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

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eighth Session)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

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 pro-
posals 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 examina-
tion.

Statement

A few State Governments have ex-
pressed 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 serv-
ed more effectively by hav-
ing a separate Corporation;

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

2

effective role in controlling
the trading in essential com-
modities and their prices; and

(iii) that the adoption of a multi-
ple purchasing agency system
will provide a healthy com-
petition benefiting both the
producer and the consumer.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Sir, I would like
to know from the hon. Minister whe-
ther 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, Guja-
rat 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 Sup-
plies 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 Agri-
culture 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 कार्पोरेशन की स्थापना में राज्यों को लाभ ही पहुंचेगा और मध्य प्रदेश का हवाला देते हुए बताया कि मध्य प्रदेश ने कुछ प्राप्तिजन्म दिये हैं, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्राप्तिजन्म दिये हैं क्या वह इस प्रकार का स्वतंत्र निगम या निकाय स्थापित करने जा रहे हैं या केन्द्र द्वारा प्रचलित जो व्यवस्था है उसी के वह भागी बनना चाहते हैं? आखिर उन की प्राप्तिजन्म किस प्रकार की है और केन्द्र सरकार 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 जहाँ रद्दी बर्तों तथा अन्य मोटर गाड़ियों द्वारा छोड़ा जाने वाला धुआँ

*302. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री: क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एक सरकारी सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार राजधानी की सड़कों पर चल रही ५०

प्रतिशत बसों तथा अन्य मोटरगाड़ियों से धुआँ निकलता है

(ख) क्या यह धुआँ जनता के स्वास्थ्य के लिये हानिकारक है.

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसे तुरंत रोकने के लिये कदम न उठाने और उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही न करने के क्या कारण हैं, और

(घ) इस समस्या का हल करने के लिये सरकार क्या ठोस उपाय करने का विचार कर रही है?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) ऐसा कोई सरकारी सर्वेक्षण नहीं हुआ है जिससे यह बताया गया हो कि दिल्ली की सड़कों पर चलने वाली सभी बसों तथा मोटर गाड़ियों में से ५०% अधिक धुआँ छड़ती है।

(ख) मोटर गाड़ियों द्वारा अधिक धुआँ छड़ना जनता के स्वास्थ्य के लिये हानिकारक समझा जाता है।

(ग) और (घ) अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ वायुमय की समस्याओं का हल करने के लिये शक्ति कार्यकारण दल की सिफारिश पर, दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की 150 बसों में उपर की ओर छतें तथा धुआँ छेदने वाले पाईप लगाये गये हैं। अब यह पता चला है कि इसमें इंजिन आयल कापीरेशन तथा मैग्नेट लुब्रिकेशन ने कुछ धुआँ निरोधन पदार्थ बनाने का काम किया है। निगम इस विशेष रासायनिक पदार्थ को डीजल तेल में मिलाकर प्रयोग करके परीक्षण कर रहा है।

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री: अध्यक्ष महोदय उत्तर की शर्तों इतनी शिथिल है जिससे पता चलता है कि सरकार इस और विन्युन थी चिन्तित नहीं है। आप कल्पना कीजिए ५० प्रतिशत गाड़ियाँ न भी हों 50 प्रतिशत या 30 प्रतिशत ही हों वह जिस तरह से सड़कों पर धुआँ छड़ती 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 धीरे धीरे कार्यवाही की जाये और जो अधिक धुवा छोड़ने वाली बसें हैं, जब तक कोई और उपाय न हो उनका चालान किया जाये? और जो केवल डेढ़ सी 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 इसलिए बन्द कर दिया गया कि हमको बताया गया कि हमसे कोई फायदा नहीं है बल्कि इससे नुकसान होता है । कोशिश यह की जाये कि इन्जक्शन पम्प 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 इंजीनियर्स के साथ मुकर्रर किया गया है जिसको एक स्क्वैड दिया गया है । यह भी कोशिश की गई है कि हर चेक प्वाइन्ट पर ऐनी बसेज जो धुवा छोड़ती है उनका नम्बर लिया जाये और उनको फौरन सेन्ट्रल वर्कशॉप में 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 चलती है उनका कोई सर्वेक्षण सरकारी तौर पर सभी मोटर गाड़ियों का नहीं हुआ है लेकिन ट्रैफिक पुलिस ने और इन्डियन इस्टीमेट और पेट्रोलियमस से सिर्फ कारों का सर्वेक्षण किया है और कारों के बारे में बतलाया गया है कि 53 प्रतिशत कारें ऐसी हैं दिल्ली की सड़कों पर जो पांच परसेन्ट कार्बन डाईऑक्साइड बाई बाल्यूम छोड़ती हैं जोकि हानिकारक है । जहां तक बसेज का और ट्रक का ताल्लुक है उनका कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं हुआ है । डी टी सी में जैसा मैंने बताया हम पूरी कोशिश करते हैं, हमने कोई स्टेप्स लिए हैं जिनके द्वारा हम कंट्रोल करने की चेष्टा करेंगे—मैं उनके ब्योरे में जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ । डी टी सी बसेज की कुल संख्या सड़कों पर 13 सी से 14 सी होती है ।

श्री जितें कुमार शास्त्री : क्या बसेज का सर्वेक्षण करने का प्रश्न भी सरकार के

विचारधीन है और जब 15 सी बसेज हैं तो केवल डेढ़ सी 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 । मैं ने सिर्फ यह कहा कि डी०टी०सी० की 13 सी से 14 सी बसेज रहती हैं सड़कों पर जबकि उसके मुकाबले में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में ट्रक, बसेज, टैंकरीयें बगैर रहती हैं कार के बारे में मैंने पहले बतलाया 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 : निश्चित अवधि नहीं दी जा सकती है । जो मोटरे घाती हैं वह पुरानी पड़नी हैं उनका फ्यूएल इन्जेक्शन सिस्टम खराब हो जाता है और जबतक उसको बदला न जाये तब तक वह धुआं छोड़ती रहती है । ग्राम मोटर गाड़ियों को बन्द करिए यदि धुएँ को बन्द करना है ।

श्री चम्बुलाल सन्नाकार : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि जिन तरह से महाराष्ट्र में धुएँ को रोकने के लिए धुआ इन्सपेक्टर रखे गए हैं जोकि मिकारिश करते हैं कि इन के लाइनेन्स रद्द कर दिया जाए जो कार्स, ट्रक या बसे धुवा निकालती हैं क्या उस तरह की कोई व्यवस्था यहाँ पर भी की गई है या करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ।

श्री राज बहादुर : जो व्यवस्था की गई है उसके ब्यारे में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता । यह निर्देश दिए गए हैं कि डिपोज में नये डिजाइन के स्मोक मोटेस लगाये जाये और जिस बस में मालूम पड़े कि धुआं छोड़ती है उसको रोक लिखा जाए । इसके हर 30 हजार या 36 हजार किलोमीटरों को बाद फ्यूएल इन्जेक्शन को बदलने की बात है । एक सेल क्रिएट किया गया है जिसका इन्जिनियर है, जिसको बास तौर से ट्रेनिंग दी गई है । बेकिंग स्क्वाड है, सेंट्रल कंट्रोल

रूम है जिसके द्वारा यह होता है। फिर डी. टी. सी की बसेज में एक्सपेरिमेंट के लिए भी और बसेज को ठीक करने के लिए भी एक खास तीर से फैक्टरी में प्रवेश रूम बनाया गया है एयरकन्डीशनिंग, जहा फ्युएल इन्जेक्शन सिस्टम को ठीक करते हैं। इसी तरह से ट्राइवर्स को इस्ट्रक्शन दिया गए है कि इंजन के एक्सीलेंटर को तेजी में न दब्यो जिससे धुँवाँ निकले। इनके अलावा जैसे पावर शार्टज में कमी होगी, फ्युएल इन्जेक्शन पर अधिक मंछियाँ में मिलेंगे तो हमारी वर्कशॉप में उनको ठीक करने की क्षमता भी बढ़ेगी। वास्तव में 15 सी बसेज में 1 सी बसेज पुरानी है और उनको हम बंद कर नहीं सकते हैं इन बसेज में जिन में डीजल इस्तेमाल होता है, कार्बन मोनो आक्साइड निकलता है। दिल्ली में सबको पर शायद एक लाख (मुझे ठीक से नम्बर याद नहीं है) गाड़ियाँ चलती हैं जिनमें 1500 डी टी सी की बसेज हैं और इस तरह से इस धुँवे में बहुत थोड़ा सा योगदान डी टी सी की बसेज वा है।

श्री लालजी भाई : क्या मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस धुँवे के कारण एक साल में कितने लोग बीमार पड़े हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : बड़ा अच्छा मवाल किया है। प्लानिंग कमिशन ने एक कज्यूमर कीसिल बनाई है—मैं केवल बसेज या ट्रक की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, सारी गाड़ियों की बात कर रहा हूँ—उन्होंने बताया की अगर, 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 मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूँगा, अगर मान लिया जाये

मोर्टर्स जो हैं उनका कार्बन मोनो आक्साइड वातावरण को उगड़ा दूषित करता है, बसेज वातावरण को दूषित नहीं करती हैं

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं यह नहीं कहता।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे : पूरी तीर से नहीं करती है लेकिन क्या मंत्री महोदय कम से कम इस सदन को इस बात से आश्वस्त करेंगे कि दिल्ली के उन मोहल्लों में जहाँ बस्तियाँ बेशुमार धनी है वहाँ पर अपनी सजरे इनायत रखकर पुरानी बसेज न भेजें और वहाँ के लोगों को मौत के घाट न उतारें।

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि डीजल जहाँ इस्तेमाल होता है उसमें कार्बन मोनो आक्साइड नहीं निकलता है। (अवधान) जहाँ तक नयी बसेज का भेजने की बात है, मुझे उसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, इस बात की हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोशिश करेंगे वरन्कि भेजे ग्याले से उधर नयी बसेज ही जाती है।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे : अगर एक दफा आप खुद उन पर बैठने तो दोबारा बैठना छोड़ दें।

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं तो कभी-कभी बैठ भी लेता हूँ लेकिन मरे मित्र उधर कभी आकते 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 बिन्दुल समीप दूसरे पुल के शीघ्र निर्माण की मांग की है ; और

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

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

(ख) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बस टर्मिनल के सामने पुल का आजमायशी स्थान चुन लिया गया है । पुल के जलमार्ग और दिकम्पिनि को निर्धारित करने के लिये केन्द्रीय जल और बिजली अनुसन्धान केन्द्र, पूना जिमको मामला 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 पहुँच मार्ग के डिजाइन का प्रश्न उनके विचारार्थ है । इसके हो जाने के बाद, पुल का विस्तृत डिजाइन और अनुमान तैयार करने के लिये धरती की निचली मिट्टी की जाँच की जायेगी । प्रस्ताव दिल्ली प्रशासन के पाँचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप में शामिल किया गया है जिसे अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है ।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यमुना 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 दो पुलों की और व्यवस्था थी गई है, एक शान्तिवन के निकट और दूसरे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बस स्टैंड के निकट । मंत्री

महोदय ने एक का तो उल्लेख किया है, लेकिन दूसरे का नहीं। मंत्री जी ने एन उत्तर दिया था 27 नवम्बर, 1972 को ज़िम्मे कहा गया था कि दिल्ली प्रशासन की चौथी पंचवर्षीय 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 उस 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 बानो मे 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 प्रश्न है जिसके लिये दिल्ली-शाहदरा की जनता की मांग है, 6 लाख के करीब आबादी उधर है, उसके बारे में सरकार का क्या विचार है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : बानो ही आने अपने स्थान और समय की पृष्ठ भूमि में सही हैं। जहाँ तक दो स्थानों का सम्बन्ध है—शान्तिवन और दूसरा चन्द्रावल वाटर वर्क्स के समीप—तो शान्तिवन के बारे में पुनः विचार कर रहे हैं कि सारी समाधियों के बीच से मड़क निकाली जा सकती है कि नहीं। इस पर कुछ ऐतराज हुआ है। इसलिये उसको ध्यान दिया गया है। दूसरे का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है उसके लिये जो स्थान का चुनाव किया गया है टेम्पोरेरिली वह है।

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

जहाँ तक चौथी पंचवर्षीय 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 हैं, प्रशासन, इंजीनियर्स और टेक्नीकल स्टाफ के, इसलिये उन सब को देख कर ही स्थान निर्धारित

कर मकने है। इसीलिये अगर वह काम शुरू नहीं भी हुआ है तो अब शुरू होगा।

डा. लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : मंत्री महोदय ने गम्भीरता से इस बारे में विचार नहीं किया। लगभग 6 लाख लोगों की बस्तो जमुना के पार शाहदरा, कृष्णनगर, गांधी नगर, सीलमपुर आदि में रहती है जिसमें से लगभग एक लाख लोग रोज़ इस पार दिल्ली आने जाते हैं, और जो वर्तमान पुल है, जिसके पिछले में दरांग पड़ गयी है और आप ने उसकी मरम्मत भी की है, यह आपने माना भी है वह पुल इतना भार वहन नहीं कर सकता। हजारों गाँव उस पर से आते जाते हैं हजारों साइकिलें आती हैं, हजारों कारें व वसे तथा तागो का आवागमन लगा ही रहता है और कभी कभी तो इतना ट्रैफिक जाम हो जाता है कि पुल पार करने में डेढ़, दो घंटे का समय लग जाता है। इनकी कठिनाई 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 करने की और उस के बाद अन्तिम निर्णय करने की बात कर रहे हैं, तो स्पेसिफिक उत्तर दीजिए।

श्री राज बहादुर : माननीय सदस्य को ऐसा लगता है कि कुछ बातें बिल्कुल अपने दिल में अलग कर दी है। उनको मालूम है कि इस बीच में एक 2 लन का ब्रिज वजीराबाद बरज के ऊपर बनाया गया है, चार लेंन वाला पुल बनाया गया है "सी" पावर स्टेशन के पास, तीसरा हुमायूँ टोम्ब के बराबर बनाया गया है, फुटपाथ भी इसी रेलवे ब्रिज पर दिया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त पीन्टून ब्रिज और बोट ब्रिज भी बनाये जाते हैं। तो कोई गलत बात नहीं हो रही है। आप का 27 नवम्बर का प्रश्न इस प्रकार था :

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

आप को चिन्ता यह थी कि इनप्रीगुरेशन क्यों हुआ ब्रिज का। उस का जवाब 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 पोशेन 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 देखिये।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : आपने 27 नवम्बर के प्रश्न 1974 के उत्तर में कहा है कि चौथी 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 क्वेश्चन तक कनफाइड रहे तो मेरे लिये दिक्कत नहीं होगी। कब इनफॉर्मेट किया, यह चीज वहां से पैदा होती है।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : कठिनाई कब तक दूर करेगे 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 मश्विरा 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 ANNASAHAB 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 ANNASAHAB 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 ANNASAHAB 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 ANNASAHAB 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 ANNASAHAB 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-rocketing 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 ANNASAHAB 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 बयाल सिंह : विदेशों से जो गेहूँ इम्पोर्ट आप कर रहे हैं उसके दाम अंग्रेज देश में जो आप बमूली कर रहे हैं उसके दाम में कितना अन्तर है ? इस अन्तर को देखते हुए भारतीय बाजारों में किसानों से जो आप गेहूँ 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 मौर्य : कृपि मंत्री जी कह रहे थे कि राष्ट्र के हित में नहीं होगा कि गवर्नमेंट बनाए कि कितना गन्ना हम बाहर से मगा रहे हैं। किन्तु ये सब चीजें अखबारों में आ जाती हैं। मदन को उसमें ज्यादा महत्व मिलना चाहिये। 80 लाख टन गेहूँ की वसूली का निश्चय किया गया था। करीब 44 लाख टन वसूल हो चुका है। 36 लाख टन की कमी पड़ती है। 20 लाख टन के करीब आप मगा चुके हैं। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि अगर आप मक्खी बर्तन होर्डिज अलेकामार्किटज और बड़ जमींदारों के साथ तो यह कमी पूरी हो सकती है क्योंकि तब ये आकड़े वसूली के आकड़ों तक पहुँच जाते हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHAB 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 important.

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 ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: I would like to submit that this is the responsibility of all politicians belonging to all political parties. The management of food 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 upto 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 इतनी जगह इस्पैक्टर्ज ने रेड्ज किए। क्या मिनिस्टर साहब बताएंगे कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि इस्पैक्टर कन्डक्टर्ज से मिले रहते हैं और इस्पैक्टर और कन्डक्टर मिल कर डेनी इनकम अपनी बनाते हैं ? उमलिया बगा में कुछ रेड्ज कर लेते हैं ताकि केस पकड़े जाए ? क्या गवर्नमेंट के पास ऐसी कोई तजवीज है जिस में मास्टाडल कोर्ट वगैरह बनाई जाए इस बीमारी को चैक करने के लिए ?

श्री राज बहादुर : एक साथ मारे इस्पैक्टर्ज और मास्टर कन्डक्टर्ज के बारे में मैं नहीं कहूंगा। लेकिन कुछ लोग ऐसे हो सकते हैं और जो लोग ऐसे हो सकते हैं और जो पकड़े गए हैं उनकी सख्या 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 सख्या काफी है और मैं समझता हूँ कि काफी मन्नेबी के साथ, तेजी के साथ कार-परेजेशन काम कर रही है, मोबाइल कोर्ट्स काम कर रही हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आगे अच्छे और रिजल्ट निकलेंगे।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : मिनिस्टर साहब खराफहमी में मबतला हैं। वह समझते हैं कि बड़ी अच्छी तरह काम चल रहा है। हम भी भगवान से प्रार्थना करते हैं कि खराफहमी से बच रहे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई ऐसी मशीन बनी है आप लगा रहे हैं जैसी दूसरे देशों में लगाई गई है ताकि टिकट लिए जा सकें ? क्या ऐसी कोई तजवीज जेरे गौर है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं खराफहमी हो या न हो लेकिन माननीय सदस्य और सदन को नाखराफहमी नहीं होनी चाहिये और कम से कम बदशुमानी नहीं होनी चाहिये। हमारे नीयत पर उनको भरोसा करना चाहिये। हमारे इरादे नेक हैं, नीयत नेक है और उनमें मुताबिक हम काम कर रहे हैं ?

श्री सतपाल कपूर : मशीन वगैरह के बारे में नहीं बताया है।

श्री राज बहादुर : रिमोनिंग का मवाल है। पहले बमेज लेनी है।

श्री राम धन : जब से इन्होंने दिल्ली परिवहन को अपने हाथ में लिया है तब से और उसमें पहले जब वह दिल्ली नगर निगम के हाथ में थी, दोनों में किस में कम टिकटलेस ट्रैवल होता था ? आपके अपने हाथ में लेने के बाद कम हुआ है या पहले कम था ? कन्डक्टर यात्रियों के भागने पर भी टिकट नहीं देते हैं और जल्दी में गाड़ी ले कर भाग जाते हैं। इस तरह की कम्प्लेंट्स अगर की जाती हैं तो सिकायत करने वालों को और यहाँ तक कि सबसे सक्को को भी जवाही देने के लिए मुक्यात्सय में बुलाया जाता है। क्यों नहीं उनकी बसों और इन कम्प्लेंट्स की जांच कर ली जाती है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : हमारी ग्रामन्यायिका प्रति दिवस और प्रति किलोमीटर बढ़ रही है। हमने यात्रियों को सुविधाये दी हैं कि चलने से पहले वे टिकट खरीद सकें सभी बड़े स्टैंडों पर हमने एडवांस बुकिंग की व्यवस्था की है

श्री सतपाल कपूर : पहले भी थी।

श्री राज बहादुर : पहले नहीं थी। इसके अलावा स्टैंड्स के लिए हमने इनेटिव दिया है कि साढ़े बारह रुपये महीने का वे पास बनवा ले और कहीं भी आ जा सकते हैं, एक्सप्रेस, नान एक्सप्रेस बसों में। इस पर भी विचार हो रहा है कि क्या ऐसी सुविधा और पब्लिक को दी जाए या फिक्स्ड कम्प्यूटर्ज की है, जो अपने घरों और दफ्तरों के बीच चलते हैं, उनको भी दी जाए या नहीं दी जाए। हम यह समझते हैं कि पीनल और बंगेटिव एक्शन काम नहीं करेगा बल्कि कोजिटिव भी काम करेगा।

श्री बलू लिखत : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब परिवहन नगर निगम के हाथ में थी, उस समय बिना टिकट मुसाफिरों का जो अनुपान था, क्या वह अनुपान केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा परिवहन व्यवस्था को अपने हाथ में लिये जाने के बाद कम हुआ है। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि बसों की संख्या कम होने के कारण चूकि इन में भीड़ रहती है इसलिए कई लोग इच्छा होने पर भी टिकट नहीं ले पाते हैं और उस की वजह से भी परिवहन व्यवस्था में नुकसान और घाटा होता है।

श्री राज बहादुर : जहाँ तक अनुपान का सम्बन्ध है, वह कुल कम्प्यूटर्ज की संख्या और टिकट-लेन यात्रियों की संख्या मालूम होने पर निकाला जा सकता है। मुझे खेद है इस समय ये आंकड़े मेरे पास नहीं हैं। मैं यह वादा नहीं कर सकता हूँ कि यह अनुपान

पहले ज्यादा था या अब कम है, लेकिन मैं इतना कह सकता हूँ कि उस अनुपान को कम करने के लिए जो स्टेप्स पहले नहीं लिये जा रहे थे, अब लिये जा रहे हैं। जहाँ तक सेवाओं का सम्बन्ध है, जैसे जैसे हम उन का बढ़ाते हैं, वैसे वैसे आवादी भी बढ़ रही है और कम्प्यूटर्ज की संख्या भी बढ़ रही है। इसलिए यह समस्या तो हमेशा 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. KISH-KU): (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: Sir, 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.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : क्या मकी महोदय ये फिगरें देंगे कि पांच हजार से ज्यादा जो प्राथमिक हेल्थ सेंटर हैं, क्या उन सभी में डाक्टर है और वे कितने पेशन्ट्स को केटर करते हैं ?

श्री वल्लभ महोदय : यह सवाल स्कीम के बारे में है और सामानिय सदस्य पेशन्ट्स 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 PANDY: 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

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*311. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:**

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 1,37,900. 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 func- tioning.	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
	<hr/> 43
II. Central Dredging Pool	<hr/> 4
	<hr/> 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 ANNASAHEB 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 SATHI
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

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 SA-

VANT 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,
एन्नाडुड और इन्दराल नामक
श्रीषधियों का उपलब्ध न होना

*316. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :
श्री सरजू पांडे :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन
मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में एन्नाडुड
और इन्दराल नामक जान बचाने वाली
दो श्रीषधियाँ बिल्कुल उपलब्ध नहीं हैं तथा
उनके न मिलने के कारण लोगों को भारी
कठिनाई हो रही है, और

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

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय
में उपमन्त्री मन्त्री (आ.ए. के. कित्कू) :
(क) जी हाँ। यह बतलाया गया है कि
ये दोनों दवाएँ उत्तर प्रदेश में उपलब्ध
नहीं हैं।

(ख) इन दवाओं को बनाने के लिये
सम्बन्धित फर्मों को कच्चे माल के आयात
लाइसेंस दे दिये गये हैं और आशा है कि
सन्तुष्टि की स्थिति शीघ्र ही सुधर जायगी। वैसे
दश में इन के बदले प्रयुक्त की जाने वाली
दूसरी उपयुक्त 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 ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):
(a) Government have seen such re-
ports in the Press

(b) The objective of the protest week
as reported in the press was to de-
mand State takeover of trade in all
essential commodities, statutory ra-
tioning in urban areas provision for
cheap foodgrains in rural areas, effec-
tive steps to check dehoard 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, regu-
latory and administrative measures to
ease the situation and would welcome
public cooperation in this effort

Nutrition Scheme for Children

*318 SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI
SHRI C K JAFFER
SHARIEF

Will the Minister of EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CUL-
TURE 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 ANNASAHED 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 BISHWANATH JHUNJIUNWALA: 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 BAHADUR): (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 relations 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. 6986 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 thereof 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 ANNASAHAB 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 ANNASAHAB 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)	(4)
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 DDA 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 से उत्तर प्रदेश, दिल्ली तथा पंजाब को चोरी छिपे उर्वरक ले जाते हुए ट्रकों का पकड़ा जाना

3018 श्री चन्द्रपाल चन्द्राकर : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या हरियाणा से उत्तर प्रदेश दिल्ली तथा पंजाब को चोरी छिपे उर्वरक ले जाते हुए 13 ट्रक तस्करी के आरोप में पकड़े गये हैं,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में तथ्य क्या है, और

(ग) सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणभासाहिब पी० शिन्हे) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) हरियाणा सरकार ने कुश्नौर जिले के विभिन्न स्थानों से 2 51 लाख

रुपये के मूल्य के उर्वरकों की 3600 बोरिया ले जाते हुए 17 ट्रक पकड़े हैं । 16,933 रुपये के मूल्य के उर्वरकों की 443 गेहूँ की सीमा पर भी पकड़ी गई, जो दो ट्रकों में ले-जाई जा रही थी ।

(ग) उर्वरक (संचालन नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1973 के नियमों के अनुसार जिसके अंतर्गत उर्वरकों को अनधिकृत रूप से एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में ले-जाने की मनाही है, उल्लंघन करने के लिये आवश्यक दस्तावेज, अधिनियम 1955 के अंतर्गत अपराधी व्यक्तियों का मर्दाना सजा देने की व्यवस्था है । इस सम्बन्ध में 37 व्यक्तियों की पहले ही गिरफ्तार किया जा चुका है जो तस्करी का यह अन्तर्राज्यीय धंधा 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 ANNASAHAB 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 बन्धूलाल चन्द्राकर : 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 आपन भी दिया है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका धोरा क्या है और सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा, और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री ड० पी० यादव) : (क) से (ग) : अध्यापकों के पद के लिये दिल्ली के रोजगार कार्यालय में पंजीकृत 26 उम्मीदवारों द्वारा हस्ताक्षर किया हुआ एक आपन 10 जुलाई, 1973 को दिल्ली प्रशासन को प्राप्त हुआ था जिसमें उन्होंने यह आपन उठाई थी कि शिक्षा निदेशालय अध्यापकों के पद के चयन के लिये केवल उन उम्मीदवारों को साक्षात्कार के लिए बुलाना है जिन्हें रोजगार कार्यालय द्वारा प्रयोजित किया जाता है तथा जिन्होंने उक्त निदेशालय 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 अनुरूप में अपनाया गया था ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में अपेक्षित सूचना पलब्ध नहीं है ।

Strike Threat in Bombay Port

3022. SHRI N. SREELAKANTAN 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 BAHADUR) (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 Vasant Rao 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 refinance 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.	
	No. of Central Coop. Banks.	Amount.	No. of Banks	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Short-term credit limit for financing seasonal Agricultural operators	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 drawal 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 ANNASAHAB 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-Bihar 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 AGRICULTURE 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 ANNASAHAB 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 ANNASAHAB 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 Technicians 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 of 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 सुजायीत जिलों में खरीफ की फसल के लिए आपात योजना

3033. श्री. शिव कुमार शास्त्री, क्या कृषि भंडारी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्ण साहिब पी. विवेक) : (क) जी हां । राज्य सरकार ने सूखे के कारण खरीफ का कमलों को हुई क्षति कम करने के लिए एक आपात उत्पादन योजना बनाई है ।

(ख) इन आपात कार्यक्रमों में निम्नलिखित शामिल है :—

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

(2) अल्पकालीन ऋण देकर कृषि आबादों का वितरण ।

(3) वनस्पति रक्षण उपाय ।

(4) वैकल्पिक फसलों की बीज आपूर्ति की व्यवस्था द्वारा ऐसी फसल उगाने का कार्य कम ।

(5) परीक्षण के तंत्र 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 7th 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 ANNASAHAB 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. 15 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 festivals 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 thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB 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)

	N	P	K	N + P + K
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 ANNASAHAB 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 Corporation 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 Deptt. 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)EIII/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 Bahraich 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 Bahraich; and

(b) whether the Government would consider the desirability of starting such a school in the remote part of the District preferably in Sirsia 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 co-operatives 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 16.1 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 Vanaspathi 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 vanaspathi 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 vanaspathi 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 vanaspathi industry has offered its entire production to the State Governments for distribution through fair price shops.

वनस्पति धी बनाने के लिए प्रयोग में
लाई जाने वाली वस्तुओं के मूल्यों को
कम करने के उपाय

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

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

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

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हा, ।

(ख) (1) बेशी तेलों की कमी को दूर करने के लिये वाणिज्यिक आधार पर पर्याप्त मात्रा में सस्ता तेल आयात किये जा रहे हैं । ये आयात दो प्रकार से सहायक होते हैं — अर्थात्

(1) उनका बेशी तेलों के मूल्यों पर मीधा लाभदायक प्रभाव पड़ता है क्योंकि ये तेल अन्नत अन्न अन्न सस्ते होते हैं और अन्नत तेलों की उपलब्ध मात्रा में वृद्धि हो जाती है ।

(2) इससे अधिक मूल्य वाले बेशी तेलों के साथ वनस्पति तेल तैयार करने में उनका इस्तेमाल करने से कच्चे तेल की कुल औसत लागत में कमी होने में सहायता मिलती है । इससे बेशी कच्चे तेलों के मूल्यों में मामूली घट बढ को पूरा करना और वनस्पति के मूल्यों में स्थिरता लाना संभव हो जाता है । जब मूल्यों में उतार चढ़ाव इतना अधिक हो जाता है जिससे कि वह अव्यवहार्य लगने लगता है तब वनस्पति के मूल्यों में वृद्धि करने की अनुमति दी जाती है ।

2 वनस्पति बारखानों को मूगफली के तेल, जो कि अधिक महंगा है, के स्थान पर बिनौले, सरसो, चावल की भूसी आदि के अपेक्षाकृत सस्ते तेलों का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए निरंतर प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है ।

3 ये उपाय बेशी तेलों, परम्परागत और अपरम्परागत दोनों ही, का अधिक से उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए लगातार किए

जा रहे प्रयत्नों के अलावा हैं जिनमें चावल की और बिनौले 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

मुद्रा-स्फाति को रोकने के लिए कृषि मंत्रालय द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही

3048 डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय: कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान वित्त मंत्री की उस चेतावनी की ओर दिलाया गया है, जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि अगर कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि नहीं होती है, तो मुद्रा स्फाति में अभी ओर वृद्धि होगी, और

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

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहेब पी० शिन्डे) : (क) जी हा, सरकार इस स्थिति के प्रति गंजग है ।

(ख) कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने की नीति यह है कि उत्पादित बढाई जाये और कृषि के क्षेत्र का विस्तार किया जाये। बीज और उर्वरकों की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करके तथा वनस्पति-रक्षण उपायों को सुदृढ़ बनाकर अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों के अंतर्गत क्षेत्र बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है। एक रबी उत्पादन योजना बनाई गई है जिसे राज्यों के साथ अन्तिम रूप देने के बाद क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा।

चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी परीक्षाओं में बैठने के लिए दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय का नियम

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

(क) क्या चिकित्सा विज्ञान सम्बन्धी डिग्रियां प्राप्त करने के लिए दिल्ली विश्व-विद्यालय में एक नियम यह है कि जो व्यक्ति किसी संस्था में काम कर रहे है, वे चिकित्सा विज्ञान सम्बन्धी परीक्षाओं में नहीं बैठ सकते, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी औरी क्या है और ऐसा नियम बनाने के क्या कारण है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री० एस० नवल 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 वास्ते विद्यार्थियों के लिए भी ऐसी ही शर्त है ; किन्तु इन पाठ्यक्रमों में फेल होने वाले अथवा 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 है अन्य विद्यार्थियों को निमित्त पाठ्यक्रम का अध्ययन करना होता है, किसी संस्था में सेवा 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 AGRI-
CULTURE 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 ANNASAHAB 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.	Gujrat	85	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	18.86	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	
		Allocat- ed	Drawn	Sanctioned	Comp- leted
(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 avail- able
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 BAHADUR): (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
GARCHA.

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 paying 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 Rediscouinting 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 ANNASAHAB 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 (Poly-valent 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	59.09
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	Value
	(In lakh metric tons)	(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.

1453 L.S.—4.

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, Laheriasarai.
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. 25 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 OC 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 ANNASAHAB 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, litchis, 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 ANNASAHAB 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. 5398/73].

(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 I.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 ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE)

(a) Some reports of smuggling of fertilizers to Uttar Pradesh from Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan have been received.

(b) and (c). Unauthorised interstate movements of fertilizers 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 fertilizers 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 DEPUY 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 desertions 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 (1) 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. 104-2-116-3—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. CHANDRAPPA: 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.

Delegation from Kerala about Food Crisis in Kerala

8090. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI SUKHDIO 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;

(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?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB 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

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति 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 Committees. 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. See No. LT-5399/73].

Break-up of Expenditure on production of Sugar

2085. PROF. A. I. 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.

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

	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 (As on August 15)	1972
(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 Yuva Kendras to encourage sports activities in rural areas and to sport 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 Raichur: (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 Junagarh (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 Saipai, 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 1453 L.S.—5.

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, corroborates 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 Satvahana 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 Bami 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 Panchamanal, 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 indentifying 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 Ayodhya which is the birth place of Lord Rama;

(c) whether there are any proposals to renovate old temples of Ayodhya during the fourth centenary of Ram Charit Manas; and

(d) whether any person from Ayodhya Region are proposed to be associated with the National Committee of Ram Charit Manas Chatussshatti 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 Ayodhya, 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 Ayodhya 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 JHARKHANDI 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 PAT-
NAIK:

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

(a) whether the attention of government has been invited to the news *उपपुत्र अर्थात् पारिवारिक नियंत्रण* which was *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 in to 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 DANDA-
VATE: 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 DANDA-
VATE: 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 ANNASHEB 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 ANNASAHAB 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 shortfall?

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:

	Enrolment	Percentage 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 VII)	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 Organisations 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 निर्णय

3114. श्री चन्मूलाल चन्नाकर: 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 प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० बाबु) : (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 CHOWHAN: 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 ANNASHEB 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 ANNASHEB 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 or 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. Gajendragadkar) 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 ANNASAHAB 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	No. of Community Development Block	Average population per block (based on 1971 census)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Andhra Pradesh	324	117,000
2. Assam	130	109,000*
3. Bihar	587	80,000
4. Gujarat	218	1,00,000

*Includes the population of Mizoram.

	1	2	3
5. Haryana		83	113,000
6. Himachal Pradesh		69	48,000
7. Jammu and Kashmir		73	52,000
8. Kerala		144	135,000
9. Madhya Pradesh		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		325	107,000
<i>Union Territories</i>			
22. A. & N. Islands		5	24,000
23. Arunachal Pradesh		4	10,000
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		20*	N.A.

*The approval for re-delineation 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-delineation 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
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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

(i) The Education Quarterly	Quarterly	English	1460
(ii) Cultural Forum	Quarterly	English	800
(iii) Sanskriti	Quarterly	Hindi	400
(iv) Shukshin-Vivechan	Quarterly	Hindi	575

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE

(i) Indian Education Abstracts	Quarterly	English	400
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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE 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 ANNASAHAB 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 BHADUR) (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 BHADUR): (a) and (b). The Committee's report is still awaited.

1453 L S —6.

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 or 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 expediate the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB 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 coast 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 ICAR 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 manufactures, 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
	<hr/> 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/conferences/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	Administra- tive grant	Organisa- tional grant	Grants for holding camps etc.	Remarks
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1967/68 to 1970-71		48644*	55657.50	*After adjustment of Govt. share of rent revenue for the years 1963-64 to 1970-71.
1971-72	10,000	45630**	20835	**After adjustment of Govt. share of rent revenue for the year 1971-72
1972-73	10,000	32500	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 बच्चे

3147 श्री एम. एस. पुरी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह 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 औसत क्या है, और

(ग) किसी राज्य में ऐसे बच्चों की संख्या सबसे अधिक है तथा वे किम वर्ग विशेष के हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप.मंत्रि (श्री डॉ. १०) यादव (क) से (ग) : सरकार में बच्चों की संख्या एकत्रित नहीं करती है जो स्कूल नहीं जाते हैं। तथापि वर्ष 1971 में 6-11 आयु वर्ग में बच्चों की कुल संख्या तथा कक्षा 1-5 में भर्ती के नवीनतम उपलब्ध आंकड़े, जो सामान्यतः इस आयु वर्ग के अनन्तत आते हैं, सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण i, ii और iii में दिए गये हैं। [ग्रन्थालय में रखे गये दस्तावेज संख्या LT 5401/73] इन विवरणों में दिये गये आंकड़ों से यह पता चलेगा कि लड़कियों की संख्या लड़कों की संख्या से कम है। यद्यपि अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित कबीलों के अलग-अलग वर्ष-वार आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, यह समझा जाता है कि जन-संख्या के इस वर्ग के छात्रों के दस्तावेजों की संख्या भी कम है। 6-11 आयु वर्ग में दस्तावेज न की गई लड़कियों की संख्या उत्तर प्रदेश से सबसे अधिक है।

बिहार में क्षय रोगियों की संख्या

3148 श्री एम० एस० पुरती क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में अन्य राज्यों की अपेक्षा क्षय-ग्रस्त रोगियों की संख्या अधिक है ,

(ख) क्या प्रति वर्ष इसमें लाखों की संख्या में वृद्धि होती जा रही है , और

(ग) यदि हा, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू) (क) 1955 से 1958 तक किये गये राष्ट्रीय क्षयरोग नमूना सर्वेक्षण से पता चला कि अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में बिहार में क्षय-ग्रस्त 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 नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम के अधीन सभी राज्यों को जिनमें बिहार भी शामिल है, इस रोग की रोक-थाम के लिए निर्धारित पैटर्न पर वित्तीय सहायता देती है ।

प्रमह रोग

3149 श्री एम० एस० पुरती क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में प्रमह से पीड़ित रोगियों की संख्या कितनी है ?

(ख) क्या इस व्यापक रोग की रोक-थाम के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई अनुसंधान कार्य किया गया है , और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन उपमंत्री (श्री० अभिय कृष्णार किस्कू) (क) साधारणतः मूत्र 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 एक्यूट, क्रानिक और दूसरे विशेष प्रकार के नेफ्राइटिस, 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 यूरोलियिएसिम (मूत्र मार्ग में पत्थर) और जेनिटी-यूरिनरी टी० बी० पर कुछ कार्य किया गया ताकि इन रोगों के कारणों का, इन रोगों की और झुकाव के उपादानों का और इनके प्रकोप आदि बातों का अध्ययन किया जा सके ।

(ग) (1) इस परिषद् के तत्वावधान में बम्बई , नई दिल्ली और बेल्लोर में जेनिटी-यूरिनरी टी० बी० सम्बन्धी किये गये मिले-जुले अध्ययन से पता चला है कि काफी इलाज कराने के बावजूद भी जो अस्पष्ट प्रकार के मूत्र रोग ठीक नहीं होते, उनमें यूरीनरी ट्रेक्ट-के क्षय रोग की शका की जा सकती है । जिन मामलों में रोगाणुओं के होने का सबूत नहीं मिलता उन में यह बात निश्चित करने के लिए कि उन्हें जेनिटी यूरीनरी टी०बी० है या नहीं एम्बोस्कोपिक ब्लैडर बायोप्सी का तरीका अपनाने पर बल दिया गया है ।

(11) इस महत्वपूर्ण समस्या की ताजा जानकारी हासिल करने के लिए भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद् के तत्वावधान में 1971 में यूरोलियिएसिस पर अध्ययन

दल की एक बैठक का आयोजन किया गया था।

गेहूँ और चावल के थोक व्यापार को सरकार द्वारा अपने हाथ में लिए जाने के कारण बेरोजगार हुए व्यक्ति

3150 श्री एच० एस० पुरासी क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा गेहूँ और चावल का थोक व्यापार अपने हाथ में ले लेने के कारण देश में थोक व्यापारियों के यहाँ काम करने वाले 15 लाख मनुष्य 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?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पो० शिन्डे) • (क) और

(ख) राज्य सरकारों में प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार गेहूँ के थोक व्यापार लेन दे कागण प्रत्यक्ष कोई बेरोजगार नहीं हुआ है। उल्लिखित कर्मचारियों में अधिकांश कर्मचारी खाद्यान्न व्यापार अथवा सम्बन्धित व्यापार में बराबर 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 Diu 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 shortfall in the supplies to Gujarat as against their requirements for Kharif 73

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

साक्षरता के कार्यों में लगे स्वैच्छिक संगठनों की वित्तीय सहायता

3155. श्री एलबहादुर सिंह क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में विलेयकर पिछड़े वर्गों में बढ़ती हुई निरक्षरता को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने इस बारे में स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को उत्तरदायित्व ग्रहण करने हेतु उन्हें 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 ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० बी० यादव) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) वयस्क शिक्षा क्षेत्र में, विशिष्ट तदर्थ परियोजनाओं के लिए, स्वीच्छित्त सगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। उन स्वीच्छित्त सगठनों को राज्यवार सूची जिनको चौथी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना अवधि के दौरान वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है, सभा पटल पर रखी गई है। [प्रश्नालय में रख दी गई। बोझ में सभा एलटा— 5402 / 73]

नर्मदा परियोजना के पूरे होने के बाद मध्य प्रदेश में मछली पालन

3156 श्री रण बहादुर सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि अकेले नर्मदा परियोजना के पूरी हो जाने के बाद मध्य प्रदेश में मछली पालन के लिए 26 लाख हैक्टर जल क्षेत्र उपलब्ध हो सकेगा, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इस और ध्यान देकर किन-किन साधनों द्वारा किस योजना के आधार पर इस उद्योग को विकसित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्दे) (क) तथा (ख) नर्मदा सागर से उपलब्ध होने वाले जल-क्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध में कृषि मंत्रालय को कोई जानकारी नहीं है। तथापि, राज्य सरकार में हाल ही में प्राप्त हुए अनुमान के अनुसार राज्य में लगभग 40 लाख हैक्टर जल-क्षेत्र है और विभिन्न सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के पूर्ण होने के पश्चात् और 40 लाख हैक्टर जल-क्षेत्र उपलब्ध होने की सम्भावना 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 मीन-उद्योग का

विकास करने की दृष्टि से, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार एक जलाशय विकास एकक स्थापित करने के विषय में विचार कर रही है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का प्रस्ताव है कि निर्मित हो रहे जलाशयों में भी पाचों योजना के दौरान मछली पालन के विकास की योजनाएँ सम्मिलित की जाय। इस के प्रतिवृत्त, जलाशयों में मछली पालन के विकास के बारे में केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा गठित नत्नीकी समिति द्वारा प्रस्तुत की हुई सिफारिशों के अनुसार मागदर्शी सिद्धान्त मध्य प्रदेश सहित सब राज्यों का परिचालन किये गये हैं।

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 inservice 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**Proposed Agrl. Polytechnics.*

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.

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-matriculantes 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.

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 P. SHINDE):

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

(c) No, Sir.

(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 सर्वेक्षण के अधीक्षक द्वारा लिखी गई पुस्तक में हड़प्पा संस्कृति के प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से नष्ट होने के बारे में बर्णन

3161. श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण और गांधी के अधीक्षक श्री एम० आर० राव० द्वारा लिखित नई पुस्तक 'लोथल तथा सिन्धु घाटी सभ्यता' की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें उन्होंने लिखा है कि "हड़प्पा संस्कृति आर्यों के आक्रमण से नहीं बल्कि प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से नष्ट हुई है," और

"(ख) यदि हा तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नृबल हसन) : (क) जी हा । श्री एम० आर० राव ने अपनी पुस्तक 'लोथल तथा सिन्धु घाटी सभ्यता' में यह सिद्धान्त पेश किया है । इस प्रकार के विचार कई-कई अन्य विद्वानों द्वारा भी पहले व्यक्त किए जा चुके हैं ।

(ख) इस प्रकार के शैक्षिक विषय के सवाल में जहाँ अब तक कोई अंतिम निर्णय नहीं लिखा गया है सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया का कोई औचित्य नहीं है ।

"अकाल या काल है" शीर्षक से समाचार

3162. श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 3 जुलाई, 1973 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' के सम्बन्धी संस्करण 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 मंत्री श्री दाम्बाक माधो ने राज्यपाल को एक पत्र भेजा है जिस में उन्होंने प्रकाल पीड़ितों की दयनीय स्थिति का विवरण दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका विस्तृत व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने वच्चों की विक्री के बारे में आरोपो का खण्डन किया है और उन्होंने सूचित किया है कि एक व्यक्ति ने निजी कारणों से जो कि खाद्य की उपलब्धता से संबंधित 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 ANNASAHAB 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 सूबाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों का दौरा

3165 श्री बनशाह प्रधान : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या योजना आयोग की एन उच्च शक्ति प्राप्त समिति ने मध्य प्रदेश के सूबाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों का दौरा किया था ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उनके प्रतिवेदन संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं , और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) एक केन्द्रीय अध्ययन दल ने फरवरी, 1973 में मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ सूबाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों का दौरा किया था ।

(ख) और (ग) केन्द्रीय अध्ययन दल द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के आधार पर,

राहतकार्यों के भलाबा, राहत उपायों के लिए 1.44 करोड़ रुपये के खर्च की सीमा अपनायी गई है। जहाँ तक राहत कार्यों का सम्बन्ध है, ऐसे कार्यों, जो उत्पादनकारी हो और मान्य प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार हो, पर लगे मजदूरों को मजदूरी के भुगतान पर होने वाले सारे खर्च के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जायेगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में मछली पालन उद्योग के अधीन क्षेत्र

3166. श्री बनसाह प्रधान : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) इस समय मध्य प्रदेश में कितने हेक्टर भूमि में मछली पालन उद्योग चल रहा है,

(ख) क्या मछली पालन का विविध विधियों तथा जल-ममाधनों के समुचित उपयोग द्वारा इस उद्योग में वृद्धि करने हेतु कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया गया है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्दे): (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने अनुमान लगाया है कि मछली पालन के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र 50,000 हेक्टर है।

(ख) और (ग) राज्य में डिमपौना उत्पादन का पता लगाने की दृष्टि से केन्द्रीय अन्तर्देशीय मात्स्यकी अनुसंधान सस्त्रान बैरकपुर ये नदी डिमपौना संसाधनों के सङ्घ ये और केन्द्रीय मात्स्यकीय शिक्षा सस्त्रान, बम्बई में वध किस्म की मात्स्यकी के संबंध में प्राथमिक सर्वेक्षण किये गये हैं। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने भी अपनी पाचवी पञ्चवर्षीय योजना में मात्स्यकी संसाधनों का तकनीकी व अधिक सर्वेक्षण कराने का प्रस्ताव किया है।

विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीयों के लिये मकान

3167. श्री बनसाह प्रधान :
श्री पुरुषोत्तम काकोडकर :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीयों को भारत में मकान उपलब्ध कराने की कोई योजना तैयार की है,

(ख) क्या उन्हें यह मकान किसी विशेष नीति के अधीन दिये जा रहे हैं, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोक्ष मेहता): (क) म (ग) विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त करने की दृष्टि से, सरकार ने बाहर विदेशों में रह रहे भारतीयों को कुछ शर्तों पर मकानों के प्लाट देने की एक योजना का अनुमोदन किया है। योजना के अन्तर्गत बाहर रहने वाले केवल ऐसे भारतीय प्लाटों के आवंटन के पात्र हैं, जो विदेश जाने से पूर्व दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में कम से कम 5 वर्ष से रह रहे थे और जिनका दिल्ली के सङ्घ क्षेत्र में अपने नाम अथवा उन पर आश्रित किसी व्यक्ति के नाम कोई भूमि/मकान नहीं है। प्लाटों को भूमि का मूल्य तथा निर्माण की लागत विदेशी मुद्रा में अदा करनी होगी।

इस उद्देश्य के लिये ब्रदरपुर्ग-महरोली रोड, नई दिल्ली पर प्लाटों का आवंटन किया जाना प्रस्तावित है। क्षेत्र के विस्तृत ले-आउट को तथा आवंटन 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 and 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:—

(Quantity in tonnes)

Year	Uttar Pradesh		Haryana		Rajasthan
	Meerut	Bulandshahr	Gurgaon	Karnal	Bikaner
1970—71	62.6	40.5	69.1	09	5.5
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 DMS 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 WFP 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 disproportionate 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 26th 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 form 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 State, 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 over-riding 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 facilities yield levels of different crops 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 घूँघरा स्थान पर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुल का निर्माण

3177. श्री नाथूराम अहिर्वार : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के टीकमगढ़ जिले और उत्तर प्रदेश के झांसी जिले की सीमावर्ती नापने नदी पर घूँघरा नामक स्थान पर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय 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-कार्य इस क्षेत्र के अल्प-विकसित और पिछड़े होने के साथ ही गत 25 वर्षों में डाकू-प्रस्त होने की दृष्टिगत स्थित हुए शीघ्र आरम्भ किया जायेगा, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो कब तक ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन. बी. राना):
(क) से (घ) जैसा कि क्षेत्र की टोपशीट देखने से पता चलता है घूँघरा नामक न तो कोई स्थान ही है और न नापने नाम की नदी ही है। सम्भवतया सदस्य का ध्यान जामने नदी के ऊपर घूँघरा-घाट के स्थान पर पुल के निर्माण से है जो कि मध्य प्रदेश एवं उत्तर प्रदेश की सीमा पर है और जिसे पाचवीं योजना काल के दौरान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय या आर्थिक महत्व की राज्य सड़कों के केन्द्रीय सहायता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ऋण सहायता के लिये मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकारों ने अपने-अपने प्रस्तावों में शामिल किया है। इस प्रस्ताव पर अन्य राज्यों से प्राप्त ऐसे ही प्रस्तावों के साथ-साथ डम प्रयोजन के लिए उपलब्ध धन और अखिल भारतीय आधार पर विभिन्न योजनाओं की दृष्टि से विचार किया जायेगा उसको ध्यान म 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 सर्वेक्षण राज्य सरकारों ने कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से अनाज भंडारों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता का अनुरोध

3178. श्री नाथूराम अहिर्वार : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने आगामी वर्ष में 100 अनाज भंडारों के निर्माण के लिए एक करोड़ रुपये की राशि की मांग की है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कल्याण साहिब पी. शिन्धे): (क) राज्य

सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि इस सबध मे अनुरोध किया गया है ,

(ख) राज्य सरकार से माने गए धीरे प्राप्त हुये पर, इस मामले पर विचार किया जावेगा ।

द्रुत कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सड़क निर्माण और छोटी सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए स्वीकृत राशि तथा व्यय

3179. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार . क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 1972-73 के दौरान मड़को और छोटी सिंचाई परियोजना आदि के निर्माण के द्रुत कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्य-वार कितनी राशि मजूर की गई , और

(ख) स्वीकृत राशि मे से राज्यवार कितनी राशि खर्च की गई ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय मे राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह): (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-मटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश में कैंज प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत प्राथमिक विद्यालय भवनों का निर्माण

3180 श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार . क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या कैंज प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत प्राथमिक विद्यालय भवनों के निर्माण हेतु जिस मे राज्य एवं केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा 15 के अनुपात मे व्यय किया जाना था, जितनी शाळा भवनों का निर्माण किया जाना था मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा उनका निर्माण पूरा कर लिया गया है

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश जैसे पिछड़े राज्य मे आज भी कई गावों मे प्राथमिक विद्यालय भवन नहीं है ,

(य) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने ऐसे भवनों के निर्माण हेतु अतिरिक्त धनराशि की मांग की है, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो कितनी ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह): (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने 1971-72 मे स्कूल के 401 कमरो तथा 1972-73 मे स्कूल के 1,331 कमरो के निर्माण का कार्य शुरू किया था । स्कूल के 312 कमरो का निर्माण किया जा चुका है ।

(ख) जी हा ।

(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. 90,000 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 SINGH): (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	Loan	1968-69
		Subsidy (Rupees in lakhs)		Subsidy
1 Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Section of Community	0 38	0 37	Nil	Nil
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
TOTAL		15 88	1 49	16 60

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 27.3 lakhs GRT and 21.7 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
		Rs
Calcutta	Construction of Dock System at Haldia	90 40 crores
Bombay	Ballord 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

बिहार में भयंकर अकाल की स्थिति
और उसके लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

3187. श्री रामबाबुतार झाझ
श्री संकर बबल सिंह

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि

(क) क्या बिहार में अनापूर्ति के कारण
भयंकर अकाल की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो अकालपीडित क्षेत्र
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 विपत्ति
का मुकाबला करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार
से सहायता की मांग की है, और

(ङ) यदि हा, तो वह किसकी है और
इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
अण्णासाहेब धी० शिंदे): (क) और (ख)
राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि जुलाई
को अविनाश अवधि के दौरान वर्षा न होने
के कारण राज्य के निम्नलिखित जिलों में
सूखे की स्थिति और भी बिगड़ गई है —

- (1) पालामऊ (11 खंड में)
- (2) रोहतास
- (3) श्रीगंगाबाद
- (4) गया
- (5) नवादा
- (6) नानदा
- (7) मुंगेर (जमुई सब-डिवीजन)
- (8) भागलपुर (बाका सब-डिवीजन),
और
- (9) हजारी बाग

तथापि, जुलाई के अन्त में हुई अच्छी वर्षा से
स्थिति में पर्याप्त सुधार हुआ है।

(ग) राज्य सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही में ये कार्य शामिल हैं —

(1) तुरन्त सिंचाई सबंधी सुविधाएं मुलभ करने के लिए उपलब्ध साधनों का प्रयोग करना जैसे —

कृषकों को ऋण के रूप में पम्पो का वितरण, पम्पो की मरम्मत लघु सिंचाई परियोजनाओं का अधिकतम प्रयोग आदि ।

(2) प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में हैंड-ट्यूबवैल खोदने और नल कूपों को गहरा करने जैसे पेय जल की सुविधा मुलभ करने की योजनाओं को अन्तिम रूप देना ।

(3) जहां कहीं आवश्यक है, बड़ा 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) कृषकों को ऋषि सबंधी ऋण देना ।

(घ) और (ङ) राज्य सरकार 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 मिफारिश करने के लिए शीघ्र ही एक केन्द्रीय दल राज्य का दौरा करने जा रहा है ।

अपनी जनसंख्या की आवश्यकता से कम खाद्यान्न पैदा करने वाले राज्यों में खाद्य स्थिति

3188. श्री रामावतार अस्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अपनी जनसंख्या की आवश्यकता से कम खाद्यान्न पैदा करने वाले राज्यों

में खाद्य सफ्ट ने गम्भीर रूप धारण कर लिया है

(ख) यदि हा तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या है, और

(ग) इस बारे में उन राज्यों की मदद करने के लिए सरकार ने कौन सी योजना तैयार की है ।

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साबिह पी० शिन्धे) : (क) से (ग) 1971-72 में उत्पादन में गिरावट आने और विशेषकर 1972-73 की खरीफ फसलों की भारी क्षति होने के कारण दश में खाद्यस्थिति बराबर कठिन बनी रही । कमी में अत्यधिक प्रभावित राज्य महाराष्ट्र गुजरात और राजस्थान है । राज्य सरकारों 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 पंप उठाये गए हैं और बीज उर्वरक और 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 किस्मों के बीच सप्लाई करने की दिशा में अग्रिम कार्यवाही की गई है । मांग को पूरा करने के लिए यथा संभव अधिक से अधिक उर्वरक आयात करने के प्रबन्ध किए जा रहे हैं । अधिशेष राज्यों से अधि-प्राप्ति कार्य तेज करने के लिए कहा गया है । सरकार वितरण प्रणाली की जरूरत पूरी करने के लिए विदेशों से खाद्यान्नों का आयात किया गया और किया जा रहा है ।

चीनी के वितरण के बारे में बिहार सरकार द्वारा भारतीय खाद्य निगम के विरुद्ध शिकायत

3189. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में चीनी के वितरण में हो रही गड़बड़ी के बारे में बिहार सरकार ने भारतीय खाद्य निगम की शिकायत की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका संक्षिप्त व्योरा क्या है ?

(ग) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम के विरुद्ध की गई शिकायत को देखते हुए बिहार 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 का क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य भन्नी (प्रो० जेएन सिंह) : (क) और (ख) : बिहार सरकार ने इस वर्ष पहले गृह शिकायत की थी कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने लेवी चीनी के थोक वितरण के बारे में अपर्याप्त प्रवन्ध किए हैं जिस से चीनी की कमी पैदा 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 अनुरोध दिए थे कि वे राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से भण्डारण और वितरण डिपॉ खोलने के लिए प्रवन्ध करें। बिहार सरकार से यह ज्ञात हुआ है कि वितरण संबंधी प्रवन्धों में सुधार हो चुका है।

(ग) और (घ) : बिहार 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 स्थगित करने के लिए कहा था।

केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों के अध्यापकों 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 कोने 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 दृढ़ निश्चाला है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) जी, 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 पैदा 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 PRATAP 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 ANNASAHAB 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 PRATAP 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

3185. 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

3186. 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

3187. 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

3188. 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 अध्य

3199. श्री सुलक्ष्म बाग्या :

श्री शिव कुमार झास्त्री :

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

(क) एलोपैथी पर किये जाने वाले अध्य की तुलना में आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितनी वार्षिक राशि व्यय की जाती है ; और

(ख) क्या डाक्टरों का वेतन वैद्यो के वेतनो से तीन गुना अधिक है और यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय में उपसत्री (श्री ए० के० किष्कू) :

(क) 1972-73 के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार के अस्पतालों और दिल्ली तथा नई दिल्ली स्थित केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना औषधालयों में एलोपैथिक पद्धति की उपचार व्यवस्था पर केन्द्र का जो खर्चा हुआ वह कुल अनुमान 574.8 लाख रुपये था। इसी अवधि में आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति की उपचार व्यवस्था पर 9.80 लाख रुपये खर्च हुए।

(ख) केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना, दिल्ली के अधीन आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्साको का स्वीकृत वेतन मान 300-800 रुपये है। इसके साथ-साथ उन्हें वेतन का 25 प्रतिशत जो कम से कम 150 रुपये प्रति मास है, नान-प्रैक्टिसिंग भत्ता मिलता भी है। जनरल ड्यूटी मेडिकल अफसर (ग्रेड II) के रूप में एलोपैथिक डाक्टरों का वेतनमान, 350-900 रुपये है और उन्हें वेतन का 33 1/3 प्रतिशत जो कम से कम 150 रुपये प्रति मास है, नान-प्रैक्टिसिंग भत्ता दिया जाता है। जनरल ड्यूटी मेडिकल अफसर (ग्रेड I) का वेतन मान 400-1250 रुपये है इसके साथ उन्हें वेतन का 50 प्रतिशत की दर से नान-प्रैक्टिसिंग भत्ता दिया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त एलोपैथिक डाक्टर और आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सक दोनों को अन्य भत्ते, जिन में सवारी भत्ता भी शामिल है, एक ही दर पर दिये जाते हैं। भारत सरकार के प्रधान एलोपैथिक डाक्टर केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा में सम्बद्ध रहते हैं तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार मध्य शासित क्षेत्रों और स्वायत्ततासी निकायों के अधीन नौकरियों के लिए उनकी नियुक्ति की जाती है। इन डाक्टरों को किस प्रकार का काम दिया जाता है और कुल भिन्नकर उनकी नौकरी की शर्तें क्या हैं, इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते

हुए इनकी परिलब्धियां निर्धारित 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 fol-
lowing matter of urgent public impor-
tance 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 faci-
lities at different sites in the Anda-
man & Nicobar group of islands. A
number of works were completed to-
wards the end of 1972-73. As in all
projects, this necessitated the retren-
chment 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 ren-
dered surplus had also to be retren-
ched.

Due to the reasons mentioned above,
714 workers had to be retrenched.
About 670 workers are working at
present.

Retrenchment compensation consist-
ing of one month's pay in lieu of
notice and 15 days' pay for every com-
pleted 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 availa-
bility of passage.

A few workers—numbering not
more than 10—have resorted to relay
hunger strike at Port Blair and Camp-
bell Bay as a protest against this ret-
renchment. The situation is peaceful.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir,
the Minister in his reply has tried to
give us a picture of peaceful and con-
tented situation there. I am afraid
the situation may not be as peaceful
and sweet as described by the Minis-
ter. Judging by the number of tele-
grams coming out and giving instan-
ces 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 terri-
tory 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 are 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 Singh, 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 employment 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 Nic-

(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 times 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 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-

endment 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 ANNASAHAB 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) Adhyadesh, 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

- (H) 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 on 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, 1966. [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 12-9-73, 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 Miabhoj 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 MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

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 Bicet Strips which are training aids for the Services. The explosion originated in an area where the filling of Bicet 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 DGO'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 DGO'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;
- (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."

The motion was adopted.

12.39 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377.

Proposed increase in Prices of Newspapers

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:

So, we want that the Government

श्री सतपाल कवर (पटियाला) : इस तरह

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. The

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Dia-

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. I cannot

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MR. SPEAKER: Please address the

limited availability of foreign

Then, Sir, Shri Mishra has raised

The other aspect of it is regarding

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:

SHRI L. K. GUJRAL: So far 88

SHRI L. K. GULJRAL: About the 30

[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 PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHU-
RAMAIAH):** 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 मूलबन्ध डाया (पार्ली) : अध्यक्ष
मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ। आ एक
बात पर विचार कीजिये। पहले आप की
कोओपरेटिव सोसायटीज कोई स्कीम बनाती
है, उस के बाद उम का एग्जामिनेशन होता है
अपेक्स बैंक में, और अपेक्स बैंक को फाइनेंस
करता है ऐग्नीकल्चर रिक्राइनेन्स कारपोरेशन।
एक स्कीम को बनते हुए कितना समय लगता
है ? पहले स्कीम का एग्जामिनेशन करती
है स्टेट्स की कोओपरेटिव, उस के बाद अपेक्स
बैंक उस की जांच करता है और उस के बाद
वह ऐग्नीकल्चर रिक्राइनेन्स कारपोरेशन में
जाती है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जब
आप कोई स्माइ इनिशिएशिव स्कीम बनाते हैं
तब उसकी रिक्राइनेन्स करने में इतना समय
क्यों लगता है कम से कम आप उस का

[श्री मूलचन्द डागल]

हिंसाब तो बतलाइये। एक दो साल में स्कीम तैयार होती है, फिर उस को रिफाइनमेंट करने में कम से कम एक या दो साल लग जाते हैं। लेकिन उस के बाद भी वह ठीक से पूरी नहीं होती।

मेरे सुनने में आया है कि इरिगेशन स्कीम कई कई जगहों पर बनती है। इरिगेशन स्कीम इरिगेशन डिपार्टमेंट भी चलाता है, कम्प्यूनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स भी चलाता है, प्रो० शेर सिंह यहां बैठे हुए हैं, उन का डिपार्टमेंट भी चलाता है, फ्रेश प्रोग्राम भी चलते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि यह ओवरलैपिंग क्यों है। इरिगेशन स्कीम का चलाने के लिए आप का कम्प्यूनिटी डेवेलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट भी वर्क करता है, स्माल इरिगेशन डिपार्टमेंट भी वर्क करता है, ग्राम के यहां फ्रेश प्रोग्राम्स भी चलते हैं। फिर बैंक का नेशनलाइजेशन होने के बाद आदर्श डाइरेक्ट लोन के लिये बढ़ा जा सकता है। मैं आप से जानना चाहता हू कि बैंक का नेशनलाइजेशन होने के बाद इस विन की क्या आवश्यकता है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि आप का क्या तरीका है।

इन विधेयक में एक बड़ा सुझाव यह है कि आज से उन लोगों को जो स्माल और मार्जिनल फार्मर्स हैं, लैंडलेस फार्मर्स हैं, लोन मिलेगा। इस सम्बन्ध में सबसे बड़ा डिफेक्ट यह है कि जो रिफाइनमेंट करने वाले हैं वह ऐग्रीकल्चर के बारे में नहीं जानते। स्कीम तो सारी ऐग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट बनाता है और पैसा देने वाले आप हैं। आखिर सारा पैसा ऐग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट क्यों न दे ?

इस बिज के सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हू। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि क्या देश के अन्दर एक भी सोसायटी लेवरर्स की बनाई 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 लैंडलेस लेबरर्स होते हैं उन का कोई रि-कमिशन नहीं होता है। उन को किसी कोऑपरेटिव का बनने के बाद रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं हुआ है। देश के अन्दर जितनी कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज हैं उन का सारा काम आफिसों के तरीके पर होता है। जब तक उन में 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, कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटी में कुछ गड़बड़ हो जाय तो सारा आफिस उस को ले कर बैठ जाता है। मेरे खयाल में तो एलेक्शन भी कोऑपरेटिव के टाइम पर नहीं होने। आप यहां पर कोऑपरेटिव को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, उन के जर्ग्ये लोन भी देना चाहते हैं। ऐसी हालत में पहला काम यह होना चाहिये कि कोऑपरेटिव के एलेक्शन इन्सिटियेशन की तरह पर हाने चाहिये और उस की मशीनरी अलग होनी चाहिये नहीं तो आप का काम नहीं चल सकता।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो आप के आफिसर्स हैं उन का इटरफिरेंस नहीं होना चाहिये। हर कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटी के बाहर आप का इन्स्पेक्टर बैठा हुआ है जो उस को खा जाने के लिये मौजूद है। 100 गलतियां करते रहो और उन को खिलाते रहे तो कोई बान नहीं है, लेकिन अगर छोटी सी गलती हो जाय और कोऑपरेटिव पैसा न दे तो उस का काम नहीं चल सकता। जितने भी कोऑपरेटिव बैंक हैं उन के साथ आफिसर्स का जो सम्बन्ध है वह टूट जाना चाहिये। जितने ही कम आफिसर्स हो उतना ही अच्छा है। जितनी भी कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज वर्क कर रही हैं उन के साथ आप के आफिसर्स लगे हैं, कोऑपरेटिव इन्स्पेक्टर, डिप्टी रजिस्ट्रार, असिस्टेंट रजिस्ट्रार, वह स्कीम का एग्जामिनेशन करते हैं। कड़ी आप गानों के अन्दर बा कर इन बातों को देखिये। जो

ग्राम के लैंडलेस लेबरर्स को पैसा देने की स्कीमें है उन में बहुत ज्यादा ओवरलैपिंग है ।

आजादी के बाद हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर स्माल और माजिनल 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 जायें, जिन्होंने किसी तरीके से पैसा हड़प लिया उन्होंने हड़प लिया और जो गरीब है वह और गरीब बन गया । पच्चीस साल के बाद भी जो पहले आखिरी पक्ति में खड़ा हुआ था वह आज भी आखिरी पक्ति में खड़ा हुआ है ।

मैं इस अमेन्डमेंट का स्वागत करता हूँ, लेकिन इस रिफाइनेन्स कारपोरेशन में एक बात है । जो इस मंडरेक्टर लोग हैं उन में हमारे रिप्रेजेंटेटिव किन्तु है ? सारा की सारी मशीनरी उप के अन्दर सर्वेमेंट को है । हम लोगों की आवाज उस में नहीं आती है । वहाँ पर सब एम्प्लायोज गवर्नमेंट के हैं । मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि ग्रामिण आप पावर का विकन्दोकरण करना चाहते हैं या सेटलाइजेशन करना चाहते हैं ? ग्रामी भी स्कीम के लिये आदमी को आप के पास आने की जरूरत क्या है ? गावों के प्रन्दर जो स्कीम आप की है उन के लिये स्टेट लेवल पर लोन मिल जाना चाहिए क्योंकि आप के पास आने में तो दो दो पांव लग जाते हैं । ऐसी स्थिति में इस बिल का परपज 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 meetings 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 मधु लिलवे (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक ग्रहण और जरूरी सवाल की तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मैं डेढ़ मिनट से ज्यादा नहीं लूंगा।

अभी अभी मंत्री महोदय ने लोको स्टूडिज के बारे में बयान दिया है। लोको की स्टूडिज समाप्त हुई, उस पर हम सब लोगों को खुशी हुई है। लेकिन राजस्थान में एक महीने से अधिक समय से हड़ताल चल रही है। टोयरगैम का हमला हो रहा है और लाठियाँ चल रही हैं। सैकड़ों लोगों को जेल में बन्द कर दिया गया और कहा सकते हैं कि यह राज्य का मामला है। लेकिन आखिर सरकारी कर्मचारी आज हड़ताल पर क्यों जा रहे हैं? जरूरत की चीजों का अभाव है, दाम आसमान को छू रहे हैं, जिस के लिए केन्द्र जिम्मेदार है। यहाँ के गृह मंत्री, श्री राम निवास मिर्धा, का राजस्थान से सम्बन्ध है। क्या वह राजस्थान की सरकार और वहाँ के सरकारी कर्मचारियों में बीच-बचाव कर के इस हड़ताल को समाप्त कराने का प्रयास करेंगे? संसदीय-कार्य मंत्री यहाँ पर बैठे हुए हैं। वह हमारी भावनाओं को श्री मिर्धा तक पहुँचा दें कि वह

1453 L.S.

राजस्थान के सरकारी कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल को समाप्त कराने, और कोई समझौता कराने का प्रयास करें।

श्री कृष्ण चन्म पांडे (खलीलाबाद) : 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 ध्यानाकर्षण 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 disbursements 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.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): Would you just say 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 538 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 according 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 refinancing 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 ARC. 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, there 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 लिसय (बाका) उपाध्यक्ष
महादय, इस बिल के अंश ने मैं न समझता हूँ।
लेकिन गवाह यह है कि जो मजदूर हमारे
सामने आया है उस का इस्तेमाल कैसे होगा?
यह जो रीफ़ाइनेंसिंग कॉर्पोरेशन है, यह तो
किसी आदर्श पर चल रहा नहीं। कौन-सा
योजनाओं पर अमल करने वाला संस्थापक
दूसरी है, फ़ाइनेंसिंग बैक है, लैंड डेवलप-
मेंट बैक है, गैडयूट और फ़ार्मिंग बैक
है, इन संस्थाओं के द्वारा योजनाओं पर अमल
होता है और मैं यह कहने के लिये बाध्य हूँ
कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद इन संस्थाओं के
दृष्टिकोण में कोई बुनियादी फर्क नहीं आया
है। मैं आप ही की इस किताब से कुछ वाक्यों
को उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ—सारी योजनाओं
का आधार है—सिक्क्योरिटी, इस छोटी सी
पुस्तिका में जो आप की किताब है—बता
गया है—

**Agricultural Refinance Corporation:
Functions and Working**

"Schemes sanctioned in respect of scheduled commercial banks: the securities to be sub-mortgaged/hypothecated by the ultimate borrower in favour of the financing bank and refinance, provided to the extent of 50 per cent of the value of the securities".

आप 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 सवाल परगना,
जिस का एक क्षेत्र में समर्पण देते के नीचे
आता है उस में— मजदूर जो की ज़रूरतों
के लिये— ज़रूरतों के लिये— ज़रूरतों का कानून
अपनी जमीन का आदिवासियों को देने की
छूट नहीं देता है, ऐसी स्थिति में उन के पास
"एनिलियेबिल जमीन" नहीं है

श्री जगदीश नारायण मंडल (गोहा)
महादय परगने में खाली आदिवासी ही नहीं,
गैर-आदिवासियों की जमीन भी बंधक
नहीं होती है। बँको से उन को कोई लाभ
नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिसय इस समय जो सवाल
परगने का कानून है, मैं उस की बात कर
रहा हूँ, क्योंकि इन्हीं एग्रीकल्चरल लेबरर्स
के लिये बिल रखा है। आदिवासी इस भूमि
कानून के तहत अपनी जमीन नहीं बेच सकता,
इस लिये उन को इस का फायदा नहीं मिलता
है, क्योंकि "एनिलियेबिल लैंड" उन के पास
नहीं है, कानून में गिरवी नहीं रख सकते हैं,
न सम्पत्ति है जो गिरवी रख सके, न
जमीन है जो गिरवी रख सके—ऐसी
स्थिति में महादय परगने के जो गरीब किसान
हैं, उन की समस्याओं पर भी विचार होना
चाहिये।

दूसरी बात—यह जो सिक्क्योरिटी वाली
बात है, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता, जब छोटे
किसानों का सबका आता है वो से बैंक वाले,
खास कर कार्पोरेट बैंक वाले पचास किस्म

[श्री मधु सिमर]

के घड़गे डालते हैं और लैंड डेवलपमेंट बैंक और स्टेट कोऑपरेटिव बैंक का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है, उस पर बड़े जमींदार और बड़े कारखाने हामी है, इसलिए छोटे किसानों को इन सारी योजनाओं का फायदा नहीं मिलता ।

लेकिन जो कार्मिशियल बैंक है, जिन का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है, उन का पूँजीपतियों के साथ व्यवहार कैसा है ? वास्तव में इन व्यापारिक बैंकों और पूँजीपतियों के घरानों का जो गहरा रिश्ता था, जिस के चलने बैंकों के साधनों का इस्तेमाल पूँजीपति अपनी सम्पत्ति को और अपने मुनाफे को बढ़ाने के लिये करता था, उस से मुक्ति दिलाने के लिये बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया और इन राष्ट्रीयकरण को सफल बनाने के लिये, इस सदन में हमने कई सशोधन दिये थे लेकिन एक सशोधन के अलावा दूसरा कोई सशोधन नहीं माना गया । कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधि लेने की बात है, कारखानों के प्रतिनिधि लेने की बात है लेकिन हो क्या रहा है? सुशोला जी जिम इलाके में आती है,—उस कानपुर की एक घटना के बारे में बतलाना चाहता हूँ—कानपुर, नया गज में पंजाब नेशनल बैंक की शाखा है । आप को आश्चर्य होगा, यह शाखा जे० के० ग्रुप की एक शाखा के रूप में काम करती है, यह राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक की शाखा नहीं है, यह जे० के० ग्रुप की शाखा है और आज जे० के० ग्रुप में इतनी उदबुधता 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 रीफाइनेन्सिंग से इस का क्या सम्बन्ध है ? मैं दो दुनियाओं की तस्वीर आप के सामने खींचना चाहता हूँ—एक ओर संभाल परवानों के आदिवासी और छोटे किसान हैं, जिन के पास खिरबी के लिये जमीन नहीं है, जिस के फल फल नहीं हैं, उन की

कमा हालत है और दूसरी तरफ़ इन बड़े लोगों की क्या हालत है । यह पत्र 9 मई, 1973 को जे० के० रेयोन ने पंजाब नेशनल बैंक, नया गज शाखा को लिखा है—

"Dear Sir,

Consignment of 6,672 bales of wood pulp by SS Viswabhakti

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 समुद्र पर है, विश्व-भक्ति जहाज समुद्र 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-भक्ति डूब जाय, लेकिन जो माल इन के कब्जे में नहीं आया और इन के गोडाऊन में नहीं पहुँचा है, दो महीने के बाद पहुँचेगा, उस के लिये ये लोग 11 लाख 20 हजार रुपया—दो-तीन हजार रुपया नहीं—मांगते हैं । और मैनेजर लिख देता है इनको दे दिया जाये । कितने दिनों में क्लियर होता है?

चार दिनों में डाफ्ट 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 मधु लिमये इसीलिए आप देख रहे हैं कि चार दिन में मजूर हो जाता है। आश्चर्य की बात है इस एकाउन्ट के लिए जो लिमिट निर्धारित की गई थी उसको भी एकमोड करते हैं जे०के० रेयान वाले। और क्या क्या करते हैं उस के बारे में बिल मंत्री का मैंने पत्र भी लिखा है। ता चकि मैनेजर की इसके ऊपर नॉटिंग है इसलिए आपकी आज्ञा से यह कागज़ सभा-पटल पर मैं रखना* चाहता हूँ। इसकी आज्ञा आप इजाजत दें ताकि अगलेवार वाले खूब अच्छी तरह से उसका छाप सकें।

इसमें साथ साथ दो वानों को मैं और जोड़ना चाहता हूँ। मैंने कार्ड इर्रेलेवेन्ट बात नहीं कही है। मैंने कानूनों को तोड़ कर, जो माल ममन्दर में हो, जा उनके गोडाउन में आया तक नहीं है, कोई बिल आफ लेडिंग नहीं है, उसके अगेन्स्ट चार चार दिन में 11 लाख 20 हजार रुपया मिल जाता है। ता अभी आपने जो सशोधन रखा है क्या उसको तहत चार दिनों में गरीब किसानों, आदिवासियों, खेतिहर मजदूरों के जो लोन के लिए आवेदन-पत्र आयेगे उनको मजूर करवाने की कोई योजना होगी? क्या शेड्युल्ड बैंक्स, स्टेट कोऑपरेटिव बैंक्स और लैंड डेवलपमेन्ट बैंक्स को जरा सहानु-भूतिपूर्वक दृष्टि से उन आवेदन-पत्रों पर कार्यवाही करने के लिए कहा जायेगा? यदि नहीं, तो मैं कहूंगा कि आपको यह सशोधन छोड़ावही है जैसे कि 14 बैंक्स का राष्ट्रीयकरण एक बड़ा घोषा साधारण जनता के साथ हुआ। यदि आपके मेरे सभी

सशोधनों को माना होता और जो—आद लोग हैं उन पर कड़ी कार्यवाही की होती तो मेरा खयाल है आज यह नौबत नहीं आती।

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 प्रकार की किसी घटना की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट किया। इसमें सम्बन्ध में मुझे कोई पूर्व सूचना नहीं है परन्तु आपके माध्यम से मैं इतना विश्वास दिलाऊंगी कि यह जा चाज है, जैसा उन्होंने कहा है इस आरोप को देखा जायेगा, इसकी जाच की जायेगी और जो भा होगा वह माननीय सदस्य को अवश्य सूचित कर दिया जायेगा। चाहें कानपुर का नयागज हा चाहें गाढ़ाडूत बैंक हा या कोई भी बैंक हा उनमें कोई भी अन्तर नहीं है। अब ही नीति है और उन्हीं के आधार पर, उन्हीं डायरेक्टिज के आधार पर जितनों देश का राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक है उनको काम करना है। जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि चार दिन में इन चीजों को हटाकर कार्य पूरा किया है

श्री मधु लिमये 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 राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ था उस वक़्त आपके मन में जो मशय होगा उसका भी समाधान हो जाना चाहिए। इत बैंकों के माध्यम से जितना रुपया दिया जा रहा है...

श्री नवलकिशोर शर्मा लैंड मांटगेज बैंक की सचिव और प्रोडिक्टर को अवगत

*The Speaker not having subsequently received the necessary permission the paper was not treated as laid on the Table.

[श्री नवल किशोर वर्मा]

नहीं बदलगे तबतक कर्जा नहीं मिल सकता है ।

श्रीमति सुशीला रोहतगी हमने पहले भी ध्यान 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 । (ध्वनि)

मैं मंत्रिमंथने जी में कहना चाहती हूँ कि मेने बड़ा शांति से आपकी बात सुनी है । मेने कहा है जबतक इसका खंडन नहीं होता, जब तक मुझे इसकी जानकारी न हो तबतक मैं कुछ कहने की पोजीशन में नहीं हूँ । अवश्य इस बात की 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, माननीय सदस्य ने जो दूसरी बात कही है उसपर मैं विशेष बल देना चाहती हूँ । अभी तक जो दिक्कत रही है सेक्योरिटी की, मार्गेंज 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, अगर आज यह हो जाता है जो सेक्योरिटी की आवश्यकता होती है जिससे लीगल कठिनाइयाँ उत्पन्न होती हैं उनका आसानी से समाधान कर सकेंगे और जो गरीब हैं चाहे वह संघाल हों या आदिवासी हों, गरीब की कोई छलन से वेक नहीं होती, वह

गरीब चाहे किसी भी प्रदेश का हों, उनके पास ज़मीन है या नहीं या जो लैंडलेस नेदरर है उसको सारी रिफ़ाइनेन्स की फेसिलिटीज़ उपलब्ध होनी चाहिए । इसलिए मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाती हूँ । मार्गेंज को हटाने और सेक्योरिटी को रिन्वेन्स, लिक्विडाइज करने के लिए यह बिल आया है ।

दूसरी सारी बात जो है उनके सम्बन्ध में पहले ही कहा जा चुका है इसलिए मैं समझती हूँ इस बिल का पूरी तरह से ज़ागर समर्थन 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, and adopted, on 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 DASARATHA 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 starvations 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 phraseology, under which it hides.

श्री एस. एम. बनर्जी (कानपुर) . उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहुत सी चीज कहना चाहता था और सरकार की काफ़ी कड़ी आलोचना भी करना चाहता था । लेकिन सुशीला रोहतगी जी बैठी हुई हैं और कल रक्षा वन्धन भी है । मैं कड़ी आलोचना नहीं करूँगा । कहीं भाई बहन के रिश्ते पर कोई आचन आ जाए । मैं अपने आपको सीमित रखूँगा --

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Especially when you come from the same city.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: From the same locality also.

नव में पढ़ने में मूख्य और वाड के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहूँगा ।

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 डिबेलिंग इकॉनोमी आदि इसके कारण बताए जाते हैं । आप प्रदेशों की बाढ़ों 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 हैं उनकी कितनी सहायता करने जा रहे हैं । उत्तर प्रदेश में इस वक्त बाढ़ की हालत बहुत खराब है । हमारे माननीय मित्र ने भी इस प्रश्न को आज उठाया था । मैं मंत्री महोदय 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 लोग आतंकित हैं, परेशान हैं, वहाँ कितनी सहायता दे चुके

हैं या देने जा रहे हैं। प्राप फूड एयर इपार कर रहे हैं, प्लैज से गिरा रहे हैं उन इलाकों में जहाँ बाढ़ है जैसे कामरुंर के इलाके में। पंजाब में लुधियाना डिस्ट्रिक्ट बुरी तरह से बाढ़ ग्रस्त है। इन सब प्रान्तों तथा दूसरे प्रान्तों को जैसे बिहार है आप कितना पैसा दे चुके हैं और कितना देने की योजना है? मैं चाहूँगा कि आप मुक्त हस्त से उनकी सहायता करें। दाम जो बढ़ रहे हैं उससे सारा देश परेशान है। आपने देखा होगा कि जखीराबाजों के खिलाफ, चोर बाजारी करने वालों के खिलाफ हम लोगों ने एक आन्दोलन खड़ा 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 क्विंटल गेहूँ मिला है। बिहार में, कलकत्ते में भी बाढ़ की वजह से पैदावार में कमी हुई है या होने वाली है। हम को दामो को किसी न किसी तरीक से सीमित रखना पड़ेगा। कलकत्ता शहर में युवकों ने सी पी आई के वालेंटियर्स ने, छात्रों ने, यूथ कांग्रेस के वर्कर्स ने हिम्मत की कि चीजों के दाम गिराए जाएं. . .

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 वहाँ उन लोगों ने सरसों के तेल और मसूर की दाल निकाल कर उसके दाम निर्धारित कर दिए। सरसों के तेल के दाम साढ़े सात 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 लोगों ने मान लिया। लेकिन मुझे ताज्जुब होता है कि वहाँ के चैम्बर आफ कामर्स के कहने पर वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री ने जो प्रगतिशील अपने आपको कहने है, समाजवादी कहते हैं खुद ब्लैक मार्केट प्राइस जो साढ़े सात रुपये और 2 रुपये 20 पैसे की 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 अन्न की जरूरत है। अन्न कोई आकाश से तो आया नहीं। अमरीका के मोहताज हम रहना नहीं चाहते। आखिर अन्न आया कहा से? क्या वाकई में अन्न का सकट है या लोगों ने अन्न का सकट बना रखा है? मंत्री जी इस सब की जानकारी हमें उत्तर में दें।

मैं अब डिमांड नम्बर 30 पर आता हूँ। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि आपके पास कोई सड़ा हुआ नोट है या नहीं, सड़े 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 कंडिशनड हाल से बाहर मैं ले जाऊँ और मुझे पसीना आ जाए कोई नहीं लेगा और इसका हलवा बन जाएगा। ऐसी हालत उसकी है। क्या सरकार ऐसी चीजों में ही खर्च में कमी कर रही है कि नए नोट न छापे जाएँ? डिमानेटाइजेशन वह करना नहीं चाहती क्योंकि उसका खयाल है कि सकट पैदा हो जाएगा। इस तरह के नांदों को न टैक्सी वाला लेता है और न कोई दूसरा। क्या वानरई में एच. दो और पांच रुपये के नए नोट छपने बन्द हो गए हैं। इसी तरह में नागज 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. 87—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 लाइफ इनश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन के कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टर मिले ? क्या वे ग्राम-लागो को हमेशा लोन ही दिया करेंगे और बहा करेंगे कि तुम मकान बना लो और हम फूटपाथ की हवा ही खाएंगे ? यह समझ में नहीं आता है। इसके बारे में आपके पास क्या कोई स्कीम है या नहीं है ? सुशीला जी लाइफ इनश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन तथा जनरल इनश्योरेंस दोनों की डिप्टी मिनिस्टर हैं, ये दोनों महकमे उनके मातहत हैं। काफी लोगों की मदद इन डिपार्टमेंट्स के जरिये की जा रही है। लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा कि कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टर बनाने का इंतजाम भी हो। मार हिन्दुस्तान में केवल एक दो परसेंट कर्मचारियों के पास भी क्वार्टर नहीं हैं। जोनल मैनेजर क्वार्टर में जरूर रह सकते हैं लेकिन जो छोटे कर्मचारी हैं उनके वास्ते क्वार्टर नहीं हैं। लाइफ इनश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन बहुत बिल्डिंग बना रही है, जगह जगह हिन्दुस्तान में गगनचुम्बी बिल्डिंग बनती चली जा रही है। उपाध्यक्ष

महोदय, मैं टोपी नहीं पहनता इस वास्ते कि अगर उन बिल्डिंग के ऊपर की तरफ मैं देखूंगा तो कहीं टोपी गिर न जाए। इतनी इतनी ऊंची बिल्डिंग कारपोरेशन बना रही है। लेकिन उन में इम्प्लायीज नहीं रह सकते हैं। इंडस्ट्रियल ट्रिब्यूनल ने एवाइड किया था, उसको आप न मानें। लेकिन कम से कम क्वार्टरों का इंतजाम तो होना चाहिये। ऐसा डर भी है कि जनरल इनश्योरेंस का मामला भी इंडस्ट्रियल ट्रिब्यूनल के पास न चला जाए। जनरल इनश्योरेंस के लोग मबरानी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट से परेशान हैं। उनकी मांग है कि उसको बदला जाए। मैं खुशी है कि आज उनके साथ नैगोसियेशन चल रही है। उसी तरह से लाइफ इनश्योरेंस के एम्प्लायीज, लाइफ इनश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन की जो फैडेशन बनी हुई है, वे भी बोनस के इशू पर, डी ए के इशू पर आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं। उनकी मांग है कि डी ए के कट की रेस्टोर किया जाए और बोनस कम से कम दस परसेंट बढ़ाया जाए। मैं चाहता हू कि उनकी इस मांग पर भी आपको सहानुभूति से विचार करना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हू कि आपने मुझे इन विषयों का उठाने का मौका दिया और मंत्री महाशयों से प्रायना करता हू कि वह इन पर अपने उत्तर में अवश्य प्रकाश डालें।

15 hrs

SHRI B R SHUKLA (Bahraich): 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 लिमये (बांका) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य का महा मझे बहुत ज़चा है। उन्होंने कहा है कि सरकार ने अभी तक पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर कोई फैसला नहीं किया है और फैसला करने के बाद सरकार का इस के लिए बजट में कुछ तो प्रावधान करना पड़ेगा। इसलिए मैं आप की इजाजत से प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि अनुपूर्क मांगों पर बहस को स्थगित 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

ड० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मंडसौर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ मन्त्रालयों के सम्बन्ध में 132.05 करोड़ रुपये की अनुपूर्क मांगें सरकार के द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई हैं। इन मांगों के विवरण को देखने से पता लगता है कि सरकार ने कुछ मांगें तो इस प्रकार की हैं, जिन के बारे में बहुत पहले सोचा जा सकता था। लेकिन सरकार ने इस और पहले ध्यान न देकर आज ये अनुपूर्क मांगें इस सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत की हैं। मैं सभी मांगों के विस्तार में न जा कर कुछ मांगों के बारे में ही उल्लेख करूँगा।

जहाँ तक विदेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय का सम्बन्ध है, जो कि अब व्यापार मन्त्रालय है, सरकार है द्वारा तीव्र एशियाई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मेले पर होने वाले व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए मार्च, 1973 में 45.11 लाख रुपये का अनुपूर्क अनुदान

[डा० बक्ष्मीनारायण 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 हूँ कि मंत्रालय को इस बारे में बहुत सावधानी बरतनी चाहिए।

मेले में रोड, बिजली 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 हूँ। लेकिन मैं केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि यद्यपि विज्ञापन के बारे में सरकार की अपनी एजेंसी और स्रोत हैं, लेकिन उन को विज्ञापन न दे कर प्राइवेट एजेंसी को दिये गये, जिस से सरकार के लाखों रुपये निरर्थक 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 की सहायता देने के लिए अनपूरक अनुदान की मांग की गई है। आज देश भर में बाढ़ का प्रकोप है। जम्मू काश्मीर, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार आदि राज्यों में बड़ी भयंकर बाढ़ आई है। चारों ओर वनाश-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 हूँ 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। अगर 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 अकालग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लोगों के लिए बड़ा संकट उत्पन्न हो गया है। जहां तक मध्य प्रदेश का सम्बन्ध है, मैं खास तौर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि शबुआ, निमाड़, 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 भुखमरी 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 नवभारत टाइम्स 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 गेहूँ चोर बाज़ार में बेचा गया। मुजफ्फरपुर, 12 अगस्त। बाढ़ एवं सूखा पीड़ितों की सहायता के नाम पर

सरकार से गेहूँ प्राप्त कर चोर 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 बोरो विकास प्रखण्ड के कुछ अधिका-रियों ने बड़े व्यापारियों एवं अधिका-रियों से मिल कर प्रखण्ड के डूमरी, ग्यासपुर, फ़तेहाबाद आदि पाच पचा-यतों के इलाकों को पहले कागज़। में सूखाग्रस्त दिखाया 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 गेहूँ के बोरे के बोरे भेजे। फिर बाद में इसी क्षेत्र को बाढ़ पीड़ित बता कर गेहूँ 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 बटती रही। वह सिक्रं कागज़ों पर।, इस तरह इस इलाके के अधिका-र निवासियों को तीन बार अनाज बाटा गया और उन के हस्ताक्षर या अगूठे रजिस्ट्रों पर लगवाये।"

मैं जानना चाहता हू कि क्या सरकार की सहायता इसी तरह कागज़ी सहायता ही रहेगी। सरकार को इस बात की जाच करनी चाहिए कि जिन लोगों के लिए सहायता 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 तकलीफ है, क्या वे उन लोगों से जा कर मिले?—नहीं मिले। वे केवल तहसीलदार, कलक्टर और एस० 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 भंडार है, केन्द्र की तरफ से कितनी सहायता दी गई, जिले 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 वहां के लोगों की कठिनाइयों के बारे में पता नहीं लगाया गया। मैं समझता हू कि केन्द्रीय अध्ययन दल जो जाता है इन कार्यों को देखने के लिए वह बड़े अधिकारियों से मिल कर और उन्हीं तक निर्भर रह कर वापस चला आता 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 कान्पनिक रह जाते हैं।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि आज की इस स्थिति में जो भयकर बाढ़ और सूखे की स्थिति है केन्द्र को अधिका-धिक 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 पहुच रही होगी या हम ने केन्द्र से इतना गेहूँ दे दिया वह उन को मिल रहा होगा। इस बारे में अधिक मतर्कना बरती जानी चाहिए। इस के लिए कोई ऐसी कमेटी हो 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 वहां पहुच रही है या नहीं। बरना आप ही यह ही नहीं और भी करोड़ों रुपये की माग ने कर आए वह सब व्यर्थ ही सिद्ध होगी। उस का लाभ किसी को नहीं पहुचेगा।

एक माग की ओर मैं और आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हू।

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय]

बैंकिंग आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार आप ने जो राष्ट्रीय बैंकिंग सेवा है उस के लिए भी कुछ पैसे की मांग की है। जहाँ तक बैंकिंग आयोग की सिफारिशों का सम्बन्ध है उसकी बहुत सी सिफारिशों सरकार ने लागू की है और बहुत सारी लागू नहीं की हैं। राष्ट्रीय बैंकिंग सेवा आयोग द्वारा सरकार बैंको के अन्दर सेवा-शर्तों के नियमों की या उन के अन्दर भर्त्ता के किस प्रकार के प्रावधान होंगे उन की व्यवस्था हेतु एक सर्विस कमिशन 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 विधेयक भी प्रस्तुत करने वाले हैं। वह बहुत अच्छी बात होगी। लेकिन आज बैंको की स्थिति क्या है इस के बारे में आप के एक्म-कस्टोडियन श्री पटेल ने 26 तारीख को एक वक्तव्य दिया है। उस में उन्होंने बताया है कि हमारे नेशनलाइज्ड बैंको की दशा ठीक नहीं है। बैंका के बारे में आम धारणा उत्तम नहीं है। उनके कर्मचारी ठीक तरह से काम नहीं करते उनमें सुधार की जरूरत है अन्यथा बैंको की साख गिरेगी। सेवा शर्तों के बारे में आप विचार करना चाहते हैं, उन की सेवा-शर्तों के अन्दर सुधार किया जाय, वह अच्छी बात है लेकिन उन की व्यवस्था के बारे में जो आप के एक्म-कस्टोडियन है वह इस प्रकार की बात कहते हैं कि वह व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप उसके बारे में सावधान रहें।

मन्त्री महोदय में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन दो तीन वर्षों के अन्दर आप को जो मुनाफा होना चाहिए था नेशनलाइज्ड बैंको 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 की वह पुष्टि करें या बताएं कि यह सत्य है या असत्य है ?

जहाँ तक बैंकों की शाखाओं का सम्बन्ध है शाखाएँ बढ़ी हैं लेकिन कुल मिला कर उन की जो कार्य प्रणाली है वह उपयुक्त नहीं है, तो बैंकिंग आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार 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 है उन को दूर करने के ऊपर भी आप ध्यान देंगे। मेरा विचार है कि यदि आप ठीक तरह से ठीक समय पर इन बातों के ऊपर विचार करें तो बार बार इस तरह में सदन के मामले अनुपूरक अनुदान की मांग लाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार अपनी इस प्रक्रिया में पूरी तरह मुधार करने हेतु गंभीरता पूर्वक विचार करें, तथा तदनसार अमल करें।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वित्त मन्त्रालय की अनुपूरक मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ आज सम्पूर्ण देश हमारा बैंबी आपदा में फसा हुआ है विशेष कर हमारा उत्तर प्रदेश जो देश का बहुत बड़ा भाग है आज बाढ़ और सूखे में ग्रस्त है। प्रदेश के पश्चिमी भाग में बाढ़ की आपदा है और पूर्वी जिने पहले तो सूखा-ग्रस्त थे अब वहाँ पर भयंकर बाढ़ आ गई है। अभी हमारे क्षेत्र का हमारे भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री कमला पति जी ने दौरा किया। उन के साथ मैं भी था। देहात के लोगो ने उन को दिखाया कि वह धाम की रोटी खा रहे हैं और वहाँ जो कुछ गल्ले की दूकानें 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 खाने नहीं हैं। यह सब स्थिति वहाँ के लोगो ने कमलापति जी के सामने रखी। हमारे विरोधी दल के भाइयों की एक समिति ने भी इस क्षेत्र का

दौरा किया था। उसने भी लिखा है कि कितने ही लोग वहाँ मर भी गए हैं। कहा तक यह बात सही है मैं नहीं कह सकता। लेकिन स्थिति बहुत ही दयनीय है।

आज 25 वर्षों की आजादी के बाद भी हमारे क्षेत्र बलिया में सिंचाई की कोई योजना भारत सरकार की तरफ से नहीं की गई। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने सिंचाई का काम कुछ तो किया है। कुछ ट्यूबवेल लगाए हैं। लेकिन हमारे क्षेत्र में अगर आज 200 ट्यूबवेल लगा दिए जाय तो हमारे यहाँ पानी की व्यवस्था हो जायेगी और हम कभी भी वहाँ सूखा नहीं पढ़ने देंगे। हम अपना काम उससे चला लेंगे। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने हमारे यहाँ के लिए कुछ स्कीम मंजूर भी की है लेकिन पैसे की कमी के कारण वह सारी स्कीम रुकी पड़ी है। जैसे बादिगापुर पम्प कैनल है, बोहरी 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 वहाँ न रहे।

इन सब की व्यवस्था हाते हुए भी अगर बिजली नहीं रहेगी तो सिंचाई की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाएगी। ट्यूबवेल नहीं चल पाएंगे न नहर से पानी आएगा। सारी व्यवस्था ठप हो जायगी। हमारी बिजली भी पानी के और मानसून के ऊपर निर्भर है। इसलिए ऐसे सेक्योर्ड इरीगेशन के लिए उस की आल्टरनेटिव प्लानिंग भी वहाँ पर होनी चाहिए। एकाध थर्मल पावर स्टेशन भी उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में और उन 23 जिलों से जहाँ पर अकाल पड़ा हुआ है सूखे के कारण वहाँ पर

होने चाहिए जिससे हाइड्रल में 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। यहाँ से मवेशियों को और मनुष्यों को कम से 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 लड़ाई होगी उस में रबी की फसल के ऊपर हम ध्यान दें। रबी की फसल के लिए हम फर्टिलाइजर की व्यवस्था कर दें, पानी की व्यवस्था कर दें, तो इस स्थिति का सामना हम कर लेंगे।

हमारे क्षेत्र के अन्दर गंगा और घाघरा ये दो नदियाँ पूरे क्षेत्र को घेरे हुई हैं। गंगा का कटान गायघाट से लेकर माझी के आगे 2 मील तक सौ गज की चौड़ाई में होना चला जा रहा है। चक्की चादियरा घाघरा के किनारे एक गांव है। इस गांव के अन्दर 20 घर उस नदी काट दिए हैं और 10 घर बेट के अन्दर हैं। चक्की चादियरा से चार मील गंगा के दक्षिण जमीन फट रही है। अगर यह गांव कट गया तो घाघरा नदी अपना कोर्स चेज कर देगी और उस से दो निहाई भाग जिन का कट जायगा। यह बड़ी खतरनाक परिस्थिति हमारे यहाँ बाढ़ से उत्पन्न 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 आबादी में बड़ा है, लेकिन प्रति व्यक्ति आय सारे देश के लोगों से कम है। इस बात को देखते हुए हमारे प्रदेश को जो भी एलाटमेंट कि या जाय वह इन आधारों पर किया जाय। हमारे यहाँ विषमता वाले क्षेत्र हैं,

[श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद]

हिली एरियाज हैं, बुन्देलखण्ड का इलाका है; मध्य उत्तर प्रदेश है और ईस्टर्न यू० पी० है। इन सारी विषमताओं का ब्याल रख कर के, आकार का ब्याल रख कर के, जनसंख्या का ब्याल रख कर के, आबादी का ब्याल रख कर के हमको सहायता देनी चाहिए और उस में भी जो आप हैं उस में ईस्टर्न यू० पी० के जो विषमता वाले क्षेत्र हैं उन का परसेटेंज फिक्स कर दिया जाय ताकि वास्तविक अर्थों में उन की सहायता हो सके।

एक बात और कह कर समाप्त करूंगा। भारत सरकार 50 कृषि के पालीटेकनीक 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 पालीटेकनीक 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 अकाल की हालत चल रही है, बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ और गरीब इलाका है। एक फटिलाइजर का कारखाना वहां लगा दें तो उस इलाके का कुछ विकास हो सकता है।

*SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nil-giris): 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. 133.05 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 millifies 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 not 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 लिये (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 खर्चा करे, एक एक पैसा, वह बिना लोकसभा की अनुमति के न खर्च करे। लेकिन यह सरकार अपने अनुदानों को सदन के सामने रखते समय सारे तथ्यों का उद्घाटन नहीं करती और कई ऐसी मर्कों पर रकमें खर्च की जाती हैं जिनकी जानकारी इस सदन को नहीं दी जाती। मैंने बहुत कोशिश की। कैबिनेट सेक्रेटेरियट की तहत इस समय सभी जामूसी विभाग हैं और इनके बारे में इतनी गुप्तता बर्ती जा रही है कि इनकी तहत क्या-क्या खर्चा होता है उसका पता सदन को नहीं लगता। मेरा ख्याल था कुछ नया खर्चा हुआ होगा तो सप्लीमेंटरी ग्रान्ट में उसका उल्लेख आयेगा। खर्चा 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 ईस्टर्न 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 खर्चा 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 ईस्टर्न 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 डिमाण्ड्स बजट के समय की भी देख ली हैं और कैबिनेट सेक्रेटेरियट की तहत इसके बारे में कोई रकम नहीं दिखाई गई है। राष्ट्रीय नेताओं पर जामूसी करने के लिए क्या अमरीका और जापान से आधुनिकतम गैजेट्स मंगवाए जा रहे हैं जिसकी चर्चा फार ईस्टर्न एकोनामिक रेव्यू ने की है, मंत्री महोदया इसका जवाब अपने जवाब में करें। क्योंकि यह खबर यदि सच है तो

[श्री मधु सिमरें]

फैल जायेगी तो भारत की बड़ी बदनामी हो जायेगी। लोग समझते थे हम लिमिटेड डिपेंडेंसिप की ओर जा रहे हैं लेकिन परसों प्रधान मंत्री ने खुलासा किया है कि डिपेंडेंसिप की ओर नहीं जायेंगे, हमें लोकतन्त्र चाहिए। तो लोकतन्त्र में इस तरह के एलेक्ट्रॉनिक गजटरी खरीद कर यहां के राजनीतिक नेताओं और अपने दल के विरोधियों के खिलाफ उनका इस्तेमाल करने की जो बात इसमें कही गई है उसका खुलासा यहां होना चाहिए।

अब जो वर्तमान अतिरिक्त मांग है उनमें इस बात को छिपाया गया है। लेकिन जो बातें दी गई हैं उन में से एक ही मुद्दे पर मैं बोलना चाहता हूं। इसमें प्रावधान किया गया है कि इस साल जो प्राकृतिक संकट कई राज्यों के ऊपर आये हैं, जैसे भूकाल 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 वृद्धि करने का सुझाव सदन के सामने रखा है।

जहां तक बिहार की स्थिति है सायद साक्ष्य मंत्री समझते हैं कि अभी अभी जो वर्षा उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में हुई उससे दुर्भिक्ष और भूकाल का संकट पूर्णतया समाप्त हो गया। सभापति महोदय जिनको जानकारी है वह जानते हैं कि मक्का की फसल तकरीबन बर्बाद हो चुकी है, जो कृषि का धान होता है वह भी खरब हो चुका है और अगहनी धान के लिए मोरी वगैरह पैदा करने के लिए किसान के पास बीज नहीं है। इतनी उनकी

दुर्गति हो गई है। ऐसी हालत में बिहार सरकार ने जब 10 करोड़ ६० की मांग की तो सभी विरोधी दलों ने कहा कि 10 करोड़ पर्याप्त नहीं होगा। और वहां तो मैं देख रहा हूं सभी जगह बाढ़, भूकाल, दुर्भिक्ष है। अगर पूरे देश के लिए सिर्फ 50 करोड़ २० की इसमें वृद्धि करने की बात मंत्री महोदय ने रखी है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वह रकम पर्याप्त नहीं है। वास्तव में भूकाल, भूकाल और भूकमरी का संकट ऐसा भयंकर संकट है, उत्तर प्रदेश से समाचार आ रहे हैं कि सैकड़ों लोगों की भूकमरी से मौत हो चुकी है, हजारों लोग मरने जा रहे हैं। ऐसी हालत में राहत का काम शुरू करने के लिए यह जो राशि है उसमें वृद्धि करने की आवश्यकता है ऐसा मुझे लगता है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि सरकार इन बातों पर पुनर्विचार करेगी।

श्री मुल्की राज सेनो (देहरादून) : सभापति महोदय, मैं एक विशेष बात की तरफ मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। हमारे जिले में अभी कुछ अधिक वर्षा हुई, बाढ़ में नहीं कलंगा, लेकिन उस में एक, दो गांव के अन्दर खड़ी फसल पानी में डूब गई जिससे बहुत बड़ी हानि हो गई और कुछ और होने की सम्भावना थी। वह लोग मेरे पास आये और मैं उनके प्रार्थना-पत्र लेकर जिलाधीश के पास गया। मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ यह जानकर जब जिलाधीश ने कहा कि न राज्य सरकार के पास और न केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास कोई ऐसी योजना है जो फसल डूबती हुई खराब होती हो उस में से पानी निकासने 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 फसल को बचाने के लिए न हमारे पास

कोई पैसा है और न बचाना। बाढ़ और सूखा हमारे देश की मूलतः किमती चीज हो गई है और महीनो से इस पर बहस कर रहे हैं। सूखे से किमती ऊपर बढ़ जाती है, लेकिन सूखा आने से पहले, बाढ़ आने से पहले जो करना होता है वह काम भी सरकार को देखना चाहिए और यह भी देखना चाहिए कि जो पैसा दिया नष्ट है वह पहले भी ठीक से खर्च हुआ है कि नहीं ?

अभी हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि न बाढ़ घायी, न सूखा घायी, सरकार से सहायता भी ले ली गई और वह ठीक तरह से कहने को बट भी गई लेकिन वह बाढ़ने वालों की जेब में चला गया। इस तरह से घोषाघर्ष होती है। तो आज सूखा और बाढ़ के बारे में नहीं बल्कि सरकार का जितना खर्च होता है और बजट पास होता है उस मेजब भी बढ़ोत्तरी हो जाती है, खर्च ज्यादा होने की सम्भावना होती है तभी प्रतिरिक्त माग मागी जाती है और इसी वास्ते हम लोग उनको पास भी करते हैं यह मानकर कि यह खर्चा सही है और सरकार सही खर्च करेगी। लेकिन मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हू कि उतनी ही गम्भीरता से सरकार को देखना होगा कि जो पैसा हम मंजूर करते हैं उस का ठीक से उपयोग हो। होता यह है कि जो मशीनरी इम्प्लीमेंटेशन करने वाली है वह सक्षम नहीं है और बहुत सा पैसा उनकी जेब में चला जाता है और बजट का बहुत सा पैसा इस तरह से अपव्यय होता है।

मैं एक छोटे से घाइटम के बारे में कहता हू कि हमारे देश के अन्दर प्रतिधि गृह बने हुए हैं जिनमें प्रतिधि सत्कार किया जाता है। यह किमती आदमी के स्टैण्डर्ड से ऊंचे हैं, एक रुलिंग क्लास, स्पेशल क्लास के लिए प्रतिधि गृह

बने हुए हैं और रोकना सरकारी खर्च पर प्रतिधि सत्कार में होने वाले व्यय को ढाला जाता है। अगर देश भर में जितने प्रतिधि गृह बने हुए हैं उन के जो सत्कार पर रोकना खर्च किया जाता है अगर उसका हिसाब लगाया जाय तो करोड़ रुपया साज में खर्च होता है। इसलिए आज जब कम खर्च करने की आवाज आ रही है, 400 करोड़ २० की कटौती करने जा रहे हैं, इस तरह के खर्च में अगर हम कफायत करते और टैक्सेशन पोलिसी सरकार की सही हो तथा टैक्स भी ठीक से वसूल किये जायें तो आज ऐसी डिमाण्ड की हमें आवश्यकता न पड़े जैसी कि आज 133 करोड़ की माग हमारे सामने है। बल्कि होना यह चाहिए कि जहाँ हम भरबो २० फ्रिजूलखर्ची 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 जहाँ पर बाढ़ है या खेत में पानी भर जाने की सम्भावना है उसके लिए कोई नाला बनाया जाय, ड्रेनेज की स्कीम लागू की जाय जोकि बहुत आवश्यक है, और यह जो फ्रिजूलखर्ची पर पैसा खर्च किया जा रहा है उसको रोक कर ऐसे कस्ट्रक्चर कामों पर उस को खर्च किया जाय, ऐसी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

श्री अग्रवाल ज्योतिषचारी (बलरामपुर) जभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हू 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 गौर करना है। मेरा निवेदन है कि हमारी जो नीकरवाही है वह जो आकड़े देती है क्या वह सही तरीके से देती है ? अगर

[श्री चन्द्र भाल मनी तिवारी]

मही आकडे देती है तो क्या बजह है कि कामयाबी कुछ नहीं होती। इसलिए इस फारमूले को अपनाना होगा कि जो रिपोर्ट आती है उसको फिर से सशोधित करके सही किया जाये जिससे कि देश में जो तकलीफें आया करती है वे ठीक हो जायें।

आज देश में बहुत सी समस्याएँ हैं, 75 से 80 परसेंट रूरल एरिया है जिसका विकास यदि नहीं हुआ तो समाज का 80 प्रतिशत वर्ग वञ्चित होगा और इसकी वजह में 20 फीसदी वर्ग भी तरक्की नहीं कर सकता, या तरक्की का कोई माने नहीं रखेगा। इसलिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा हमारा बजट देहातो पर लगना चाहिए। इस काम का पुन अवलोकन करना होगा, जो फिगर्स 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 औजार हैं, ट्रैक्टर हैं, खाद है, पानी है उसको ठीक ढंग से मण्डाई कर मकें इसका समुचित इतजाम होना चाहिए। ट्रैक्टरों की दशा बहुत ही खराब है, मिलते नहीं हैं। पानी की व्यवस्था यह है कि हम ग्राउण्ड वाटर को तलाशते हैं, लेकिन सरफेस वाटर को नहीं देखते। हमारे देश में इतनी नदियाँ और तालाब हैं अगर उनके पानी को इस्तेमाल करे तो हमारी बहुत सी समस्या हल हो जायेंगी। लेकिन हम लकीर के फकीर बने हुए हैं और ग्राउण्ड वाटर तलाशते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप मंत्री महोदय को डाय-रेक्शन दें कि ग्राउण्ड वाटर को पहले न देखें, पहले सरफेस वाटर को देखें जिससे सिंचाई हो सकती है और पैदावार बढ़ सकती है।

रूरल इलाके जो हैं वहाँ के भ्रष्टाचारी बहुत निर्बल हैं। वहाँ व्याप्त बेकारी को दूर करने के लिए आपको एम्प्लायमेंट का उनके लिए इन्तजाम करना चाहिए। आज-पढ़ लिखे लोग भूखो मर रहे हैं ऐसी कुछ चर्चा चल रही है। जो भ्रष्टाचार हमारे देहातो में है उनकी क्या दशा होगी इसका अनुमान आप लगा सकते हैं। उनकी हालत और भी बदतर है। उनके लिए कोई ऐसा 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 वादा भी किया गया था कि हर साल इसमें पैसा दिया जाएगा। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ, जितनी आवश्यकता थी उतनी रकम उसमें नहीं दी गई। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसको पुन रिवाइज किया जाए।

हमारी एजुकेशन पुराने ढाँचे 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। वहाँ शुरू से ही टेक्नीकल जानकारी उनको दी जाती है।

हमारे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर यहाँ नहीं हैं। उप मंत्री महोदय हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान अपने प्रान्त की ओर ज़रूर गया होगा। हम दोनों का एक ही प्रान्त है। उस प्रान्त को बैकवर्ड प्रान्त कहा जाता है। उसमें कुछ जिले ऐसे हैं जो प्रान्त की कैटेगरी में भी बैकवर्ड हैं और उन में गोडा, बहराइच, बस्ती, गोरखपुर आदि 36 जिले आते हैं। मैं उनमें जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स को वह बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स की लिस्ट में ही रखना चाहती हैं या उनमें कुछ सुधार कार्य भी करना चाहती हैं। उसके लिए आप ही कुछ स्पेशल डिमांड्स रखनी पड़ेगी, स्पेशल। प्रोग्राम इन में

बालू करने देंगे, हमारे जिलों को आगे बढ़े हुए जिलों के बराबर रखा गया तो फिर भी हमारे ये जिले पिछड़े हुए रह जायेंगे।

सभापति महोदय, गोंडा जिले के बारे में मैं कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ सरफेस वाटर बहुत दिखाई पड़ता है। उसकी उपयोगिता को ध्यान में रखते हुए उससे लाभ उठाने का बात सोची गई थी। हमने वैसे कोई नक्शा भी भेजा था लेकिन शायद उस पर गौर नहीं हुआ। प्रान्तीय सरकार की की इस में जिम्मेदारी हो सकती है। कागज यहाँ आया था जो कि प्रान्तीय सरकार को भेज दिया गया और उसने कुछ नहीं किया। मैंने श्री बज नाथ कुरील जब वह मिर्चाई मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री थे उनसे भी निवेदन किया था और उनका अपने क्षेत्र में भी मैं ले गया था और उन्होंने आश्वासन भी बहुत दिये थे लेकिन अभी तक उसके तहत हमारे खयाल से दो परसेंट भी कार्य नहीं हुआ है। जो पुराने पेपर पड़े हुए हैं मेरी प्रार्थना 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 15 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 चर्चा (पाली): सभापति महोदय, राजस्थान में बीस हजार गांव प्रकाल से पीड़ित हुए थे और आज भी वहां पर बड़ी कठिन स्थिति है। लेकिन जहां राजस्थान 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 हूं कि इस का क्या कारण है।

यहां पर आफिस में यदि कोई व्यक्ति घाट बंटे से एक घंटा अधिक काम करता है, तो उस को ओवरटाइम एलाउंस दिया जाता है। इस तरह एक साल में सत्तर लाख

रुपया ओवरटाइम एलाइंस के रूप में दे दिया गया है। लेकिन भ्रकालग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में जो लोग भूखे हैं, जिन के पेट में भ्रम नहीं है, उन को जमीन खोदने के लिए कहा जाता है और तब भी उन को एक दिन के तीन रुपये भी नहीं मिलते हैं। अगर कोई मजदूर पूरा काम नहीं करता है, तो उसकी तन्खाह काट ली जाती है और उस को केवल 1 रुपया 10 पैसे या 1 रुपया 15 पैसे दिये जाते हैं।

इन डिमांड्स 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 फिक्र है? जनता टैक्स देती रहती है, चाहे जैसे खर्च करो। कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है कि यह एस्टीमेट कैसे बनाया गया, कितना इनवेस्टमेंट किया गया, कितनी आमदनी हुई और तीन करोड़ रुपया ज्यादा कैसे खर्च हो गया। आखिर एस्टीमेट और वास्तविक खर्च में इतना फर्क नहीं होना चाहिए।

इन स्प्लीमेंटरी डिमान्ड्स को देखने से पता चलता है कि गवर्नमेंट पर कोर्ट्स की करोड़ों रुपये की डिप्रिया होती है। क्या गवर्नमेंट के ला डिपार्टमेंट ने इस बात पर गौर नहीं किया है कि कोर्ट्स में इतनी डिप्रिया क्यों होती है। रेलवेज पर हर साल चौदह पन्द्रह करोड़ रुपया कम्पेन्सेशन में देती है। फाइनेटल सइस्टम के केस में गवर्नमेंट की तरफ में वकीलों को पंद्रह लाख रुपया दिया गया है।

श्री विक्रम महाजन (कागडा) माननीय सदस्य वकीलों के खिलाफ क्यों है ?

श्री मूल सचिव डा.गंगा में उनके खिलाफ नहीं है। मैं उस क्लास के खिलाफ हूँ जो चाहती है कि गरीब जनता का पैसा हमारे घर में आ जाये।

श्री विक्रम महाजन : बोलने वाला और सुनने वाला दोनों एक ही क्लास के हैं।

श्री मूल सचिव डा.गंगा कोर्ट्स की डिप्रिया होने पर कई कई हजार रुपये कम्पेन्सेशन के दिये जाते हैं, लेकिन किसी को फिक्र नहीं है। गवर्नमेंट का इतना बड़ा ला डिपार्टमेंट है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने अफसरों को इस लिए सस्पेंड किया गया है या सजा दी गई है कि उन्होंने गवर्नमेंट का नुकसान होने दिया। अगर डिपार्टमेंट समझता है कि इस केस में डिप्रिया नहीं होगी, या वह जस्टीफाईड है, तो रुपया दे देना चाहिए, ताकि कोर्ट व वकीलों का खर्चा बच जाये।

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा (धनबाद) : इस घड़े में बहुत लोग लगे हुए हैं। इस तरह तो वे मर जायेंगे।

श्री मूल सचिव डा.गंगा क्या माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं कि एक एक्स्प्लाइटर क्लास बनी रहे, रेलवे में चोरिया होती रहें और कम्पेन्सेशन के सूट होते रहे? मैं उन की बात में महमन नहीं हूँ।

इस हाउस में कई बार कहा गया है कि जब फैमिन हा, तो ऐमे इग्नेशन वर्क्स लिये जाने चाहिये, जो प्राइवेट हो। फैमिन में नान-प्राइवेट वर्क्स क्यों हाथ में लिये जाने हैं। इकानोमिक्स एंड पालिटिक्स में "डाउट इन महाराष्ट्र" के शीर्षक में एक ग्राफिकल निकला है, जिस में बताया गया है कि ऐमे तालाब खोदे गये हैं, जा जमींदारों के काम आने हैं, लेकिन उन की वजह से पंचायतों काशनकार वर्गा हो गये हैं। शिड्युल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए अलग कुएं खोदे जाते हैं। कुछ बेस्टिड इन्फ्रस्ट्रक्चर बन जाते हैं, जो फैमिन के लिए रखे गये रुपय को अपने लिए इम्प्रोवाल करने हैं।

सवाल यह है कि क्या सरकार अपनी मशीनरी पर भी कुछ नज़र रखती है या नहीं। ये स्प्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स दूसरी मिनिस्ट्रीज

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

की है, लेकिन दून को डिप्टी मिनिस्टर, फिनांस पेश कर रही है। एग्जीक्यूटिव 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 मिनिस्ट्रोज की डिमांड्स को पायनट कर रही है। उन को तो खजाने से पैसा देना है। यह बड़ी आश्चर्यजनक बात है।

वित्त मन्त्रालय में उपसन्धी (श्रीमती सुशोभा रोहतगी) सभापति महोदय मैं सभी सदस्यों की आभारी हूँ जिन्होंने अपने अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं। जैसा की माननीय श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी ने कहा था कि रक्षा बन्धन आज है या कल है और उस भावना के आधार पर उन्होंने मेरी आलाचना की उसी पवित्र भावना से प्रेरित होकर मैं भी कुछ कहना चाहूंगी। मैं यह अवश्य चाहती थी कि कम से कम राजनीति को वह इम के बीच में न लाते (व्यवधान)

सदन भी चाहता है कि और बहाने भी चाहती है, पर हमारे मधु लिमये जी कुछ उन्हे कहना था वह कह कर चले गये हैं और उन्होंने कुछ ऐसी चीज कह दी है कि उस का कुछ खटन करना या उसके विपरीत कुछ करना भी आवश्यक हो जाता है। मैं बैनर्जी साहब का टो कह रही थी कि उन्होंने रक्षा बन्धन की पवित्र भावनाओं से हमें भी अति प्रोत्साहित किया पर उन्होंने भी कहा की यह सराफा शायद कुछ बर्गिंग से ज्यादा विश्वास करती है और हमारे मिश्रा जी ने भी कुछ उसका नमर्शन किया। साथ साथ में यह भी कहा कि कुछ ग्राइंग भी ज्यादा करती है और शायद कुछ प्यूनर रचती है या कुछ ऐसे यत्न बाहर में मगाय गये हैं जिन के माध्यम से वह चाहती है कि हर एक की या तो ज्वान बढ़ करदे या विराटियों का विरोध बढ़ कर दे, ऐसा कुछ प्रयास करे। मुझे ऐसी किसी चीज का ध्यान नहीं है और न मैं इसमें ज्यादा कुछ कहना ही चाहती हूँ। इतना अवश्य कहूंगी कि सरकार स्वतंत्रता

में 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 विचारों में किसी भी प्रकार की कोई 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 कल की इन शुभ घड़ियों में तो हम और भी ऐसा कुछ नहीं कर सकेंगे जिससे की स्वतंत्र विचार रखने में किसी के ऊपर कोई पाबन्दी आये। इस लिए मुझे थोड़ा सा इसका जिक्र करना पड़ा।

यहां कुछ खास-खास बातें लाई गई हैं। जैसा डागा साहब ने कहा बहुत सी चीज ऐसी हैं जिनका कि वित्त मन्त्रालय से सीधा संबंध 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 एन एन चीज नाक्यायदा देखी जाती है। उस के तयमिने और सारी चीजे जितनी भी है उन का देखा जाता है। यह नहीं है कि मारी सारी चीजे वित्त मन्त्रालय से ऐसे ही पाम हो जाती है। बल्कि बहुत से लाग ता यह भी कहत है कि वित्त मन्त्रालय का नियंत्रण अधिक है, वित्त मन्त्रालय के नियंत्रण को कम करना चाहिए। इस पर लोग बहुत एनराज भी करत है कि इसका नियंत्रण ज्यादा है उसे कम करना चाहिए।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा आप ने और ठग से बात रख दी।

श्रीमती सुशोभा रोहतगी मान्यवर सभी सदस्यों ने जो अपना दुब प्रकट किया वह वास्तविक है कि देश में इतनी कठिनाई

का समय है और खासकर दैवी 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। इससे उनका कहना है कि किसी राज्य से ज्यादा धन दिया गया किसी-किसी में कम दिया गया, लेकिन सरकार की तरफ से कोई ऐसा डिस्क्रिमिनेशन का विचार नहीं है। यह तो जो स्टडी टीम गई, उसने जो कुछ कहा उसमें मुताबिक यह सब कुछ है। पहले तो सिलंग भी लगी थी, अब तो वह सिलंग भी पिछले साल से हटा दी गई ..

श्री बृजचन्द्र डाथा आपकी तरफ से स्टडी टीम जाती है? (व्यवधान)
देने वाले आप ही होते हैं, किसी को ज्यादा किसी को कम (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी स्टडी टीम हमारी तरफ से अवश्य जाती है पर वह तब जानी है जब राज्य सरकार की तरफ से उसकी मांग का जाती है। राज्य जब मागत है तब टीम भेजी जाती है। वह अपना अध्ययन करती है। उस अध्ययन दल में भी अपने वित्त मंत्रालय के अलावा और मंत्रालय भी उगम सम्मिलित रहते हैं।

अब आपने आकड़ें बताए हैं कि महाराष्ट्र में ज्यादा गया, गुजरात में कम गया, बिहार में कम गया, हमारा उत्तर प्रदेश में कम गया। यह बहुत भी ऐसी चीज है कि जिनके आकड़ों तो है पर इतना स्पष्ट है कि केवल आकड़ों के द्वारा ही यह बात साफ नहीं होती। अलग-अलग प्रदेशों की अलग-अलग कठिनाइयाँ होती हैं जिनके बहुत से कारण होते हैं जो सब इतने से ही पूरे नहीं होते। उत्तर प्रदेश के संबंध में जो कुछ हमारे भाई ने कहा था वह ठीक है, मैं जानती हूँ हम लोग भी वहाँ से आए हैं, इसी तरह से बिहार, राजस्थान, उड़ीसा आदि अनेक प्रदेश हैं

जहाँ कि बहुत पिछड़ापन है। उस पिछड़ापन को हटाने के लिए सरकार न बहुत से कदम उठाए हैं और बहुत से उठाने पड़ेंगे। पर वास्तविक अर्थों में इस दैवी आपदा से पिछड़ापन का कोई सीधा संबंध नहीं आता। यह चीज मैं अवश्य आपके सामने रखना चाहती हूँ। मैं केवल इतना ही कहूँगी, पिछले साल करीब करीब 14 राज्यों में भीषण कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ा। वहाँ पर पानी का अभाव हुआ, सूखा पड़ा और उसके साथ-साथ बाद में बाढ़ भी आई। करीब 20 करोड़ लोगों के ऊपर कठिनाइयाँ आईं। तो जितने रुपये की जरूरत थी उसको पूरा करने की कोशिश की गई। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा वह राशि काफी नहीं थी। लेकिन फिर भी 86 लाख आदमी टेस्ट वर्क पर लगे हुए थे। एक लाख टेस्ट वर्क के ऊपर काम चल रहा है। वह जब समाप्त हो जायेगा तो उस से भी जो कठिनाइयाँ सामने आएंगी वह भी हमारे समक्ष हैं। यह एक बहुत बड़ी चीज थी जो हम ने की। हम ने पिछले वर्ष केवल 75 करोड़ रुपये रखे थे उस के लिए पर 75 करोड़ कम हुए और 216 करोड़ पिछले साल हम पर खर्च हुआ है। हम गाल समावना है कि शायद 200 वर्ग से ज्यादा का जरूरत पड़ेगी केवल इसी चीज के लिए। तो यह चीज तो आज पहली सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड में सामने आई है और शायद जरूरत पड़े तो और भी आगेंगी।

पे कमीशन की बात भी कही गई। तो यह कोई अन्तिम बात नहीं है। जैसा भी आवश्यकता पड़ेगी, सरकार ने जो वायदा किया है वह चीज अभी भी उस के सामने है। मदद के सामने पे कमीशन के ऊपर पूरी चर्चा भी होने वाली है और कोई चीज यदि हममें नहीं आई है तो इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि सरकार अपने वायदे से मुकर रही है या इस प्रकार से उस पर विचार

[श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी]

करने का उस का कोई विचार नहीं है। इस शका का यह समाधान मैं अपने उत्तर में अवश्य करना चाहती हूँ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी . मैं एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ। हमें शक इसलिए हुआ कि फाइनेस मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि पे कमीशन की सिफारिशों को वह पार्लियामेंट के सेशन के चलते हुए ही एलान कर देंगे, पर इसमें क्योंकि पे कमीशन का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है इसलिये शक पैदा हुआ, तो क्या इसी सेशन में कोई प्रावधान किया जायेगा ?

सभापति महोदय . आपने अपनी बात कह दी।

श्री एस० आर० दामाणी मैं ने सूडान से काटन न घाने के बारे में पूछा था .

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी 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 उन्हें बनलाना चाहती हूँ कि सूडान से एक डेलीगेशन आ रहा है 20 अगस्त को। इन्हीं सब बातों के बारे में उस के साथ चर्चा होगी और विचार किया जायेगा। मेरा ख्याल है कि जो माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है उस के बारे में अच्छी तरह से उस के साथ विचार कर लिया जायेगा।

थर्ड एशियन ट्रड फेयर के बारे में कई सदस्यों ने अपने विचार प्रकट किए हैं कि जितना खर्च कहा गया था 5 करोड़ 83 लाख का उसके बजाय 8 करोड़ 54 लाख खर्च हुआ है। यह खर्च जरूर ज्यादा हुआ है। लेकिन उसका पूरा व्योम उस में दे दिया गया है कि क्यों और किन कारणों से ऐसा हुआ। यह कहना लोगों का मही है कि जितना कहा गया था उससे ज्यादा खर्च हुआ है पर कई एक परिस्थितियाँ ऐसी आई थी जिन के

कारण ऐसा हुआ और उनका पूरा पूरा प्रकाश इसमें डाला गया है।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने यू० एस० एस० आर० के बारे में पूछा था कि क्या क्या चीजें वहाँ से इम्पोर्ट की जाती हैं। वह तो मान्यवर सभी को मालूम है जैसी स्टील है, फटिलाइजर, कैरोसीन है, म्यूचप्रिन्ट वगैरह है, ये चीजें वहाँ 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 ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन कितना भी एफिशेंट 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 एक्सपेन्डीचर को पटाने की कोशिश और अब की यह कदम आगे और बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जा रही है कि प्लान एक्सपेन्डीचर 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 जाये। इस तरह से आशा की जाती है कि काफी रुपये की कटौती उस में हो सकती है। इसके अतिरिक्त भी आप ने देखा है कि बचत तरह तरह से करने की कोशिश की गई है चाहे वह लघु बचत हो या या हमारे एग्जिसेंट्स हो इनवेंट्स वगैरह के, उन को भी वसूल करने में प्रयास चल रहे हैं। उस के अलावा निक्विटिटी जो हमारी है मार्केट की, उस के बारे में भी गिर्नर बैंक ने कई स्टेप उठाये हैं जिस से कि हमारी क्रेडिट भी रेस्ट्रिक्टेड हो जाये, सेनेक्टिव 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, इट इज आनली दू सप्लीमेंट दि डिमांड... (ब्यवधान)...

फलतः जो इस वक्त जलमग्न है जिसके लिए आप कह रहे हैं कि पानी को उलटना चाहिए, उस पानी को निकालने के लिये प्रयास किया जाना चाहिये मेरे पास वह पूरी योजना नहीं है। पर मैंने प्रीति इसी वक्त 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 शब्दों के बाद हमारे सभी भाई वही रक्षाबन्धन की भावना लेकर इस डिमांड को पास करेंगे।

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) बनर्जी साहब ने एक सवाल उठाया था कि नये टोट छरेगे या नहीं, उस के बारे में मंत्री 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 1956-1960. 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(3) 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 or 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. The 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 रमसिंह भाई वर्मा (इंदौर) जो प्राविडेंट फंड एक्ट के अन्दर सशोधन रखे गये हैं उन्हें मैं भ्रूरा और असतोपजनक मानता हूँ। जिस तरह से मूल कानून के अन्दर लूपहोल्स थे उसी प्रकार से इन अमेंडमेंट के अन्दर भी है। एक सीधी-सादी बात है, आपने कानून बनाया और आप उसके ट्रस्टी भी बन गये। मैं मानता हूँ ट्रस्टी से बड़ी और कोई गारण्टी नहीं होती और गांधी जी ने ट्रस्टीशिप के ऊपर ही ज्यादा जोर दिया है। आपने ट्रस्ट बना दिया और मजदूरों को यह गारण्टी भी दी कि प्रविडेंट फंड के कानून के अनुसार जितनी रकम आपकी काटी जायेगी उतनी ही मैनेजमेंट की ओर से उसमें मिलाई जायेगी वह अमूक शर्तों पर आपको मिलेगी। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि श्रमिकों ने तो उसका सेन्ट परसेन्ट पालन किया लेकिन उद्योगपतियों ने नहीं किया। उद्योगपतियों ने पालन नहीं किया इसका ही नहीं किन्तु इस प्राविडेंट फंड के बारे में कितने ही श्रमिकों की लड़कियां कुंवारी रह गईं और समय पर उनकी शादी नहीं हो पाई क्योंकि कानून के अर्न्तगत लड़की की शादी पर उसमें से लोन मिल सकेगा लोन के लिए श्रमिक डिपॉजिट भी कर रहे हैं

श्री राम सिंह भाई वर्मा] भेकिन लोन किस में से मिले क्योंकि एम्पलाइज ने प्राविडेंट फंड की वह रकम जमा ही नहीं कराई। जब ऐसे मामलों में प्राविडेंट फंड का नाम आता है तो हमारा कलेजा जलता है प्रोविडेंट फंड पत्नी धन है, प्राविडेंट फंड स्त्री धन है उस धन को हाथ लगाना भी पाप है। लेकिन मिल ग्रान्स सरकार को तो भंगूठा दिखाते ही हैं परन्तु जो श्रमिक अपना खून और पसीना बहाता है उसको उसका पैसा न देते हुए उसको पैसे से कारखाना चलाये यह तो अधरे है। गवर्नमेंट से हम कहते हैं साहब, यह अधरे से चल रहा है तो बरसों तक सुनवाई नहीं। जैसा कि श्रम मंत्रीजी ने बताया कि प्रविडेंट फंड के बकाया 3 करोड़ से 20 करोड़ रुपये हो गये, मैट्रड यूनियनों को मुबारक बाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने जगह-जगह भ्रान्दोलन किए, घेराव किये हड़तालें कीं और उनको मैं जायज मानता हूँ, क्योंकि उनका पैसा न दें, उनका लड़किया कुंवारी रहें, उन्हें जमीन खरीदनी है उन्हें मकान खरीदना है, और पैसे न मिलने से तीन तीन साल हों जायें तो मकान की कीमत कितनी बढ़ जाती है? जमीन की कीमत कितनी बढ़ जाती है? जब उनकी धनराशि जमा है तो क्यों नहीं देते है यह सरकार की कमजोरी है। मैं अपने यहां की ही बात करता हूँ श्रम मंत्री महोदय ने सब मिलाकर बीस करोड़ रुपया बताया मैं एक मिल की बात करता हूँ, जब उसने प्रोविडेंट फंड जमा कराना बन्द किया तो मैं वहां के श्रम मंत्री, उद्योग मंत्री, सब मंत्रियों 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 उस मिल में 1966 में मैं 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 राम सिंह भाई वर्मा : इन्दौर माल्वा 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 छूट की तरह बढ़ता ही गया और हालत यह हो गई कि उस मिल पर प्राविडेंट फंड, एम्पलाइज स्टेट इंसीरेंस और बिजली बोर्ड का पैसा मिलाकर डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा हों गया, मिल का सब कुछ बेच दे तो भी उतना पैसा नहीं चुकाया जा सकता। गवर्नमेंट ने बाद में उसे टेक ओवर किया और टेक ओवर करने के बाद कहते हैं कि मजदूरों को उसमें हिस्सेदार बनना चाहते हैं यानि वह मिल दिवालिया हो गई, चल नहीं सकती तब मजदूरों की हिस्सेदार बनाना चाहते हैं और जब यह मिल प्राफिट करती थी तब क्यों नहीं हिस्सेदार बनाया ?

यह हाल केवल प्राइवेट सैक्टर का नहीं है मैं पब्लिक सैक्टर के लिए भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। एक मिल है स्वदेशी काटन मिल जो गवर्नमेंट चला रही है उस पर 1969 से 24 लाख प्रविडेंट फंड की रकम बकाया थी, वह रकम 1970 में 34 लाख रुपया हो गई, 1971 में 42 लाख हो गई और अभी 1972 की वेंच्यूसरिटी मुझे नहीं मिली है लेकिन मुझे विश्वास है कि वह ज्यादा हो होंगे। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम मजदूरों को कैसे समझा सकते हैं ? हम नहीं समझा सकते। जब हम ग्रिहिंग और मर्य की बात करते हैं, नेगोशिएशन, कमिनिंगन और आक्ट्रिशन 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 सरलता से गवर्नमेंट उस काम को करती है। यह सोचने और विचार करने की बात है।

दाखिले के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि प्राविडेंट 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 पट्टा और यदि मकान खरीदना हो तो उस मकान के मलिकयत के जी कागजात

है वह प्राविडेंट फंड कमिशनर के सामने पेश करने होते हैं तभी लोन मिल सकता है। वह कागजात प्राविडेंट कमिशनर के पास ही रहते हैं। लेकिन जब वह सारा लोन चुक जाता है और मजदूर मांग करता है कि जमीन के पट्टे के कागज दो या मकान की मलिकियत के कागज दो जोकि आपके पास गिरवी रखे गए थे क्योंकि वह सारी रकम चुका दी है तो उसमें कहा जाता है कि कागजात का पता नहीं है। इस तरह की हालत है।

अभी आपने सुनी मनिस्टर साहब ने निवेद किया, मुझे वह सुन कर बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि कितना कमजोर इनका यह अर्नेडमेंट है कि अगर किसी ने दिवाला निकाल दिया और उसने प्राविडेंट की रकम दी नहीं है तो मजदूरों के वेतन में काटी गई रकम को देने में प्राथमिकता देगे लेकिन कानून में यह लिखा है कि कि जितनी रकम वेतन में से काटी जायेगी उतनी ही रकम एम्प्लायर भी मिलेगी तो मिलाई जाने वाली रकम का क्या होगा ? उसके लिए कुछ प्रावधान नहीं है। मैं यही जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह अर्नेडमेंट आपका पाम हो गया तो क्या 20 करोड़ के लिए एम्प्लायर्स को आप जेल में डालेंगे—यह नहीं बताया। साथ-साथ यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर पार्लमेंट यह अर्नेडमेंट पाम कर देती है तो जिन-जिन पब्लिक सेक्टर पर बकाया रकम है क्या उन्हें भी आप जेल में डाल देंगे ? और साहब, कोर्ट्स का चक्कर ऐसा है कि भगवान शमशान में ले जाये लेकिन कोर्ट्स में नहीं जाये। बुरी हालत है कोर्ट्स की। हम हलाल में विश्वास नहीं करते, हम तो झटके में विश्वास करते हैं कि एक में ही इधर से उधर कर दिया जाये। हमदार बेड़ा पार। यदि आप सौ बसूली नहीं होती तो हम बसूली कर लेंगे। हम तो उन्हें शमशान में भी नहीं छोड़ेंगे, कब से निकाल कर बसूल कर लेंगे, आप कहें कि हमसे बसूल नहीं होता है।

मैं ज्यादा डिटेल्स में जाना नहीं चाहता। इतनी कमजोरियाँ हैं कि अर्नेडमेंट पास हो जाने के बाद मुझे शका है कि मजदूरों का प्राविडेंट फंड का पैसा सेफ नहीं है। इस लिए मैं ने ग्रेच्युटी की रकम के पैसे लिए भी एक अर्नेडमेंट रखा था, सीधी सादी बात है कि यह सरकारी तिजोरी में जमा होना चाहिए। आज भी मैंने मनिस्टर साहब को एक लेटर लिखा कि एक मिल ने 60 लाख का नेट प्राफिट किया और उसके बाद उसने से 40 लाख रुपया पिछले साल की ग्रेच्युटी की बकाया रकम, खर्च में डाले है, अगर सरप्लस में से माइनस करे तो समझ में आ सकता है लेकिन जो कपडा 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 वेलैन्स शीट देखता हूँ अच्छी तरह से। अगर उनकी वेलैन्स शीट की चीर फाड़ कोई कर सकता है तो मैं कर सकता हूँ। मेरे उस्ताद श्री नन्दा जी ने और गांधी जी ने यही कहा कि तुम्हें बर्नियों से डील करना है तो डबल बर्निये बनो, इस हाथ ले और बन्द करले, दूसरा हाथ बढ़ाओ। जोड़ना, तोड़ना नहीं।

पारिवारिक पेंशन लोगों को ऐमा लगता है कि बड़ी अच्छी चीज होगी मजदूर परिवार के लिए पेंशन यह क्या बला है समझने की जरूरत है। पेंशन मजदूरों को नहीं मिलती। पेंशन इस कानून के अन्तर्गत परिवार को मिलती है। अगर मजदूर बूढ़ा हो गया या मिल से रिटायर हो कर चला गया हो तो उसे पेंशन नहीं मिलेगी, उस के परिवार को मिलेगी। और परिवार को भी कब मिलेगी? मरने पर परिवार को पेंशन दिलासे के लिए मजदूर को मरना होगा। और वह भी उसे मरना है तो उसकी 60 वर्ष की उम्र होने से पहले मरना होगा। 60 वर्ष बाद में मरा तो नहीं मिलेगी। मजदूर तो समझता नहीं है। उसे ऐसा लगता है कि घर वाले दुखी हैं अपने

[श्री राम सिंह भाई बर्मा]

से काम होता नहीं है तो जहर खाकर मर जाओ कम से कम बीबी को पेंशन मिलेगी। आप ऐसे कानून बना हूँ क्या करना क्यों सिखाते हो। आप ऐसे कानून बनाइये कि श्रमिक काम करता है और उसकी उम्र ज्यादा हो गयी और वह रिटायर होता है तो उसे प्रेच्युटी तो मिलेगी ही, लेकिन जब तक जिन्दा रहेगा उसे वेतन का श्रमिक हिस्सा वेतन के तौर पर मिलेगा और अगर वह मर जाता है तो उसकी बीबी को पेंशन मिलेगी और अगर बीबी मर जाय तो कुंवारी लड़की को पेंशन मिलेगी। लड़का बड़ा है तो उसे पेंशन नहीं मिलेगी। पारिवारिक पेंशन लागू करने के पहले से ही हम केन्द्र के मिनिस्टर्स से बात करते थे कि उसको लागू कैसे किया जाय, पेंशन कैसे बनायी जाय, और यह उद्देश्य था कि प्रोविडेंट फंड का जो पैसा है, 8 प्रसेंट जो मजदूरों से काटा जाता है वह तो कटना रहना चाहिए लेकिन मेरा सुझाव था कि प्रोविडेंट फंड 8 परसेंट से 10 परसेंट करना चाहिये और उसमें से 2 प्रसेंट जो है उसे पारिवारिक पेंशन में ले जाना चाहिए और 2 प्रसेंट एम्प्लायर मिलाये। यह उद्देश्य था। लेकिन हुआ क्या कि जो 8 प्रसेंट प्रोविडेंट फंड मिलता है उस में से ही 2 प्रसेंट काट कर पारिवारिक पेंशन में रखा है। दिया कुछ भी नहीं है, वह तो मजदूरों के पैसे में ही काट कर पारिवारिक पेंशन कर दी है। मेरा निवेदन है कि श्रमिकों के लाभ के सीधे मात कानून बनाने चाहिए, ताकि उन को फायदा मिले। इस लिए सीधी मादी बात यह होनी चाहिए कि मजदूरों की जितनी रकम कटनी है वेतन 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 जों तैयार किया है उस को जप कर निलाम कर प्रोविडेंट फंड की रकम वसूल करनी चाहिए। अगर ऐसा

नहीं होगा तो अशान्ति होगी जिस के परिणाम स्वरूप प्रोडक्शन गिरेगा, राष्ट्र की इकानामी खतरे में पड़ेगी और फिर अराजकता पैदा हर्गै।

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 malpractices 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 mis-appropriation 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 (घनवाद)

प्राविडेंट फंड एंड फैमिली पेंशन एमेडमेंट बिल 1973 का समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मंत्री महोदय ने इस बिल को पेश करते समय कहा है कि नेशनल कमिशन आफ लेबर और पार्लिमेन्ट की एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी, इन दोनों की सिफारिशों के ऊपर इस में जो पैनलटी की क्लॉज है उसको और भी स्ट्रिजेंट बनाने के लिए, एम्प्लायर्स जो डिफाल्ट करें उनके लिए कम्पलसरी इम्प्रिजनमेंट हो और एम्प्लायीज का जो शेयर है वह फर्स्ट चार्ज हो, इस सशोधन विधेयक को उपस्थित किया गया है।

17 hors.

ये तीनों बातें बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। सरकार 1971 में ही यह वादा करती रही है कि वह पैनल क्लॉजेज को और भी सख्त बनायेगी। इस बिल के पास होने पर वादा पूरा होता नजर आता है। लेकिन, जैसा कि अन्य वक्ताओं ने बताया है, वास्तव में इस विधेयक से वे आशाएँ पूरी नहीं हो पाती हैं, भ्रष्टाचारी ही रहती जाती हैं।

क्लॉज 4(ए) में यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि एम्प्लॉईज कान्ट्रीब्यूशन के पेमेंट में डिफाल्ट के लिए कम से कम तीन महीने की

सजा होगी, लेकिन इस सब-क्लॉज 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 इम्प्रिजनमेंट की जो टर्म रखी गई है, नीचे प्रोवाइजो में "लेस टर्म" रख कर उसको खत्म कर दिया गया है और इम्प्रिजनमेंट की जगह फ़ाइन कर दिया गया है। नेशनल कमिशन आफ लेबर और एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की सिफारिशों के अनुसार इस क्लॉज में जो सजा रखी गई है, उसको प्रोवाइजो में खत्म कर दिया गया है।

क्लॉज 5 के द्वारा प्रिंसिपल एक्ट में जो नया सैक्शन 14 एसी जोड़ा गया है, उसमें सब-सैक्शन (1) में यह प्रावधान है कि प्राविडेंट फंड मनी का डिफाल्ट काम्प्लीजेल आफेंस होगा, लेकिन जब सट्रल प्राविडेंट फंड कमिशनर या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट द्वारा नामजद कोई अधिकारी जाच-पडताल कर के केस करेगा, तभी वह काम्प्लीजेल आफेंस होगा। जिम का रुपया काटा गया है, लेकिन जमा नहीं हुआ है, उसको इस तरह का केस करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं होगा। सरकार को यह प्रावधान रखना चाहिए था कि सबस्क्राइबर को भी केस करने और अपना रुपया वसूल करने का अधिकार होगा। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि उसको ही अधिकार रहता, मेरा कहना कि उसको भी अधिकार रहता।

क्लॉज 7 के द्वारा प्रिंसिपल एक्ट में नया सैक्शन 14 सी जोड़ा गया है, जिम में प्रावधान किया गया है कि कोर्ट रुपया जमा करने के लिए आर्डर देगी, उस के लिए समय निर्धारित करेगी और इस आशय की एप्लिकेशन मिलने पर उस समय को एक्स्टेंड भी कर देगी, लेकिन उस एक्स्टेंड पीरियड में एम्प्लॉयर सैफंड कन्ट्रिब्यूट आफेंस का

अपराधी नहीं माना जायेगा। आप जानते हैं कि यह काम तां लोग बड़ी आसानी से कर सकते हैं। वे कोर्ट से एक्जैटेशन लेते जायेंगे और व इनस्टालमेंट दें या न दें, समय बढ़ाने जायेंगे ताकि तब तक वे सैकड़ ऑफिस के लिए लायबल न हों।

ये तीन लैकुना बहुत खटकते हैं। जो तीन प्रावधान किये गये हैं, उन में एक एड बट लगा कर पहले की सी स्थिति बनाए रखी गई है। इस से यह मालूम होता है कि इस बिल की जो यह मशा बताई गई है कि पीनल क्लाजीज को स्ट्रिजेंट बनाया जाये, वह मशा सफनीभूत 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। मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि प्राविडेंट फंड के एरियरज पिछले बारह साल में 3,65 लाख रुपये से बढ़ कर 20,65 लाख रुपये हो गये हैं प्रोग वे बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। इतना ही नहीं मालिक या प्राविडेंट फंड कमिशनर की कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है कि वे देखें कि जब सबस्क्राइबर ने सबस्क्राइब किया तो उस की मानाना रसीद उस के पास पहुंच जाये। मालिकों को रसीद दे दी जाती है, लेकिन जब मानिक खुद डिफाल्टर रहना है, तो वह क्यों मजदूरी को रसीद देगा, जिस में उन को मानूम हा जाये कि उस मालिक ने पैसे जमा नहीं किये। सरकार को चाहिये कि वह मजदूरी और उन की यूनियन्स को बताये कि अमुक अमुक मालिक डिफाल्ट कर रहे हैं। लेकिन वर्तमान स्थिति प्राविडेंट फंड की आर्गनाइजेशन को सूट करती है, क्योंकि अगर पैसा जमा नहीं हुआ और रिपोर्ट नहीं आयी, तो उस को भी सालाना हिसाब तैयार नहीं करना पड़ता है। इसी तरह सारी गड़बड़ियां और अड़चने चलती रहती हैं।

मंत्री महोदय ने नेशनल कमीशन आफ लेबर का बिक्र किया है। मैं उन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि उस कमीशन ने यह भी

रीकमेड किया है कि प्राविडेंट फंड का कान्ट्री-व्यूशन जहां 8 परसेंट है, वहां उस को बढ़ा कर 10 परसेंट कर दिया जाये और जहां 6½ परसेंट है, वहां उस को बढ़ा कर 8 परसेंट कर दिया जाये। मैं खयाल है कि सरकार का ध्यान उधर नहीं गया है।

17 08 hrs.

[Mr DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

जब यह बिल नेशनल कमीशन आफ लेबर की मिकारिशों के आधार पर इन्ट्रो-ड्यूशन किया गया है, तो इस में कमीशन की एक मिकारिश को लागू करना और दूसरी का लागू 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 उस को एक दूसरा एमेंडिंग बिल जल्द से जल्द लाना चाहिए, जिस में कान्ट्रीव्यूशन के रेट को कमीशन की मिकारिशों के अनुसार बढ़ा देना चाहिए।

लेबर डिपार्टमेंट में एक और प्राविडेंट फंड स्कीम है—कोलमाइन्ज प्राविडेंट फंड स्कीम। उस को अपरेट करने की जिम्मेदारी उस की है। कोलमाइन्ज का नेशनलाइजेशन हो जाने के बाद उस स्कीम की अलग जरूरत नहीं है। मैं आप्रह करूंगा कि जब सरकार अगला बिल लाये, तो वह उस में कोलमाइन्ज प्राविडेंट फंड को भी इस में एमलगेमेट करने की व्यवस्था कर दे, क्योंकि कोलमाइन्ज प्राविडेंट फंड की वर्किंग इस प्राविडेंट फंड से भी अधिक खराब है। वहां पर आप ने सुना कि 11 करोड़ 67 लाख के डिफाल्ट हैं। यहां तो करीब 66 लाख सबस्क्राइबर हैं तो उन का यह 20 करोड़ है और वहां सिर्फ माडे तीन लाख है तो उन का 11 करोड़ 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 पेंशन स्कीम का भी एरियर होना शुरू हो गया। इस विषय में भी मुस्तैदी से काम होना चाहिए। प्रेच्युइटी की विषय में भी एरियर है। वह तो खैर मालिकों को ही इकट्ठा करना है लेकिन सरकार को देखना चाहिए कि वह अलग एक फंड में जमा हो। ऐसा न हो कि मालिक उस को जैसे चाहें तैसे इस्तेमाल करें। जहाँ तक प्राविडेंट फंड को लागू करने का प्रश्न है उत्तर प्रदेश की केन फंडेशन के जो एम्प्लॉई हैं वह प्राविडेंट फंड के मेम्बर हैं और केन कमिश्नर वह पैसे लेते हैं, अपने एम्प्लॉई से पैसे डिडक्ट करते हैं। तो उन को भी अपना शेयर जमा करना चाहिए। लेकिन जहाँ तक इन्फार्मेशन 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 उस दिशा में भी कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

इन्ही 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. 3.65 crores, by the end of 31st March 1972 it has gone up to Rs. 20.65 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 anything 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 thing 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 7.10.69, 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. 5743 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 mis-used 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 8th 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:

"अश्वत्थमा हतो 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. Karnataka 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 Vankatratnam & 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 Karnatak 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. Karnatak Export House to actual users and their bonafides 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. Karnatak Export House. For this the reply was as follows:

"M/s. Karnatak 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.

जो बन्धिका प्रस्ताव (बालिया) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय ज्योतिर्मय बसु जी ने जो कहा, वह उन की भावत हो गया है, उसका वास्तविकता से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। जो वह कह रहे हैं कर्नाटक एक्सपोर्ट का एप्रैवल 1968-69 में हुआ था जब कि माननीय एल० एन० मिश्र क्रोरेन ट्रेड मिनिस्टर नहीं थे। तो इस तरह की बात कहना और वार्टर एग्जमेनेट . .

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.

जो बन्धिका प्रस्ताव : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो बड़ा भारी घांटाला दिखाई पड़ता है इस में एम० एम० टी० सी० को कोई नुकसान हुआ है ?

दूसरा मेरा सवाल यह है कि प्राइस फिक्सेशन में कोई डिस्क्रिमिनेशन किया गया है ? और

तीसरा सवाल है कि क्या इन परिस्थितियों में सरकार ने इस को मंजूर 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 so-called 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.

जो बन्धिका सिंह (होशियारपुर) : हाउस में *लफ्ज इस्तेमाल करना पालियामेन्टरी है और यह जो आपने कहा है कि यह ठीक नहीं है, इन दोनों में आप क्या फर्क निकालते हैं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think that also is undignified and that will also not go on record.

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.

18 hrs.

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 PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU
RAMAIAH): 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/Sharada 25, 1895
(Saka).