्ता था, जिस के चलाने वैकों के साधनों का इस्तेमाल पूजीयति अपनी मम्पत्ति को और अपने मूलाफे को बढ़ाने के लिये करता था, उस से मुकिन दिलाने के लिये बैंकों का गाल्टीयकरण किया गया और इस गाल्टीयकरण को सफल बनाने के लिये, इस सदन में हम ने कई संजोधन दिये थे लेकिन एक संग्रहन के अलावा दूसरा कोई संजोधन नहीं माना गया। कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधि लेने की बात है लेकिन हो क्या रहा है? सुशीला जी जिस इलाके में आती है,—उस कानपुर की एक घटना के बारे में बतलाना चाहता हूँ—कानपुर, नया गज में पजाव नेशनल बैंक की शाखा है। आप को आश्वर्य होगा, यह शाखा जे० के० यूप की एक शाखा के रूप में काम करती है, यह राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक की शाखा नहीं है, यह जे० के० यूप की शाखा है और आज जे० के० यूप में इन्होंने उद्घड़ना आ गई है कि नया गज बैंक के मैनेजर को वह पत्र लिखते हैं—मैं एक पत्र का नमूना लाया हूँ और आप की सेवा में प्रस्तुत करता हूँ। आप पूछेंगे कि रीकाइनेंशिंग से इस का क्या सम्बन्ध है? मैं दो दुनियाओं की तस्वीर आप के सामने खीचता चाहता हूँ—एक और संयुक्त परवाने के आदिवासी और छोटे किसान हैं, जिन के पास विश्वी के लिये जमीन नहीं है, जिन के पास संस्कृत नहीं है, उन की

कमा हालत है और दूसरी तरफ इन बड़े लोगों की क्या हालत है। यह पत्र 9 मई, 1973 को जे० के० रेयोन ने पंजाब नैशनल बैंक, नया गज शाखा को लिखा है—

“Dear Sir,

Consignment of 6,672, bales of wood pulp by SS Viswabharti

We have to inform you that the above consignment has been imported by us and the ship is touching Calcutta port on or about the 15th instant. We require a sum of Rs 11,20,000 to clear the said consignment from the port. You are requested to kindly take the above 6,672 bales of wood pulp under pledge with you and issue us a bank draft for Rs 11,20,000 in favour of Messrs Calcutta Shipping Bureau payable at your Calcutta counterpart and your charge in this connection may please be debited to our account with you. For your information, we may add here that the cost of 6,672 bales of wood pulp comes to Rs 44,03,520, that is, at Rs 660 per bale. The BP comes to Rs 33,02,640. Yours faithfully”

“Please issue draft”

उसके नीचे मैनेजर का नोट है—

इस में खूबी क्या है? जो माल आ रहा है, जिस को ये गिरवी रखना चाहते हैं, वह समृद्ध पर है, विश्व-भवित जहाँज समृद्ध पर है, वह माल अभी कलकत्ता नहीं पहुँचा है, कानपुर आते-आते दो महीने लगने वाले हैं, माल आयेगा या नहीं आयेगा, इस का पता नहीं है, हो सकता है विश्व-भवित दूब जाय, लेकिन जो प्रातः इन के कब्जे में नहीं आया और इन के गोदान में नहीं पहुँचा है, दो महीने के बाद पहुँचेगा, उस के लिये ये सोग 11 साल 20 हजार हपया—दो-तीन हजार हपया नहीं—मांगते हैं। और मैनेजर लिख देता है इनको दे दिया जाये। कितने दिनों में किलायर होता है?

चार दिनों में ड्राफ्ट मजूर हो जाता है। सोचने की बात है कि जे०के० के लिए जो लिमिट दी गई है उस एकाउन्ट में क्या उसको

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN (BADAGARA): Sometimes the banks are also very efficient

श्री अशु लिम्ये इसीलिए आप देख रहे हैं कि चार दिन में मजूर हो जाता है। आव्वर्य की बात है इस एकाउन्ट के लिए जो लिमिट निर्धारित की गई थी उसको भी एकमोड करते हैं जे०के० नेयान बाले। और क्या क्या करते हैं उस के बारे में विन मवो का मैने पत्र भी लिखा है। ता चवि मैनेजर की इसके ऊर नॉटिंग है इसलिए आपकी आज्ञा से यह कागज सभा-पटल पर मैं रखना\* चाहता हूँ। इसकी आज आप इजाजत दे नाकि अखबार बाले खूब अच्छी तरह में उसका छाप सके।

इसके माथ माथ दो बातों को मैं और जोड़ना चाहता हूँ। मैने काई इरेनेवेन्ट बात नहीं कही है। मारे कानूनों को नाड़ कर, जो माल ममुन्दर में हो, जा उनके गोडाउन में आया तक नहीं है, कोई बिल आफ लैंडिंग नहीं है, उसके अर्थेन्ट चार चार दिन में 11 लाख 20 हजार रुपया मिल जाता है। ता अभी आपने जो संशोधन रखा है क्या उसकी तहत चार दिनों में गरीब किसानों, आदिवासियों, खेतिहार मजदूरों के जो लोन के लिए आवेदन-पत्र आयेंगे उनको मजूर बरवाने की काई योजना होगी? क्या शेड्युल बैंक्स, स्टेट कोआपरेटिव बैंक्स और लैंड डेवलपमेन्ट बैंक्स को जरा सहानु-भूतिसूक्षक कुट्टि से उन आवेदन-पत्रों पर कार्यवाही करने के लिए कहा जायेगा? यदि नहीं, तो मैं कहूँगा कि आपका यह संशोधन धीरोधी है जैसे कि 14 बैंक्स का राष्ट्रीयकरण एक बड़ा धोखा साधारण जनता के लाख हुआ। यदि आपके नेरे सभी

संशोधनों को माना होता थोर जो—प्राट लोग हैं उन पर कठी कार्यवाही की होती तो मैंग खाल है आज यह नोबत नहीं प्राती।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may give the paper to me I have not given permission for laying it

श्रीमति सुशीला रोहतगी मान्यवर, मैं माननीय सदस्य की बड़ी आभा हूँ कि इस प्रवार की किसी घटना की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट विया। इसबे सम्बन्ध में मुझे कोई पूर्व सूचना नहीं है परन्तु आपके माध्यम से मैं इतना विश्वास दिलाऊगी कि यह जा नाज है, जैसा उन्हाने कहा है इस आरोप को देखा जायेगा, इसकी जाच की जायेगी आर जो आ होगा वह माननीय सदस्य को अवध्य सूनित कर दिया जायेगा। चाहं कानपुर का नयागंज हा चाहे गाढ़ायड़त बैक हा या कोई भी बैक हा उनम काई भी अन्तर नहीं है। एब ही नीति ह आग उमी के आधार पर, उन्ही डायरेक्टर्स के आधार पर जितनों देश का राष्ट्रीयड़त बैक है उनको बाम करना है। जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि चार दिन में इन चीजों को हटाकर बायं पूरा किया है

श्री अशु लिम्ये कानूनों को तोड़कर किया है।

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी आज उन कानूनों का परिवर्तन करके हम किसानों को मदद देना चाहते हैं। यह बात मैं स्पष्ट करना चाहती हूँ कि शुरू में जब बैंकों का राष्ट्रीय-करण हुआ था उस बक्त आपके मन में जो मशय होगा उसका भी समाधान हो जाना चाहिए। इन बैंकों के माध्यम से जितना हपया दिया जा रहा है...

श्री नवल प्रसादीराम शर्मा: लैंड मार्टेज बैंक की संस्थाएँ शेष श्रीहारीर को बैकतक

\*The Speaker not having subsequently subsequently received the paper, the paper was not treated as laid on the Table.

[श्री नवल किशोर बर्मा]

नहीं बदलगे तबतक कर्जा नहीं मिल सकता है।

श्रीमति सुशीला रोहतगी द्वारा पहले भी व्यापार में रखा था और आगे भी रखेंगे। राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक जो है वह आपके विचार में सफल नहीं हो रहे हैं लेकिन हमारे विचार में सफल रहे हैं। यह बात अवश्य है कि उनमें अभी बहुत सुधार की आवश्यकता है। (थवधान)

मैं मत्रुलिमये जी से कहना चाहती हूँ कि मैंने बड़ा शानि से ध्यानकी बात सुनी है। मैंने कहा है जबतक इसका खड़न नहीं होता, जब नक मुझे इसकी जानकारी न हो तबतक मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता कि योजना में नहीं हूँ। अवश्य इस बाने पर जानकारी होनी चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When a lady appeals for sweetness, you must respond.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Thank you, Sir. I am sure he will respond.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननाय सदस्य ने जो दूसरी बात कही है उसपर मैं विशेष बल देना चाहती हूँ। अभी तक नो दिक्कत रही है सेक्योरिटी की, मार्गेज की उसको हटाने के लिए यह बिल आया है। आपकी और हमारी राय में किसी तरह की भिन्नता नहीं है, जो आपके विचार है वही हमारे विचार है। इसलिए जो आपने कहा है, आगर आज यह हो जाता है जो सिक्योरिटी की आवश्यकता होती है जिससे लीगल कठिनाइया उत्पन्न होती है उनका आसानी से समाधान कर सकेंगे और जो गरीब हैं वह संचाल होंगे जो प्राविकासी होंगे, गरीब की कोई आवास से बेक भवन नहीं होती, वह

गरीब चाहे किसी भी प्रदेश का हो, उसके पास जर्मीन है या नहीं या जो लैबेल्स लेदर है उसको सारी रिफाइनेंस की फेसिलिटीज उपलब्ध होनी चाहिए। इसलिए मैं आपको विड्वास दिलाती हूँ। मार्गेज को हटाने और सेक्योरिटी को रिनेम, लिब्रलाइज करने के लिए यह बिल आया है।

दूसरी सारी बात जो है उनके मानन्द में पहले ही वहा जा चुका है इर्मानिंग में ममता हूँ इस बिल का प्रीतर्फ से जोरदार ममता होगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed"  
The motion was adopted.

14 35 hrs

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS\* FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1973-74

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up Supplementary Demands for Grants (General).

DEMANDS No. 11—FOREIGN TRADES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,28,00,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 74,00,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Foreign Trades'."

\* Moved, after the recommendation of the President.

**Demand No. 28—Ministry of External Affairs**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,50,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Ministry of External Affairs'."

**Demand No. 35—Currency, Coinage and Mint**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,26,60,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Currency, Coinage and Mint'."

**Demand No. 38—Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 40,00,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Transfers in State and Union Territory Governments'."

**Demand No. 39—Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of

'Other Expenditure of the 'Ministry of Finance'".

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, under these Supplementary Demands for Grants, a certain Grant is sought to be sanctioned by Parliament under the Head "Drought and Famine". It says that due to drought and famine conditions in our country, the Central Government needs to give assistance, grants and loans, to the States and, therefore, more money is needed, say, about Rs. 100 crores. I support it. But, at the same time, I must say that the relief work which is being carried out, particularly, in our State during this drought and famine period is completely unsatisfactory. Only the granting of money will not serve the purpose to fight against drought and famine conditions.

I think, the Government must take more concrete steps to develop irrigation projects. In some States, it may not be possible to construct big irrigation projects. But some medium or small type of irrigation projects should be started there. I have already given a suggestion to the Irrigation and Power Minister that in the tribal belts of our State, there are small rivulets and, by constructing bundhs the water can be preserved and the peasants can be supplied that water for irrigation purposes. But for the last 25 years, this Government has neglected that aspect. They should pay more attention to that.

Secondly, about Labour and Employment, item No. 67, I want to draw the attention of the Government to one thing. In Tripura State, we have got about 55 tea gardens. All these tea gardens are sick tea gardens and, due to financial difficulties, the tea-garden owners are not running the tea gardens. Now, this is the cropping season. But most of the tea-gardens cannot continue their work. They have stopped their work. As a result of that, the

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

tea garden labourers are suffering very much. They do not get any earning at all. This is the season when the tea-garden area is very busy. It is very unfortunate that in Tripura State, these tea gardens are not being run well. They have become perfectly defunct. They are not working at all. Therefore, I would request the Government to see that all these tea gardens are taken over by the Government. They should try to run sick tea gardens from now on. By this, tea industry can be saved and also the tea workers can be saved.

Another point is about compensation to be paid to those peasantry whose property, the lands, has been damaged during the Bangladesh war. Their cultivable lands are being used by the military for trains and other things. Most of the peasantry have still not got compensation for the damage caused to their lands. Many times I have drawn the attention of the Defence Minister also to this aspect. Always I get the reply, and these people also get the reply, that proper attention is being paid, that compensation will be paid in due course, that it is under 'active consideration' will go on and how long it will take to implement, I do not understand. Sufficient damage has been caused to those people, and the peasantry must be given compensation immediately.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not a natural calamity.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Another point is regarding Bangladesh trade. Of course, we must develop our trade with Bangladesh, we must keep our friendship with Bangladesh and we should help them as far as possible. I want to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that there is a tremendous feeling in Bangladesh, particularly among the people, that the cloth which is being

supplied to Bangladesh like lungis is sub-standard. . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Deb please convince me how these things come in the Supplementary Demands...

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: There is a mention about Bangladesh...

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is nothing like Bangladesh trade agreement. There is only a mention of Bangladesh with regard to certain amount of money to be given to them and that is to buy two ships from the Shipping Corporation of India. Why do you go into the whole gamut of Bangladesh trade?

SHRI DESARATHA DEB: Standard things should be supplied to them, so that they have a good impression about us.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But it should be within the limits of the debate. This is outside the scope of the Demands.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Secondly, while fighting against the natural calamities, during floods and drought periods, the Tripura State, the isolated pocket, has suffered due to transportation bottleneck. Whatever quota of rice or wheat has been allotted by the Central Government could not reach there in proper time and due to that, most of the ration shops were to remain closed for some time there and people were starving. I have said many times in this House that more than 400 persons died of starvation during April-May-June in Tripura State; that was because these things could not reach there in time. That is why I have been asking the Government time and again that they should at least open a railway line from Dharmanagar to Agartala. I was told that some engineering survey had been made. When this would be taken up finally, when the actual construction will be started in respect of the railway line from

Dharmanagar to Agartala, I would like to from the Government. We cannot say that natural calamity will not visit Tripura again. It may visit at any time. To fight against that eventuality we should be prepared. Apart from this, if you want to start a certain industry in this region, there must be this railway line available.

Regarding electricity also I want to say something. I was told that some negotiation has been made with Bangladesh regarding electricity. I do not know what is the position now. If that agreement is reached and if it is settled finally, then, I think we may get electricity; Tripura State can use that electricity very easily.

I would request the Government to consider the various points that I have put forward now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Dasaratha Deb started off very well, but soon after he went off the rails. I do not say that the points he made were not relevant but they were outside the scope of the debate.

May I remind the members about the scope of the debate on Supplementary Demands? Rule 216 reads as follows:

"The debate on the supplementary grants shall be confined to the items constituting the same and no discussion may be raised... (Interruptions)

Not Railways, not electricity, not Bangladesh trade. If you say that our supply of cloth to Bangladesh comes within this, then I have to be re-educated

I was reading out rule 216:

"...and no discussion may be raised on the original grants nor policy underlying them save in so far as it may be necessary to explain or illustrate the particular items under discussion."

Kindly keep to this. Mr. Naik, I hope you will cooperate.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): I will try to confine myself entirely to the matter of fiscal assistance.

There are some States in the country which are chronically getting over drafts. One of the States, unfortunately, happens to be my own native State of Mysore. We were told that there has been a liberal amount of assistance in respect of the drought. The Central Government, for the first time, has gone out of the way and has liberally financed, but, at the same time, many of the recipient States in this country, particularly, in respect of drought relief which is in the nature of a calamity, like the States of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh because of their fortuitous circumstances in which they are situated never suffered from any budgetary deficit. But if the State of Mysore which has been a chronically deficit budget State and if the same rule is made applicable for the deficit States as well as the surplus States in the country, then it will have a ruinous effect on the economy of State and the State Government.

I am aware of the fact that tremendous efforts are being made to streamline the administration of the State of Mysore and to that extent, the present Chief Minister has to be very substantially congratulated. But, still there has been a legacy of the past. Under these circumstances, the Mysore Government has been requesting very consistently to treat this loan given for the purpose of drought relief—25 per cent in the form of non-refundable loan, as grant. At present the State Government is asked to contribute 25 per cent and 25 per cent of Rs. 70 to 80 crores works out to a substantial figure of Rs. 15 to 20 crores. It is not within the capacity of a deficit State like Mysore. I am not pleading in a parochial manner only in regard to Mysore. I am saying it in respect of all deficit States that unless liberal sanction of funds is made available, it would be difficult.

Similarly, with regard to food, there has been a substantial amount of

[Shri B. V. Naik]

subsidy which goes in the form of controlled food. In the circumstances, I will plead for the equitable distribution of food that is available from the central pool. In this behalf, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the discussion that took place that since we are going to import substantial quantities which will have to be from abroad and that too against scarce foreign exchange, it would have to be budgeted quite in good time ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How can it come here?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: For that also, a budgetary provision has to be made if not to-day at least in due course of time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That was what I was trying to point out a little while ago

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Since the Chair has been kind enough to allow Mr. Deb who spoke about his railway line, only one sentence....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I expect you to set a better example.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I will refer it to it very briefly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Brief in irrelevance?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Sir, the entire west coast of 800 km. does not have an inch of a railway line. I am coming from an area where we do not have any air service, no coastal shipping or railway line. The hon. Minister was good enough to say about removing regional imbalance and development of backward areas. Here is a striking example of the entire west coast covering a population of nearly 5 million people, completely neglected.

That has gone without a railwayline in the course of the last 110 years, that is, from 1848. So, I plead that this

should be given priority beyond this techno-feasibility survey etc., the phrasology, under which it hides.

श्री एस० एस० बनर्जी (कानपुर) . उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहुत सी चीज कहना चाहता था और सरकार की काफी कड़ी आलोचना भी करना चाहता था । लेकिन सुशीला रोहतगी जी बैठी दुई है और कल गक्षा वर्धन भी है । मैं कड़ी आलोचना नहीं करूँगा । कही भाई बहन के राष्ट्रे पर काई आच न आ जाए । मैं अपने आगे को सीमित रखूँगा --

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Especially when you come from the same city.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: From the same locality also.

नव से पत्तने म सूखा गांग बाढ़ के बारे में कुछ नहीं नाटूंगा ।

A provision of Rs 100 crores was made for assistance to the States.

चीजों के दाम बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं, बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ रहे हैं । जो एक कारण इसका बताया जाता है वह सूखा और बाढ़ बताया जाता है । इसके अलावा डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग और डिवेलपिंग इकोनोमी भावित इसके कारण दत्ताएं जाते हैं । आप प्रदेशों की बाढ़ और सूखे से निपटने के लिए सहायता भी कर रहे हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश की आप कितनी सहायता करने जा रहे हैं और दूसरे प्रान्त जो है उनकी कितनी सहायता दर्जने जा रहे हैं । उत्तर प्रदेश में इस बढ़ते बाढ़ की हालत बहुत खराब है । हमारे माननीय मित्र ने भी इस प्रश्न को आज उठाया था । मैं मन्त्री महोदया से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश को आप कितना रुपया बाढ़ पीड़ितों की सहायता के लिए देने जा रहे हैं और कितना दे चुके हैं तथा दूसरे प्रान्तों में बाढ़ की वजह से सोने प्राप्तिकर हैं, परेशान हैं, वहाँ कितनी सहायता दे चुके

हैं या देने जा रहे हैं। प्राप्त कूद एयर द्राप कर रहे हैं, प्लैज से गिरा रहे हैं उन इलाकों में जहां बाढ़ है जैसे काश्मीर के इलाके में। पश्चिम में लुधियाना डिस्ट्रिक्ट बुरी तरह से बाढ़ प्रस्त है। इन सब प्रान्तों तथा इससे प्रान्तों को जैसे बिहार है आप कितना पैसा दे चुके हैं और कितना देने की योजना है? मैं बाहर हूं कि आप मुक्त हृस्त से उनकी सहायता करें। दाम जो बढ़ रहे हैं उससे सारा देश परेशान है। आपने देखा होगा कि जल्लीरावाजों के खिलाफ, ओर बाजारी करने वालों के खिलाफ हम लोगों ने एक आनंदोलन बढ़ा कर रखा है पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में। किसी किसी प्रान्त में इसको सफलता भी मिली है। उत्तर प्रदेश में आपने देखा होगा कि लगभग नब्बे हजार किलोमीटर में मिला है। बिहार में, कलकत्ते में भी बाढ़ की वजह से पैदावार में कमी हुई है या होने वाली है। हम को दासों को किसी न किसी तरीके से सीमित रखना पड़ेगा। कलकत्ता शहर में युवकों ने सी पी आई के बालेटीयर्ज ने, छात्रों ने, यूथ कांग्रेस के वर्कर्ज ने हिम्मत की की चीजों के दाम गिराए जाए . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, under what Demand does that come?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, distribution of foodgrains to those who are affected by drought and floods also comes under this Demand.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are very ingenious.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी वहा उन लोगों ने सरसों के तेल और मसूर की दाल निकाल कर उसके दाम निर्धारित कर दिए। सरसों के तेल के दाम साठे भात रुपये के बजाय 4 रुपये 75 पैसे और मसूर की दाल के 2 रुपये 20 पैसे प्रति किलो से घटा कर 1 रुपया 75 पैसे

कर दिए गए। इसको लागो ने मान लिया। लेकिन मुझे ताजब होता है कि वहा के बैंकर आप कामसं के कहने पर वहा के मुम्भ मत्री ने जो प्रगतिशील अपने आपको कहने हैं, समाजवादी कहते हैं खुद बैंक कार्किट प्राइस जो साड़े सात रुपये और 2 रुपये 20 पैसे वी सरसों के तेल और मसूर की दाल की, उसको लीगलाइज कर दिया और कहा कि इन दामों पर इनको बेचा जाए। देश में बाढ़ और सूखा है। हमें अपने की ज़रूरत है। अपने कोई आकाश से तो आएगा नहीं। अमरीका के मोहताज हम रहना नहीं चाहते। आखिर अपने आएगा कहा से? क्या बाकई में अपने का सकट है या लोगों ने अपने का सकट बना रखा है? मंत्री जी इस सब की जानकारी हमें उत्तर में दें।

मैं अब डिमाड नम्बर 30 पर आता हूं। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि आपके पास कोई सड़ा हुआ नोट है या नहीं, साड़े हुए 1, 2 और 5 रुपये के नोट आपको दिखाई देते हैं या नहीं लेकिन मेरी जेब में अब भी पांच रुपये का एक सड़ा हुआ नोट है, जिसको यह समझिये कि इस एयर कंडिशन हाल से बाहर मैं ले जाऊँ और मुझे पसीना आ जाए कोई नहीं लेगा और इसका हलवा बन जाएगा। ऐसी हालत उसकी है। क्या ग्ररकार ऐसी चीजों में ही खबर में कमी कर रही है कि नए नोट न छापें जाए? डिमानेटाइजेशन वह करना नहीं चाहती क्योंकि उसका ख्याल है कि सकट पैदा हो जाएगा। इस तरह के नोटों को न टैक्सी वाला लेता है और न कोई दूसरा। क्या बाढ़ ई मेर. दो और पांच रुपये के नए नोट छपने बन्द हो गए हैं। इसी तरह मेरा भागज की भी भारत में कमी है . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These recondite arguments thoroughly before me. Where is the relevancy and consistency? All right, carry on within your time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The heading is 'Currency, Coinage and Mint'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is the heading. But the proposal there is different. Under 'Currency', you are talking about printing of notes and all that sort of thing.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Two-rupee and ten-rupee notes are currency.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This has a special purpose.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Then I would like to speak on Demand No. 67—Labour and Employment. It is stated therein:

The National Industrial Tribunal had been set up in February, 1969 for adjudication of disputes between the LIC and their employees. As no government accommodation was available, a private building was taken on hire and it remained in occupation of the Tribunal during the period from 14th December, 1969 to 9th March, 1972.

इसके बारे में इतना ही बहना है कि क्या कभी ऐसा भी होगा कि लाइक इन-श्योरेस कारपोरेशन के कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टर मिले ? क्या वे आम 'लोगों' को हमेशा लोन ही दिया बरेंगे और बहा करेंगे कि तुम मकान बना लो और हम फूटपाय की हवा ही खाएंगे ? यह समझ में नहीं आता है। इसके बारे में आपके पास क्या कोई स्वीम है या नहीं है ? सुशीला जी लाइक इनश्योरेस कारपोरेशन तथा जनरल इनश्योरेस दोनों की डिप्टी मिनिस्टर हैं, ये दोनों महकमे उनके मातहत हैं। बाफ्फी लोगों की मदद इन डिपार्टमेंट्स के जर्ये की जा रही है। लेखिन मैं चाहूँगा कि कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टर बनाने का इतज्ज्ञाम भी हो। मार इन्डुस्ट्रियल में केवल एक दो परसेट कर्मचारियों के पास भी क्वार्टर नहीं हैं। जोनल मैनेजर क्वार्टर। मेरे जरूर रह सकते हैं लेकिन जो छोटे कर्मचारी हैं उनके बास्ते क्वार्टर नहीं हैं। लाइक इन-श्योरेस कारपोरेशन बहुत बिल्डिंग्ज बना रही है, जगह जगह हिन्दुस्तान में गगनचुम्बी बिल्डिंग्ज बनती रही जा रही है। उपाध्यक्ष

महोदय, मैं टोरी नहीं फहस्ता इस बास्ते कि अगर उन बिल्डिंग्ज के ऊपर की तरफ़ में देखा गा तो कहीं टोरी गिर न जाए। इतनी इतनी ऊची बिल्डिंग्ज कारपोरेशन बना रही है। लेकिन उन में इम्पलायीज नहीं रह सकते हैं। इडस्ट्रियल ट्रिब्युनल ने एवांड दिया था, उसको आप न भानें। लेकिन कम से कम क्वार्टरों का इतज्ज्ञाम तो होना चाहिये। ऐसा डर भी है कि जनरल इनश्योरेस का मामला भी इडस्ट्रियल ट्रिब्युनल के पास न चला जाए। जनरल इनश्योरेस के लोग मबरानी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट से परेशान हैं। उनकी मांग है कि उसको बदला जाए। भगव खुशी है कि आज उनके साथ नैगोंसियेशन चल रही है। उसी तरह से लाइक इनश्योरेस के एम्प्लायीज, लाइक इनश्योरेस कारपोरेशन की जो फैडेशन बनी हई है, वे भी बोनस के इश्यू पर, डी.ए के इश्यू पर आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं। उनकी मांग है कि डी.ए के कट की रेस्टोर दिया जाए और बोनस कम से कम दस परसेट बढ़ाया जाए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनकी इस मांग पर भी आपको सहानुभव से विचार करना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मझे इन विषयों का उठाने का मीका दिया और मन्त्री महादया से प्राथमिकता हुता हूँ कि वह इन पर आपने उत्तर में अवश्य प्रकाश डाले।

15 hrs

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bhariaich): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is very difficult to be strictly relevant within the limited scope of the supplementary demands for grants on the budget for 1973-74. In fact, this budget has come a little earlier. It should come after the Pay Commission's report—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not a budget. It is only the supplementary demands for grants.

**SHRI B. R. SHUKLA:** The supplementary demands should have been a little delayed, because it should have come after the discussion of the report of the Pay Commission; because there would be an occasion for more supplementary demands for meeting the expenditure which is likely to be incurred on account of the enhanced pay of the employees.

Now, I certainly welcome—

**श्री मधु लिमाये (बांका)** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मानवीय सदस्य का मदा मध्ये बहुत ज्ञाता है। उन्होंने कहा है कि सरकार ने अभी तक पे कमीशन बी रिपोर्ट पर कोई फैसला नहीं किया है और फैसला बरने के बाद सरकार का इस के लिए बजट मे कुछ तो प्रावधान करना पड़ेगा। इसलिए मैं आप की इजाजत से प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि अनपूरक मार्गों पर बहस को स्वर्गित रखा जाये।

**MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Mr Madhu Limaye, you have intervened and you have made a very dexterous move, and I request Mr. Shukla and others to be very careful when Mr Madhu Limaye is in the House.

**SHRI B. R. SHUKLA:** As I submitted my inability to very strictly confine to the scope of the debate, I venture to put forth my views on collateral matters

I certainly, without welcoming the proposals contained in the supplementary demands, extent my full support to the demands because these are very necessary demands, and without the passing of these demands, the function of the Government cannot be carried out

As regards the aid to Bangladesh,—we find it in the Demands for the Ministry of External Affairs—I fully support it, because we have made a commitment to help and rehabilitate the shattered economy of that country. Therefore, there should not be any voice of dissent so far as that demand is concerned.

One thing more. We have got ample time and the number of speakers is very limited

**MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** No, no. I have got quite a number of them.

**SHRI B. R. SHUKLA:** I would have certainly expected from the Government that there should not be any cut in the expenditure on account of the grants to the programme for rural unemployment. I hear from various quarters, and I want to be assured by the Government that the scheme for the crash programme initiated for the removal of rural unemployment started in the year 1971 and going on up till now will not be scrapped. Otherwise, this would be a major catastrophe and calamity and it would throw out of employment many persons who were promised at least a minimum deal by the Government

With these few words, I again extend my support to the proposals of the Government

डॉ. विनोदी नारायण पांडेय (मंदसोर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ मतालयों के सम्बन्ध मे 132 05 करोड रुपये की अनपूरक मार्गे सरकार के द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई है। इन मार्गों के विवरण को देखने से पता लगता है कि सरकार ने कुछ मार्गों तो इस प्रकार की है, जिन के बारे मे बहुत पहले सोचा जा सकता था। लेकिन सरकार ने इस और पहले व्यापार न दे कर आज ये अनपूरक मार्गे इस सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत की है। मैं सभी मार्गों के विवरार मे न जा कर कुछ मार्गों के बारे मे ही उल्लेख फूँगा।

जहा तक विदेश व्यापार मतालय का सम्बन्ध है, जो कि अब व्यापार मतालय है, सरकार है द्वारा तीव्ररे एक्सियर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मेले पर होने वाले व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए मार्च, 1973 मे 45 11 लाख रुपये का अनपूरक अनुदान

## [डा० बहमीनारायण पांडे]

लिया गया था। अब सरकार ने उस के लिए 75.28 करोड़ रुपये के अतिरिक्त अनुदान की मांग की है। यह मेला जनवरी, 1973 में समाप्त हो गया था और इस लिए यह मांग बहुत पहले की जा सकती थी, लेकिन नहीं की गई। मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि अंतराल को इस बारे में बहुत सावधानी बरतनी चाहिए।

मेले में रोड़, विजली और विज्ञापन आदि के सम्बन्ध में लाखों रुपये की हानि हुई। उस में काफ़ी बचत की जा सकती थी। मैं इस समय बहुत विवरण में तो नहीं जाना चाहता हूं। लेकिन मैं केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि यद्यपि विज्ञापन के बारे में सरकार की अपनी एजेन्सी और स्रोत हैं, लेकिन उन को विज्ञापन न देकर प्राइवेट एजेन्सी को दिये गये, जिस से सरकार के लाखों रुपये निर्यांक खर्च हुए। इस बारे में भी सरकार को अधिक सावधानी बरतनी चाहिए।

मांग संख्या 38 के अन्तर्गत देश में व्यापक सूखे और बाढ़ के कारण राज्यों को सहायता देने के लिए अन्यूक अनुदान की मांग की गई है। आज देश भर में बाढ़ का प्रकोप है। जम्मू काश्मीर, उत्तर प्रदेश और विहार आदि राज्यों में बड़ी भयंकर बाढ़ आई है। चारों ओर बनाश-लीला हो रही है और प्रभावित लोगों को राहत पहुंचाने के लिए काफ़ी सहायता की आवश्यकता है। सरकार ने चालू वर्ष के बजट में 100 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की थी और अब उस ने 50 करोड़ रुपये के अतिरिक्त अनुदान की मांग की है।

यह ठीक है, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश में सूखे

और अकाल की स्थिति के समय जो राहत कार्य चल रहे थे, वर्षा के प्रारम्भ होने के साथ केन्द्र द्वारा अपने अनुदान बन्द करने के कारण उन में से बहुत से राहत कार्य बन्द हो गये हैं। प्रगर कहीं किसी तालाब के निर्माण का कार्य चल रहा था, तो जब केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपनी मदद बन्द कर दी, तो राज्य सरकार ने भी अपना हाथ खींच लिया और इस अवस्था में वह निर्माण-कार्य बन्द कर देना पड़ा। इन राहत कार्यों के बन्द होने से अकालप्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लोगों के लिए बड़ा संकट उत्पन्न हो गया है। जहां तक मध्य प्रदेश का सम्बन्ध है, मैं छात तौर से कहना चाहता हूं कि अबुआ, निमाइ, धार और वस्तर में जो राहत कार्य चल रहे थे, केन्द्र द्वारा अपनी सहायता बन्द किये जाने से वे कार्य बन्द हो गये हैं और उन क्षेत्रों के लोगों के सामने जीवन-मरण का प्रश्न खड़ा हो गया है। इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार इस बारे में फिर से विचार करे, ताकि जो लोग भूखमरी और बेकारी के शिकार हो रहे हैं, उन को राहत मिल सके और सरकार जो 50 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त राशि लेना चाहती है, वह उपयोगी सिद्ध हो सके।

जहां तक सूखे और बाढ़ के सम्बन्ध में दी जाने वाली सहायता का सम्बन्ध है, आज के नवभाइत द्वाइस में यह समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ है। सरकारी सहायता का किस हद तक दुरुपयोग होता है उस का यह एक उदाहरण मात्र है। सरकार इस से सबक ले। समाचार इस प्रकार है :—

“न कोई बाढ़ आयी, न सूखा पड़ा।  
मदद का गेहूं चोर बाजार में बेचा गया।  
मुजफ्फरपुर, 12 अगस्त। बाढ़ एवं  
सूखा पीड़ितों की सहायता के नाम पर

सरकार से गेहूं प्राप्त कर घोर बाजार में बेचने का सनसनीपूर्ण समाचार प्राप्त हुआ है, जब कि उस क्षेत्र में न बाढ़ का प्रकोप हुआ और न ही सूखा था। ... कहा जाता है कि दोरों विकास प्रखण्ड के कुछ अधिकारियों ने बड़े व्यापारियों एवं अधिकारियों से मिल कर प्रखण्ड के डूरी, ग्रासपुर, फलेहाबाद आदि पांच पचार्यों के इलाकों को पहले कागज। में सूखाप्रस्त विकाया और बाद में बाढ़ ग्रस्त।

पहले इन क्षेत्रों के निवासियों के लिए सूखा से पीड़ित होने के नाम सहायता की योजना की गई। सरकार ने उदारतापूर्वक खाद्यान्न की मदद की और गेहूं के बोरे के बोरे भेजे। फिर बाद में इसी क्षेत्र को बाढ़ पीड़ित बता कर गेहूं माग लिया गया, जब कि इन के आसपास दूर दूर तक न कोई नदी है, न कोई नाला, पर खाद्यान्न की मदद आती रही और “पीड़ितों” में लगातार बृद्धि रही। वह सिर्फ़ कागजों पर। इम तरह इस इलाके के अधिकार्य निवासियों को तीन बार अनाज बाटा गया और उन के हस्ताक्षर या अग्रूठे रजिस्टरों पर लगवाये।”

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार की महायता इसी तरह कागजी महायता ही रहेगी। सरकार को इस बात की जाच करनी चाहिए कि जिन लोगों के लिए महायता दी जाती है या खाद्यान्न भेजे जाते हैं, क्या वास्तव में वे उन को मिलते भी हैं या नहीं। कई बार केन्द्रीय अध्ययन दल जाच के लिए जाते हैं—वे कुछ समय पूर्व महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश में भी गये थे—, लेकिन जिन लोगों को वास्तव में तकलीफ़ है, क्या वे उन लोगों से जा कर मिले?—नहीं मिले। वे केवल तहसीलदार, कलमटर और ऐसा० डी० ओ० के स्तर के अधिकारियों से मिले। प्रश्न यह है जो कि लोग गाव छोड़ कर

चले गये, उन्होंने किन परिस्थितियों में गाव छोड़े और उन को कितने दिन तक अनाज नहीं मिला। इन बातों की जाच नहीं की गई कि राज्य के पास अनाज का कितना भट्ठा है, केन्द्र की तरफ़ से कितनी सहायता दी गई, जिसे में मासिक खपत के लिए कितना अनाज होना चाहिए, आदि। इनटीरियर के जिन जिन गावों में राहत-कार्य चल रहे हैं, उन को जा कर नहीं देखा गया और वहाँ के लोगों की कठिनाइयों के बारे में पता नहीं लगाया गया। मैं समझता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय अध्ययन दल जो जाता है इन कायदों को देखने के लिए वह बड़े अधिकारियों से मिल कर और उन्हीं तक निम्नरूप कर वापस चला जाता है जिससे सही स्थिति का उन को पता नहीं चलता और न ही उन का अनुमान उस के बारे में सही हो पाता है। यही कारण है कि हमारे अनुमान वास्तविक न होकर काल्पनिक रह जाते हैं।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज की इस स्थिति में जो भयकर बाढ़ और सूखे की स्थिति है केन्द्र को अधिकाधिक सतर्क हो कर काम करना है। केवल इस आधार पर सतुष्ट हो कर नहीं बैठ जाना है कि हम ने राज्यों को सहायता दी है वह पहुँच रही होगी या हम ने केन्द्र से इनना गेहूं दे दिया वह उन को मिल रहा होगा। इस बारे में अधिक सतर्कता बरती जानी चाहिए। इम के लिए कोई ऐसी कमेटी ही या देखरेख करने वाला कोई दल हो जो इस बात की अच्छी तरह से जाच करे कि वास्तव में आप के द्वारा दी गई सहायता वहा पहुँच रही है या नहीं। बरता आप ही यह ही नहीं और भी करोड़ रुपये की मांग ले कर आए वह सब व्यर्थ ही मिल जाएगा। उम का लाभ किसी को नहीं पहुँचेगा।

एक माग की ओर मैं और आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय]  
 बैकिंग आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार आप ने जो राष्ट्रीय बैकिंग सेवा है उस के लिए भी कुछ पैसे की मांग की है। जहाँ तक बैकिंग आयोग की सिफारिशों का सम्बन्ध है उसकी बहुत सी सिफारिशों सरकार ने लागू की है और बहुत सारी लागू नहीं की हैं। राष्ट्रीय बैकिंग सेवा आयोग द्वारा सरकार बैकों के अन्दर सेवाशर्तों के नियमों की या उन के अन्दर भर्ती के किस प्रकार के प्रावधान होंगे उन की व्यवस्था है एक सर्विस कमीशन नियुक्त करने जा रही है। वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ दिन पहले इसी सदन में इस बात की घोषणा भी की थी कि वह इस बारे में कोई विवेदक भी प्रस्तुत करने वाले हैं। वह बहुत अच्छी बात होगी। लेकिन आज बैकों की स्थिति क्या है इस के बारे से आप के एकम-कस्टोडियन थी पटेल ने 26 तारीख को एक बकल्यू दिया है। उम में उन्हाने बताया है कि हमारे नेशनलाइज्ड बैकों की दशा ठीक नहीं है। बैकों के बारे में आम धारणा उत्तम नहीं है। उनके कर्मचारी ठीक तरह से बाम नहीं करते उनमें सुधार की ज़रूरत है अन्यथा बैकों की साख गिरें। सेवा शर्तों के बारे में आप विचार करना चाहते हैं, उन की सेवा-शर्तों के अन्दर सुधार किए जाय, वह अच्छी बात है लेकिन उन की व्यवस्था के बारे में जो आप के एकम-कस्टोडियन हैं वह इस प्रकार की बात कहते हैं कि वह व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप उसके बारे में साच।

मंत्री महोदय में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन दो तोन वर्षों के अन्दर आप को जो मुनाफा होना चाहिए था नेशनलाइज्ड बैकों से क्या वह कम हुआ है? मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार 71 में जो 850 लाख का मुनाफा कहा जा सकता था वह घट कर 752 लाख हो गया। इस बात को वह पुष्टि करें या बताए कि यह सत्य है या असत्य है?

जहाँ तक बैकों की शाखाओं का सम्बन्ध है शाखाएँ बड़ी हैं लेकिन कुल मिला कर उन की जो कार्य प्रणाली है वह उपयुक्त नहीं है, तो बैकिंग आयोग की सिफारिशों के अधार पर जब आप उन की सेवा शर्तों के बारे में विचार करने जा रहे हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उन की कार्य-प्रणाली में जो दोष हैं उन को दूर करने के ऊपर भी आप ध्यान देंगे। मेरा विचार है कि यदि आप ठीक तरह से ठीक समय पर इन बाना के ऊपर विचार करे तो यार बार इन तरह में सदन के सामने अनुपूरक अनुदान की मांग लाने की ज़रूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार अपनी इस प्रक्रिया में पूरी तरह सुधार करने देत्, गम्भीरता पूर्वक विचार करे, तथा तदनामार अमल करे।

**श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बर्लिया) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वित्त मंत्रालय की अनुपूरक मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ आज सम्पूर्ण दश हमारा बैंबी आपदा में फसा दूआ है विशेष कर हमारा उत्तर प्रदेश जो देश का बहुत बड़ा भाग है आज बाढ़ और सूखे में प्रसित है। प्रदेश के पश्चिमी भाग में बाढ़ की आपदा है और पूर्वी जिने पहले तो सूखा-प्रस्त थे अब वहाँ पर भयकर बाढ़ आ गई है। अभी हमारे क्षेत्र का हमारे भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री कमला पटि जी ने बोरा किया। उन के साथ मैं भी था। देहात के लोगों ने उन को दिखाया कि वह धाम की रोटी खा रहे हैं और वहा जो कुछ गलते की दूकाने हैं उन से गल्ला भी नहीं मिल रहा है। एक बड़े सकट की स्थिति से वहाँ लोग गुजर रहे हैं। उन के कितने ही बच्चे तीन चार दिन से खाये नहीं हैं। यह सब स्थिति वहा के लोगों ने कमलापटि जी के सामने रखी। हमारे विरोद्धी दल के भाइयों की एक समिति ने भी इस क्षेत्र का

दौरा किया था। उसने भी लिखा है कि किन्तु नहीं ही लोग वहा भर भी मर हैं। कहा तक यह बात मही है मैं नहीं कह सकता। लेकिन स्थिति बहुत ही दयनीय है।

आज 25 वर्षों की आजावी के बाद भी हमारे अंतर्बलिया में रिचार्ड की बोई योजना भारत सरकार की तरफ से नहीं दी गई। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने मिचाई का बाम कुछ तो किया है। कुछ ट्यूबवेल लगाए हैं। लेकिन हमारे अंतर्बल में अगर आज 200 ट्यूबवेल लगा दिए जाय तो हमारे यहा पानी की व्यवस्था हो जायेगी और हम कभी भी वहा सूखा नहीं पड़ने देंगे। हम अपना काम उत्तर से चला लेंगे। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने हमारे यहा के लिए कुछ स्कीम मजूर भी की है लेकिन पैसे की कमी के कारण वह मार्गी स्कीम स्कीम पड़ी है। जैसे वादिनपुर पम्प कैनल है, वोहरी महायक परियोजना है। आज भारत सरकार जो रुपये दे रही है उस में से कुछ रुपया इन कामों के लिए दे दिया जाय तो इन की व्यवस्था हो जाय और पानी की समस्या वहा न रहे।

इन सब की व्यवस्था हाते हुए भी अगर विजली नहीं रहेगी तो मिचाई की काई व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाएगी। ट्यूबवेल नहीं चल पाएगे न नहर से पानी आएगा। मारी व्यवस्था ठप हो जायेगी। हमारी विजली भी पानी के और मानसून के ऊपर निर्भर है। इसलिए ऐसे सेक्योर्ड ईरीगेशन के लिए उस की आनटटेलिंग न्यानिंग भी वहा पर होनी चाहिए। एकांश थर्मल पावर स्टेशन भी उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में और उन 23 जिलों से जहा पर शकाल पड़ा हुआ है सूखे के कारण वहा पर

होने चाहिए जिससे हाइडिल न चले तब भी उससे काम चल सके।

आज हमारे देश के अन्दर एक परेशानी यह भी है कि सारी खरीफ की फसल समाप्त हो गई। यहा से मवेशियों को और मनुष्यों को कम में कम मार्च तक खिलाने की व्यवस्था हम को करनी है। खरीफ की फसल में एक पैसे बराबर भी कामयाबी अभी तक नजर नहीं आ रही है। इसलिए हमारी जो अगली लडाई होगी उस में रबी की फसल के ऊपर हम ध्यान दें। रबी की फसल के लिए हम फटिलाइजर की व्यवस्था कर दें, पानी की व्यवस्था कर दें, तो इस स्थिति का सामना हम कर लेंगे।

हमारे अंतर्बल के अन्दर गगा और धाघरा ये दो नदिया पूरे अंतर्बल को धेरे हुई हैं। गगा का कटान गायघाट से ले कर माझी के आगे 2 मील तक सौ गज की चौड़ाई में होना चला जा रहा है। चबड़ी चादियरा धाघरा के किनारे एक गाव है। इस गाव के अन्दर 20 घर उस ने काढ़ दिया है और 10 घर थेर के अन्दर हैं। चबड़ी चादियरा से चार मील गगा के दक्षिण जमीन स्ट रही है। अगर यह गाव कट गया तो धाघरा नहीं अपना कोर्स बदल कर देंगी और उस से दो निहाई भाग जिन का कट जायगा। यह बड़ी खतरनाक परिस्थिति हमारे यहा बाड़ से उत्तर्न हो रही है। इस की और भी ध्यान जाना चाहिए और इस की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

हमारा उत्तर प्रदेश इतना बड़ा है, आकार में बड़ा है आवादी में बड़ा है, लेकिन प्रति व्यक्ति आय सारे देश के लोगों से कम है। इस बात को देखते हुए हमारे प्रदेश को जो भी एलाटमेट कि या जाय वह इन आधारों पर किया जाय। हमारे यहा विषमता बाले अंतर्बल हैं,

## [श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद]

हिली एरियाज है, बुद्देलखण्ड का इलाका है; यह उत्तर प्रदेश है और ईस्टर्न यू० पी० है। इन सारी विषमताओं का रुपाल रख कर के, आकार का रुपाल रख कर के, जनसंघ्या का रुपाल रख कर के, आवाही का रुपाल रख कर के हमको सहायता देनी चाहिए और उस में भी जो आप हैं उस में ईस्टर्न यू० पी० के जो विषमता वाले थे हैं उन का परसेटेज फिक्स कर दिया जाय ताकि वास्तविक अर्थों में उन की सहायता हो सके।

एक बात भी रह कर समाप्त करूँगा। भारत सरकार 50 कुंवि के पालीटेक्नीक खोलने जा रही है। हमारे यहां कोई बड़ी इण्डस्ट्री नहीं है। जमीन की प्रावलम होने से कोई भी बड़ी इण्डस्ट्री वहां लग नहीं सकती। तो हमारे यहां बलिया में एक पालीटेक्निक खोला जाये और बलिया आजमगढ़ तथा गाजीपुर के लिए एक मेडिकल कालेज कम से कम और खोला जाये जिस से हमारे यहां के विद्यार्थी उस में शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकें।

गोरखपुर में जिस प्रकार से फटिलाइजर फैक्ट्री आप ने खोली है, उसी तरह बस्ती में भी एक फटिलाइजर फैक्ट्री खोली जाय। वहां भी आकाल की हालत चल रही है, बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ और गरीब इनाका है। एक फटिलाइजर का कारखाना वहां लगा देतो उस इलाके का कुछ विकास हो सकता है।

\*SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to say a few words on the Supplementary Demands for Grants, 1973-74 on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

The approval of this House for an additional expenditure of Rs. 183.05 crores is sought through these Supple-

mentary Demands. During 1972-73 the Central Government hosted the Third Asian International Trade Fair, for which a sum of Rs. 3.83 crores was sanctioned by this House in the Budget Estimates for 1972-73. A sum of Rs. 72.27 lakhs was incurred over and above the sum of Rs. 3.83 crores. It is somewhat curious to note that an advance of Rs. 128 lakhs was obtained from the Contingency Fund to meet this additional expenditure of Rs. 72.27 lakhs. I would like the hon. Deputy Minister of Finance to clarify as to why more money was taken as advance from the Contingency Fund of India. I would also like to know from her the total expenditure incurred on this Fair. In fact, this should have been mentioned clearly in the concerned Supplementary Demand for which the approval of this House is being sought.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. I would draw your attention, Mr. Chandra Bhal Mani Tiwari, to this. You are a new Member. Please note that, when a Member is speaking, no member should come between the member speaking and the Chair.

SHRI CHANDRA BHAL MANI TIWARI (Balrampur): Excuse me, Sir.

SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER: Under demand No. 28, the Government are seeking the approval of this House for an additional expenditure of Rs. 45 crores. This relates to the sale of two ships from the Shipping Corporation of India to Bangla Desh, which will enable that country to rehabilitate its economy shattered during the war for independence. It was expected that the transfer of the ships would materialise during 1972-73 itself. You will be surprised to know the actual date of delivery of these two ships. The delivery of the ships took place on 11th July, 1973. I do not dispute the noble gesture on the part of the Government in coming to the assistance of Bangla Desh endeavouring

\*The original speech undelivered in Tamil.

to revive its sagging economy. But the assistance should be given on time. This kind of inordinate delay nullifies the impact of such assistance. The Government might reply that there was a prolonged negotiation about the price of the ships. You will agree with me, Sir, that such a reply will also not be convincing. You know that the Government of India assisted ungrudgingly Bangla Desh in its war for independence and had to incur expenditure running to several crores of rupees. In that context, the negotiation about the price of the ships should not have taken a year or so. If the Government of India pledge assistance to countries like Bangla Desh, it should be ensured that the pledge is fulfilled on time and there should not be this kind of inordinate and unconscionable delay.

Coming to Demand No. 38 under which an additional sum of Rs. 50 crores is asked for, I would like to point out that the Government have not mentioned in the Supplementary Demand as to how much money has been given as grant and loan to the States afflicted by floods and drought out of the sum of Rs. 10. crores sanctioned in the Budget Estimates for 1973-74. When the Government seek the approval of this House for additional expenditure, it should be the normal procedure for the Government to explain in the Supplementary Demand that so much money has been spent so far and so much additional money is likely to be needed. I say this because it is customary for the Government to get the sanction of this House for such expenditure in May and the assistance to the States is not given till the end of the year. The States have got the genuine grievance that the money is sanctioned in the end of the financial year, i.e. in March, and they are unable to meet out their commitments in such a short time. I hope you will appreciate my demand for the information as to how much money has so far been sanctioned to the States afflicted by floods and drought. After obtaining the approval of this House for such an

expenditure, there should not be any delay on the part of the Central Government in sanctioning the financial assistance to the State Governments in the form of grants and loans.

Sir, under Demand No. 39 a token supplementary grant of Rs. 1000 is sought for meeting the expenditure of the Committee for Standardisation of scales of pay, allowances and perquisites of officers of the 14 nationalised banks. I do not question this. But I do want to mention here that the Government should have come forth in these Supplementary Demands with a token grant for implementing the recommendations of the Pay Commission. If there is no such token grant in these Supplementary Demands, naturally lakhs and lakhs of Central Government employees begin to suspect that the Government are not serious to implement the recommendations of the Pay Commission. Consequently, this leads to a sense of frustration among the Central Government employees. I wonder whether the Government are annoyed with their employees and that is why they have not asked for a token grant for this purpose. You cannot prevent anyone from this feeling that the Government want to postpone indefinitely the implementation of the recommendations of the Pay Commission. I would, in conclusion, request the hon. Minister of Finance to clarify this point in her reply to the debate. I would only urge upon the Government that there should not be any hesitation on the part of the Government in implementing the recommendations of the Pay Commission.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): I would say a few words about this Demand No. 11. Particularly, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the carelessness in preparing the Budget Estimates regarding Asian Trade Fair. The original estimate was Rs. 3.82 crores. Then it was considered that it was a low figure and that the expenditure would be more. So, a supplementary grant

[Shri S. R. Damani].

Rs. 45 lakhs was added. Again they thought that this amount too would not be sufficient and accordingly, they asked and got Rs. 27 lakhs more. Lastly, they have now come up with a total expenditure of Rs. 8.54 crores against the original estimate of Rs. 3.82 crores. It is nearly more than double. Whatever explanation that has been given is not satisfactory. Why could they not estimate all the things? They required more electricity, they required more for other expenditure. It is more than double the expenditure. According to my little experience, this is great carelessness and the officers responsible should be asked.

15.27 hrs.

[SHRI S. A. KADER in the Chair].

Then, Sir, last year the fair was organised. There was rain and visitors had to suffer a great deal. This cannot be called a very successful trade fair. After incurring double the expenditure, the result was this.

I would like to draw your attention to another point which is very important. An amount of Rs. 24 crores is also required during the current financial year for affording technical trade facilities to the Government of Sudan under the Indo-Sudan Trade Agreement with effect from 1st August, 1973. We have our trade relations with Sudan since long, since so many years. We are exporting cloth and we are exporting engineering goods to Sudan and we import cotton from Sudan. We import long-staple cotton which is not produced in our country and we are importing every year more than three lakhs bales of cotton and that covers about Rs. 20 crores. It is a both way traffic—exports and imports which went on for many years. But what Sudan has done this time is that they have supplied a single bale of cotton to us. When we sent offers, they said 'We are prepared to sell you one lakh bales of cotton at this price. When counter-offer is

made they rejected it. They further increased the price by 15 to 20 per cent. The total increase has come to 62 per cent. More than that they have sold it to hard currency areas. They are not giving us cotton but they are selling it to hard currency areas. This is very strange. This long-staple and superfine cotton is used in handloom and powerloom sectors. Eighty counts and hundred counts are used in handloom and powerloom sectors for manufacturing dhotis and saris and mulls. There is no excise duty on them. The excise duty is put on the industries only and they are given exemption of excise duty. Now the position is, whatever cotton is available is used and the prices are going up. This kind of cotton is not available. I request Government to look into this situation because thousands and thousands of weavers are jobless. They do not get yarn and if they do not get yarn how can they run the looms? It is a big problem, it affects us terribly. In the future it will have more adverse effect. I want to know as to why Government has not asked Sudan about it? What have they done to ask Sudan to supply us the required quantity of cotton? Why have they sold it to hard currency area? Have they enquired the reasons for that? What guarantee is taken from them in future years? All this I would like to know. This is one specific point on which I request hon. Minister to reply.

There is Rs. 445 crores credit given to USSR. It is a big country. Our credit balance for last budget was more than Rs. 200 crores. We see this from the budget figures. When we have got so much of credit balance what is the necessity for providing more credit like this to USSR? No reason is given for that, Sir. Will you get essential commodities which are not easily available in the country like wheat or oil for which they will give this credit facility? What is the reason? Are we to get goods which are in short supply in the country? This matter should be looked into and I

think the hon. Minister will reply to this point.

I want the matters which I mentioned regarding the Asian Trade Fair to be examined and a report submitted to Parliament. With regard to Sudan, I request Government to ask Sudan why they have supplied this kind of cotton to other countries and deprived us of this kind of cotton which has resulted in thousands and thousands of weavers being without jobs. My third point was about the USSR. I request the hon. Minister to reply to these points when she replies to the debate.

श्री मधु लिम्बे (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार के द्वारा साधारण बजट के समय जिन मांगों को रखा जाता है और जो अतिरिक्त मांगें रखी जाती हैं उसके पीछे एक बड़ा सिद्धान्त है कि सरकार जो खर्च करे, एक एक पैसा, वह बिना लोकसभा की अनुमति के न खर्च करे। लेकिन यह सरकार अपने अनुदानों को सदन के मानने रखते समय सारे तथ्यों का उद्धाटन नहीं करती और कई ऐसी महों पर रकमें खर्च की जाती हैं जिनकी जानकारी इस सदन को नहीं दी जाती। मैंने बहुत कोशिश की। कैबिनेट मेंट्रेट्रियट की तहत इस समय सभी जासूसी विभाग हैं और इनके बारे में इन्हीं गुप्तता बर्ती जा रही है कि इनकी तहत क्या-क्या खर्च होता है उसका पता सदन को नहीं लगता। मेरा व्याल या कुछ नया खर्च हुआ होगा तो सप्लीमेन्टरी ग्रान्ट में उसका उल्लेख आयेगा। खर्च तो हुआ है लेकिन इसमें उल्लेख नहीं है। पूर्व एशिया और दक्षिण एशिया तथा प्रशान्त महासागर के इलाके में एक पाक्षिक हांगकांग से निकलता है जिसका नाम है “फार ईस्टन एकोनामिक रेव्यू”。 उसके ताजे अंक में जो सन्सनीखेज खबर छपी है वह मैं आपकी खिदमत में पेश करना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि इस मद के ऊपर खर्च हुआ है बिना

सदन को जानकारी दिए हुए। यह इस प्रकार है।

“Towards an Orwellian India, New Delhi's Watergates are unlikely to crash into the headlines, but its newfound interest in spy technology has become public knowledge. It appears that a whole network was organised recently, ostensibly to collect intelligence on foreign affairs. The budgeting of this organisation is outside the scope of Parliament. So, few people know the details. What is known is that huge amounts of hard cash have been spent in Japan and the United States to purchase sophisticated electronic gadgetry. The point worrying many Indians is that the resources of the organisation have of late been used to spy on political rivals within the country. In the recent Bihar and Gujarat ministerial changes, the Gandhi Government is believed to have given priority to reports it received from the spy masters. Some intellectuals go so far as to suggest that the infra-structure of a police State has already been established in India.”

यह फार ईस्टन एकोनामिक रेव्यू कोई सनसनीखेज खबरें छनपकर अपनी खपत बढ़ाने वाला अखबार नहीं है। इसमें जो जानकारी और तथ्य दिए जाते हैं वह विश्वसनीय होते हैं। तो क्या मंत्री महोदया इस बात का खुलासा करेंगी? मैंने जनरल डिमाप्डस बजट के समय की भी देख ली है और कैबिनेट सेकेट्रीट्रियट की तहत इसके बारे में कोई रकम नहीं दिखाई गई है। राष्ट्रीय नेताओं पर जासूसी करने के लिए क्या अमरीका और जापान से आधुनिकतम गैजेट्स मंगाए जा रहे हैं जिसकी चर्चा फार ईस्टन एकोनामिक रेव्यू ने की है, मंत्री महोदया इसका युत्सा अपने जबाब में करें। क्योंकि यह खबर यदि दिनिया में

## [श्री मंत्री लिखेय]

फल जायेगी तो भारत की बड़ी बदनामी हो जायेगी । लोग समझते थे हम लिमिटेड डिक्टेटरशिप की ओर जा रहे हैं लेकिन परसों प्रधान मंत्री ने खुलासा किया है कि डिक्टेटरशिप की ओर नहीं जायें, हमें लोकतन्त्र चाहिए । तो लोकतन्त्र में इस तरह के एसेक्ट्रोनिक गजटों बरीद कर यहां के राजनीतिक नेताओं और अपने दल के विरोधियों के खिलाफ उमका इस्तेमाल करने की ओर बात इसमें कही गई है उसका खुलासा यहां होना चाहिए ।

अब जो बर्तमान अतिरिक्त मांग है उनमें इस बात को छिपाया गया है । लेकिन जो बातें दी गई हैं उन में से एक ही मुझे पर मैं बोलना चाहता हूँ । इसमें प्रावधान किया गया है कि इस साल जो प्राकृतिक संकट कई राज्यों के ऊपर आये हैं, जैसे अकाल है, बाढ़ है, बीमारियां हैं—उन संकटों का मुकाबला करने के लिए जो सौ करोड़ रुपये की रकम पहले तय की गई थी । सरकार ने सोचा यह काफी नहीं है और मेरी भी राय है कि यह पर्याप्त नहीं है । इसके लिए उन्होंने 50 करोड़ की बृद्धि करने का सुझाव सदन के सामने रखा है ।

जहां तक बिहार की स्थिति है ज्ञायद जाय भाई समझते हैं कि अभी अभी जो बर्बाद उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में हुई उससे दुर्भिक और अकाल का संकट पूर्णतया लमाप्त हो गया । समाप्ति महोदय जिनको ज्ञानकारी है वह जानते हैं कि भक्ता की फ़सल तकरीबन बर्बाद हो चुकी है, जो करिका का धान होता है वह भी बर्बाद हो चुका है और अग्रहीनी धान के लिए मीरी बीरह पैदा करने के लिए किसान के पास बीज नहीं है । इतनी उमड़ी

दुर्गति हो गई है । ऐसी हालत में बिहार सरकार ने जब 10 करोड़ रु. की मांग की तो सभी विरोधी दलों ने कहा कि 10 करोड़ पर्याप्त नहीं होगा । और यहां तो मैं देख रहा हूँ सभी जगह बाढ़, अकाल, दुर्भिक है । मध्य प्रदेश के लिए सिर्फ़ 50 करोड़ रु. की इसमें बृद्धि करने की बात मंत्री महोदय ने रखी है । इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह एकम पर्याप्त नहीं है । बास्तव में अब संकट, अकाल और भुखमरी का संकट ऐसा भयंकर संकट है, उत्तर प्रदेश से समाचार आ रहे हैं कि सैकड़ों लोगों की भुखमरी से मौत हो चुकी है, हजारों लोग मरने जा रहे हैं । ऐसी हालत में राहत का काम शुरू करने के लिए यह जो राजि है उसमें बृद्धि करने की आवश्यकता है ऐसा मुझे लगता है । मैं आशा करता हूँ कि सरकार इन बातों पर पुनर्विचार करेगी ।

श्री मुल्की राज सेनी (देहरादून) : समाप्ति महोदय, मैं एक विशेष बात की तरफ़ मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ । हमारे जिले में अभी कुछ अधिक लर्पा हुई, बाढ़ मैं नहीं कहूँगा, लेकिन उस में एक, दो गांव के अन्दर बड़ी फ़सल पानी में डूब गई जिससे बहुत बड़ी हानि हो चुई और कुछ और होने की सम्भावना भी । वह लोग मेरे पास आये और मैं उनके प्रार्थना-पत्र लेकर जिलाधीश के पास गया । मुझे आश्वर्य हुआ यह जानकार जब जिलाधीश ने कहा कि न राज्य सरकार के पास और न केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास कोई ऐसी योजना है जो फ़सल डूबती हुई खराब होती हो उस में से पानी निकालने की कोई व्यवस्था करें । ऐसे खर्च की कोई आइटम नहीं है । उन्होंने कहा कि हम डूबती हुई आबादी को बचा सकते हैं, लेकिन डूबती हुई खराब होती हुई फ़सल को बचाने के लिए न हमारे पास

कोई पैसा है और न देखना । बाढ़ और सूखा हमारे देश की मुस्तकिल बीच हो गई है और भावीनों से इस पर बहस कर रहे हैं । सूखे से कीमत डॉपर बढ़ जाती है, लेकिन सूखा जाने से पहले, बाढ़ जाने से पहले जो करता होता है वह काम भी सरकार को देखना चाहिए और यह भी देखना चाहिए कि जो पैसा दिया गया है वह पहले भी ठीक से खर्च हुआ है कि नहीं ?

अभी हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि न बाढ़ आयी, न सूखा आया, सरकार से सहायता भी ले ली गई और वह ठीक तरह से कहने को बढ़ भी नहीं लेकिन वह बाटने वालों की जेब में चला गया । इस तरह से धोखाधड़ी होती है । तो आज सूखा और बाढ़ के बारे में नहीं बल्कि सरकार का जितना खर्च होता है और बजट पास होता है उस बजट भी बढ़ोतरी हो जाती है, खर्च ज्यादा होने की सम्भावना होती है तभी प्रतिरिक्ष माग मारी जाती है और इसी बास्ते हम लोग उनको पास भी करते हैं यह मानकर कि यह खर्च सही है और सरकार सही खर्च करेगी । लेकिन मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि उतनी ही गम्भीरता से सरकार को देखना होगा कि जो पैसा हम मन्दूर करते हैं उस का ठीक से उपयोग हो । होता यह है कि जो भूमिनी इम्प्लीमेंटेशन करने वाली है वह सकाम नहीं है और बहुत सा पैसा उनकी जेब में चला जाता है और बजट का बहुत सा पैसा इस तरह से अपव्य होता है ।

मैं एक छोटे से आइटम के बारे में कहता हूँ कि हमारे देश के अन्दर प्रतिविधि गृह बने हुए हैं जिनमे प्रतिविधि सत्कार किया जाता है । यह कौदन आवधि के स्टैचर्ड से डेवेल्प हैं, एक स्लिंग क्लास, स्पेशल क्लास के लिए प्रतिविधि गृह

बने हुए हैं और रोकाना सरकारी खर्च पर प्रतिविधि सत्कार में होने वाले व्यय को डाला जाता है । अबर देश भर में जितने प्रतिविधि गृह बने हुए हैं उन के जो सत्कार पर रोकाना खर्च किया जाता है अबर उसका हिसाब लगाया जाय तो करोड़ रुपया साल में खर्च होता है । इसलिए आज जब कम खर्च करने की आवाज आ रही है, 400 करोड़ ८० की कटौती करने जा रहे हैं, इस तरह के खर्च में अगर हम किफायत करते और टैक्सेशन पौलिसी सरकार की सही हो तथा टैक्स भी ठीक से बसूल किये जायें तो आज ऐसी डिमाइड्स की हमे आवश्यकता न पड़े जैसी कि आज 133 करोड़ की माग हमारे सामने हैं । बल्कि होना यह चाहिए कि जहा हम अरबों ८० किंबूलखर्चों में खर्च कर रहे हैं उसको रोकना चाहिए और किसान की जो समस्या बाढ़ और फसल के बारे में है उस पर प्रान्तीय और केन्द्रीय सरकार को सोचना चाहिए और कोई न कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि जहा पर बाढ़ है या खेत में पानी भर जाने की सम्भावना है उसके लिए कोई नाला बनाया जाय, फ्रैनेज की स्कीम लागू की जाय जोकि बहुत आवश्यक है, और यह जो किंबूलखर्च पर पैसा खर्च किया जा रहा है उसको रोक कर ऐसे कट्टूकिट्ट आमों पर उस को खर्च किया जाय, ऐसी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए ।

ओ बग्ड भात्त भग्नी तिकारी (बलराम-पुर) जागरूकता भी, मैं आपके माध्यम से महीं जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश की जो आजकल स्थिति है जिसके बारे में सारा देश चिन्तित है उसका बुनियादी कारण क्या है और उस को ठीक करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाने चाहिए इस पर हम सबको और करना है । मेरा निवेदन है कि हमारी जो नौकरकाही है वह जो आंकड़े देती है क्या वह सही तरीके से देती है ? अबर

## [श्री चन्द्र भाल मनी तिथारी]

मही आकड़े देती है तो क्या बजह है कि कामयाबी कुछ नहीं होती। इसांति इस फारमूले को अपनाना होगा कि जो रिपोर्ट आती है उसको फिर से संशोधित करके सही किया जाये जिससे कि देश में जो तकलीफ़ आया करती है वे ठीक हो जायें।

आज देश में बहुत सी समस्याएँ हैं, 75 से 80 परसेंट हरल एरिया है जिसका विकास यदि नहीं हुआ तो समाज का 80 प्रतिशत वर्ग बमजोर होगा और इसकी बजे में 20 फीसदी वर्ग भी तरक्की नहीं कर सकता, या तरक्की का कोई माने नहीं रखेगा। इसलिए, ज्यादा से ज्यादा हमारा बजट देहातों पर लगना चाहिए। इस काम का पुन अवलोकन करना होगा, जो फिरसे आज तक आये हैं उससे हमें मालूम नहीं होता है कि कोई कामयाबी मिलेगी। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी खेती की तरक्की के लिए आवश्यक है कि जो खेती के ओजार है, ट्रैक्टर्स हैं, खाद है, पानी है उसको ठीक ढंग से मालाई कर सके इसका समूचित इतजाम होना चाहिए। ट्रैक्टर्स की दशा बहुत ही खराब है, मिलते नहीं हैं। पानी की व्यवस्था यह है कि हम ग्राउण्ड वाटर को तलाशते हैं, लेकिन सरफ़ेस वाटर को नहीं देखते। हमारे देश में इतनी नदिया और नालाब है अगर उनके पानी को इस्तेमाल करे तो हमारी बहुत सी समस्या हल हो जायेगी। लेकिन हम लकीर के फकीर बने हुए हैं और ग्राउण्ड वाटर तलाशते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप मनी महोदय को डाय-रेक्शन दें कि ग्राउण्ड वाटर को पहले न देखें, पहले सरफ़ेस वाटर को देखें जिससे सिचाई हो सकती है और पैदावार बढ़ सकती है।

रुशल इलाके जो हैं वहां के ग्राम्यों बहुत निर्बंध हैं। वहा व्याप बेकारी को दूर करने के लिए आपको एम्लायमेंट का उनके लिए इन्स्ट्राम करना चाहिए। आज-पहले लिखे लोग भूमों भर रहे हैं ऐसी कुछ चर्चा चल रही है। जो ग्रनपढ़ हमारे देहातों में हैं उनकी क्या बात होगी इसका ग्रन्यूमान आप लगा सकते हैं। उनकी हालत और भी बदतर है। उनके लिए कोई ऐमा प्रोग्राम आपको बनाना चाहिए जैसा पिछले सालों में आपने क्रेश प्रोग्राम बनाया था। उसके तहत बहुत कम काम हुआ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसको कुछ और तेज किया जाए। उसमें यह बादा भी किया गया था कि हर साल इसमें पैसा दिया जाएगा। लेकिन ऐमा नहीं हुआ, जितनी आवश्यकता थी उतनी रकम उसमें नहीं दी गई। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसको पुन रिवाइज़ किया जाए।

हमारी एजुकेशन पुराने ढांचे पर चल रही है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि प्राइमरी एजुकेशन में ही बच्चों को टेक्नीकल शिक्षा देने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए जैसे और देशों में होता है। वहा शुरू से ही टेक्नीकल जानकारी उनको दी जाती है।

हमारे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर यहा नहीं है। उप मनी महोदय हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान अपने प्रान्त की ओर जहर गया होगा। हम दोनों का एक ही प्रान्त है। उम प्रान्त को बैकवर्ड प्रान्त कहा जाता है। उसमें कुछ जिले ऐसे हैं जो प्रान्त की बैंगरी में भी बैकवर्ड है और उन में गोडा, बहगाँव, बस्ती, गोरखपुर प्रादि 36 जिले आते हैं। मैं उनमें जाना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स को वह बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स की लिस्ट में ही रखना चाहती है या उनमें कुछ मुश्यार कार्य भी करना चाहती है। उसके लिए आपको कुछ स्पेशल डिमांड्ज रखनी पड़ेगी, स्पेशल प्रोग्राम इन में

चालू करने पड़ेंगे। हमारे जिलों को आगे बढ़े हुए जिलों के बाराबर रखा गया तो फिर भी हमारे ये जिले पिछड़े हुए रह जायेंगे।

सभापति महोदय, गोडा जिले के बारे में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। वहां सरफेस बाटर बहुत दिखाई पड़ता है। उसकी उपयोगिता को ध्यान में रखने हुए उससे लाभ उठाने का बात सोची गई थी। हमने वैसे कोई नकाशा भी भेजा था लेकिन शायद उस पर गौर नहीं हुआ। प्रान्तीय सरकार की की इस में जिम्मेदारी हो सकती है। कागज यहां आया था जो कि प्रान्तीय सरकार को भेज दिया गया और उसने कुछ नहीं किया। मैंने श्री बज नाथ कुरील जब वह मिल्चाई मन्त्रालय में उपर्यांत्री थे उनसे भी निवेदन किया था और उनको अपने क्षेत्र में भी मैं ले गया था और उन्होंने आश्वासन भी बहुत दिये थे लेकिन अभी तक उसके तहत हमारे खाल से दो परसेट भी कार्य नहीं हुआ है। जो पुराने पेपर पड़े हुए हैं मेरी प्रारंभना है कि उन पर आप गौर करें और उस क्षेत्र के लिए कुछ राहत कार्य करें।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): I have to make only three submissions.

The first relates to the organisation of the trade fair last year. It appears that, in all, about Rs. 7 crores were spent on this trade fair. It is rather excessive and makes us wonder whether the show that was put up required all this amount that had been spent on this. Particularly one remembers how the structures put up on that occasion did not stand the rains, and there were complaints made by the foreign agencies which had put up some shows in that exhibition. We also do not know to what extent any recovery was made as a result of the sale of tickets and so

on. That is not given in the document that has been presented to us.

Secondly, I would like to move on to the subject to which a reference was made by my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye. This has been very much in the minds of the hon. members of the Opposition that the network of spies is being strengthened only to keep a watch over the members of the Opposition...

AN HON. MEMBER: Bugging.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Yes, bugging. You probably know, Mr. Chairman, that now we hear of 'infinity bugs' having been invented by the United States. It is called 'infinity bugs' which, if you fit on a telephone, would enable you to get all the news on the direct line anywhere. And some of these 'infinity bugs' were sought to be sold in the United Kingdom only a few months back. One does not know whether the accounts that have been read out by my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, which appeared in one of the foreign newspapers, also do not mention that some of these 'infinity bugs' have been purchased by the Government of India with the special purpose of keeping a watch over the members of the Opposition. I dare say that this has been our experience that, even the network of spies in the Central Hall has been very much expanded and strengthened during the recent times. We would like our minds to be disabused of any suspicion in this regard. We know that there would be a very brief and cryptic reply from the hon. Minister that there has been no such thing and that it is all unfounded. But there have been certain personal experiences in this matter, and some hon. members on this side, particularly those belonging to the Communist Party (Marxist), have been making complaints about the Research and Analysis wing being very much strengthened and expanded...

SHRI SAMAR MUKERJEE (Howrah): Our office is under con-

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

stant watch and our members are shadowed.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** He says that they are under constant watch. And one gets the doubt whether one is not living in some kind of a Stalinist regime. That is the kind of feeling that is gaining ground in the country.

Mention has been made about the assistance given to the States which were affected by drought, famine and so on. There, my feeling is that the information on the entire amount of assistance given has not been shared with us because one of the Chief Ministers—I am particularly referring to the Chief Minister of Maharashtra—has said recently that he had spent in his State about Rs. 150 crores, fifty per cent of which was contributed by the Centre. if that is so, the amount given here does not square with the statement of the hon. Chief Minister of Maharashtra. The amount must be larger than this. And if that is so, then we belonging to Bihar, the people of Bihar, will have a natural and very legitimate grievances that Bihar has not been treated fairly in this matter...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Which page are you referring to?

16 hrs.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** I am referring to the assistance given to the States affected by drought and all that. Page 9. One also does not get any idea how the assistance made for the Rabi programme had been spent and what was the result of all the assistance given for the Rabi programme. We are told that the amount given for the Rabi Programme was of the order of Rs. 150 crores. But the Rabi programme is a dismal failure. Initially we were given to understand that this amount of Rs. 150 crores would bring

about an additional production of the order of 18 million tonnes. Later on, it was scaled down to 4 million tonnes and now one comes to know with a great shock that there would be absolutely no additional production at all, as a result of the enormous amount of expenditure undertaken. It now comes to this that Rs. 150 crores which was expected to yield 15 million tonnes of foodgrains, would yield no additional production at all. So they owe to the country a word in explanation how this huge amount had been spent.

These are precisely the three important points on which I would like the hon. Minister to throw some light. But, incidentally, I would like to say that though it is very pleasing to have the hon. Deputy Minister in front of us, if it amounts in down grading the Supplementary Demands or diminishing the importance of the Supplementary Demands, then we will have definite objection to it. It would not be in keeping with the dignity of the House that the hon. Finance Minister himself does not think it necessary to present the Supplementary Demands or reply to the points made by the Members during the debate.

**श्री मूल कम्ब डागा (पाली):** सभापति महोदय, राजस्वान में बीस हजार गांव भ्रकाल से पीड़ित हुए के और आज भी वहां पर बड़ी कठिन स्थिति है। लेकिन जहां राजस्वान ने 73 करोड़ रुपये मांगे, वहां उस को केवल 12 करोड़ रुपये दिये गये। हम ने देखा है कि सूखे और बाढ़ के सम्बन्ध में सहायता देने के लिए कुछ स्टेट्स को ज्यादा रुपया एलाट हुआ है और कुछ स्टेट्स को कम एलाट हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस का क्या कारण है।

यहां पर आफिस में यदि कोई व्यक्ति आठ बंटे से एक बंटा भ्रष्टिक काम करता है, तो उस को भोवरटाइम एलाउंस दिया जाता है। इस तरह एक साल में सतर लाख

रुपया शोबरटाइम एलाइंस के रूप में दे दिया गया है। लेकिन अकालगत्त खेलों में जो लोग भूखे हैं, जिन के पेट में अब नहीं है, उन को जीवी खोदने के लिए कहा जाता है और तब भी उन को एक दिन के तीन रुपये भी नहीं मिलते हैं। अगर कोई भजदूर पूरा काम नहीं करता है, तो उसकी तन्जवाह काट ली जाती है और उस को केवल 1 रुपया 10 पैसे या 1 रुपया 15 पैसे दिये जाते हैं।

इन डिमांड्ज के बारे में जो स्टेटमेंट दिया गया है, उसको देखने से पता चलता है कि तीसरे एसियाई व्यापार मेले के लिए 5.83 करोड़ रुपये का एस्टीमेट बनाया गया था, लेकिन खर्च हो गया 8.54 करोड़ रुपया, यानि एस्टीमेट से तीन करोड़ रुपया ज्यादा खर्च हो गया। किसी को क्या फिक्क है? जनता टैक्स देती रहती है, चाहे जैसे खर्च करो। कोई पूछते वाला नहीं है कि यह एस्टीमेट कैसे बनाया गया, कितना इनवेस्टमेंट किया गया, कितनी आमदानी हुई और तीन करोड़ रुपया ज्यादा कैसे खर्च हो गया। आखिर एस्टीमेट और वास्तिक खर्च में इतना फक्क नहीं होना चाहिए।

इन स्प्लीमेंटरी डिमान्ड्स को देखने में पता चलता है कि गवर्नर्मेट पर कोट्स की करोड़ रुपये की डिप्रिया होनी है। क्या गवर्नर्मेट के ना डिपार्टमेंट ने इस बात पर गोग नहीं किया है कि काट्स में इतनी डिप्रिया को हाती है। रेलवेज पर हर भाल चौदह पन्द्रह करोड़ रुपया कम्पेन्सेशन में देती है। फडामेंटल गाइड्स के केंद्र में गवर्नर्मेट की तरफ में वकीलों को पढ़ह लाख रुपया दिया गया है।

श्री विक्रम भहाजन (कागड़ा) माननीय मदस्य वकीलों के खिलाफ क्यों है?

श्री मूल चन्द्र डांडा मैं उनके खिलाफ नहीं हूँ। मैं उस क्लास के खिलाफ हूँ जो चाहती है कि गरीब जनता का पैमा हमारे घर में आ जाये।

श्री विक्रम भहाजन : बोलने वाला और सुनने वाला दीनों एक ही क्लास के हैं।

श्री मूल चन्द्र डांडा कोट्स की डिप्री होने पर कहाँ कई हजार रुपये कम्पेन्सेशन के दिये जाते हैं, लेकिन किसी को फिक नहीं है। गवर्नर्मेट का इतना बड़ा ला डिपार्टमेंट है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने अफसरों को इस लिए सप्पैड किया गया है या सजा दी गई है कि उन्होंने गवर्नर्मेट का नुकसान होने दिया। अगर डिपार्टमेंट समझता है कि इस केश में डिप्री नहीं होगी, या वह जस्टीफाइड है, तो रुपया दे देना चाहिए, ताकि कोट्स व वकीलों का खर्च बच जाये।

श्री राम नारायण शर्म (धनबाद) : इस धर्षे में बहुत लोग लगे हुए हैं। इस तरह तो वे मर जायेंगे।

श्री मूल चन्द्र डांडा क्या माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं कि एक एक्सप्लाइटर क्लास बनी रहे, रेलवे में चौरिया होनी रहें और कम्पेन्सेशन के सूट होते रहें? मैं उन की बात में महमत नहीं हूँ।

इस हाउम में कई बार कहा गया है कि जब फैमिन हा, तो ऐसे इन्गिशेन बक्स खिये जाने चाहिये, जो प्राइवेट बक्स क्यों हाथ में लिये जाने हैं। इकानोमिक्स एड पालिटिक्स में “ड्राइट इन भेहारापट्ट” के शीर्षक में एक आर्टिकल निकला है, जिस में बताया गया है कि ऐसे तालाब खोदे गये हैं, जो जमीदारों के काम आने हैं, नेकिन उन की बजह से पचासों काश्नकार बर्बा हो गय है। शिड्यूल रास्ट्रस के लिए अलग कुएँ खोदे जाते हैं। कुछ बेग्टड इलेक्ट्रिस बन जाते हैं, जो फैमिन के लिए रखे गये रुपये को अपने लिए इस्तेमाल करते हैं।

मवाल यह है कि क्या सरकार अपनी मशीनरी पर भी कुछ नज़र रखती है या नहीं। ये स्प्लीमेंटरी डिमाइड दूसरी मिनिस्ट्रीज

## [श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

की है, लेकिन दून को डिपुटी मिनिस्टर, मिनाम पेश कर रही है। एशोकलवर और कामर्स से उन का कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है, उन के बारे में वह उतना ही जानती है कि जितना की हम जानते हैं, लेकिन वह उन मिनिस्ट्रों की डिमाइट्री को पायन्ट कर रही है। उन को तो खजाने से पैसा देना है। यह बड़ी आश्चर्यजनक बात है।

वित्त मन्त्रालय से उपमन्त्री (श्रीमर्ती सुर्जीता रोहतगी) समाप्ति महोदय में सभी सदस्यों की आभारी हूँ जिन्होंने अपने अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं। जैमा की मामलीय श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी ने वहा या कि रक्षा बन्धन आज है या कल है और उम्म भावना के आधार पर उन्होंने मेरी आलाचना को उसी पवित्र भावना से ब्रेरित होकर मैं भी कुछ कहना चाहूँगी। मैं यह अवश्य चाहती थी कि कम से कम राजनीति को वह इस के बीच में न लाते (व्यवहार)

सदन मी चाहता है कि और वहन भी चाहती है, पर हमारे मध्य लिमेंज जी कुछ उन्हे कहना था वह रुह कर चले गये हैं और उन्हाने कुछ ऐसी चीज कह दी है कि उस का कुछ खटन करना या उसके दिपीत कुछ कहना भी आवश्यक हो जाता है। मैं बैनर्जी साहब का टो कह रही थी कि उन्होंने रक्षा बन्धन की पवित्र भावनाओं से हमे भी और प्रोत्त प्रिया पर उन्होंने भी कहा की यह मरक्का शायद कुछ बगिंग से ज्यादा विश्वास बरती है और हमार मिश्रा जी ने भी कुछ उसका नमर्यन किया। साथ साथ मेरे यह भी कहा कि कुछ ग्राइंग भी ज्यादा करती है और शायद कुछ अच्युत रचनी है या कुछ ऐसे यह बाहर म मगाय गये हैं जिन के माध्यम से वह चाहती है कि हर एक की या तो ज्वान बद करदे या विरोधियों का विरोध बद कर दे, ऐसा कुछ प्रयाम करे। मुझे ऐसी किसी चीज का ध्यान नहीं है और न मैं इससे ज्यादा कुछ कहना ही चाहती हूँ। इनना अवश्य कहूँगी कि सरकार स्वतंत्रता

मेरे विश्वास करती है और ऐसा कोई भी कदम उठाने के लिए वह तैयार नहीं होगी जिस से किसी प्रकार का चाहे वह विरोधी हो अपनी पार्टी का चाहे विरोधी हो बाहर का उस के ऊपर वह रोक लगाये जिस से कि अपने स्वतंत्र विचार मे किसी भी प्रकार की काई बाधा किसी के सामने आये और विशेष कर आज जब की हम लोग स्वतंत्रता जैयती को समाप्त करने जा रहे हैं तो ऐसे अवसर पर आज जल की इन शुभ घडियों मे तो हम और मैं। ऐसा कुछ नहीं कर सकेंगे जिससे की स्वतंत्र विचार रखने मे किसी के ऊपर कोई पाबन्दी आये। इस लिए मुझे थोड़ा सा इसका जिकर करना पड़ा।

यहा कुछ खास-खास बाते लाई गई। जैमा डागा साहब ने कहा बहुत सी चीजे ऐसी हैं जिनका कि वित्त मन्त्रालय से सीधा सबंध नहीं है पर उनका खर्च वित्त मन्त्रालय द्वारा लाया गया है ठीक है, पर यह जो खर्च होना है वित्त मन्त्रालय के द्वारा भी उसकी पान पान चीजे नाकायदा दखी जाती है। उस के तथाने और सारी चीजे जिनी भी हैं उन का देखा जाता है। यह नहीं है कि मारी सारी चीजे वित्त मन्त्रालय से ऐसे ही पान हो जाती है। बन्क बहुत से लाग तो यह भी कहत है कि वित्त मन्त्रालय का नियन्त्रण अधिक है, वित्त मन्त्रालय के नियन्त्रण को कम करना चाहिए। इस पर लोग बहुत एतराज भी करत है कि इसका नियन्त्रण ज्यादा है ऐसे कम करना चाहिए।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा आप ने और ढग से बात रख दी।

श्रीमर्ती सुर्जीता रोहतगी मान्यवर सभी सदस्यों ने जो अपना दुख प्रकट किया वह वास्तविक है कि देश मे इतनी कठिनाई

का समय है और बासकर दैशी आपदाओं से जो परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है उसमें कितने ही घर हमारे बर्बाद हो गए और इन कठिनाइयों का सामना हमें करना पड़ रहा है। इसमें उनका कहना है कि किसी राज्य से ज्यादा ज्ञान दिया गया किसी-किसी में कम दिया गया, लेकिन सरकार की तरफ से कोई ऐसा डिस्कमिनेशन का विचार नहीं है। यह तो जो स्टडी टीम गई, उन्ने जो कुछ वहा देखा उसके मुताबिक यह सब कुछ है। पहले तो सिलिंग भी लगी थी, अब तो वह सिलिंग भी पिछले साल से हटा दी गई ..

श्री भूषणन डाक्टर आपकी तरफ से स्टडी टीम जाती है? (अवधान)  
देने वाले आप ही होते हैं, किसी को ज्यादा किसी को कर्म (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतसी स्टडी टीम हमारी तरफ से अवश्य जाती है पर वह तर जानी है जब गज्य मरकार की तरफ से उसकी माग का जाती है। गज्य जब भागन है तब टीम भेजी जाती है। वह अपना अन्यथन बर्ती है। उस अन्यथन दल में भी आने विन मंत्रालय के अलावा और भूमाला भी उगम मिमिलिन गहते हैं।

अब आपने आकड़े बताए हैं कि महाराष्ट्र में ज्यादा गया, गुजरात में इम गया, बिहार में कम गया, हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में कम गया। यह बहुत भी ऐसी चीज़ है कि जिनके प्राकृत तो हैं पर इतना स्पष्ट है कि बेवा आकड़ों के द्वारा ही यह बात भाफ नहीं होती। अलग-प्रत्यक्ष प्रदेशों की अलग-प्रत्यक्ष कठिनाइयां ही हैं जिनके बहुत से कारण होते हैं जो बिल इतने से ही पूरे नहीं होते। उत्तर प्रदेश के मध्यमें से जो कुछ हमारे भाई ने वहा वा वह ठीक है, मैं जानती हूँ हम लोग भी वहा से आए हैं, इसी तरह से बिहार, राजस्थान, उडीसा आदि अनेक प्रदेश हैं

जहा कि बहुत पिछड़ापन है। उस पिछड़ापन को हटाने के लिए सरकार न बहुत से कदम उठाए है और बहुत से उठाने पड़े। पर वास्तविक अर्थों में इम दैशी आपदा से पिछड़ापन का कोई सीधा सबध नहीं आता। यह चीज़ मैं अवश्य आपके सामने लगाना चाहती हूँ। मैं केवल इतना ही कहूँगी, पिछले साल करीब करीब 14 राज्यों में भीषण कठिनाइ का सामना करना पड़ा। वहा पर पानी का अभाव हुआ, सूखा पड़ा और उसके साथ-साथ बाद में बाढ़ भी आई। करीब 20 करोड़ लोगों के ऊपर कठिनाइया आई। तो जितने रुपये की जरूरत थी उसको पूरा करने की कोशिश की गई। जैसा कि मालनीय सदस्य में कहा वह राशि काफी नहीं थी। लेकिन फिर भी 86 लाख आदमी टेस्ट बकं पर लगे हुए थे। एक लाख टेस्ट बकं के ऊपर काम चल रहा है। वह जब समाप्त हो जायेगा तो उस से भी जो कठिनाइया सामने आएगी वह भी हमारे समझ है। यह एक बहुत बड़ी चीज़ भी जो हम ने की। हम ने पिछले दर्श केवल 75 करोड़ रुपये रखे थे उपर लिए पर 75 करोड़ कम हुए और 216 करोड़ पिछले साल 135 पर बच्चे हुआ है। इस गाल समावना है कि शायद 200 बरात से ज्यादा ज्यादा जरूरत पड़ी केवल इसी चीज़ के लिए। तो यह चीज़ तो आज पहली सालीमेट्री डिमाड में रामने आई है और शायद जरूरत पड़े तो आगे भी आगामी।

पे कमीशन वी बात भी कही गई। तो यह कोई अनिम तो नहीं है। जैसा भी आवश्यकता पड़ेगी, सरकार ने जो बायदा किया है वह चीज़ अभी भी उस के सामने है। मदत के लामने पे कमीशन के ऊपर पूरी चर्चा भी होने वाली है और कोई चीज़ यदि इसमें नहीं आई है तो इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि भरकार अपने बायद से मुकर रही है वा इस प्रकार से उस पर विचार

## [श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतभी]

करने का उस का कोई विचार नहीं है। इस शका का यह समाधान में अपने उत्तर में अवश्य करना चाहती हूँ।

श्री एस० एस० बर्मर्डी० मैं एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ। हमे शक इसलिए हुआ कि काइनेस मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि पे कमीशन की सिफारिशों को वह पार्लियार्मेंट के सेशन के चलते हुए ही एलान कर देंगे, पर इसमें क्योंकि वे कमीशन का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है इसलिये शक पैदा हुआ, तो क्या इसी सेशन में कोई प्रावधान किया जायेगा?

सभापति श्रहोदयः आपने अपनी बात कह दी।

श्री एस० आर० दालालाली० मैं ने सूडान से काटन न आने के बारे में पूछा था

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतभी० माननीय सदस्य ने सूडान के बारे में कहा था और मैं ने प्रयास किया कि थोड़ी बहुत उस के बारे में सूचना एकत्र करूँ। मैं उन्हे बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि सूडान से एक डेलीगेशन आ रहा है 20 अगस्त को। इन्ही मध्य बातों के बारे से उस के साथ चर्चा होगी और विचार किया जायेगा। मेरे ख्याल है कि जो माननीय मदर्स्ट ने कहा है उस के बारे में अच्छी तरह से उस के साथ विचार कर निया जायेगा।

थड़० एशियन ट्रॉड फेयर के बारे में नई सदस्यों ने अपने विचार प्रकट किए हैं कि जितना खर्च किया गया था 5 करोड़ 83 लाख का उमसके बजाय 8 करोड़ 54 लाख खर्च हुआ है। यह खर्च जल्द ज्यादा हुआ है। लेकिन उमस्का पुरा ब्यौग उस में दे दिया गया है कि क्यों और किन कारणों से ऐसा हुआ। यह कहना लोगों का सही है कि जितना कहा गया था उससे ज्यादा खर्च हुआ है पर कई एक परिस्थितिया ऐसी आई थी जिप के

कारण ऐसा हुआ और उनका पूरा पूरा प्रकाश इसमें ढाका गया है।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने यू० एस० एस० आर० के बारे में पूछा था कि क्या क्या चीजें वहां से इम्पोर्ट की जाती हैं। वह तो मान्यवर सभी को मालूम है जैसी स्टील है, फॉटिलाइजर, कैरोसीन है, न्यूज़प्रिन्ट बरेंड है, वे चीजें वहां से इम्पोर्ट होती हैं।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि अगर कोशिश की जाती तो इस में काफी बचत हो सकती थी। सरकार इस बात को खुद स्वीकार करती है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन कितना भी एकियोंट क्यों न हो, उस में हमेशा स्कोप रहता है इम्प्रूवमेंट का, बचत का और कटौती करने का। वर्तमान परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए सरकार ने पिछली दफा भी कुछ बचत करने की कोशिश की थी, पहले तो नान-प्लान एक्सपेंडीचर को पटाने की कोशिश और अब की यह कदम आगे और बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जा रही है कि प्लान एक्सपेंडीचर में भी कुछ कटौती की जाये उस में जिन चीजों को प्राथमिकता देनी है, उन को प्राथमिकता दी जाये, और ऐसे कार्य रोके न जायें लेकिन जो कार्य ऐसे हैं जिन को थोड़े दिन के लिए रोका जा सकता है उन को थोड़े दिनों के लिए टाला दिये। इस तरह से आशा की जाती है कि भाफी रुपये की कटौती उम में हो सकती है सकेगी। दूसरे अनिवार्यक भी आप ने देखा है कि बचत तरह नरह से करने की काशिश की गई है जाहे वह लघु बचत हो या या हमारे एग्जिवर्स हो इनकम टैक्स वैगरह के, उन को भी बसूल करने के प्रयास चल रहे हैं। उम के अनावा लिविंगिटी जो हमारी है मार्केट की, उस के बारे में भी रिजर्व बैंक ने कई स्टेप उठाये हैं जिस से कि हमारी क्रेडिट भी रेस्ट्रॉकेट हो जाये, सेनेकिट हो जाये, ऐसे कदम भी उठाये गये हैं और इन सारी चीजों का एक प्रभाव देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था

पर पड़ेगा । यह जो डिमांड आपके सामने रखी गई है यह एक सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड है, इस इस आनंदी दु सप्लीमेंट दि डिमांड .. (व्यवधान) ।

फल जो इस बक्त जलमग्न है जिसके लिए आप कह रहे हैं कि पानी को उलचना चाहिए, उस पानी को निकलने के लिये प्रयास किया जाना चाहिये मेरे पास वह पूरी योजना नहीं है । पर मैंने श्रीघर इसी बक्त कहा है कि उसकी जानकारी प्राप्त की जाये और ऐसी कोई योजना है तो उसको लागू किया, जाये नहीं है तो उसके बारे में विचार किया जाये ।

मुझे विश्वास है कि इन घटों के बाद हमारे सभी भाई बही रक्षावन्धन की भावना लेकर इस डिमांड को पास करेंगे ।

श्री सरजू पांडे (गांगीपुर) बनर्जी साहब ने एक सवाल उठाया था कि नये नोट छारें या नहीं, उस के बारे में मत्री जी का उत्तर नहीं आया ।

MR CHAIRMAN I will put before the House the motion in regard to the supplementary demands for grants. The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 11, 28, 35, 38 and 39.

The motion was adopted

16.21 hrs.  
EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS  
AND FAMILY PENSION FUND  
(AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): Sir, I move\*:

"That the Bill further to amend the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and to incorporate an explanatory provision connected therewith in section 405 of the Indian Penal Code, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the hon. Members have been emphasising several times the necessity of bringing amendments to the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act and making the provisions of this enactment more stringent so that the employers who have to pay the provident fund do not easily get out and that the provisions may serve as a deterrent in order to see that the employers would obey the law and there would not be any defalcation as far as the monies that are due to the provident funds are concerned. The amending Bill is brought forward in this direction, and with your permission I shall place before the House the salient features of the Bill.

Under section 14 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952, the penalties provided for defaults in the payment of provident fund dues are imprisonment upto six months or fine up to Rs 1,000 or both. The working of the Act and the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme has revealed that the present penal provisions of the Act and the Scheme are not effective in checking defaults in the payment of contributions to the Employees' Provident Fund or in the recovery of the dues on that account. The courts often take a lenient view of the defaults and award inadequate punishment. The result is that the amount of provident

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Raghunath Reddy]

fund arrears recoverable from the employers has been increasing. I may bring to the notice of the hon. Members that the arrears rose to Rs. 3.65 crores in 1958-1960. This amount gradually rose to Rs. 5.96 crores as on 31-3-1967. The figures of arrears as at the end of 1969-70, 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 are as under. On the 31st March, 1970, the arrears were of the order of Rs. 14.6 crores. The arrears stand at Rs. 14.49 on 31st March, 1971. On 31st March, 1972, they went up to Rs. 20.65 crores, and there is a slight reduction as far as the figures at the end of the 31st March, 1973 are concerned. They have come down to Rs. 19.60 crores.

The National Commission on Labour has recommended that in order to check the growth of arrears, penalties for defaults in payment of provident fund dues should be made more stringent and that the defaults should be made cognizable. In its 116th report presented to Parliament in April, 1970, the Estimates Committee has endorsed the recommendations made by the National Commission on Labour, and has further suggested that Government should consider the feasibility of providing compulsory imprisonment for certain offences under the Act. Accordingly, it is proposed to amend the Act to make the penal provisions more stringent and to make default in the payment of contribution by the employer a cognizable offence. The Bill provides for compulsory imprisonment in cases of defaults in payment of provident fund contributions and administration/inspection charges.

Para 32(8) of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 provides that any sum deducted by an employer from the wage of an employee under the scheme shall be deemed to have been entrusted to him for the purposes of paying contributions in respect of which it was deducted. Prosecution have accordingly been launched under section 406/409 IPC

in certain cases against employers who deducted the provident fund contribution from the wages of the employees but failed to deposit it in the Employees' Provident Fund. In some cases, the courts have taken the view that no breach of trust within the meaning of section 405 of the IPC is involved in the matter. To make the position clear, it is proposed to make a specific provision in the IPC that any amount deducted on account of Provident Fund contribution by an employer from the employees' wages shall be deemed to be entrusted to him within the meaning of Section 405 of the IPC. In other words, by law this entrustment is given the status of fiduciary capacity and made to attract the provisions of the IPC under sections 405 and 409.

Under section 14B of the Act, damages not exceeding 25 per cent of the amount of arrears are at present recoverable from an employer who makes defaults in the payment of contributions to the fund or in the transfer of accumulations required to be transferred by him or in the payment of any charges payable under the Act or the Scheme or under any of the conditions specified under section 17 of the Act. In pursuance of the recommendation made by the Estimates Committee and on the analogy of Section 221 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, it is proposed to amend section 14B to provide that damages equal to the amount of arrears will be recoverable from the defaulting employers.

The National Commission on Labour has also recommended that arrears of provident fund should be made the first charge on the assets of an establishment at the time it is wound up. It is proposed to amend section 11 of the Act to provide that any amount due from an employer in respect of the employees' contribution (deducted from the wages of an employee) for a period of more than six months shall be deemed to be the first charge on the assets of the establishment and shall, notwithstanding anything con-

tained in any other law, be paid in priority to all other dues.

The power to sanction prosecutions under the Act now vests with the "appropriate Government" as defined in Section 2(a) of the Act. Hon. members will recall that several times the question has been raised as to why prosecution have not been launched and we were forced to answer it by saying that the appropriate Government in this regard is the State Government and if the State Government does not give sanction for prosecution as required under the enactment, it was not possible to conduct prosecution. To avoid this infirmity that exists now, it is proposed that under a notification issued under section 19 of the Act the power of the Central Government as "appropriate Government" to sanction prosecutions is also exercisable by the State Government concerned. It has been reported that in a number of cases, considerable delay takes place in sanctioning the prosecution and in some cases the recommendations of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners for sanction of prosecutions are not accepted by the State Governments. The National Commission on Labour has recommended that the power to sanction prosecutions and issue recovery certificate should be vested in the Provident Fund authorities. In its 116th Report, the Estimates Committee has also observed that the Central and Regional Provident Fund Commissioners should have sufficient powers to issue the recovery certificates. It is accordingly proposed to amend the Act to empower the Provident Fund authorities to sanction prosecutions and to issue recovery certificates. It is also proposed that the power to levy damages under section 14B of the Act which is now exercised by the State Government may be vested in the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation. This will enable the organisation to deal effectively with the cases of defaults.

Sir, in deference to the recommendations of the Estimates Committee and the National Commission on

Labour and the suggestions made by hon. members from time to time, these amendments have been brought before the House in a moderate manner. Maybe some hon. members may not be satisfied with them and they would like the provisions to be more stringent. Nevertheless, this is a step forward in the right direction. I have no doubt that hon. members would support this Bill. With that hope, I move the Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and to incorporate an explanatory provision connected therewith in section 405 of the Indian Penal Code, be taken into consideration."

श्री रामसिंह भाई बर्मा (हैदराबाद) जो प्राविडेंट फ़ाड एक्ट के अन्दर संशोधन रखे गये हैं उन्हें मैं अधूरा और असतोषजनक मानता हूँ। जिस तरह से मूल कानून के अन्दर लूपहोल्प थे उसी प्रकार से इन अमेंडमेंट के अन्दर भी हैं। एक सीधी-सादी बात है, आपने कानून बनाया और आप उसके ट्रस्टी भी बन गये। मैं मानता हूँ ट्रस्टी से बड़ी और कोई गारंटी नहीं होती और गाढ़ी जी ने ट्रस्टीशिप के ऊपर ही ज्यादा जोर दिया है। आपने ट्रस्ट बना दिया और मजदूरों को यह गारंटी भी दी कि प्राविडेंट फ़ाड के कानून के अनुसार जितनी रकम आपकी काटी जायेगी उतनी ही मैनेज-मेंट की ओर से उसमे मिलाई जायेगी वह अमुक शर्तें पर आपको मिलेगी। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अभिकों ने तो उसका सेन्ट परसेन्ट पालन किया लेकिन उद्योग-पतियों ने नहीं किया। उद्योगपतियों ने पालन नहीं किया इतना ही नहीं किन्तु इस प्राविडेंट फ़ाड के भरोसे कितने ही अभिकों की लड़कियां कुवारी रह गईं और समय पर उनकी शादी नहीं हो पाई क्योंकि कानून के अन्तर्गत लड़की की शादी पर उसमें से लोन मिल सकेगा लोन के लिए अभिक डिमांड भी कर रहे हैं।

श्री राम सिंह भाई बर्मा]

लेकिन लोन किस में से मिले क्योंकि एम्प्लाइज ने प्रावीडैन्ट फंड की वह रकम जमा ही नहीं कराई। जब ऐसे मामलों में प्रावीडैन्ट फंड का नाम आता है तो हमारा कलेजा जलता है प्राविडेंट फंड पत्ती धन है, प्राविडैन्ट फंड स्वी धन है उस धन को हाथ लगाना भी पाप है। लेकिन मिल आनंद सरकार को तो अंगूठा दिखाते ही हैं परन्तु जो श्रमिक अपना खुन और पसीना बहाता है उसको उसका पैसा न देते हुए उसके पैसे से कारखाना चलाये यह तो अधिकर है। गवर्नरमैट से हम कहते हैं साहब, यह अधिकर से चल रहा है तो बरसों तक सुनवाई नहीं। जैसा कि श्रम मंत्रीजी ने बताया कि प्रवीडैन्ट फंड के बकाया 3 करोड़ से 20 करोड़ रुपये हो गये, मैं ट्रेड यूनियनों को मुदारिक बाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने जगह-जगह आन्दोलन किए, बेराब किये हड्डियों की और उनको मैं जायज मानता हूं, क्योंकि उनका पैसा न दें, उनकी लड़कियां कुंवारी रहें, उन्हें जमीन खरीदनी है उन्हें मकान खरीदना है, और पैसे न मिलने से तीन तीन माल हों जायें तो मकान की कीमत कितनी बढ़ जाती है? जमीन की कीमत कितनी बढ़ जाती है? जब उसकी धनराशि जमा है तो क्यों नहीं देते हैं यह सरकार की कमज़ोरी है। मैं अपने यहां की ही बात करता हूं श्रम मंत्री महोदय ने सब मिलाकर बीम करोड़ रुपया बताया मैं एक मिल की बात करता हूं, जब उसने प्रोविडेन्ट फंड जमा कराना बन्द किया तो मैं वहां के श्रम मंत्री, उद्योग मंत्री, सब मतियों से कहता रहा लेकिन कुछ न हुआ मुझे ऐसा लगा जैसे मदिर में देव के नाम निर्जीव पत्थर रहता है, कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ। मेरे यहां की उसे मिल में 1966 में 18 लाख का प्राविडेंट फंड बाकी था, मैं सबको कहता रहा और फिर दूसरे साल बढ़कर 31 लाख हो गया

एक माननीय सदस्य : कौन सी मिल?

श्री दाम सिंह भाई बर्मा : इन्दौर मालवा यूनाइटेड मिल।

फिर 1969 में 50 लाख हो गया, फिर

1970 में 62 लाख हो गया और फिर 1971 में 80 लाख हो गया। यह तो हनुमान जी की उठ की तरह बढ़ता ही गया और हालत यह हो गई कि उस मिल पर प्राविडैन्ट फंड, एम्प्लाइज स्टेट इंस्टीरेंशन और विजली बोर्ड का पैसा मिलाकर डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा हों गया, मिल का सब कुछ देव दे तो भी उतना पैसा नहीं चुकाया जा सकता। गवर्नरमैट ने बाद में उसे टेक और ट्रोवर किया और टेक और ट्रोवर करने के बाद कहते हैं कि मजदूरों को उसमें हिस्सदार बनना चाहते हैं यानि वह मिल दिवालिया हो गई, चल नहीं सकती तब मजदूरों की हिस्सदार बनना चाहते हैं और जब यह मिल प्राफिट करती थी तब क्यों नहीं हिस्सदार बनाया?

यह हाल केवल प्राइवेट सैक्टर का नहीं है मैं पब्लिक सैक्टर के लिए भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। एक मिल है स्वदेशी काटन मिल जो गवर्नरमैट चला रही है उस पर 1969 से 24 लाख प्रविडैन्ट फंड की रकम बकाया थी, वह रकम 1970 में 34 लाख रुपया हो गई। 1971 में 42 लाख हो गई और अभी 1972 की वैयंगमर्शीट मुझे नहीं मिली है लेकिन मुझे विष्णवास है कि वह ज्यादा ही होंगा। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हम मजदूरों को कैसे ममक्षा सकते हैं? हमें नहीं ममक्षा सकते। जब हम अहिमा और सत्य की बात करते हैं, नेंगोगियाशस, कमिलियन और आर्किटेशन की बात करते हैं तब कोई नहीं सुनता और जब मजदूर कायदे-कानून एक तरफ रख देते हैं और डडा लेकर खड़े हो जाते हैं। तब अपने आप मरलता से गवर्नरमैट उस काम को करती है। यह सोचने और विचार करने की बात है।

दाखिले के लिए बताना चाहता हूं कि प्राविडैन्ट फंड की रकम में से मकान खरीदने के लिए या मकान बनाने के लिए पैसा लेना हो तो कानून के अनुसार मजदूर को यदि जमीन खरीदनी होती है तो उस जमीन का पहुंच और यदि मकान खरीदना हो तो उस मकान के भवित्वात के जी कागजात

है वह प्राविडैन्ट फंड कमिश्नर के सामने पेश करते होते हैं तभी लोन मिल सकता है। वह कागजात प्राविडैन्ट कमिश्नर के पास ही रहते हैं। लेकिन जब वह सारा लोन कुक जाता है तभी भी भी मजदूर मांग करता है कि जमीन के पट्टे के कागज़ दो या मकान की मल्कियत के कागज़ दो जोकि आपके पास गिरवी रखे गए थे क्योंकि वह सारी रकम छुका दी है तो उसमें कहा जाता है कि कागजात का पता नहीं है। इस तरह की हालत है।

अभी आपने सुनी भनिस्टर साहब ने नियंत्रित किया, मृशे वह सुन कर बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि किनना कमज़ोर इनका यह अनेडनेट है कि अगर किसी ने दिवाला निकाल दिया और उसने प्राविडैन्ट की रकम दी नहीं है तो मजदूरों के बेतन से काटी गई रकम को देने में प्राथमिकता देगे लेकिन कानून में यह लिखा है कि कि जिननी रकम बेतन में से काटी जायेगी उतनी ही रकम एम्प्लायर भी मिल येगा नो मिलाई जाने वाली रकम का क्या होगा? उसके लिए कुछ प्रावधान नहीं है। मैं यही जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह अमेन्डमेंट आपका आम हो गया तो क्या 20 करोड़ के लिए एम्प्लायर्स को आप जेल में डालेगे—यह नहीं बताया। साथ-साथ यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर पार्लमेन्ट यह अमेन्डमेंट पास कर देती है तो जिन-जिन पब्लिक सेक्टर पर बकाया रकम है क्या उन्हें भी आप जेल में डाल देगे? और साहब, कोट्स का चक्कर ऐसा है कि भगवान इमण्टन में ले जाये ले किन कोट्स में न नें जाये। बुरी हालत है कोट्स की। हम हलाल में विश्वास नहीं करते, हम तो जटके में विश्वास करते हैं कि एक में ही इधर से उधर कर दिया जाये। बमदार बैड़ा पार। यदि आप सें बसूली नहीं होती तो हम बसूली कर लेंगे। हम तो उन्हें इमण्टन में भी नहीं छोड़ेंगे, कब से निकाल कर बसूल कर लेंगे, आप कह दे कि हमसे बसूल नहीं होता है।

मैं ज्यादा डिटेल्स में जाना नहीं चाहता। इतनी कमज़ेरियाँ हैं कि अमेन्डमेन्ट पास हो जाने के बाद मुझे शका है कि मजदूरों का प्राविडैन्ट फंड का पैसा सेफ नहीं है। इस लिए मैं ने घेच्यटी की रकम के पैसे लिए भी एक अमेन्डमेंट रखा था, सोधी सादी बात है कि यह सरकारी तिजोरी में जमा होना चाहिए। आज भी मैंने भनिस्टर साहब को एक लेटर लिखा कि एक मिल ने 60 लाख का नेट प्रोफिट किया और सउसके बाद उसमें से 40 लाख रुपया विछले साल की घेच्यटी की बकाया रकम, खर्च में डाले हैं, अगर सरलस में से माइनस करते समझ में आ सकता है लेकिन जो कपड़ा उत्पादन हुआ है 12 महीने का उसे उत्पादन खर्च में कैसे डाल सकते हैं।

इस प्रकार 60 की जगह उन्होंने 20 लाख नेट प्रोफिट बताया है। मैं तो बैलैन्स शीट देखता हूँ प्रचली तरह से। अगर उनकी बैलैन्स शीट की चीर फाड़ कोई कर सकता है तो मैं कर सकता हूँ। मेरे उस्ताद श्री नन्दा जी ने आर गांधी जी न यही कहा कि तुम्हें बनियाँ से डील करना है तो डबल बनिये बनो, इस हाथ ले और बन्द करले, दूसरा हाथ बढ़ाओ। जोड़ना, तोड़ना नहीं।

पारिवारिक पेशन लोगों को ऐसा लगता है कि बड़ी प्रचली चीज़ होगी मजदूर परिवार के लिए पैन्शन यह क्या बला है समझने की जरूरत है। पैन्शन मजदूरों को नहीं मिलती। पैन्शन इस कानून के अन्तर्गत परिवार को मिलती है। अगर मजदूर बूझा हो गया या मिल से रिटायर हो कर चला गया हो तो उसे पैन्शन नहीं मिलेगी, उस के परिवार को मिलेगी। और परिवार को भी कब मिलेगी? मरने पर परिवार को पैन्शन दिलासे के लिए मजदूर को मरता होगा। और वह भी उसे मरता है तो उसकी 60 वर्ष की उम्र होने से पहले मरना होगा। 60 वर्ष बाद मेरा तो नहीं मिलेगी। मजदूर तो समझता नहीं है। उसे ऐसा लगता है कि घर बासे दुखी है अपने

## [श्री राम सिंह भाई बर्मा]

से काम होता नहीं है तो जहर खाकर मर जाओ कम से कम बीबी को पैशन मिलेगी । आप ऐसे कानून बनाए हैं कि अधिक काम करता हो । आप ऐसे कानून बनाए हैं कि अधिक काम करता हो । और उसकी उच्च ज्यादा हो गयी और वह रिटायर होता है तो उसे प्रेचुटी तो मिलेगी ही, लेकिन जब तक जिन्दा रहेगा उसे बेतन का अमुक हिस्सा बेतन के तीर पर मिलेगा और अगर वह मर जाता है तो उसकी बीबी को पैशन मिलेगी और अगर बीबी मर जाय तो कूंवारी लड़की को पैशन मिलेगी । लड़का बड़ा है तो उसे पैशन नहीं मिलेगी । पारिवारिक पैशन लागू करने के पहले से ही हम केंद्र के भिन्नस्टरों से बात करते थे कि उसको लागू कैसे किया जाय, पैशन कैसे बनायी जाय, और यह उद्देश्य था कि प्रौद्योगिक फंड का जो पैसा है, 8 प्रसेन्ट जो मजदूरों से काटा जाता है वह तो कटना रहना चाहिए लेकिन मेरा सुझाव था कि प्राविडेंट फड 8 परसेंट से 10 परसेंट करना चाहिये और उसमें से 2 प्रसेन्ट जो है उसे पारिवारिक पैशन में ले जाना चाहिए और 2 प्रसेन्ट ऐम्प्लायर मिलाये । यह उद्देश्य था । लेकिन हुआ क्या कि जो 8 प्रसेन्ट प्राविडेंट कंड मिलता है उस में से ही 2 प्रसेन्ट काट कर पारिवारिक पैशन में रखा है । दिया कुछ भी नहीं है, वह तो मजदूरों के पैसे में ही काट कर पारिवारिक पैशन कर दी है । मेरा निवेदन है कि अधिकों के लाभ के सीधे मात्र कानून बनाने चाहिए । ताकि उन को फायदा मिले । इस लिए सीधी मादी बात यह होनी चाहिए कि मजदूरों की जिबनी रकम कटनी है बेतन के दिन वह रकम और कानून के अनुसार कम्पनी द्वारा मिलाई जाने वाली रकम 20 दिन के अंदर सरकारी खजाने में जमा होनी चाहिए । अगर जमा नहीं की है तो मिल का जो माल है मजदूरों ने जो तैयार किया है उस को जप्त कर निलाम कर प्राविडेंट फंड की रकम बसूल करनी चाहिए । अगर ऐसा

नहीं होता तो असामित होती जिस के परिणाम स्वरूप प्रोडक्शन गिरेगा, राष्ट्र की इकानामी खतरे में पड़ेगी और किर अराजकता पैदा हो जाएगी ।

**SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE** (Howrah): Mr. Chairman, Sir, after a long hesitation, the Labour Ministry has taken one step to implement the recommendations of the National Commission on Labour as well as of the Estimates Committee. He has correctly said that we are not satisfied with this step, for, more strong measures are necessary to undo the wrongs and the criminal misappropriations which they are doing with the huge funds accrued from the sweat and toil of the workers. Very strong and stringent measures are absolutely essential. The Bill has certain loopholes which requires complete plugging. Without that, taking advantage of those loopholes, the corrupt employers will escape the punishment. The Bill does not cover the manipulations and the various other machinations adopted by the employers such as lakhs of employees being kept out of membership in order to escape their liability to contribute—this loophole has not been plugged.

Another aspect is that the workers are not supplied with the statements of their provident fund amounts, and there are various manipulations in the accounts in order to avoid proper check-up and to evade their contributions. These manipulations and mal-practices have not been covered by this Bill.

It is also our experience that, when each year the amount of default is increasing in a big scale, even what little penal provisions are provided in the existing law have not been properly used by the P.F. authorities, and it has also been found that, even in cases where the Provident Fund Commissioner has proceeded against some employers, there has been intervention from the State Government or sometimes even from the Central Government on the pretext that there

may be closure of those concerns or factories if the proceedings were pursued. On these pleas sometimes the State Governments and sometimes even the Central Government intervene and proper steps have not been taken. All these show what an amount of pull the big employers have on the Governments and on the administration and how they can escape the responsibility and liability from payment of their part of contribution as well as how they can misappropriate the amount collected from the workers. As a result, the social security measures have suffered and all the statutes have become merely formal.

So, our suggestion is that the Provident Fund Commissioner must function in the interests of the workers. This categorical declaration must be there and his function should be under the direct supervision of the trade unions. That provision should also be made in the Bill. But it is not there. That is why even if the Bill is passed and enacted into law, though some strict measures have been suggested here, the Act will not be used in the interests of the workers and through the loopholes the employers will escape punishment.

In this context, I will cite some figures. The prosecutions and pending cases position as on 31.3.62 was this: prosecutions launched in 1961-62 was 3872 cases; the number of cases disposed of—2557 and pending cases—1315. This was the position in 1961-62. But the position as on 31-3-71 was this: number of prosecution cases pending at the beginning of the year—11656; new cases added—5707, number of cases disposed of—3254. So the number of cases pending with the courts was 14109. This shows the higher percentage of increasing defaults. If this is to be checked, the question of co-operation of the provident fund employees becomes very important. In this respect the Government must take proper steps so that the employees can be associated with stopping this type of defaults

and misappropriation and wrong manipulations. That is why their participation in the functioning of the provident fund administration should be encouraged.

In this regard, I may raise the demand of the Federation which is called Progressive Provident Fund Employees' Federation. They are agitating for a long time for their recognition. The Government must consider their demand. This Progressive Provident Fund Employees' Federation of India has placed a Charter of Demands containing 20 points. They want recognition. They want restoration of their pay cut for 23 days in Kerala and in Tamilnadu following the agitation. The conditions of recognition are entirely anti-labour and are so strict actually that this federation carrying the confidence of the mass of the employees could not have any scope of getting recognition if such conditions are imposed. The conditions must be changed, so that democratically, the question of recognition could be decided upon. This is my submission.

The Central Board of Trustees appointed a Sub-committee. What is the structure of the Central Board of Trustees? The employees have demanded that their representatives should also be associated with the Central Board of Trustees. They have also demanded that the recommendations of this sub-committee should be published early and that there should be no delay in this. They have also demanded that their workload should be reduced. In their Memorandum they have mentioned that the Employees Provident Fund Manual has stated that the distribution of work has to be made at the yard-stick of 1500 accounts per auditor on accounts side and 35 files per auditor on enforcement side. The present position about distribution of work is 200 files per auditor on enforcement side and 2200 accounts per auditor on the accounts side on an average. The fact is that when this type of workload is there the disposal of the work is bound

## [Shri Samar Mukherjee]

to be further delayed and the very purpose of the Act will be defeated. Therefore they have demanded that it should be 1000 accounts per auditor on accounts side and 35 files per auditor on the enforcement side. These are the demands which have already been placed before the Ministry. They have demanded the efficient functioning of the Employees Provident Fund Authority, which will curb misappropriation and defaults in respect of provident fund dues. That is why I am demanding the acceptance of their demands.

With these words, Sir, though we are not satisfied, still, we support the steps recommended in this Bill.

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा (धनवाद)  
 प्राविडेंट फड एड फैमिली पेंशन एमेडमेट विल 1973 का समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मर्ती महोदय ने इस विल को पेश करते समय कहा है कि नैशनल कमिशन आफ लेबर और एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी, इन दोनों की सिफारिशों के ऊपर इस में जो पैनेलटी की कलाज है उसको और भी स्ट्रॉजेंट बनाने के लिए, एम्प्लायर्ज जो डिफाल्ट करे उनके लिए कम्प्लासरी इम्प्रिजन-मेट हो और एम्प्लायरीज का जो शेयर है वह फर्स्ट चार्ज हो, इस संशोधन विधेयक को उपस्थित किया गया है।

17 hours.

ये तीनों बातें बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। मरकार 1971 में ही यह बादा करती रही है कि वह पैनेल कलाजेज को और भी सब्ल बनायेगी। इस विल के पास होने पर बादा पूरा होता नज़र आता है। लेकिन, जैसा कि अन्य वक्ताओं ने बताया है, बास्तव में इस विधेयक से वे आशायें पूरी नहीं हो पाती हैं, अधूरी ही रही जाती हैं।

कलाज 4(ए) में यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि एम्प्लाइज कान्ट्रीव्यूशन के पेसेट में डिफाल्ट के लिए कम से कम तीन महीने की

सजा होगी, लेकिन इस सब-कलाज के अन्त में यह प्रोवाइजो दे दिया गया है:

"Provided that the court may, for any adequate and special reasons to be recorded in the judgment, impose a sentence of imprisonment for a lesser term or of fine only in lieu of imprisonment."

ऊपर इम्प्रिजनमेट की जो टर्म रखी गई है, नीचे प्रोवाइजो में "नेम: टर्म" रख कर उस को खत्म कर दिया गया है और इम्प्रिजनमेट की जगह फ्राइन कर दिया गया है। नैशनल कमीशन आफ लेबर और एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की सिफारिशों के अनुसार इस कलाज में जो सजा रखी गई है, उस को प्रोवाइजो में खत्म कर दिया गया है।

कलाज 5 के द्वारा प्रिसिपल एक्ट में जो नया सैक्षण 14 एसी जोड़ा गया है, उस के सब-सैक्षण (1) में यह प्रावधान है कि प्राविडेंट फड मर्ती का डिफाल्ट काम्नीजेवल आफेस होगा, लेकिन जब सेटल प्राविडेंट फ्रड कमिशनर या सेटल गवर्नरमेट द्वारा नाम-जद कोई अधिकारी जाच-पड़ताल कर के केस करेगा, तभी वह काम्नीजेवल आफेस होगा। जिस का रूपया काटा गया है, लेकिन जमा नहीं हुआ है, उस को इस तरह का केस करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं होगा। मरकार को यह प्रावधान रखना चाहिए था कि मवस्काड-वर को भी केस करने और अपना रूपया वसूल करने का अधिकार होगा। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि उस को ही अधिकार रहता, मेरा कहना कि उस को भी अधिकार रहता।

कलाज 7 के द्वारा प्रिसिपल एक्ट में नया सैक्षण 14 सी जोड़ा गया है, जिस में प्रावधान किया गया है कि कोट रूपया जमा करने के लिए आर्डर देगी, उस के लिए समय निर्धारित करेगी और इस आशय की एप्लिकेशन मिलने पर उस समय को एक्सटेंड भी कर देगी, लेकिन उस एस्टेंडिंग प्रिसिपल में एम्प्लायर सैकंड कन्ट्रॉूल आफेस का

प्रपराधी नहीं माना जायेगा । आप जानते हैं कि यह काम तां पोग बड़ी आसानी से कर सकते हैं । वे कोई से एक्सटेंशन लेते जायेंगे और वह इनस्टालमेंट दें या न दें, समय बढ़ाने जायेंगे ताकि तद तर वे सैकड़ ग्राफेंम के लिए लायबल न हो ।

ये तीन लैकुना बहुत खटकते हैं । जो तीन प्रावधान किये गये हैं, उन में इक एड बट लगा कर पहले की सी स्थिति बनाए रखी गई है । इस से यह मालूम होता है कि इम बिल की जो यह मशा बताई गई है कि पीनल ब्लाजीज को स्ट्रिंजेट बनाया जाये, वह मशा सकनीभूत होने वाली नहीं है ।

यह बिल कितने विलम्ब से लाया गया है, लेकिन फिर भी इस में बहुत सी बातों की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है । मर्वी महोदय ने बताया है कि प्राविडेंट फड के एरियर्ज पिछले बारह साल में 3,65 लाख रुपये से बढ़ कर 20,65 लाख रुपये हो गये हैं प्रोग्र वे बढ़ने जा रहे हैं । इतना ही नहीं मालिक या प्राविडेंट फड कमिशनर की कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है कि वे देखें कि जब मवस्काइवर ने मवस्काइव किया तो उम की मानाना रमीद उम के पाम पहुन जाये । मालिकों को रमीद दे दी जाती है, लेकिन जब मालिक खुद डिफाल्टर रहना है, तो वह क्यों मजदूरों वो रमीद रखा, जिम में उन को मालूम हो जाने कि उम मालिक ने पैसे जमा नहीं किये । मरकार को चाहिये कि वह मजदूरों और उन की यूनियन्ज को बताये कि अमुक अमुक मालिक डिफाल्ट कर रहे हैं । लेकिन वर्तमान स्थिति प्राविडेंट फड की आर्ग-नाइजिशन को सूट करती है, क्योंकि अगर पैमा जमा नहीं हुआ और रिपोर्ट नहीं आयी, तो उस को भी सालाना हिसाब तैयार नहीं करना पड़ता है । इसी तरह सारी गडबडिया और अडबने चलती रहती है ।

मर्वी महोदय ने नक्शन कमीशन आफ लेबर का छिक किया है । मैं उन का व्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि उस कमीशन ने यह भी

रीकमेड किया है कि प्राविडेंट फड का कान्ट्री-व्यूमन जहा 8 परसेट है, वहा उस को बढ़ा कर 10 परसेट कर दिया जाये और जहा  $6\frac{1}{2}$  परसेट है, वहा उस को बढ़ा कर 8 परसेट कर दिया जाये । मेरा ख्याल है कि सरकार का व्यान उधर नहीं गया है ।

17 08 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

जब यह बिल नैशनल कमीशन आफ लेबर की मिसारिशी के आधार पर इन्ट्रो-ड्यूस किया गया है, तो इस में कमीशन की एक मिक्सरिश को लागू करना और दूसरी का नागू न करना उचित नहीं लगता है । इस बिल को लान में दो बरस से अधिक का विलम्ब हा गया है । मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार को इस काम को तो नहीं रोकना चाहिए लेकिन उम को एक दूसरा एमेडिंग बिल जल्द से जल्द लाना चाहिए, जिम में कान्ट्रीव्यूमन के रेट की कमीशन की मिक्सरिशों के अनुसार बढ़ा देना चाहिए ।

लेबर डिपार्टमेंट में एक और प्राविडेंट फड स्कीम है—कोलमाइन्ज प्राविडेंट फड स्कीम । उम को आपेरेट करने की जिम्मेदारी उम की है । कोलमाइन्ज का नैशनल-इजेशन हो जाने के बाद उम स्कीम की अलग ज़रूरत नहीं है । मैं आप्रह करूंगा कि जब सरकार अलगा बिल लाये, तो वह उम में कोलमाइन्ज प्राविडेंट फड को भी इस में एमलगमेंट करने की व्यवस्था कर दे, क्योंकि कोलमाइन्ज प्राविडेंट फड की वर्किन्ग इस प्राविडेंट फड से भी अधिक खराब है । वहा पर आप ने सुना कि 11 करोड 67 लाख के डिफाल्ट है । यहा तो करीब 66 लाख सबस्काइवर है तो उन का यह 20 करोड है और वहा सिर्फ मात्र तीन लाख है तो उन का 11 करोड 67 लाख का डिफाल्ट हो गया है । इसलिए सरकार को चाहिए कि इस दिशा में कदम उठाए और इस का भी सशोधन ला कर के जल्दी से जल्दी इस के ऊपर कार्यवाही करे । अभी ही यह फैमिली

## [श्री राम नारायण शर्मा]

पेंशन स्कीम का बिल पास हुआ है लेकिन यह देखने को मिलता है कि फैमिली पशन स्कीम का भी एस्ट्रिय होना शुरू हो गया। इस दिशा में भी मुस्तैदी से काम होना चाहिए। प्रेच्युइटी की दिशा में भी एस्ट्रिय है। वह तो खंड मालिकों को ही इकट्ठा करना है लेकिन सरकार को देखना चाहिए कि वह अलग एक फ़ड में जमा हो। ऐसा न हो कि मालिक उस को जसे चाहें तैसे इस्तेमाल करें। जहां तक प्राविडेंट फ़ड को लागू करने का प्रश्न है उत्तर प्रदेश की केन फ़ेडरेशन के जो एम्लाईज़ है वह प्राविडेंट फ़ड के मेस्वर है और केन कमिशनर वह पसे लेते हैं, अपने एम्लाईज़ से पैसे डिक्ट करते हैं। तो उन को भी अपना शेयर जमा करना चाहिए। लेकिन जहां तक इन्कार्मेशन हमारी जाती है, उस संस्था की ओर से भी यही डिफाल्ट चल रहा है। यह गवर्नमेंट अडरटेकिंग है और इस के गवर्नमेंट अडरटेकिंग होते हुए भी संस्था की ओर से यह डिफाल्ट चल रहा है। इसलिए सरकार को उम दिशा में भी कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

इन्हीं चन्द शब्दों के साथ इन सुझावों की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

DR RANEN SEN (Barasat): Sir, the amending Bill that is before us covers only a part of the problems of the employees' provident funds and family pension schemes and the Act itself cover a vast area and have many facts. The way the original Act has been formulated and also the family pension scheme have shown many loopholes and so there have been serious complaints from all sections of the trade union movement which is evident today from the speech made by Shri Ramsingh Bhai Verma of the Congress Benches and the Indian National Trade Union Congress. This shows how this family pension scheme as well as the Provident Funds Act and also the Provident Funds Scheme have ope-

rated so far. So, there is, as I said, a vast area which is covered and which requires a thorough probing and rectification. All the loopholes have to be plugged and new modifications and improvements have to be evolved for which a comprehensive Bill, covering all these points through the experience of the Provident Funds Commissioner, through the experience of the Regional Commissioners, through the experience of the trade union movement as well as of the Ministry, is needed. I say so because it is a social security measure for which the workers have to make payments. It is not a fact that only the employers or the Government have to make the payments. It is the workers also who make the payments. Therefore, the voice of the trade union movement has to be listened to. I know that all sections of the trade union movement are more or less unanimous as is evident from Shri Ramsingh Bhai Verma's speech, and also from Shri R N Sharma's speech—it is our opinion also—that a thorough and comprehensive Bill has to be brought forward. I want to ask, who are the persons who are big defaulters who have defalcated the workers' share of the provident fund? It is not possible to name everybody but at least the names of the big defaulters should be given when the Minister replies.

There is another shortcoming of this Bill. There are some provisions, though not quite stringent, to haul up the employers who defalcate the workers' contribution. But what about the employer's contribution which the employer has to pay legally? If that is not paid, under which provisions of law will you haul them up? This is another serious lapse in the Bill.

In regard to the family pension scheme last year or may be in 1971, in the consultative committee for the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, some objections were raised. There is no scope here to go into it in detail but some trade union representatives

who are members of this House and who were members of that consultative committee said that whereas the old workers have the option to join the family pension scheme or not, for the new entrants it is compulsory and according to the calculations made by us, the workers lose by means of this scheme. The whole matter rested there. Meanwhile the new consultative committee came and we could not pursue the matter. So, I want to record it here that a section of the trade union movement—AITUC and CITU—have registered their objection to this scheme.

There is a provision here that if the employers do not pay the employees' contribution deducted from the wages for a period of more than six months, certain actions will be taken. But why wait for six months? We have sufficient experience. As Mr. Sharma said, since 1971 this House has discussed so many times the necessity of bringing a comprehensive amendment to the Provident Act. Here we find that unless the employer defaults for more than six months, nothing will happen to him. Why wait for six months? Why not take action after 2 or 3 months?

In the proviso to clause 4 it is said "impose a sentence of imprisonment for a lesser term or of fine". Why "or"? In the statement of objects and reasons the Minister says that it was the desire of the Estimates Committee as well as the National Labour Commission to introduce certain deterrent punishment to the employers. It is not a retaliatory method. It is the experience of the trade unions and the Government that there are thieves in industrial houses, big and small, who eat workers' money. So, there cannot be any leniency to those who have eaten or who are likely to eat workers' money. So, this proviso is very dangerous:

"Provided that the court may, for any adequate and special reasons to be recorded in the judgment ...."

Once the reasons are recorded, it will open the flood gates of litigation.

Under section 14AC, only the Central Provident Fund Commissioner or the officers authorised by him are entitled to put before the Presidency Magistrate or a First Class Magistrate, the cognizable offence. As usual with the labour laws, the aggrieved person will have no voice. He will have to run to the Provident Fund Commissioner or his authorised agent for redress of his grievance. So, it will depend upon the sweet will of the Commissioner or his agent to take action or not. This is a very unsatisfactory position. The Minister will say, this is a guard against frivolous charges being made against the employer. May I know how many cases of such frivolous charges are there as compared to the innumerable cases of wilful and deliberate defalcation of workers' money? If we weigh the two, we come to the conclusion that the aggrieved party should have the right to initiate action.

Coming to clause 7,—section 14C(1) the way the paragraph has been formulated, it appears that there is some lacuna. It says:

"the court may, in addition to awarding any punishment, by order in writing require him within a period specified in the order (which the court may, if it thinks fit and on application in that behalf, from time to time, extend)...."

How long can the court go on extending the time? That has not been clearly stated in this Bill.

I have pointed out some of the important lacunae. Shri Shastri and myself have given notice of some amendments which we will move and speak on them at the clause by clause consideration stage.

Lastly, I come to the recognition of trade unions in the office of the Commissioner for Provident Funds.

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

particularly the All India Provident Fund Employees' Federation. Shri Samar Mukherjee mentioned one name and I am mentioning another name. As usual, there is multiplicity of trade unions in such organisations. Government will have to recognise one representative union. In this connection, I welcome the suggestion of Shri Mukherjee that the recognition of trade unions should be on a democratic basis. The only democratic method is the system of secret ballot.

In some of the trade unions there are outsiders holding the offices of President or other offices. I understand that Shri Vayalar Ravi is the President of one such union, even though he is an outsider. In both the railway federations the outsiders are Presidents: so also in Defence. why should you allow outsiders to be office-bearers in these unions? This aspect should be considered.

Even though there are many loopholes and pitfalls in this Bill, which is not comprehensive, I still welcome it, taking it as a step forward. I hope before long a comprehensive Bill will be framed and brought here after consulting the trade unions so that it will satisfy the workers.

**SHRI S. R. DAMANI** (Sholapur): Sir, I support this Bill, which is based on the recommendations of the Dhebar Commission and the 116th Report of the Estimates Committee.

The provisions of the Bill seek to tighten the safeguards and to make the penalty more stringent against those who fail to deposit the amount collected from the workers towards their provident fund contribution. According to me, no leniency should be shown to such defaulters. The workers contribute this money out of their hard-earned wages and the employers are bound to deposit it with the Reserve Bank within the prescribed time. If there is any delay on their part in depositing this money they should be made to suffer for it.

It is a matter of regret that the arrears in the matter of deposit of provident fund contributions is increasing year after year. While in 1959-60 the amount of arrears was Rs. 3:66 'crores, by the end of 31st March 1972 it has gone up to Rs. 20:66 crores. Although the amount of contribution to the provident fund has increased manifold the arrears is also mounting up, which is really alarming.

The working of the office of the Provident Commissioner requires some streamlining. Since their offices are located in different parts of the country, mostly near the industries, they generally know the parties who are likely to default. What arrangements are they making to collect the contributions from such defaulting parties on the pay day itself, preferably in cash? They are not doing any thing in that direction.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** He may continue when this Bill is taken up next time. We will now take up the Half-an-Hour discussion.

17.30 hrs.

#### HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

#### RELEASE PRICE OF STAINLESS STEEL SHEETS IMPORTED THROUGH M.M.T.C.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** (Dimond Harbour): Mr. Deputy-speaker, Sir, the import of stainless steel to India has acquired more stain than steel. The whole think stinks and it is worse than the rag scandal that you have heard of.

From 1971-72, the Foreign Ministry gave enormous opportunities. To be exact, from 7.10.68, the import of stainless steel was far in excess and most of it went to the black market. The import entitlements were converted into stainless steel which had taken 200 to 300 per cent profit in the black-market. Although conversion to unspecified items is illegal, some licences are sold in the black market. There was a big rise in 1971-72, the year of grace of election, as compared to 1968-69. The collection of funds was necessary. The release prices

fixed in general were at the rate of Rs. 19 per kg. in 1971 and Rs. 27 per Kg. in 1972. But actually the release Price was fixed at the rate of Rs. 16 per Kg. by the Minister himself. The name of the Minister I will let you know later on.

The brother Minister has confessed in his reply on the floor of the House—I quote:

"That was before canalisation: the prices were the same. But after canalisation, the price structure was somewhat like this—Rs. 14,150 for the first category, Rs. 15,250 for the second category and Rs 28,000 for the third category."

I will come to the category a little later.

The government lost opportunities for earning crores of rupees. A friend of the then Minister, a man called Mr. Tulsian made crores of rupees mostly in the black market. The Ministry of Foreign Trade showed preference for car manufacturers, machine-tool manufacturers and chemical plants and got them stainless steel at the rate of Rs. 16 per Kg. But the hospital equipment makers had to pay Rs. 29 per Kg. in 1972.

Amongst the fortunate few were Kale Sheru and Swadeshi Iron and Steel. Of course, topping the list was Mr. Tulsian of Karnatak Exports because his licence was valued at Rs. 57 43 lakhs. He has followed the Patron Saint Minister to the Railway Ministry—God help the Railway Ministry—because he has got coal wagons superseding all other demands of requirements. He maintains, I am told, a Luxurious Airconditioned Entertainment house with all the pleasures in Delhi. I do not know if the Cadillac-pimp has been supplying raw flesh.

This man got a jute export permit to the tune of 1 lakh bales. Out of a total sanctioned quantity of 3 lakhs bales he has never been in jute

trade—he got 1 lakh bales for himself from S. T. C. with a marginal Commission to be given to S.T.C. and the balance was for the entire trade. So kind was the Minister to Mr. Tulsian. In addition, there were about 300 small scale units and many of them were bogus. For 8 years, the utensil-makers were given no licence. They were wholly dependent on black market. The lended cost/purchase price was Rs 16 per Kg. in 1970-71. The sale price was around Rs. 36 to Rs. 40 per Kg. and the profit amounted to Rs. 15,000 per tonne. Crores of rupees were earned that way.

The principal finance came from the Foreign Trade Ministry for the elections and for the ruling party. If you look at the figures, in 1971-72, it was 15.801 tonnes valued at Rs. 10,86,11,000 and in 1972-73 it was 9,961 tonnes valued at Rs 746,30,000—it dropped because the elections were over. The Minister instead of dismissal, got a promotion. In one bye-election, I am told Rs. 90 lakhs were spent; in one Bihar topping, Rs 25 lakhs were spent and in Bihar, in each district, they were getting Rs 20,000. A Parliamentary probe is absolutely necessary. If the Minister has any shame, he should resign.

The Vigilance Officer of the Foreign Trade Ministry, one Mr. Darbari, who is now also the previous boss's Intelligence Chief brought four television sets in four trips abroad. Of course, his son has got about 150 shoddy spindles, although having no shed.

Prof D. P. Chattopadhyaya said:

"It is a sort of incentive to the third category of people for selling items which are difficult to sell in the World market."

I will come to that in a minute.

Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya had also said

"I have already said that there is a policy decision in pursuance of

[Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya]

which some barter deal parties were entitled to have some stainless steel from the direct importers. I have already said. But, on inquiry, we have found that this policy, in the process of implementation, is misused and Karanatak Exports has been mentioned in this context. About Karnatak Exports, if there is any question or any information, if they give a separate notice, I will certainly answer that question fully.'

I will come to that in no time.

The Kingpin of this is Mr. Tulsian.

Files are missing! This is a circular issued by the Government of India. Ministry of Commerce. Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports—circular No. 1(2)73-O & M dated the 25th April, 1973:

"Subject: Loss of file.

"It has been reported by EPC-1 that their file No. 7(15)EPC-I/70 of M/s. Karanatak Exports Ltd., linked with file No. 15(3)EP. Cell—1/70, dealing with Parliament question, which was submitted to the former Minister of Foreign Trade on 24-11-1972 has not been received back in E.P. Division so far...."

These files have been removed and destroyed, to the best of my knowledge. (Interruptions)

On 9-5-1973 in the Rajya Sabha.... (Interruptions).

SHRI DARBARA SINGH (Hoshiarpur): It is character assassination.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have mentioned no names. I have given notice under the rules. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have not mentioned any name.

On 9-5-1973, the former Minister of Foreign Trade, Shri L. N. Mishra, said in Rajya Sabha:

"However, on a matter of personal explanation. . . ." (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: He is reading the proceedings of the other House.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA (Hapur): He is making wild allegations.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, my point of order is...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. There is no point of order. Is this the point of order that I am on my legs trying to intervene and regulate the proceedings of the House?

It is the practice in this House that we do not quote the proceedings of the other House. It is laid down in the rules. It is only in matters where a definite policy of the Government is stated that you can quote.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is what I am doing

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are quoting from the proceedings

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am quoting the policy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whose statement is that? Is it the statement of the Minister?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yes; of course.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: It is totally irrelevant.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, I will listen to you. If it is from the statement of the Minister, I will allow you. If it is from the proceedings of the other House, I will not allow you.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** This is 'Statement made by Shri L. N. Mishra, Minister for Railways, in Rajya Sabha on 9th May 1973'. I can lay it on the Table of the House.

"However, on a matter of personal explanation, I am forced to say that the ferro-silicon barter deal..."  
(Interruptions).

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Order, please. I am not able to hear him.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** "...that the ferro-silicon barter deal in question was sanctioned to Karnatak Exports before I took over as Minister of Foreign Trade towards the end of June, 1970."

This is the policy statement made by the Minister; Tulsian's barter deal was his predecessor's doing. I fully agree there, Sir. This is true, but—there is a big 'But'; in Sanskrit there is a saying:

"भ्रवत्यामा हनो नरो वा कुजरो वा"

Mr. Baliram Bhagat, who is sitting here, had set up a Committee headed by Shri K. B. Lall, Shri I. G. Patel and others. Tulsian's export of ferro manganese and import of stainless steel was a barter. Shri Baliram Bhagat approved the Committee's recommendation and approved the barter deal. Ferro-manganese, a by-product of Bhadrabati, was in surplus and the sale of that in the outside world was difficult. I want to ask the hon. Minister to tell us on what basis did he sanction the barter. What profit on cost did you allow? Is it over 10 per cent? Is it not a fact that there were three conditions rigid and specific: (1) the import to be made through MMTC, (2) to be sold to actual users only, (3) not in the free market, and (4) to be sold at negotiated prices to be settled between MMTC and the importing company to keep a watch that no undue profit was made.

Lalit Babu soon after he took over, dropped these three specific conditions. I will read out:

"The condition No. 4 is correctly quoted, but in condition No. 3, the following words viz.

'provided you enter into an agreement with them both in regard to quantity and price'

did not appear in the barter sanction."

This is what Prof. Chattopadhyaya said. There was complete freedom to Tulsian. Is this file lost—I want to know. It was removed when Lalit Babu went to the Railways. So, the Minister should reconstruct the file because the Lal Committee's report and minutes are available.

As per usual practice, stainless steel import is not allowed against barter. Why then this deviation and Tulsian was allowed to sell it outside DGTD listed actual users? Stainless steel is on the banned list for export houses in barter cases. The then Chief Controller of Exports and Imports, Mr. M. M. Sen has written on the file objecting to it, but he was overruled by the Minister, Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra. That was why Mr. Sen was not made Secretary of the Foreign Trade Ministry.

They bought import entitlements at three places, (1) from M/s. Maddi Venkatratnam and Co, Guntur—Rs. 34.02 lakhs, (2) M/s Valia Brothers, Bombay—Rs. 26.45 lakhs, and (3) M/s Chegu Krishnamurthy, Guntur—Rs. 11.88 lakhs. Now, what happens? This Maddi Venkatratnam & Co. was blacklisted till 31st March, 1973 but he applied through Mr. Tulsian, and Tulsian applied on 27th February, 1972 for purchase by Karnatak Exports House a friend of Mr. Lalit Narayan Mishra. The blacklisting period was reduced by one year and brought to 31st March, 1972 because the blacklisting would have troubled them.

I have got two notes which I shall read out to you.

"Recently before two months, one release order was issued to M/s. Karnatak bearing No. 1003517 dated"

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

29-8-1972 for Rs. 34,02,383/- for stainless steel sheets, against the purchase of barter entitlement of M/s. Maddi Vankaratnam & Co. (P) Ltd., Chilakalurpet (Andhra). M/s. V. Maddi Venkatratnam was in blacklist upto 1973. They are exporters of tobacco."

I have given all the details. Then, the second one:

"The Foreign Trade Ministry has allotted more than 300 tonnes of stainless steel sheets to M/s. Swadeshi Iron Steel Works, Kanpur, against their export of structurals at Rs. 14200/- per metric tonne for actual-using.

M/s Kamani Engineering Works, Bombay have been allotted more than 200 tonnes for re-sale."

But these were all sold between Rs 32,000 to Rs. 37,000 per tonne in the open market. (Interruptions).

I would not like to cause blisters on the body of these people. What I was saying is that Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra was hand in glove with this Tulsian and Karnataka Exports where by the Government has lost crores of rupees and the consumers have been swindled... (Interruptions). This man has made crores of rupees. I am charging that this\*\* has made so much money that there should be a parliamentary probe. I want to say this, Mr. Chattopadhyaya. The Karnataka exports house has furnished some documents in support of the goods distributed by them to the actual users. The correctness of this information has been verified with reference to the licensing records with the Regional Office of the CCIE.

"Some more information is still awaited from the party and the matter is being pursued."

I hope Shri Chattopadhyaya will be kind enough to tell us about it. About the final check up regarding the imported steel, the question was whether any final check up has been made as regards the sale of imported stainless steel by M/s. Karnataka Export House to actual users and their bona-fides and their capacity as certified by the Director of Industries and whether other conditions required under the rules framed under Import and Export Trade Control are observed by M/s. Karnataka Export House. For this the reply was as follows:

"M/s. Karnataka Export House have furnished some documents in support of the goods distributed by them to actual users. The correctness of this information is being verified with reference to the licensing records with the regional office of the CCI&E. Some more information is still awaited from the party and the matter is being pursued."

Nothing sort of a Parliamentary probe will satisfy the country. If no thieving is done, if no money is wasted, why are you afraid of a Parliamentary probe?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Probe against you also, because you have also got money.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Minister should be immediately suspended. It is because corruption has been proved beyond any doubt. He is known as\*\* all over Bihar (Interruptions) He has collected Rs. 25 lakhs. (Interruptions) There should be a Parliamentary probe. There should be a Parliamentary Committee to go into the matter. I do not want to say anything more...

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: You are a\*\* you are known so all over the country. Not only in the country, but even in London, you are known as a\*\* (Interruptions).

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

ओ चत्तिका प्रसाद (बालिया) : माननीय उपायकर्मी महोदय, माननीय ज्योतिर्मय बसु जी ने जो कहा, वह उन की आवाद हो गयो है, उसका वास्तविकता से काई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। जो वह कह रहे हैं कर्नाटक एक्सपोर्ट का एप्रूवल 1968-69 में हुआ था जब कि माननीय एल० एन० शिश्व फोरेन ट्रेड मिनिस्टर नहीं थे। तां इस तरह की बात कहना और बाटर भरेजमेट . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Are you putting a question or are you replying to Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu? (Interruptions) Order please; I am concerned with regulating the business of the House. The Member can put a question. And, it is for the Minister to reply to it. If you are taking the place of the Minister and replying, well, you can do that . . .

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Preamble to the question . . .

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): In which case the Minister should be allowed to ask a question.

ओ चत्तिका प्रसाद : मैं मर्दी जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो बड़ा भारी घाटाला दिखाई पड़ता है इस में एम० एम० टी० सी० को कोई नुकसान हुआ है ?

दूसरा मेरा सवाल यह है कि प्राइस फिक्सेशन में कोई फिस्किमिनेशन किया गया है ? और

तीसरा सवाल है कि क्या इन परास्थितियों में सरकार ने इस को भंजूर किया ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): Sir, my friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, has very quickly brought up many allegations and not any point—on the floor of this House—wild allegations, unfounded and absolutely unfair to the persons and to the facts—deliberately distorted. I am sorry to say that these insinuations have been

made against my party and my colleagues and predecessors. I strongly refute these.

The second point that he raised referred to the socalled missing file. I have said before, and I repeat again, that the substantive file is there in the Ministry, concerning the licences and the records. Regarding the Karnataka Export file, which is missing, it is an unimportant file, that is, regarding the eligibility certificate. About it I have said on the Floor of the House before, and there is no reason, certainly no good reason, to raise a furore over so flimsy an issue, particularly when it is done by a distinguished Parliamentarian like Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu who has scant respect. (Interruptions).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, he said\*\* (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. That word will not go on record.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: On a point of order, Sir. What do you say about the words 'raw flesh' which he used? (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Well, I do not know what exactly were the words and in what context he used those words. I will look into it. I am concerned with certain words used in this House. I think this particular word used by one hon. Member against another is unparliamentary and undignified of this House and, therefore, it will not go on record.

बी बधारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) : हाउस में \*लक्ख इस्तेमाल करना पालियामैटरी है और यह जो आपने कहा है कि यह ठीक नहीं है, इन दोनों में आप क्या कर्क निकालते हैं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think that also is undignified and that will also not go on record.

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: What do you say about 'raw flesh'. You see the records.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will look into the words mentioned by Shri Maurya and if I find them as unparliamentary, I shall expunge that also. I will look into it because I do not remember what exactly the words were and in what connection he used them.

May I now request you one thing before you proceed to reply? I have no interest in this matter except the regulation of the proceedings of the House, and when I am on my feet and the Members go on shouting at the top of their voices, it looks as if they are fighting against me and not against what has been said. Now, this is something which gets on the nerves, and I do not like that when any allegation is brought in here, that allegation should be sought to be suppressed by lung power instead of by arguments of the Minister. I do not think that is creating a good impression in the country at all.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Apart from the untenability of the allegation regarding fund collections and the missing file which are absolutely unfair to the facts and the persons, as I have said before, I would like to touch upon two things, that is, about the price rationale of the barter parties. I would like to say that this point has been gone into. There were three categories of prices—registered exporter's price, actual users' producing machinery and actual users' not producing a particular type of machinery. So, these are three categories where we are fixing three sets of prices. Whether these are tenable or not, administratively or legally, have been gone into thoroughly, not only at the ministerial level but also at the high juridical level—at the high court's level—and I would like to place that before the hon. House.

The rationale of the price structures and price differential is:

- (a) that the entitlements accruing to the barter parties were against exports;
- (b) the barter parties have suffered losses in the export of difficult-to-sell items and Government was committed to make up these losses by allowing the import of raw materials.

Secondly, it has been said that Government has incurred losses, Rs. 10 crores of rupees loss. It is a creation of his imagination and has nothing to do with facts, certainly not the facts obtainable either at MMTC or in the Ministry or in the office of the Export and Import Controller.

SHRI PILOO MODY: In any case, Government would be supremely innocent of it even if they had.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: No, we are very much informed about it and the courts are informed about it. The issue was taken before the courts, the Madras High Court and also the High Court at Hyderabad, whether this price differential was tenable in the eye of law. These issues were taken there by the parties for whom there is a lot of sympathy on the part of my hon. friends opposite (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I thought you understood English. When did you find any sympathy for them from us?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: You said the price differential is unjustified. I say the price differential has been examined both at the administrative level and also at the juridical level.

I would like to quote what the learned High Court has observed on the matter:

"As a matter of fact, the price of steel produced by the Durgapur Mills is higher and is of a lower gauge whereas the products imported are of a higher gauge and of a better quality and priced less by the Review Committee.

"In the light of such facts which are not disputed, I am unable to accept the arguments by the learned counsel for the petitioners that the petitioners have been discriminated whilst the pricing factor was settled by the Review Committee.

"All elements necessary to fix a fair price have been taken into consideration"—

I repeat—"all elements necessary to fix a fair price have been taken into consideration"—

"No irrelevant data or inadmissible material has entered into the computation. In fact, the pattern of price has an intelligent nexus with the object with which special importation has been made through a canalised agency and that object is in the national interest and economically well-balancing. There is no element of caprice, rashness or arbitrariness or unreasonableness in the process of fixing the prices. Therefore, the complaint against the pricing system as a whole is without foundation"

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Committed judiciary.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: This is the finding of the learned High Court on the precise allegation or complaint that the price differential was inequitable. It was reasonable, not capricious and not arbitrary.

The landed cost of imported stainless steel was something like Rs. 14,000 per metric tonne and the cost of production of Durgapur steel

was Rs. 28,000 per tonne. Now, if we allow this imported thing to be sold at that price, then the loss will be a national loss. The learned High Court has gone into this and said that it will be a national loss. So it is for economic balancing of the landed price of the imported stainless steel and the steel produced by Durgapur that we had to balance it and this balancing was in the national interest and economically quite sound and defensible. What has to be added is this that even then the Court has gone into the fact and ascertained that Durgapur steel, although of the same category like the imported steel, was inferior in quality.

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Even then, in the larger interests, the price benefit was given to Durgapur. So, there is no question of discrimination. This is the third point I would like to make: not to any individual, 1 or 2, that the price differentials was allowed. It was allowed to the whole category of firms. It was not addressed to one particular firm. So, the question of discrimination does not arise. It was a category-wise fixation of price. Whosoever falls in this category gets the benefit of the category. And I have no hesitation or reservation to accept the argumentation and the conclusions of the high court, that it is an absolutely sound system of pricing. Then also it is category-wise, and not addressed to any individual firm or factory. (*Interruptions*) I do not think that the allegation, though so furious and high sounding, is defensible.

I do not like to say anything more because I do not find my hon. friend has made out any other points. So, I find the price differential is justified and individual firms have not been benefited. The insinuations are unfortunate and the allegations are wild

## BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

18.02 hrs.

## THIRTY-SECOND REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMALAH): I beg to present the Thirty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

(The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 16, 1973/Sravana 25, 1895 (Saka).