

Fifth Series Vol. XXVIII—No. 51

Monday, May 7, 1973
Vaisakha 17, 1895 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session



(Vol. XXVIII contains Nos. 51--58)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs 2 00

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday, May 7, 1973/Vaisakha 17, 1895
(saka)

The Lok Sabha met at

Eleven of the Clock

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Absorption of NDS Instructors by
Delhi Administration**

+

*982. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA :
SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN :

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

(a) how many NDS Instructors were transferred to Delhi from other parts of the country in 1972; and

(b) whether the Delhi Administration are willing to absorb such instructors in their services ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) and (b). Two instructors were transferred at their own request on compassionate grounds in June, 1972. The Delhi Administration have not agreed to absorb these instructors as their names did not appear in the original list of instructors serving in Delhi schools who were to be absorbed by that Administration. If they are not eventually absorbed by Delhi Administration, they will continue in their current Central pay scales till they are absorbed elsewhere.

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बक्तव्य में स्वीकार किया है कि इन दो अध्यापिकाओं को क्षतिपूर्ति के आधार पर 13 LSS/73—2

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स्थानान्तरित किया गया था। उन्होंने इस में धन्तलोगत्वा शब्द का प्रयोग किया है। मैं इस धन्तलोगत्वा का अर्थ नहीं समझ पाया। मैं उन से सीधा सीधा प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि उन का नाम मूल सूची में था तो उन को स्थानान्तरित क्यों किया गया। दिल्ली में स्थान नहीं था, लेकिन स्थानान्तरण के परिणामस्वरूप जब उन को दिल्ली में ले लिया गया तो उन का नाम मूल सूची में दूजे क्यों किया गया? सब में बड़ी बात ये यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन दो व्यक्तियों के जीवन के साथ आप छिन्नबाध क्यों करना चाहते हैं? यदि आप के पास जगह नहीं थी तो उन को स्थानान्तरित क्यों किया गया। मैं मंत्री महोदय से स्पष्ट आश्वासन चाहूँगा कि इन दो व्यक्तियों को वह दिल्ली से ही किसी न किसी स्थान पर खपाने का प्रयत्न करेंगे।

श्री डी० पी० यादव इन दो व्यक्तियों के नाम मूल सूची में नहीं थे। माननीय आधार पर उन्होंने हम से आग्रह किया कि उन को स्थानान्तरित कर दिया जाये। हम ने उन के स्थानान्तरण के लिये दिल्ली प्रशासन से अग्रह किया। दिल्ली प्रशासन का कहना है कि चूँकि उन के नाम मूल सूची में नहीं है इसलिए उन के ऐम्बार्केशन में उन के लिये थोड़ी कठिनाई हो रही है। लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य को लिखित उत्तर दे चुका हूँ कि जब तक उन का ऐम्बार्केशन नहीं होना है तब तक उन को सैलरी मिलेगी और मारो फेमिलीज बही रहेंगी। हम कोशिश करेंगे कि उन के लिये कुछ उपाय किया जाये।

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर स्पष्ट नहीं मिला। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का संरक्षण चाहता हूँ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब उनके नाम मूल सूची में नहीं थे तब मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि उन का स्थानान्तरण मानवीय कारणों से किया गया। मैं मानवीय कारण को दुहाई दे कर पृथक्ता चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय

कोई अवधि निर्धारित करना चाहते हैं इन दो व्यक्तियों को लेने के लिये? और क्या मंत्री महोदय दिल्ली प्रशासन पर जोर डाल कर उन से निवेदन करेंगे कि इन को तुरन्त कहीं न कहीं ऐस्तार्थ किया जाये?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: श्रम ऐसी ही बुलाई देनी है तो मंत्री महोदय के पास जाकर वे इस हाउस में क्यों दे रहे हैं?

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा: माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने मानवीय कारण बतलाया है।

श्री डी० पी० यादव: मैं इस का जबाब दे चुका हूँ।

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा: आप ने मानवीय कारणों से मूल सूची में ले लिया है। लेकिन दिल्ली प्रशासन नहीं ले रहा है, उस के लिये आप क्या कर रहे हैं?

श्री डी० पी० यादव: उन के लिये कुछ उपाय किया जायेगा?

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPAN: May I know whether there is any proposal before the Government or before the Delhi Administration to take these NDS instructors who have been transferred from other States, under the Delhi Administration?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: I do not follow the question. I have already said that on compassionate grounds we acceded to the request for the transfer of the two ladies, namely Mrs. Shakuntala Tandon and Mrs. Varsha Mehta, and they are in Delhi and we are trying to absorb them.

श्री प्रदल बिहारी बाणसैयी: प्रश्न केवल दिल्ली में दो अध्यापिकाओं को लेने का नहीं है। नेशनल डिमिलिन स्कीम केन्द्रीय सरकार चलाती थी। उस के अध्यापकों और अध्यापिकाओं को राज्य सरकारों की दया पर छोड़ दिया गया। क्या मंत्री महोदय सबन को विश्वास में ले कर यह बतलायेंगे कि उन में से कितनों को अब तक नौकरी पर रखा गया है और कितनों को नहीं रखा गया है?

श्री डी० पी० यादव: एन एफ सी और एन डी एम की टोटल संख्या हमारे पास लगभग 6500 की है। लगभग सभी को राज्य सरकारों ने ले लिया है या लेने के प्रोसेस में हैं। जब

केन्द्र ने कहा है कि सारा शेष हम देंगे, पैसा हम देंगे तब कोई और प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है। मान लीजिये किसी राज्य ने उन को नहीं लिया तब किसी न किसी जगह हम उन को स्कैल का प्रोटेक्शन दे कर रखेंगे।

श्री मान सिंह श्रीरा: पिछले साल इस का जबाब देने हुए मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह घोषणासन दोहराया था कि श्रम कोई स्टेड उन को नहीं लेगी तो सेट्रल गवर्नमेंट उन को गिटावरमेंट तक वही फैसिलिटीज देगी। मुझे इसका है कि इस के बारे में आप ने सभी स्टेड गवर्नमेंट को लिखा है। लेकिन पंजाब में अभी भी बहुत से टीचर्स, प्रिन्सिपल्स और हेडमैस्टर्स हैं जो स्टेड गवर्नमेंट्स को जो लिखा था उस का क्या हुआ। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कितनी स्टेड्स हैं जिनमें आप की बात मान ली है और कितनों ने नहीं मानी।

श्री डी० पी० यादव: प्रायः सभी स्टेड्स ने मान लिया है जो दो चार बिटबुट केसेज हैं हम उन को पर्स कर रहे हैं।

Waiting for Allotment of Accommodation in General Pool

*983. **SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications received in each of the categories (from Type I to VIII) for allotment of accommodation in the general pool in Delhi/New Delhi for the allotment year beginning from the 1st September, 1972;

(b) the priority dates (category-wise) upto which quarters from general pool have been allotted as on the 30th April, 1973; and

(c) the number of persons mentioned in (a) above, who are still waiting for allotment of accommodation from the general pool (categorywise)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

श्री प्रबोध चन्द्र : मैं गवर्नमेंट से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आया यह धमर वाक्या है कि 6,000 के करीब ऐसे गवर्नमेंट मुलाजिम हैं जिन की पिछले बीस सालों से रहने के लिए कोई जगह नहीं मिली, और जो सी क्लाम के मुलाजिमों के लिये 2,000 से ज्यादा क्वार्टर से वह बड़े तबके के मुलाजिमों ने ले लिये हैं और वह गरीब तबके के लोगों को नहीं मिले हैं। इस की बजह क्या है ?

श्री ओम मेहता : यह सही है कि हम वक्त काफी लोभ में हैं, जैसा मैंने स्टेटमेंट में बतलाया जिन को बीस साल से ज्यादा हो गये हैं और उन को मकान नहीं मिले हैं। टाइप (1) में बीस साल से ज्यादा में मकान न पाने वालों की तादाद 84 है, टाइप (2) में बीस साल से ज्यादा से मकान न पाने वालों की तादाद 246 है, जिन को बाइस सालों में मकान नहीं मिले हैं उन की तादाद 68 है। इसी तरह से टाइप (3) और टाइप (4) में लगभग 6,000 लोग ऐसे हैं जिन को अभी मकान नहीं मिल पाये हैं। लेकिन अभी ऐसा है कि हम वक्त तक जो हमारी सेटिस्फैक्शन है वह 41.5 है और हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि हमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा धन मिल सके जिस से हम ज्यादा मकान बना सकें। अगर ज्यादा मकान होंगे तो जो 20 और 22 वर्ष के हैं उन को भी मकान मिल सकेगा।

श्री प्रबोध चन्द्र : हुजानों की तादाद में ऐसे गवर्नमेंट के मुलाजिम हैं जिन्होंने गवर्नमेंट से से कर्जा ले कर मकान बनवाए हैं। अपने मकान उन्होंने महंगे भाव पर लोगों का किराये पर दे दिए हैं और वह उन सरकारी मकानों में बैठे हुए हैं जिन को लेने का उन का कोई हक भी नहीं है। तो आया गवर्नमेंट की कार्ट ऐसी पालिसी है कि जिस भ्रष्टाचार न गवर्नमेंट में सस्ते इन्टरेस्ट पर पैसा ले कर मकान बनवा लिया है वह गवर्नमेंट का मकान छोड़ कर अपने मकान में जाय बनाय इस के कि वह गरीब आदमी का हक दबा कर बैठा रहे और अपने मकान

को जो गवर्नमेंट के रुपये से बना है, अधिक किराये पर उठा कर उस का फायदा उठाता रहे ?

श्री ओम मेहता : इस वक्त तक तो ऐसी पालिसी नहीं थी। लेकिन थोड़े दिनों से हम ने इस को रिव्यू करने को मोचा है कि जिन लोगों ने गवर्नमेंट से लोन लिया है या बीप जमीन जिन्होंने ली है, को आपरेटिव बगीरह से वह अपने मकान में जा कर रहे या गवर्नमेंट के भूकानों में रहे। यह रिव्यू किया जा रहा है इन्क्वायिरी प्रोसेस में।

श्री प्रबोध चन्द्र : जिन लोगों ने मकान बनवाए हैं वह छोटे तबके के नहीं हैं, धाई मी एम और बड़े बड़े भ्रष्टाचार जो तीन-तीन बार-बार हजार रुपया पाते हैं, उन लोगों ने अपने मकान बनाए हैं और पाच-पाच हजार रुपया किया है तो और गवर्नमेंट को 800-700 रुपये देते हैं। तो आया उन बड़े भ्रष्टाचारियों को भी छोड़ा जायगा या गरीब भ्रष्टाचारियों को ही दबाया जायगा ?

SHRI OM MEHTA : The policy is under review. I quite agree with the hon member that this is a pressing problem. We should take a different view on it.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात पर भी विचार करेंगे कि सेटल गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लॉईज को न केवल विल्ली में बल्कि और जगहों में भी मकान नहीं मिल रहे हैं। डिबीजनल हेडक्वार्टर्स पर और स्टेट हेडक्वार्टर्स पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के क्वार्टर्स स्टेट गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लॉईज को मिलने हैं, सेटल गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लॉईज को नहीं मिलते तो उन एम्प्लॉईज के लिए भी गवर्नमेंट कुछ प्राव रहीं हैं कि डिबीजनल हेडक्वार्टर्स पर या स्टेट हेडक्वार्टर्स पर कुछ एकमीडेशन की व्यवस्था की जाय ?

श्री ओम मेहता : कोशिश यही की जा रही है। हम ने फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री को और प्लानिंग कमिशन को लिखा है कि 150 करोड़ रुपया दिया जाय ताकि स्टेट कैपिटल में और डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर्स पर जहाँ हम वक्त तक बहुत कम क्वार्टर्स हैं वहाँ पर भी कुछ मकान बनाए जा

सकें ताकि आगे पांचवी योजना के आखीर तक जो सेटिस्फैकेशन है वह 40 प्रतिशत उन जगहों में हो जाय।

श्री राम चरत प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि स्टेट्स में जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने भूदान बनवाए हैं विभिन्न जिलों में उन में जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी हैं उन को स्थान देने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है तो क्या मंत्री महोदय स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को लिखेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के जो कर्मचारी हैं उन को भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने जो भूदान बनवाए है उन में जगह दे ?

श्री श्रीम मेहता : अध्यक्ष महोदय हम लिखेंगे तो जरूर लेकिन कोई फायदा नहीं होगा क्योंकि वह कहेंगे कि हम अपने एम्प्लॉय को देगे, आप के एम्प्लॉय को कैसे दे ? हमें उन के लिए बनाना पड़ेगा।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Is it a fact that in the Badarpur village in Delhi Municipality limits, a High School has been acquired by the Government for building a factory? If so, was it done with the sanction of the Delhi School authorities? If so, has any alternate site been provided to them?

SHRI OM MEHTA : This has nothing to do with the question. But if a particular school compound has been acquired by Government, we would definitely provide them alternative site.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Was it done with the sanction of the Delhi School authorities?

SHRI OM MEHTA : It is an entirely different question. I require notice.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The whole premises of a public utility institution has been acquired and it is being demolished for building a factory there. I want to know whether it has been done with the sanction of the Delhi School Board.

MR. SPEAKER : I did not go into the relevancy of his first question. But how is the school coming in between? I am sorry. It is not relevant at all.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : A Higher Secondary School is existing there. It has been acquired. I want to know if it has been acquired with the sanction of the Delhi School Board. If so, how could they acquire it? Still no alternative site has been provided.

MR. SPEAKER : The original question relates to types I to VIII accommodation. Where is the school here?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : The DDA has evolved a new scheme to provide housing accommodation to government employees and other people in this great city of Delhi by providing them either land or built-up houses. What is Government proposing to do about the 250 retired government employees who have nowhere to go but who are being forced to vacate their quarters? What is the alternative Government is going to provide them?

SHRI OM MEHTA : They can take advantage of the DDA scheme in which 2 per cent has been reserved for retiring government employees and members of the Legislatures. But they cannot continue in the government quarters.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : Will they give preference to these people in the 5 per cent?

SHRI OM MEHTA : Yes, for retiring officers there is a separate scheme.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : From the Minister's reply, it appears that Government is a little serious about providing accommodation to the Delhi employees. May I know whether Government feels any urgency to give the same importance and same priority for providing accommodation to the employees in cities like Calcutta, Bombay, Madras etc?

SHRI OM MEHTA : Yes, as I have already said, we are thinking of building

more residential accommodation in Calcutta and other places also.

**Agreement with Poland on Co-operation
in Marine Fisheries**

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*984. SHRI P. GANGADEB :

SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Poland have signed an agreement on co-operation in Marine Fisheries between the two countries; and

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

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

(b) The Agreement provides for co-operation in selected fisheries sectors as mutually agreed upon. Joint ventures will also be within the scope of co-operation. There is also provision in the Agreement for the Polish Government to provide to India scientific and technical assistance and training to personnel in marine fisheries development.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : Which are the other countries which have expressed their willingness to assist India in building up a modern marine fishery industry and whether some of them have also made proposals for strengthening our fishing fleet ? What is Government's reaction in the matter ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Apart from this agreement with Poland we are having the Indo-Norwegian project for development of fisheries, some training programmes, surveys etc. The Government of India have an open mind on this. Modern fisheries is a highly complicated subject. I hope the hon. Member will also appreciate that there is a security

aspect also and the Government has to be careful while entering into collaboration agreements with any party.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : In view of fisheries having great export potential have the Government given any consideration to opening up of modern fisheries in the Orissa coast with collaboration from Poland or other countries who have the know-how and if so, what is the line of thinking of the Government in this matter ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The hon. Member asks about the development of fisheries in the eastern coast; this is one of the items on which the Government is seized. We are trying to develop fishing harbours in Orissa but it is for the Orissa Government to take some initiative and the Government of India will try to be helpful.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : May I know whether Government has any proposal to modernise fishing in Bengal, south of the Sunderbans area ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is about signing of an agreement between India and Poland.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In the light of acute shortage of fish which is a very valuable protein food in the domestic market of this country and the extra or additional availability of fish which will follow, I presume, from such agreements, may I know whether these extra supplies are going to benefit the domestic consumers at all or they are going to be made available for export purposes only ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Naturally we produce for both export and domestic consumption . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the hon. Minister give details of the implementation of the Indo-Polish agreement ? I want to

know whether fishing vessels or trawlers would be built here or would be supplied from Poland and if they have already been supplied, how have they been distributed?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The agreement has been signed only recently. It is proposed to import some deep sea fishing vessels and also to construct some with Polish assistance and to have joint collaboration ventures in deep-sea fishing.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: According to the agreement are arrangements going to be made for tuna-fishing near Laccadive waters?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We are aware that Laccadive waters are one of the very good areas and we shall explore the possibilities.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: Pakistan is extending its limit to fifty miles because this area is one of the richest breeding ground for various types of fish. May I know how this agreement is going to be worked out in this area?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We know that Pakistan is extending its limit; the Government of India is considering the particular aspect of the problem.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: I would like to know the areas where the Polish collaboration will be working.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I have already submitted the lines on which the Polish collaboration possibilities would be explored. There is no specific proposal for the same. What the hon. Member asked is a subject-matter of a detailed discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: S.Q. No. 985—Shri Sarjoo Pandey—Absent. S.Q. No. 986—Shri Hemendra Singh Banera—Absent.

Shortage of Raw Movie Films and other Audio-Visual Equipment for Extension Programmes in M.P.

* 987. **SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that for the smooth running of extension programmes in Madhya Pradesh acute shortage of raw movie films and other audio-visual equipments like specialised buses is being experienced;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) steps Government propose to take to meet the shortages?

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

Statement

(a) to (c). No complaint regarding shortage of raw stock of films has so far been received from Madhya Pradesh State Department of Agriculture. Supplies of raw cinematic films can be obtained by any State Government by placing an indent with the D.G.S. & D., New Delhi on the terms prescribed by them. All the State Departments of Agriculture were requested as far back as 26th July, 1971, to intimate the Ministry of Agriculture of any difficulty in preparation of instructional/publicity films for furtherance of agricultural development.

Specialised buses which are actually Mobile Publicity-cum-Exhibition Vans have been provided to three Farmers' Training Centres at Jabalpur, Indore and Powarkheda in Madhya Pradesh. The proposal for procurement of another Mobile Publicity-cum-Exhibition Van for the State Department of Agriculture at the State Headquarters is under the active consideration of the Government of India.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of Agriculture be pleased to say what is the actual requirements of raw films and other equipments and what is the extent upto which the shortage is being experienced ?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : After the hon. Member put the question, I went into the problem and I am given to understand that there is no shortage even of coloured films. They are available in the country. The D.G.S. & D. can arrange to supply that on indent from various State Governments. There should be no difficulty whatsoever.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : May I know whether the shortage of films is being experienced due to paucity of funds? If so, what is the total amount earmarked for the programme and the funds that are needed therefor ?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : I know that the State Governments have not brought to the notice specifically about the shortage of funds. Naturally, the State Governments have to make a provision in their budget. As for the Central assistance in the matter of providing funds etc I should say that there is no difficulty at all.

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में बताया है कि राज्य की राजधानी में कृषि विभाग के लिये चलता-फिरता प्रदर्शन वाहन प्राप्त करने के प्रश्न पर भारत सरकार विचार कर रही है। मध्य प्रदेश में फिलहाल 34 जिले मुख्यालय हैं, इस परिस्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, खालियार, रायपुर महाकौशल के साथ साथ भोपाल के लिये भी तुरन्त वाहन उपलब्ध कराने के लिए आप कोई निश्चित तारीख बतला सकते हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : We have, in this country, including Madhya Pradesh, hundred centres in farmers' training programme and Madhya Pradesh Government can avail of these facilities in those programmes.

Scheme for Exploring Underground Water for Agricultural Purpose

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*988. **SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH :**

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to implement the scheme to explore underground water and its use for agricultural purposes, prepared by the State Governments or have made any recommendations for the implementation of the said scheme by other Ministries ;

(b) whether Government have found scope for the extensive utilisation of underground water in Madhya Pradesh ; and

(c) if so, whether Madhya Pradesh Government have sought Central aid for the implementation of such schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) to (c). Central Ground Water Board (formerly L.T.O.) has been conducting ground water surveys in the country right from 1954-55. There is also a proposal to give financial assistance to States for such surveys from 1973-74.

Central Ground Water Board has done some survey in Narmada river basin in Madhya Pradesh. Some surveys are also being conducted by the State Ground Water Directorate and about this information is being collected from the State Governments. At present, Central Ground Water Board is executing a project for the assessment of the ground water resources of Narmada river basin in Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. Results so far obtained are encouraging. This Project started in 1971-72 would take about four years to complete.

For the development of ground water resources, States are at present getting finance from the financing agencies like A.R.C., L.D.B.S., Commercial Banks etc. However, under EAPP, Madhya Pradesh was given central assistance worth Rs. 91 lakhs for public lift irrigation schemes, Rs. 200 lakhs for pump-sets and Rs. 290 lakhs for energisation of pumpsets.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Sir, it is obvious from the statement that some survey in Narmada river basin has been done. May I ask the Minister, whether in view of the fact that Sone is one of the most backward areas as regards irrigation, why has survey not been done?

PROF. SHER SINGH: As I have already stated, in Narmada Basin, the Central Ground Water Board is making a survey and about 14,500 sq.k.m. in the districts of Hoshangabad, Jabbalpore and Narasinggarh will be covered by this exploration.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: My question has not been completely answered. I have asked the minister to tell us why the Sone Basin has not been surveyed.

PROF. SHER SINGH: In the hard-rock areas, we are taking up Betwa in the year 1974-75. In Narmada basin also we are carrying out some exploratory works. As regards Sone basin, I have no information.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: My second supplementary is this. It is obvious now that this is the lost world of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. Apart from the fact that there have been no major irrigation projects in this region, no ground water survey scheme has been undertaken for surveying the areas which will subsequently provide some water for irrigation in this region. May I know that in view of the delay incidental to the Sone dispute concerning Bansagar Dam, will the Minister be pleased to have the survey made at an early date with a view to providing irrigation facilities there?

PROF. SHER SINGH: The State Government, with its underground water directorate is also making some explorations. We are also doing it at our level with the help of the Central Ground Water Board. I will write to the State Government pointing out the necessity of exploration work in this area also.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Part (a) is for the whole of India. It has not been fully answered. In which State has the Central Ground Water Board carried out exploration and does it expect sufficient amount of water that can be used for agricultural purposes? What recommendations have been made to the State Governments, and how far is it economically feasible to pump up water to the surface?

PROF. SHER SINGH: It will not be possible for me to give the State-wise break-up. But this work on exploratory tubewells started in 1954-55 and by the end of March, 1973, 999 exploratory tubewells, 209 observation wells, 100 slim holes and 1551 production tubewells have been constructed by the Central Ground Water Board in the various States.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: As far as exploration of underground water for agricultural purposes is concerned, there is difference of opinion between the Central and State Governments. Long back, the Geological Survey of India had undertaken survey for underground water but since then conditions have changed. In the drought-affected States of Maharashtra, the State Government is prepared to advance loans to the agriculturists for digging wells. Whereas the survey undertaken long ago had shown that water was not available, actually water is available where wells are dug. So, will the Central Government have a new geological survey made in this regard?

PROF. SHER SINGH: In alluvial soil, a lot of exploration work has already been done. In hard rock areas, we are taking up some projects with the help of Canada,

UNDP etc. in the southern States and in Gujarat and Rajasthan. If it is necessary to have another hydrological survey, we will have it done.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: The minister said that the Central Ground Water Board has been conducting surveys from 1954-55. Apart from Narmada, what are the other basins which have been taken up so far and with what results?

PROF. SHER SINGH: So far as river basins are concerned, we have taken up only Narmada.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: What is happening for the last 20 years then?

MR. SPEAKER: If you do not have the names of those areas, you can ask for notice.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): May I inform the House that apart from what is being done, we have also a proposal to take up the survey work in river Betwa in Madhya Pradesh?

MR. SPEAKER: Please send him the specific reply as to what are other areas you have taken up in the south.

PROF. SHER SINGH: Yes, Sir.

श्री राम सहाय बाबू: अध्यक्ष जी, केन्द्र का काम किसी मंडल या परिषद को बना देना है। बकनाथ में क्या लिखा है? उसमें लिखा है केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल मण्डल जो 1954-55 में बनाया गया था उसको 1973-74 तक बढ़ा दिया है और उसको सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव है। वह सारे प्रस्ताव ही हैं तो मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने सर्वेक्षण जल मण्डल बनाया जिसका काम था भूमिगत जितना पानी है उसका पता लगाए ताकि उन पानी को सिंचाई के काम में लाया जा सके, यह जो हो रहा है वह कन्टीन्यूड प्रोसेस है लेकिन इसमें कुछ हुआ भी है या नहीं? अगर कुछ हुआ है तो क्या हुआ है?

प्रो० शेर सिंह: मैंने कहा कि जल मण्डल काम करता रहा है। मैंने यह भी बताया कि इतने गूगलप्लॉटरी ट्यूबवेल्स इत्यादि बनाए गए। इसके अलावा स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट भी काम कर रही थी। उनकी मदद देने की बात है 1973-74 में। यह बात नहीं है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट कुछ कर ही नहीं रही थी।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: May I know whether it is a fact that even just two years before the Central Ground Water Board was a part of the Geological Survey of India, whether it is also a fact that despite the opposition by the Minister of Irrigation and other experts and the Public Appointment Committee Report, the Geological Survey of India has been dismembered and the Central Ground Water Board has been transferred to the Agriculture Department and whether it is also a fact that the office of the Central Ground Water Board has been transferred from Calcutta and, if so, what are the reasons? Secondly, in the last Third Plan, Rs. 2,000 crores and in the Fourth Plan, Rs. 650 crores have been allotted for the utilisation of underground water. I want to know whether it is a fact that 90 per cent of the money has gone to big farmer in the private sector and not in the public sector to the detriment of the interests of the small farmer.

PROF. SHER SINGH: The Central Ground Water Board was never a part of the Geological Survey of India. In fact, the Water Wing of the Geological Survey of India has been merged recently with the Central Ground Water Board and that is because we wanted to have a unified control...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The Central Ground Water Board was a part of the Geological Survey of India.

PROF. SHER SINGH: It was never a part of the Geological Survey of India. That was an independent body. The Water Wing of the Geological Survey of India has been merged with the Central Ground Water Board for a unified control.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : He has not answered the second part of my question.

MR. SPEAKER : I can't help it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is a very important part of my question. Rs. 2,000 crores and Rs. 650 crores that have been allotted for the utilisation of underground water have gone to the big farmer . . .

MR. SPEAKER : If you know it yourself, why do you ask the Minister? You are only giving him the information.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Whether the Government is going to change the policy.

PROF. SHER SINGH : I do not have any definite information as to what percentage has gone to the big farmer and what percentage has gone to the small farmer. But for small and marginal farmer, we have started special schemes under which we give not only loan but subsidy also.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : He has not replied . . .

MR. SPEAKER : No question of arguing.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I have got here the experts committee report and I can show you . . .

MR. SPEAKER : You can write to me. But don't take the time of the House.

Designs for Cheap Houses

*989. **SHRI D. D. DESAI :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined the various claims about designs for cheap houses for different classes of people; and

(b) if so, whether Government have finally selected any design and the cost and other specifications of such designs?

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

(b) Government do not consider it desirable or feasible to select any design because of the varying climatic conditions, social habits and varying costs of materials at different places. However, attempts are made to encourage the use of locally available building materials and promote the use of substitute materials.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : Housing is one of the most important requirements and the Government is pledged to provide cheap houses by supply of indigenous raw materials and cheap designs required for building cheap houses. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether they have fixed any time schedule for identifying and developing the indigenous raw materials, set up proper facilities for making the indigenous raw materials available to the people and providing cheap housing designs for different areas of the country and the cost at which the houses would be available to the public.

SHRI OM MEHTA : There are different types of houses for both rural and urban areas. For the rural side we have 78 demonstration houses at various places. People can go and see those houses and then build their own houses. So far as urban areas are concerned, the NBO is engaged in constructing dwelling houses incorporating all the techniques and materials which will help in reducing the cost of construction. Such a design is with us and very soon some designs will be issued to the public. By using such designs there will be a reduction of 14.5 per cent in cost as compared to the conventional type of houses.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : I had requested for the scientific development of indigenous local raw materials and technology

because the raw materials forms the principal component of housing cost. The second is transport cost of raw materials. May I know whether such indigenous raw material development has been completed?

SHRI OM MEHTA : The Central Building Research Institute is going to develop some cheap raw material. We have suggested to some State Governments that they can use fly ash instead of cement and they can use lime for making bricks. So, we are constantly trying to find out substitute materials in our research institutions.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : May I know whether the Government is considering the construction of pre-fabricated houses for providing cheap houses?

SHRI OM MEHTA : For building pre-fabricated houses we have already got a factory in Delhi, namely, the Hindustan Housing Factory. We are going to start another factory in Maharashtra with the collaboration of the Hindustan Housing Factory and Maharashtra Government.

Development of Satellite Port at Nhava-Sheva Island near Bombay

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

(a) whether the Bombay Port Trust have submitted a scheme to develop a satellite port at Nhava-Sheva Island near Bombay to cope up with the increasing traffic;

(b) if so, the redeeming features of the scheme proposed;

(c) whether Government have found the proposal feasible; and

(d) the likely time involved for clearance of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) Yes.

(b) The scheme provides for three deep water berths for handling fertilisers and raw materials, sugar and oil cakes and containers in tidal basin with mechanical handling equipment and other facilities like roads, railways, water and power supply etc. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 71.59 crores.

(c) and (d) It is being examined in consultation with the Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance etc. Steps are being taken to expedite the processing of the proposal.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I would like to know from the hon. Minister when this scheme was submitted to the Government of India, and, secondly, in view of the importance of such a deep sea port for handling fertilisers and other materials which are so essential to our country, how soon are they going to have this proposal finalised.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : This task of examination of the whole scheme was entrusted to M/s Bortlin & Partners as far back as 1964, and they took seven years to produce the report on the Master Plan study; they submitted their report in 1971. A team of research officers in the Transport Wing was also simultaneously set up to study the traffic figures and their projections to justify the investment. There have been further consultations, after the submission of this report, at Ministerial and inter-Ministerial meetings in regard to these traffic projections, specially in the light of the statistics or figures collected for the years 1968-70. This has taken time. We are ourselves trying to hurry this up as best as we can.

SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT : Is it a fact that it will be a better port than Bombay? Secondly, is it also true that, for the fuller development of Bombay, this port is absolutely necessary? Thirdly, has the City Industrial Development Corporation been consulted as regards building of roads and if so, what is their reaction?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : There is no question of this port being a better port. The question is one of having a satellite port near Bombay for large vessels drawing deep draught, i.e. of 80,000 DWT to 100,000 DWT. Such a port is essential in view of the nature of traffic and the traffic projections that we have at present.

Optimum Number of Tigers for Sanctuary

*991. **SHRI D. P. JADEJA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the optimum number of tigers that each of the tiger sanctuaries can hold; and

(b) the number of tigers proposed to be kept in each sanctuary by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHFR SINGH) : (a) The tiger sanctuaries not being of same size are likely to hold different population. The area population ratio is one of the subjects of research and knowledge on this is wanting.

(b) The population of tigers in a unit area depends on the population of the prey. If this prey-predator balance is disturbed natural re-adjustment takes place. Sanctuaries being only part of large forest areas the tigers distribute themselves in the adjoining areas outside the sanctuary if the prey population in the sanctuary goes down. There is no proposal to keep the number of tigers in the Sanctuaries at an artificial level nor it is possible to do as the sanctuaries are unfenced units. Our intention at present is to make conditions congenial for undisturbed breeding of both tigers and the prey population inside the sanctuaries.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA : May I know if any of the sanctuaries have reached the optimum or near-optimum number and if so, which are these sanctuaries? Also, if

we are not uptodate in research and knowledge, what steps are being taken to develop this field?

PROF. SHER SINGH : In the absence of any standard for optimum level, it is very difficult to say in which sanctuary we have reached the optimum level. We have started the tiger project now. We have taken up nine sanctuaries. There, we will have research in this aspect also.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Has there been any offer or proposal or does Government have any plan to develop a separate sanctuary for the famous white tiger? Now that the lion has been superseded by the tiger as the national animal, do Government have any scheme to develop tourism by having separate tiger safari scheme?

PROF. SHFR SINGH : The Ministry of Tourism has set apart, I think, about Rs. 50 million for this purpose of encouraging wildlife tourism which includes sanctuaries. There is no special allotment for white tigers as such. Tigers include white tigers also which can also be reared in these sanctuaries.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to know that there was recently an experiment in Calcutta where a Tigon, a cross-breed of tiger and lion, was produced. It was something unique for any country. I would like to know whether further efforts are being made to produce Tignons in this country in various sanctuaries.

PROF. SHER SINGH : We have no such proposal in our sanctuaries at present.

SHER N. K. P. SALVE : Are the Government aware that this beautiful species of carnivora is fast declining. The tigers are declining very fast and only paper tigers are going up. That is the malaise. Though shooting of tiger is banned, but everyday it is being shot by dozens and dozens and this species will be extinct one day. May I, therefore, know of him whether he is serious about this business and what effective steps is he going to take to

ensure that all the jungles become sanctuaries for this beautiful animal?

PROF. SHER SINGH : In 1971 itself the killing of tiger was banned and all the States with tiger population are co-operating now. We have taken up Project Tiger and we are going to invest about Rs. 4 crores in the next six years.

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : टाइगरों और लायन्स की संख्या बराबर घटती जा रही है, इस का मुख्य कारण यह है कि उन को फ्रीमेल कम्पेनियन नहीं मिलते हैं। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय का विभाग इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कर रहा है। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ही मिनिस्टर माहब को बता दीजिए कि वह क्या करे?

श्री० शेर सिंह : हम इस सम्बन्ध में माननीय सदस्या का परामर्श जरूर लेंगे।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Is it a fact that the royal Bengal tiger which has attracted the attention of not only India but all the world over is going to be an extinct specimen of a beautiful animal? I want to know what is the latest estimated figure of the royal Bengal tiger population in the Sunderbans area and what steps are the Government going to take to have some sanctuary for the royal Bengal tiger?

PROF. SHER SINGH : Sunderbans is one of the nine sanctuaries which have been taken up under this Tiger Project and we are taking all care to see that the royal Bengal tiger is not extinct.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : They should ban exports of tiger skins.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : क्या मंत्री महोदय को हम बात की सूचना है कि चारों दुनिया में व्हाइट टाइगरों केवल 21 रह गये हैं और हिन्दुस्तान में वे केवल सात रह गये हैं? जैसा कि श्रीमन्त सावित्री श्याम ने सवाल किया है, क्या

सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रबन्ध करने जा रही है, जिससे उन का वीरिंग बढ़े और उन की संख्या बढ़ाई जावे?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने सब तौरों के बारे में पूछा है, जब कि आप व्हाइट टाइगरों के बारे में पूछ रहे हैं।

श्री० शेर सिंह : यह सजेक्शन फार एक्शन है।

SHRI VASANT SATHE : About skin exports I want to ask.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल तो "आस्टिमम नम्बर थाफ टाइगरों फार सेक्वअरी" के बारे में है। टाइगर स्किन का इस से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

श्री बलंत साठे : सवाल यह है कि टाइगरों की संख्या क्यों घट रही है। इस की वजह यह है कि लोग पॉचिंग कर के टाइगर स्किन एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं, इसलिए उन की संख्या घट रही है। अगर टाइगर स्किन के एक्सपोर्ट पर कड़ी पाबन्दी लगा दी जाये, तो टाइगरों को मारने का टेम्प्टेशन खत्म हो जायेगा।

PROF. SHER SINGH : There is a ban on the export of tiger skin but so far not on the internal trade.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI : Internal market should also be banned.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Now this Project Tiger envisages creation of some additional sanctuaries. But I would like to know from the Minister whether it is not a fact that in the existing wild life sanctuaries of which there are several in our country, there has been large-scale poaching and illegal killing of tigers and there are also complaints that the machinery of the Chief Conservator of Forests Department has been sometimes in collusion with some of these poachers. I would like to know whether the creation of additional sanctuaries by itself is going to solve the problem or whether the Government has any scheme

to re-organize the whole functioning of the apparatus of the Chief Conservator of Forests Department to see that effective steps are taken to curb this poaching and illegal killing.

PROF. SHER SINGH : Recently we passed the Wild Life Act and it has been accepted by many States. 11 States had already accepted and two more are accepting it. According to that Act, killing and poaching etc of tiger is banned.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am not asking that. I am asking about collusion between the poachers and the Conservator of Forests

MR SPEAKER : Have any steps been taken to prevent collusion between the poachers and the Forests Conservator staff—that was his question.

PROF SHER SINGH : We are taking up the matter with the State Governments.

SHRI N K P SALVE : It is extremely ineffective.

गुजरात में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदामों में आयातित गेहूँ का सड़ जाना

* 992. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 11 अप्रैल, 1973 के हिन्दी दैनिक 'हिन्दुस्तान' में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि गुजरात में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदामों में रखा गया 25 हजार टन आयातित गेहूँ पूरी तरह सड़ गया है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इसके कारणों की जांच की है, और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति दोषी पाये गये हैं और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही कि गई है ?

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

(b) The matter was enquired into by the Food Corporation of India and found to be incorrect.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : समाचार पत्रों में यह खबर छपी थी कि गुजरात में खाद्य निगम के गोदामों में आयात किया हुआ पक्कीम हजारा टन गेहूँ खराब हो गया। मंत्री महोदय का कहना है कि जांच करने के बाद यह खबर ठीक नहीं पाई गई। कल मैं हरियाणा में नरवाना नामक स्थान पर था। वहाँ यह खर्चा भी कि यल बर्ष गोदामों में रखा गया था और यह खराब होने लग गया है, लेकिन अब तक उस के बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। क्या यह सत्य है कि भ्रष्टार ये शिकायतें जाती रहती हैं कि गोदामों में जो धान रखा जाता है, वह खराब होता रहता है ? यदि हाँ, तो उस की रोक-थाम के लिए अब तक क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : As far as this specific news item is concerned, originally it was published in *Janasatta*, a Gujarati paper. The editor was taken to the godown to check the correctness or otherwise of the news item and he later on clarified that it was found to be incorrect.

If there is any information which the hon. Member has got, we will gladly look into it.

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने यह सवाल किया है कि क्या भ्रष्टार ये शिकायतें जाती रहती हैं, यदि हाँ, तो उस की रोक-थाम के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके सवाल का जवाब दे दिया गया है।

Re-sale of Entrance Tickets at Taj Mahal, Red Fort and Fatehpur Sikri, Agra

*993 SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether halves of the entrance ticket at Taj Mahal Red Fort and Fatehpur Sikri at Agra are seldom issued to the visitors by the Gate keepers

(b) whether intact tickets are generally returned by the gate keepers to the counter for re sale to the visitors, and

(c) whether this has become a permanent racket which results in the loss of few thousand rupees per day to the Government and if so the steps taken or proposed to be taken to stop this racketeering?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) (a) Halves of the entrance tickets are required to be given to the visitors at the entrance gate and all possible steps are taken to enforce this requirement. A notice board requesting the visitors to demand the half tickets and to retain them with themselves while going inside is exhibited at the entrance where gate keepers check and collect the half-tickets.

(b) and (c) Does not arise

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : सवी महादय न तरीका बनलाया कि याडे टिकट वाट कर बिजिटर का द दिगे जाते हैं। मेरा प्रश्न यह नहीं था। मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि याडे टिकट बिजिटर का दिये ही नहीं जात। वह इन्-टेन्ट काउन्टर से चले जाते हैं और रिमन उनका होता है। इसका उत्तर सवी महादय न नहीं दिया है।

PROF S NURUL HASAN : In spite of the fact that there is a notice board saying that visitors should ensure that they receive half tickets back, surprise checks have been carried out by superior officers of the circle concerned and there have been two cases

of resale of tickets reported in 1969 as a result of which disciplinary action was taken. There was no case in 1971. In 1972 there was one case in Fatehpur-Sikri and one case in Taj. No case was reported in 1973.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Changes in Composition of Governing Bodies of Colleges under University of Delhi

*981 SHRI N K SANGHI Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the University of Delhi is considering to bring about some change in the composition of the governing bodies of the Colleges

(b) whether the move is to cover only the privately run Colleges or to lay down general principles for all Colleges in the Capital and

(c) the reaction of the University teachers, the college management bodies and the University Grants Commission thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) (a) to (c) The Executive Council of Delhi University has appointed a Committee to examine all aspects of the governance of Colleges. The Committee has been deliberating on the various aspects of the matter and its report is awaited.

Growing of Drought Resistant Jowar

*985 SHRI SARJOO PANDEY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether areas now under the grip of famine in the country are mostly Jowar growing areas,

(b) whether the new high-yielding varieties of Jowar have been found to be drought resistant,

(c) whether the new high-yielding varieties were grown in less than one million acres out of 40 million acres under Jowar cultivation; and

(d) if so, whether any steps are being taken to grow these drought resistant varieties of Jowar in other areas also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) Widespread and unprecedented drought has been experienced in States like Maharashtra, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, parts of Tamil Nadu, M. P., Gujarat and Rajasthan where Jowar is popularly grown.

(b) The new hybrid varieties possess better tolerance to grow under low moisture conditions in the rainfed tracts.

(c) and (d) In the year 1971-72, the high-yielding hybrids of Jowar were grown on about 0.69 million hectares (1.72 million acres) against the total area of 16.8 million hectares (42 million acres). The anticipated achievement during 1972-73 is 0.90 million hectares (2.25 million acres). High-yielding early maturing hybrids of Jowar are being popularised among the farmers by demonstrating their superiority in terms of yield and tolerance to drought over locals under national demonstrations, pilot projects and in district trials etc.

Amount Spent on Chittorgarh Fort

*986. **SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANFRA :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how much amount was spent on the Chittorgarh Fort by the Archaeological Department in the years 1971 and 1972;

(b) whether the "Fateh-Prakash" building on the fort is lying vacant; and

(c) if so, what are the plans of the Government to utilize it?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) The amounts of Rs. 18,420 and Rs. 55,375 were spent on the Chittorgarh Fort during 1970-71 and 1971-72 respectively.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The building known as Fateh Prakash is not under the control of the Survey. It is with the Government of Rajasthan and is being used by them for housing a museum.

भारत सरकार मुख्यालय, नई दिल्ली, के फोटो लिखो बिग के बारे में राष्ट्रीय उत्पादित परिषद का प्रतिवेदन

*994. श्री मूलचन्द डाग : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय उत्पादित परिषद् ने भारत सरकार मुख्यालय, नई दिल्ली के फोटो लिखो बिग के बारे में अन्तिम प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है और

(ख) क्या सरकार का इन निष्कर्षों को लागू करने का विचार है, और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भोला पासवान साहसी) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) जी हाँ। प्राणा है कि दृष्टि लागू करने का कार्य लगभग 6 मास में प्रारम्भ हो जायेगा।

Financial Aid for Slum Clearances in Metropolitan Cities during Fifth Five Year Plan

*995. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether more financial aid has been assured during the Fifth Five Year Plan to the metropolitan cities like Kanpur, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi and Ahmedabad, for slum clearances; and

(b) if so, the amount assured in each case?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI) : (a) The pattern of financial assistance during the Fifth Five Year Plan is under the consideration of the Planning Commission, as the Fifth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised.

(b) Does not arise.

Difficulties in implementation of Crash Programme for Rural Employment

*996. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the difficulties experienced by the State Governments and District administrations in implementing the crash scheme for rural employment;

(b) whether these difficulties have been overcome; and

(c) the latest position in regard to the progress made by the scheme in different States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b) The States experienced difficulties in keeping the expenditure on supervisory staff within 3 per cent of the total outlay and limiting the expenditure on materials to 20 per cent of the total outlay. The limit of expenditure on supervisory staff was raised from 3 per cent to 5 per cent and the overall ratio of expenditure on materials was raised to 30 per cent of the total outlay. Some of the States required additional road rollers and railway wagons on priority basis. The indigenous production of road rollers during 1971-72 and 1972-73 was much short of requirements. The matter was taken up with the Ministry of Heavy Industry which is taking steps to increase production. The

Ministry of Railways was also requested to arrange for railway wagons on priority basis.

(c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4980/73.]

Abolition of Posts of Supervisors in Sugar Factory and its effect on Production of Sugar

*997. SHRI GENDA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had appointed Supervisors for each sugar factory and now the posts have been abolished; and

(b) whether this has affected the production of sugar in each factory ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Government had never appointed Supervisors in sugar factories. The reference is apparently to the withdrawal in 1969, of the 'Excise Inspectors by the Ministry of Finance consequent on the introduction of the self removal procedure'.

(b) No, Sir.

Seminar on Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy

*998. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR :

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :

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

(a) whether a Seminar on Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy was held in New Delhi on the 10th February, 1973; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed thereat ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Seminar on Indian Medicine, Homoeopathy and Yoga was held in New Delhi from 10th February, 1973 to 13th February, 1973, under the auspices of the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy. Methodology of research, drug research and clinical research on Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy, research in Yoga, literary research and History of Medicine were the subjects discussed at the Seminar.

Difficulties being experienced after take-over of Trade in Wheat

*999. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the difficulties being experienced by States in trading in wheat after take-over; and

(b) the steps taken to overcome them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b) Despite the adverse propaganda carried out by vested interests at some places, the procurement of wheat in the concerned States is picking up and it is anticipated that the target would be achieved. The State Governments/Administrations have been advised to enforce the control orders strictly and take suitable action wherever necessary to resolve local problems. Where necessary help and guidance is rendered to the State Governments by the Centre.

Mobile Dispensary for Medical Colleges in Mysore

*1000. **SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF :**
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :

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

(a) whether the State of Mysore has

approached the Central Government to attach a Mobile Dispensary to each of the Medical Colleges located at Mysore, Hubli, Bellary, Belgaum, Gulbarga, Manipal and Davangere; and

(b) if so, the amount of money sanctioned by Central Government for this purpose during the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) Requests were received directly from the three undermentioned medical colleges :—

- (1) St. John Medical College, Bangalore.
- (2) Kasturba Medical College, Manipal.
- (3) J. J. M. Medical College, Davangere.

(b) The question of sanctioning any amount by the Government of India for the setting up of a Mobile Dispensary in these colleges does not arise as the scheme has not yet been extended to all medical colleges.

Complaint against Aided Educational Institution in 'Vakada' Nellore, Andhra Pradesh

9257. **SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an M.L.A. in Andhra Pradesh has given recently a written complaint regarding some frauds committed by the Management of an aided educational institution in Vakada, Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh to the Adviser of the Government of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) and (b) Shri N. Srinivasul Reddy, M.L.A., addressed a letter dated 6-6-1972 to the Superintendent of Police, Vigilance Cell (CID), Hyderabad in which he made allegations of mal-practices against the management of the group of hostels and educational institutions being run by the Harijan Vidyarthi Uddharaka Sangham, Vakadu, Nellore District Andhra Pradesh. The State Government has appointed Secretary, Education Department, as Enquiry Officer to investigate the matter.

The allegations relating to the misappropriation of gift goods by the managing committee of the Vakadu group of institutions has been referred to the State Criminal Investigation Department.

Encouragement to Magicians

9258. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have given any encouragement to magicians in the country;

(b) whether Central Government gives incentive to Indian Magicians by allowing them to go to foreign countries also; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) to (b). There is no scheme with the Government of India for encouraging magicians in the country or for giving incentives to them for visiting foreign countries.

Concession to S.C. & S.T. Students of Central Schools in Maharashtra

9259. SHRI A. S. KASTURE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Central and Public Schools in Maharashtra with their places of location;

(b) the total number of students, class-wise admitted in these schools during the session 1972-73 with the number of students belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes; and

(c) what are the concessions granted to students belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes in the matter of tuition fee, maintenance grant while admitting these students?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) There are 17 Central Schools and 3 Public Schools in Maharashtra at the following places :

Central Schools

1. Ahmednagar
2. Ambarnath
3. Bhandara
4. Colaba, Bombay
5. Dehu Road
6. Devlali
7. I.I.T. Powai
8. I.N.S., Hamla
9. Karanja
10. Khadakvasla
11. Kirkee
12. Lonavala
13. Lohgaon
14. Nagpur
15. Nasik Road Camp
16. S. C. Poona
17. Pulgaon Camp.

Public Schools

1. Hansraj Morarji Public School, Andheri, Bombay.
2. Sainik School, Satara.
3. Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School, Poona.

(b) In so far as Central Schools are concerned, a statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-498/73.]

As regards Public Schools, information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) In the Kendriya Vidyalayas education is free to all students including students belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes up to Class VIII. In respect of Classes IX to XI, students belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes are exempt from payment of tuition fees. No maintenance grant is given to any student. In the matter of admission the Rules provide for preference being to the children of S. C./S. T. employees in each priority category, subject to their qualifying the admission test.

As regards Public Schools, information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Concession to S.C. & S.T. Students of
Central School in Tamil Nadu**

9260. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Central and Public Schools in Tamil Nadu with their places of location; and

(b) the concessions given to students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in such schools at the time of admissions or otherwise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) There are 10 Central Schools and 2 Public Schools in Tamil Nadu at the following places :

Central Schools

1. Air Force Station, Avadi
2. Madurai
3. Coimbatore
4. Tambaram
5. Gill Nagar, Madras
6. Tiruchirapalli
7. I.I.T., Madras
8. Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avadi.
9. Kalpakkam
10. Minambakkam.

Public Schools

1. Lawrence School, Lovedale (Nilgiris).
2. Sainik Schools, Amravathinagar.

(b) The rules of admission to the Kendriya Vidyalayas provide for preference being given to the children of S.C./S.T. employees in each priority category, subject to their qualifying the admission test. Besides, they are also exempted from payment of tuition fees.

As regards public schools, the Lawrence School, Lovedale do not give any special concessions to the students admitted to the Schools. Regarding Sainik School, Amravathinagar, admission is made strictly according to the order of merit. However, all Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes boys who have qualified in the entrance examination are admitted irrespective of their position in the order of merit. Also, it has been decided with effect from 1973-74 all Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes boys who fail by 7 marks in two subjects out of four subjects will be declared eligible for admission provided they pass in

the aggregate. The Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes boys who are admitted to the Sainik School are also entitled to scholarships subject to the conditions laid down regarding income limits of the parents of the boys etc., in the scholarships scheme of the Central and State Governments.

Development of Major/Minor Ports

9261. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the further progress made in developing the major and minor ports, port-wise, in the country upto the 31st March, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : A brief description of the progress of major/minor ports, port-wise upto 31st March, 1973 is given below :—

J. MAJOR PORTS

1. Calcutta

The construction of the New Dock System at Haldia to supplement the facilities at Calcutta so as to cater deep draughted vessels is in progress and is expected to be completed and brought into commission by the end of 1973/early 1974.

The Ore and Coal Loading Plants to be installed in Haldia Dock are expected to be delivered by the end of 1973-74.

An Estuarine Dredger for undertaking intensive dredging in the Haldia Channel is expected to be delivered in 1975.

2. Bombay

The main Marine Works under the Dock Expansion and Ballard Pier Extension scheme have been completed. With this, eight berths have been added to the Port.

For the Nhava-Sheva Project, steps have been taken to initiate action for acquisition of land at Nhava-Sheva. The Marine Harbour Channel has been deepened to 33 ft. below chart datum for deep draughted vessels.

3. Madras

The construction of Outer Dock has almost been completed and the oil berth has been put into commission on 15th September, 1972. The work relating to a small portion of Eastern Breakwater and the reclamation and completion of Northern Bund is in progress. A Trailer Suction Dredger "Coleroon" constructed by M/s. Garden Reach Workshops arrived at the port on the 2nd January, 1973. Two tankers 'Jawaharlal Nehru' and 'Lai Bahadur Shastri' were received by the port on the 4th February, 1973.

4. Visakhapatnam

The construction of the Outer Harbour capable of handling ore carriers of the size of 100,000 DWT initially and 200,000 DWT ultimately is in progress and is expected to be completed by May, 1974.

5. Kandla

The construction of two additional cargo berths has been taken up. The work of super-structures with allied works and construction of diaphragm has been completed. The berth is expected to be completed by the end of December, 1973. The work relating to modification to Oil Jetty is in progress and is expected to be completed by December, 1973.

6. Mormugao

Orders for 3 stackers, 2 shiploaders and two bucket wheel reclaimers and a conveying system have been placed on MAMC.

Steps are being taken to provide 33' draught approach and deep anchorage for handling of Phosphoric Acid tankers of Zuari Agro Chemicals.

7. Paradip

The Port with its existing facilities, is capable of handling 2 million tonnes of iron ore per annum. An additional reclaimer is being installed to improve the

handling capacity of the plant. The construction of a general cargo berth is in progress. Steps are being taken to complete the port railway system expeditiously.

8. Mangalore Harbour Project

While various other works have progressed satisfactorily, the major civil construction works relating to dredging and reclamation lagged behind owing to non-delivery of a cutter suction dredger ordered in October, 1969 on the Garden Reach Workshops. The dredger which was expected to be delivered in April, 1971, was delivered in September, 1972. The dredger has started working in the port along with a Midget dredger. It is expected that the port will be opened for limited service by December, 1973 and commissioned fully by mid 1974.

9. Tuticorin Harbour Project

The Project envisages provision of four alongside berths. While shore works have been almost completed, the off shore works relating to construction of the South Breakwater, the North Breakwater, Wharf wall, Dredging etc. have not progressed fast because of some difficulties faced by the contractor. They are being resolved.

II. MINOR PORTS

The executive responsibility for the development of minor ports vests in the State Government concerned. The Government of India renders technical assistance to the State Governments for the development of

minor ports, wherever asked for or when considered necessary and also give financial assistance in the form of long term loans for the execution of the developmental schemes relating to the minor ports included in the Centrally Sponsored Schemes during the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

A statement showing the ports included in the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, their allocation in the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the amount released year-wise is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4982/73.]

समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के बिलासपुर जिले में संस्थाओं को अनुदान

७२६२. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश के बिलासपुर जिले में उन संस्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें बिन बट १९७१-७२ तथा १९७२-७३ के दौरान समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा अनुदान दिया गया है और प्रत्येक को कितना अनुदान दिया गया है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) : समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा कोई अनुदान नहीं दिये गये थे। तो भी, १९७१-७२ और १९७२-७३ में बिलासपुर जिले में निर्मानिष्ठित संस्थाओं को केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा अनुदान दिये गये थे।

	१९७१-७२	१९७२-७३
	(दी गई धन-राशि)	(मजूर की गई धनराशि)
	रुपये	रुपये
१. प्रभोक्त प्रभुजी मन्दिर, बिलासपुर	५,०००.००	५,०००.००
२. श्री गौर मन्दिर, भगीनी मण्डल, बिलासपुर	१,००० ००	१,५०० ००
३. राष्ट्र बाग मन्दिर, लिक रोड, बिलासपुर	१,५००.००	२,०५७.००
४. महिला मण्डल, चम्पा, बिलासपुर	—	१,०००.००

1	2	3
5 वैदिक कन्वेंट बाल मन्दिर, न्यू मरकण्डा, बिलासपुर	—	500 00
6 महिला मण्डल, कोटा, बिलासपुर	2,255 00	2,812 50
7 महिला मण्डल, रतनपुर, बिलासपुर	3,005 00	3,562 00
8 भगीनी मण्डल, तिलक नगर, बिलासपुर	2,500 00	17,150 00
9 वैदिक कन्वेंट महिला मर्मित, बिलासपुर	—	3,000 00
10 परिवार एवं बाल कल्याण परियोजना, पमगढ, जिला बिलासपुर	35,900 00	66,100 00
11 परिवार एवं बाल कल्याण, पडारिया, जिला बिलासपुर	53,800 00	72,098 00
12 विश्व बिहार, भगीनी मण्डल, बिलासपुर	500 00	1,057 50

मध्य प्रदेश के रायपुर जिले में संस्थाओं को सरकार के समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा अनुदान

अनुदान दिया गया तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक को कितना-कितना अनुदान दिया गया ?

9263 श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

मध्य प्रदेश के रायपुर जिले में उन संस्थाओं के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें वित्तिय वर्ष 1971-72 और 1972-73 में समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा सीधे कोई अनुदान नहीं दिए गए थे। तो भी, 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 में रायपुर जिले में निम्नलिखित संस्थाओं को केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा अनुदान दिए गए थे—

	1971-72	1972-73
(दो गई धनराशि)	(दो गई धनराशि)	(मंजूर की गई धनराशि)
रुपये	रुपये	रुपये
1 स्मृती आराध्य बालवाडी रेन्द्र बालसद, रायपुर	—	3,457 50
2 स्मृती आराध्य बालवाडी केंद्र, मारागाव रायपुर	2,400	3,457 50
3 महिला मण्डल, ब्रह्मपुर रायपुर	1,500	2,057 50
4 नवन शिक्षा मंडल, ताव्यापुर, रायपुर	1,500	2,057 50
5 महिला समाज, धावनरी रायपुर	500	3,057 50
6 बाल मंदिर तथा महिला मंडल बराचा बाजार, रायपुर	—	1,000 00
7 बाल मंदिर तथा महिला मंडल, लक्ष्मारा, रायपुर	—	1,000 00
8 बाल मंदिर तथा महिला मंदिर, काम रागी, रायपुर	—	1,000 00
9 बाल मंदिर तथा महिला मंदिर बरबा रायपुर	—	1,000 00
10 बंधेरा शिक्षा मर्मित, बंधेरा, रायपुर	1,835	2,392 50
11 बाल आश्रम जेल राड, मिबल लादन, रायपुर	2,500	—
12 शांतिनगर महिला समाज, शांतिनगर रायपुर	—	17,150 00
13 परिवार एवं बाल कल्याण परियोजना महाभूमन्, जिला रायपुर	50,000	71,382 00
14 परिवार एवं बाल कल्याण परियोजना, पिल्लारी, जिला रायपुर	68,500	73,850 00

**Provision of Power in D.D.A. Flats,
Pankha Road, New Delhi**

9264. SHRI PARTAP SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether power has not so far been provided in the D.D.A. Flats, Pankha Road, particularly Pocket No. 14, New Delhi, thus causing considerable inconvenience to the allottees; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which it is likely to be provided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) No, Sir. Electric supply is being given to the various flats in Pankha Road, including those in Pocket No. 14, where the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has already completed general electrification works.

(b) Does not arise.

Drinking Water Facility in Orissa

9265. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the tribal villages, small towns in Koraput District, Ganjam Agency and other Districts of Orissa has not drinking water facility;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this direction; and

(c) the programmes to be extended in the Fifth Plan by the Government of India, particularly in the backward States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) and (c). The information

is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Unauthorised Construction in South Delhi Colonies

9266. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Government employees of South Delhi colonies have constructed temporary unauthorised construction at the back side of their quarters, due to the fact that they were feeling great difficulty to accommodate their family members in that quarter which is below to their entitled type;

(b) whether CPWD Enquiry Offices of the respective colonies are periodically submitting statement of such unauthorised construction to the Directorate of Estates, New Delhi;

(c) whether some official recently visited such unauthorised construction in a South Delhi colony, and in spite of the fact that there were unauthorised construction in most of the quarters, action against only one was initiated; and

(d) if so, what were the reasons for such discrimination and what action Government propose to take to allot these employees their entitled type quarters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) and (b). Unauthorised constructions in or outside quarters in some colonies administered by the Directorate of Estates and located in South Delhi have been reported in some cases but not because of inadequate accommodation.

(c) Yes, Sir. The inspection was done only in one case on receipt of a specific complaint that the allottee was using the quarter for commercial purposes and had constructed two hutments on the back side of the quarter for living purposes.

(d) The question of discrimination does not arise, particularly for the reason that necessary enquiries were made in the case referred to in Part (c) above on the basis of a specific complaint. Officers in occupation of lower type of accommodation are given allotments in their entitled types in their turn.

Termination of Services of Junior Depot Assistants of Delhi Milk Scheme

9267. DR. H. P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases where Junior Depot Assistant working in various Milk Booths under the Delhi Milk Scheme reported against their senior Depot Assistant through A.M.D.O. of Delhi Milk Scheme for unsealing of milk bottles and were removed from service in the month of October, 1972 as a result thereof, the reasons for removing Junior Depot Assistants in such cases.

(b) whether any representations have since been received by the Government and the Delhi Milk Scheme authority through Members of Parliament against the termination of service of Junior Depot Assistants;

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to reinstate these Junior Depot Assistants who helped in stopping these irregularities and catching the culprits red handed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) No such complaints were received from Junior Depot Agents against their Senior Depot Agents which resulted in removal from service of both during October, 1972.

(b) Yes. One representation from a depot agent was received by Delhi Milk Scheme through a Member of Parliament for restoration of his agency.

(c) The depot agent concerned represented that his Agency was terminated after he had complained against his senior depot agent for tampering with milk bottles before sale. On investigation, it was found that there was no complaint from the depot agent but a complaint had been received from a member of the public about sale of milk in tampered seals from Depot No. 849. The Delhi Milk Scheme officials collected sample bottles from the depot verified by the depot agent himself as containing standardised milk which, on laboratory test, was found to contain toned milk. The agency of the depot agent was, therefore, cancelled. As the complaint was found correct on verification, the agency could not be restored.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) of the question.

Biography of Late Mehr Chand Mahajan

9268. SHRI R. V. BADE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to prepare biographical sketch of Late Mehr Chand Mahajan, Ex-Chief Justice of India through any of its agencies such as Sahitya Akademi or Publication Division; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

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) Does not arise.

List of Selection Grade Teachers for Delhi Schools

9269. SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (d) of Unstarred Question No. 6997 on the 16th April, 1973 regarding Selection Grade to T. G. Teachers and P. G.

Teachers of Delhi Municipal Corporation Schools and state :

(a) whether the list of T. G. Teachers (both male and female) who are eligible to get Selection Grade has since been finalized: and

(b) if not, the likely time by which such a list would be finalized?

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) About three months.

Fall in Food Production in Mysore

9270. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any reduction in the production of food in Mysore; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Estimates of production of foodgrains for 1972-73 have not yet become available. However, due to unfavourable weather conditions in many parts of the State during the kharif season, production is reported to have received a setback. During 1969-70 to 1971-72, however, production of foodgrains in Mysore has shown some increase as will be seen from the following figures :—

Estimates of foodgrain production (in thousand tonnes)

1968-69	5,049
1969-70	5,891
1970-71	5,962
1971-72	6,064

Assistance to Vedic Scholars and their Families

9271. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Akhil Bhartiya Veda Vidwat Sammelan has asked the Government for support and assistance for the Vedic scholars and their families;

(b) the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether Government also propose to finance the project "Who's who in Vedas in India" giving details of Veda pandits in the country; and

(d) what other measures are proposed for popularising the Vedas in India and abroad?

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) Does not arise.

(c) A proposal has been received and it is being examined.

(d) The Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati, has undertaken the work of building up a tape-record archive of Vedic recitation. The Kauthama Shakha of Sama Veda, has already been tape-recorded. The All India Radio has also tape-recorded a large portion of the Vedas. Grants are being given to Voluntary Sanskrit Organisations and State Governments for preservation of Vedic Studies. An Annual Vedic Convention is held under the auspices of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, in which Vedic scholars from all over the country participated. One such Convention was also arranged on the occasion of the International Sanskrit Conference, held in New Delhi in March, 1972 in order to familiarise scholars from all over the world with the uninterrupted tradition

of Vedic recitation. It is also proposed to include a scheme for providing further incentives to Vedic scholars in the 5th Five Year Plan.

Trend in arrivals of Wheat and other Foodgrains in Mandis

9272. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether recent trends in the arrival of wheat and other foodgrains in *mandis* continued to be disheartening;

(b) if so, the details of wheat activities at various *mandis* in the country;

(c) whether Government also propose to import wheat to make it available to the consumers at cheap rates; and

(d) what measures are proposed to frustrate the opponents and make the grain trade take over a success?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b): The arrivals of wheat in market during 1973-74 are generally higher as compared to the arrivals of wheat in the corresponding period of 1972-73.

The total market arrival of rice, bajra, maize and gram in the selected markets of the country, which in March, 1973 were higher than those recorded during the same month last year, became lower in the first week of April. However, the market arrivals of Jowar continued to be higher.

(c) No import of wheat apart from the quantity already decided, is contemplated for the present.

(d) Instructions have been issued to the authorities concerned to take suitable action in the event of obstructions being placed in the implementations of the policy of take-over of wholesale trade in wheat.

सरकार द्वारा गेहूं की खरीद

9273. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने समूचे देश में गेहूं की खरीदना आरम्भ कर दिया है ;

(ख) सरकार का विचार कुल कितना गेहूं खरीदने का है , और

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा गेहूं की खरीद आरम्भ करने से गेहूं के मूल्य कम हुए हैं और यदि हां, तो उसका राज्य-वार व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पो० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग).. सभी गेहूं उत्पादक राज्यों में गेहूं की अधिप्राप्ति शुरू हो गई है। अधिप्राप्ति का कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है क्योंकि सरकारी एजेंसियों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे, उन्हें पेश किए गए सभी गेहूं को निर्धारित अधिप्राप्ति मूल्यों पर खरीदें। देश के अधिकांश भागों में गेहूं के मूल्यों में कमी आयी है। प्रमुख राज्यों में गेहूं के चल रहे मूल्यों को बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [प्रत्यक्ष में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT-4983/73]

Development of a Large Central sheep breeding farm at Fatehpur Sikar (Rajasthan)

9274. DR. H. P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had forwarded the scheme for development of a Large Central Sheep Breeding Farm near Fatehpur in District Sikar, Rajasthan, envisaging a massive cross-breeding programme for sheep to the World Bank for securing financial assistance;

(b) if so, the extent and nature of aid sought from the World Bank and the Bank's response thereto; and

(c) the progress so far made with regard to establishment of the farm?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The State Government have submitted a scheme for a Large Centrally Sponsored Sheep Breeding Farm near Fatehpur, district, Sikar (Rajasthan). This farm will be utilised for a large programme of cross-breeding and upgrading of sheep in Rajasthan. Separately, on the proposal of the State Govt., a project for cross-breeding of sheep on an intensive scale has been presented to the World Bank by the Government of India for assistance. The above farm will form a part of this project.

(b) The outlay proposed by the State Government on the intensive sheep development project presented to the World Bank is Rs. 93 million. Recently, a Mission of the World Bank visited Rajasthan in this connection. The World Bank appears to be enthusiastic about financing sheep and cattle projects in the country generally. Their specific response to the above project is, however, not yet available.

(c) The scheme for the establishment of The Centrally Sponsored Farm is under consideration of the Government of India.

Development of a Safe Chemical Contraceptive for Males

9275 DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. M. R. N. Prasad and other scientists at work at the Delhi University have developed a safe chemical contraceptive for males namely Cyproterone Acetate which has been successfully tested on animals in West Germany and has also attracted the attention of W.H.O. for being tested on human beings;

(b) if so, the results of the tests; if any, carried out by Government and other agencies with regard to its use and effectiveness as a contraceptive; and

(c) the further steps being taken to establish its safety against side effects and effectiveness as a contraceptive?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Dr. M. R. N. Prasad and his colleagues at the Delhi University with the support of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning, Indian Council of Medical Research and Ford Foundation have demonstrated that Cyproterone Acetate can produce reversible sterility in male rats.

Government do not have any information that this has been tested successfully on animals in West Germany.

The World Health Organisation has selected two Centres for clinical studies, with this drug—one in West Germany and another in India, at the National Institute of Family Planning, New Delhi.

(b) Clinical studies at the National Institute of Family Planning have not been started as yet.

(c) Pending the results of the clinical trials, this question does not arise.

Three-Languages Formula at Primary School Stage

9276. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States in which three-language formula is being carried in the country at the primary schools; and

(b) whether Government have received report in this connection from the States, and if so, the outline thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The three-language formula is applicable to the middle and secondary school stages and not to the primary stage (Classes I—V) where normally only one and sometimes two languages are taught.

(b) Does not arise.

D.T.C. Bus Service from Janakpuri

9277. **SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA**: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the biggest residential colony of the Delhi Development Authority, namely, Janakpuri (Pankha Road Residential Scheme) does not have any direct bus service with important offices, residential centres such as Ramakrishnapuram-Safdarjung Complex and Indraprastha Estate;

(b) whether even the existing limited routes are inadequate for the sprawling colony;

(c) whether any representations have been received from the Residents Welfare Association in this regard; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken by Government to meet the present public transport demands of the residents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) to (d). It is a fact that there are no direct bus routes connecting Janakpuri with Ramakrishnapuram-Safdarjung Complex, Indraprastha Estate, etc. Representations have been received from the residents of the Colony for provision of such direct services. The present fleet position of the Delhi Transport Corporation does not permit it to introduce, at this stage, direct bus services from the Colony to the above places. Such inter-connecting or direct services can progressively be provided with the augmentation of the fleet position of the Corporation, for which all possible efforts are being made.

Allotment of D.D.A. Flats/Plots

9278. **SHRI PANNA LAL BARUPAL**: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 482 on the 18th December, 1972 and state:

(a) whether the people living outside Delhi are eligible for allotment of D.D.A.

flats and plots, whereas three persons owning jointly a house built on 200 square yards are not eligible for allotment of D.D.A. plots and for registration of flats; if so, the reasons for such a discrimination especially when each of the three persons has ownership rights over only one-third of the house i.e. only 66 square yards; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to allow even the persons jointly owning a house and having ownership rights over only 75 sq. yds. or less to register their names for purchase of flats or plots?

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

(b) The matter is proposed to be examined further.

Agricultural Fixed Wing Aircraft from Foreign Countries

9279. **SHRI D. K. PANDA**: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6556 on the 9th April, 1973 regarding numbers of agricultural aircraft for aerial spray on crops of Rabi and Kharif seasons and state:

(a) the number of agricultural fixed wing aircraft to be imported;

(b) whether the purchases will be from hard or soft currency areas; and

(c) if it is proposed to import such aircraft from hard currency areas the reasons for such purchase *vis-a-vis* purchase of fixed wing aircraft from soft currency areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). 9 Fixed Wing Aircraft are being imported from Yugoslavia. There is also a proposal under consideration to import 30 Fixed Wing Aircraft under the International Development Association credit.

Development of Drinking Water facilities in Adivasi Areas of Madhya Pradesh

9280. SHRI R. V. BADE:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI:

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

(a) whether any scheme has been received from M.P. Government regarding development of drinking water in Tribal areas of Jhabua, Dhar, Surguja, Mandla and Bastar Districts of M.P.;

(b) if so, whether the scheme has been sanctioned; and

(c) if not sanctioned as yet, when will it be sanctioned?

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 subject-matter concerns the Ministry of Home Affairs. That Ministry is collecting the information for laying it on the Table of the Sabha.

More aid for Family Planning Scheme owing to Density of Population in Kerala

9281 SHRI RAMCHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state whether Government propose to allot more aid to the State Government of Kerala for the successful implementation of the Family Planning Scheme owing to the present density of the population?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): No. The allocations for the Family Planning Programme to the State Governments are made on the basis of performance and the development of infrastructure in each State and not on the basis of the density of population.

Amount for National Highways in Kerala

9282. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the amount allotted for the National Highways in Kerala State for the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 and also the expenditure incurred so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): Based on the final requirements intimated by the State Government, an amount of Rs. 355 lakhs was allotted during 1972-73 for the National Highways (Original) works in Kerala. Besides this, an amount of Rs. 49.74 lakhs was allotted for maintenance and repairs of National Highways in the State during the same year. Against this, the State Government has reported an expenditure of Rs. 385.72 lakhs upto March, 1973 on original works and Rs. 21.62 lakhs upto February, 1973 on maintenance and repairs works.

2. Subject to vote by Parliament, a provision of Rs. 322 lakhs has been suggested for the National Highways (Original) works in Kerala during 1973-74. In addition, for ordinary repairs and renewals of National Highways a sum of Rs. 31.60 lakhs has been suggested. Funds are also made available to the State for special repairs, flood damage repairs etc., depending on the actual requirements. No expenditure has so far been reported by the State Government against this.

Expenditure of Anniversary celebration of Independence

9283 SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a certain amount of money has so far been spent for the Cultural functions during the celebration of 25th Anniversary of Indian Independence;

(b) if so, State-wise, break-up regarding the amount paid to the organisations and individual artistes;

(c) the names of organisations and individuals from West Bengal who were invited to perform cultural functions in Red Fort, Delhi during the anniversary celebration and cause for selecting these organisations and individuals for the purpose; and

(d) whether the Ministry or the department advised the executives not to invite any talent from the organisations related to opposition parties and to invite only the Calcutta Youth Choir, if so, reasons therefor, and the result of such procedure as regards the appreciation by the audience of the performances of the organisations invited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are given in statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. Lt—4984/73.]

(c) (i) The Little People's Theatre, Calcutta, presented a play entitled "Tota" or the "Greased Cartridge" which depicted the freedom struggle in Delhi in 1857.

(ii) The Calcutta Youth Choir presented a programme of songs of the INA and other patriotic songs, and mass songs and dances of India.

Since the cultural Festival was organised in the context of the 25th Anniversary of India's Independence, these two programmes were considered most appropriate for the occasion.

(d) No such advice was given.

Since the main object of the Festival was to present the best cultural talent in the country in classical music and dance of North and South India on the occasion of

the 25th anniversary of India's independence, the selection of articles was made solely on the basis of professional status and the appropriateness of the items presented. The occasion was also used to present patriotic songs and plays.

Press reports and letters received would indicate that the festival was generally appreciated, especially as a first effort of its kind to present the best of classical music and dance to the masses.

Multiplicity of Authority in a Metropolitan City

9284. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Government in regard to multiplicity of authority in a metropolitan city which is causing serious impediment to its growth and proper development as stressed by Dr. Manzoor Alam of Osmania University on 29th March, 1973 in New Delhi;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to have a single authority responsible for all round development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) to (c). As the subject of Urban Development is in the State sector, State Governments are responsible for taking suitable action for the proper development of metropolitan cities. The need for the setting up of statutory development authorities for large and growing towns was, however, stressed in the Conference of State Ministers of Housing, Town Planning and Urban Development held in July, 1972 and the State Governments have been requested to initiate action for the implementation of this recommendation.

Foreign Exchange Earnings by the Export of Sugar

9285. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total foreign exchange earned by the export of sugar during the years 1971 and 1972;

(b) the expected foreign exchange to be earned by the export of sugar during the years 1973 to 1975;

(c) whether the earnings of foreign exchange by sugar exports will decline in the years 1973 to 1975; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The required information is as under:—

Year	Total Foreign Exchange earnings (Rs./Crores)
1971	31.5
1972	12.5

(b) to (d). Sugar exports during 1973 are expected to yield foreign exchange earnings of about Rs. 12.5 crores. Foreign exchange earnings on the export of sugar in 1974 and 1975 will depend upon the quantity to be exported during those years and the world sugar prices prevailing then.

Enforcement of Quality Control on Drugs

9286. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to enforce quality control on drugs and to control the prices of essential drugs and if so, the main features thereof; and

(b) whether any commission has been appointed to enquire into the question of

drug adulteration, substandard drugs and the drug prices and if so, the composition and terms and reference of the commission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Provisions for enforcing quality control of drugs already exist under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the rules framed thereunder in 1945. The Drugs Standard Control Organisation at the Centre and in the States exercises control over the quality of drugs imported into or manufactured, distributed and sold in the country.

The Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 regulates the prices of all drugs and formulations. Under this Order, the selling prices of certain essential bulk drugs have been fixed. The Order also prescribes norms for fixing the consumer prices of drugs and manufacturers are not permitted to increase the selling prices without prior approval of the Government.

(b) Three Committees had earlier studied the impact of quality control measures in respect of drugs and have made recommendations. Regarding prices, a Working Group under the Chairman, Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has examined the cost structure of another 25 bulk drugs and the norms of conversion and packing charges and their report is under consideration in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. Besides this, the question of setting up of an Expert Committee to look into the various aspects of the drug industry is also under consideration in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.

भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, दिल्ली में नियुक्तियां

9287. श्री कृष्णबर्मा बर्मा: क्या शिक्षा, संचार कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, दिल्ली में कुछ नियुक्तियां विज्ञान के बिना ही की गई हैं और ये नियुक्तियां प्रचलित संस्थान नियमों के अनुकूल भी नहीं हैं;

(ख) क्या जिन व्यक्तियों को वहा नियुक्त किया गया है उनके पास अपेक्षित अहंता भी नहीं है;

(ग) उन पदों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें नियुक्तियां की गई हैं और पदवर्गीयों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(घ) क्या इन नियुक्तियों के हो जाने के उपरान्त आई० आर्ट० री०, दिल्ली के गवर्नरों के बोर्ड ने शिक्षा मंत्रालय में सन्धान नियमों में संशोधन की मांग की है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० मुहल हसन) (क) सर्वोच्च के अन्तर्गत संस्थान के पद सामान्यतः विज्ञानों के ज्ञान से जाने चाहिए। तथापि सर्वोच्च के अन्तर्गत शास्त्री मंडल को यह अधिकार दिया गया है कि वह पदोन्नति अथवा प्रामाण्य के आधार पर किसी पद रिजर्व को भर सकता है। संस्थान द्वारा बनाया गया है कि कुछ ऐसे मामलों में जिनमें विज्ञान की कार्यविधि का पालन नहीं किया गया था और संस्थान के प्राधिकारी उस स्थिति का निर्धारण करने के लिए कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं।

(ख) और (ग). नियुक्त व्यक्तियों में से कुछ अपेक्षित अहंता नहीं रखते थे। ऐसे मामलों की सभी सजा पटन पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है। [प्रत्यक्ष में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT-4985/73]

(घ) जी नहीं।

Introduction of Long Route on Inter-State Transport

9288. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR MOHA-PATRA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan for introduction of long route on Inter-State Transport; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). The Honourable Member is presumably

referring to the zonal permit schemes for movement of goods vehicles on long distance inter-State routes. The Inter-State Transport Commission have initiated five zonal schemes, viz., Southern, Western, Northern, Eastern and Central, for free movement of goods vehicles on long distance inter-State routes, on the basis of payment of tax at a single point and without counter signatures on the permits of the vehicles.

The broad outlines of these schemes are as under :—

1. *South Zone Scheme*:—Originally, this Scheme covered the five States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mysore and Tamil Nadu. The Scheme was enforced from the 1st January, 1967, and was extended for a second term of five years with effect from 1st January, 1972. It is proposed to expand the Scheme into a seven State one by including Pondicherry and Goa. The matter is under correspondence with the State Governments concerned.

2. *Western Zone Scheme*:—The Western Zone Permit Scheme covers the eight States/Union Territories of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Delhi. It came into force from the 1st January, 1973, and will remain operative upto 31st March, 1975.

3. (a) *Northern Zone Permit Scheme*.— will cover the ten States/ Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Rajasthan, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal.

(b) *Eastern Zone Permit Scheme*:— will cover the ten States/Union Territories of Orissa, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh.

(c) *Central Zone Permit Scheme* will cover the five States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar and West Bengal.

The three Schemes mentioned in III above, i.e., Northern, Eastern and Central, which will be broadly based on the Western Zone Scheme, are at various stages of processing.

Statement by Chairman of Board of Governors of I.I.T. regarding scrapping of I.I.T.

9289. SHRI B. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a statement of Chairman of Board of Governors of Indian Institute of Technology on 3rd February, 1973 in the Students Affairs Council Meeting that IIT may be scrapped; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal on the part of the Government to that effect?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). According to the Information furnished by the five IITs no statement to the effect that the IIT may be scrapped has been made by the Chairman, Board of Governors of any of these Institutes. However, the Chairman of I. I. T., Delhi, met the Students Affairs Council early in February, 1973, to discuss certain academic matters including examinations. During the course of discussion one student casually enquired whether IITs had any special role in the system of technical education in the country and to what extent some IITs were fulfilling it. The Chairman replied that the role of the IITs had been very clearly defined as 'Higher Centres of learning in science and technology', and if any IIT does not keep to these standards

then it would naturally forfeit its right to remain an Institute of national importance and would rightly deserve to be downgraded from this high pedestal or even scrapped. The Chairman did not give any indication that he considered that IIT Delhi had failed to rise to academic expectation, therefore there was no intention on the part of the authorities to scrap any I.I.T. It was a general remark to make it clear to students that their performance and hardwork is as important as the faculty and facilities, if not more, to keep the standard of the Indian Institute of Technology at the high level that the country expects of them

उत्तर प्रदेश में इलाक़ प्रमुखों के चुनाव

9290. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में हाल में हुए इलाक़ प्रमुखों के चुनावों में अधिकांश ने अनियमितताएं करनी हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी कितनी अनियमितताएं हुई हैं और क्या सरकार ज़िम्मा गटा में हुई घटना के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय जाच ब्यूरो में जाच करायेगी?

कृषि मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री० शेर सिंह): (क) और (ख) राज्य सरकार से सूचना प्राप्त की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Tests for Preservation of Food by Conventional Methods or by Nuclear Radiation

9291. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether equally rigid tests are applied to food preserved by conventional methods as those applied to food preserved by nuclear radiation when assessing possible health hazards; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

Rock-Drilling Rigs supplied in Arcas of
Hard Rock Foundations

9202. SHRI S. N. MISRA :

SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA:

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

(a) the rock-drilling rigs supplied in
areas with hard rock foundations in various
States for rural water supply; and

(b) how many of these have been put to
use ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF

WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM
MEHTA) : (a) and (b). 75 rigs, all of
which have been put into operation.

राज्य आवास बोर्डों को स्वीकृत बिरोब ऋण

9293. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या
निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा वर्ष 1971-72
और 1972-73 में राज्यवार, राज्य आवास बोर्डों
को पूर्व प्रदत्त ऋण राशि के अतिरिक्त कितना
विशेष ऋण देना स्वीकार किया गया है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास
मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) :
सरकार द्वारा 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 के
वर्षों के दौरान राज्य आवास बोर्डों को कोई विशेष
ऋण नहीं दिए गए थे। तथापि इन वर्षों के दौरान
आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम समिति द्वारा
राज्य आवास बोर्डों को निम्नलिखित ऋण स्वीकृत
किए गए/दिए गए :—

आवास बोर्ड का नाम	स्वीकृत ऋण की राशि		दिये गये ऋण की राशि	
	1971-72	1972-73	1971-72	1972-73
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(लाख रुपये में)				
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश हाउसिंग बोर्ड	—	90.60	—	11.00
2. बिहार हाउसिंग बोर्ड	—	33.20	—	—
3. गुजरात हाउसिंग बोर्ड	250.00	367.82	250.00	—
4. हरियाणा हाउसिंग बोर्ड	24.00	154.00	24.00	15.00
5. केरल हाउसिंग बोर्ड	75.00	161.00	15.25	—
6. महाराष्ट्र हाउसिंग बोर्ड	695.00	—	28.00	275.00
7. मध्य प्रदेश हाउसिंग बोर्ड	—	170.00	—	18.00
8. मैसूर हाउसिंग बोर्ड	—	75.72	—	—
9. राजस्थान हाउसिंग बोर्ड	333.00	—	32.00	26.00
10. तमिल नाडु हाउसिंग बोर्ड	625.00	251.22	92.00	97.00
11. उत्तर प्रदेश हाउसिंग बोर्ड	95.00	—	—	10.00
12. दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण	300.00	697.00	100.00	180.00

Irregularities in Central Hindi Directorate

9294. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :

SHRI R. V. BADE :

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

(a) whether irregularities of serious nature have been made in the *ad hoc* appointments including appointments on daily wages made by the officiating Director, Central Hindi Directorate and some of the cases have been referred to C.B.I. ;

(b) whether a Technical Assistant was allowed to draw her pay for two and a half months though she was declared surplus and did not attend office during this period ; and

(c) if so, whether any responsibility has been fixed for these glaring irregularities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). No cases have been referred as such to the Central Bureau of Investigation. However, on their own, the Central Bureau of Investigation have obtained files of certain cases of appointments made in the Central Hindi Directorate for secret verification. Their enquiries have not yet concluded. Irregularities or their nature will be known only after the Central Bureau of Investigation have completed their examination, the question of fixing responsibility at this stage does not arise.

A certain number of posts of Technical Assistants having been found surplus in the Central Hindi Directorate consequent on the findings of the Staff Inspection Unit, the question as to which particular Technical Assistant is to be declared surplus as junior most is under examination, in the context of a representation received against *inter se* seniority in the relevant seniority list. Meanwhile, the total number of Technical Assistants retained in the Directorate

has not exceeded the sanctioned strength, owing to leave arrangements. The case of the lady Technical Assistant in question is not among those being looked into by the Central Bureau of Investigation ; the leave salary admissible to her is to be determined and will be adjusted as found due.

Inquiry into reported purchase of second grade milo in Washington

9295. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any inquiry has been instituted into the reported purchase of second grade milo at higher rates by the Supply Mission people in Washington ; and

(b) if so, the findings of the inquiry so instituted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Government is looking into the various facts relating to the purchase of milo from the U.S.A. to determine if there is any *prima facie* case for holding an enquiry.

Incorporation of amendments suggested by a section of professors in Aligarh Muslim University Act

9296. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE :

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

(a) what further steps have been taken to incorporate some of the amendments suggested by a section of progressive professors in Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act ;

(b) whether Government propose to bring the amending Bill in this session of Parliament ; and

of Vedic recitation. It is also proposed to include a scheme for providing further incentives to Vedic scholars in the 5th Five Year Plan.

Trend in arrivals of Wheat and other Foodgrains in Mandis

9272. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recent trends in the arrival of wheat and other foodgrains in *mandis* continued to be disheartening;

(b) if so, the details of wheat activities at various *mandis* in the country;

(c) whether Government also propose to import wheat to make it available to the consumers at cheap rates; and

(d) what measures are proposed to frustrate the opponents and make the grain trade take over a success?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b): The arrivals of wheat in market during 1973-74 are generally higher as compared to the arrivals of wheat in the corresponding period of 1972-73.

The total market arrival of rice, bajra, maize and gram in the selected markets of the country, which in March, 1973 were higher than those recorded during the same month last year, became lower in the first week of April. However, the market arrivals of Jowar continued to be higher.

(c) No import of wheat apart from the quantity already decided, is contemplated for the present.

(d) Instructions have been issued to the authorities concerned to take suitable action in the event of obstructions being placed in the implementations of the policy of take-over of wholesale trade in wheat.

सरकार द्वारा गेहूं की खरीद

9273. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने समूचे देश में गेहूं की खरीदना आरम्भ कर दिया है;

(ख) सरकार का विचार कुल कितना गेहूं खरीदने का है, और

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा गेहूं की खरीद आरम्भ करने से गेहूं के मूल्य कम हुए हैं और यदि हां, तो उसका राज्य-वार व्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पो. शिन्दे): (क) से (ग). सभी गेहूं उत्पादक राज्यों में गेहूं की अधिप्राप्ति शुरू हो गई है। अधिप्राप्ति का कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है क्योंकि सरकारी एजेंसियों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे, उन्हें पेश किए गए सभी गेहूं को निर्धारित अधिप्राप्ति मूल्यों पर खरीदें। देश के अधिकांश भागों में गेहूं के मूल्यों में कमी आयी है। प्रमुख राज्यों में गेहूं के चल रहे मूल्यों को बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT-4983/73]

Development of a Large Central sheep breeding farm at Fatehpur Sikar (Rajasthan)

9274. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had forwarded the scheme for development of a Large Central Sheep Breeding Farm near Fatehpur in District Sikar, Rajasthan, envisaging a massive cross-breeding programme for sheep to the World Bank for securing financial assistance;

(b) if so, the extent and nature of aid sought from the World Bank and the Bank's response thereto; and

(c) the progress so far made with regard to establishment of the farm?

Scheduled Caste Employees in Education Department in Delhi Administration

9299. **SHRI AMBESH**: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Lt.-Governor, Delhi has received some complaint from the General Secretary, Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Teachers Association, B-145, Amar Colony, New Delhi-24 in respect of harassment and discrimination of Scheduled Caste Employees in the Education Department of Delhi Administration during the first week of April, 1973;

(b) if so, the main points of the complaints; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in this respect?

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) Non-implementation of instruction contained in letter No. 27/2/71-Est. (SCT) dated the 27th November, 1972, of the Department of Personnel.

(c) Delhi Administration is taking necessary action in the matter.

Documentation of sculptures at Centrally Protected Monuments

9300. **SHRI M. S. PURTY**: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a phased programme of complete documentation of sculptures at Centrally Protected Monuments which may help in identification of stolen sculptures and check smuggling; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The documentation scheme provides for the making of complete photographic record of all sculptures either loose or affixed on and within the limits of centrally protected monuments. The work has been taken up in all the ten circles of the Archaeological Survey of India.

Scripts of Savara and Santhal Languages

9301. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO**: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many written languages are found in India;

(b) whether the Tribal languages Savara and Santhal have their own scripts;

(c) whether Government are considering to encourage these scripts for development of the Tribal language;

(d) whether some unwritten tradition will convert into written tradition if these scripts will be adopted; and

(e) whether instead of learning Roman Scripts with tribal dialect, it is proposed to write Tribal script with Tribal language?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (e). The census held in 1971 has revealed that there are over 1300 languages and dialects spoken as mother-tongue in India. Government are not aware of any script for the tribal language known as Savara. As far as Santhali is concerned, a script known as "OL" has been devised some time ago; the Roman and Devnagari scripts are also used for writing the Santhali language.

Article 29 (1) of the Constitution provides for the conservation of the scripts of any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India. Government, on their part, are prepared to help, to the extent funds permit, the promotion of all languages, including tribal languages, irrespective of the script in which they are written. It is, however, for the authors and writers concerned, and not for the Government, to decide in which script they would like to express themselves.

Report of Urdu Promotion Committee

9302. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report on Urdu has been completed by the Urdu Promotion Committee;

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

(c) if not, the time by which it is likely to be completed?

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) Does not arise.

(c) The Committee for Promotion of Urdu is expected to submit its report before the end of July, 1973.

Birth centenary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

9303. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to celebrate the birth centenary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel; and

(b) if so, what will be the main features of the celebration programme?

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 birth centenary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel falls on October 31, 1975 i.e. in the financial year 1975-76. Government has yet to give consideration for the formulation of proposals for celebration.

राजस्थान में गेहूँ का वसूली मूल्य

9304. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्यों में गेहूँ के वसूली के अलग-अलग मूल्य निर्धारित किए हैं;

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

(ग) राजस्थान में गेहूँ का वसूली मूल्य सबसे कम निर्धारित करने के क्या कारण हैं?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पो० शिन्दे): (क) से (ग) . सभी राज्यों के लिए गेहूँ के अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य एक समान हैं। लाज देशी किस्म के लिए 71 रुपये और 74 रुपये के बीच, देशी साधारण किस्म और विभिन्न मैक्सिकन किस्म के लिए 76 रुपये और विशिष्ट बहुत बढ़िया किस्म के लिए 82 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं।

Criteria for selection of blocks for Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Project

9305. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any criteria have been adopted to select the Blocks under Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Project for imple-

mentation of intensive employment programme either by Central Government or State Governments; and

(b) if so, what are they?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The broad criteria set for the selection of blocks include scope for development through manual labour and stage of agricultural and economic development of the blocks. The attempt was to select different types of blocks so that the data collected from them would be representative of the country as a whole.

Export of rice and potatoes to an Arabian Gulf concern

9306. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Punjab have submitted for approval a scheme to the Centre regarding two proposed deals which can help the country to the tune of Rs. 120 crores and also earn another \$ 80 million a year by exporting rice and potatoes to an Arabian Gulf concern; and

(b) if so, the Centre's reaction in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) The proposal on behalf of a concern in the Gulf area forwarded to Government of India by Punjab Govt. is for a stated quantity of Basmati rice and includes an offer to buy other commodities and also to sell various items of machinery and equipment, both sales and purchases being at international prices.

(b) Details of the offer are under examination by the concerned Ministries/Departments and Organisations of the Government of India, in consultation with the Punjab Government.

Payment in non-convertible rupees in respect of ships to be purchased from Poland

9307. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Poland has rejected our request that the payment for ships to be purchased from that country may be accepted in non-convertible rupees; and

(b) if so, the reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

पुरी के जगन्नाथ मन्दिर के प्रबन्ध को सरकार द्वारा अपने हाथ में लेना

9308 श्री श्रीराम लाल बेरवा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि—

(क) क्या सरकार पुरी के जगन्नाथ मन्दिर के प्रबन्ध को सम्भालने के लिए तैयार हो गई है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो कब से और किन-किन शर्तों पर?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० मुखल हसन): (क) जी नहीं, फिर भी जगन्नाथ मन्दिर की सुरक्षा का प्रश्न केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Protest to World Food Programme regarding Wheat supply

9309. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any protest has been made by India to the World Food Programme over its supply of wheat; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir, there has been no occasion for it.

(b) The question does not arise.

Trade carried in Indian and Foreign Ships and Savings of Foreign Exchange due to suspension of PL-480 Imports

9310. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the volume of trade carried in Indian and foreign bottoms respectively during the last three years with the financial implications involved under each; and

(b) to what extent the suspension of PL-480 imports have contributed towards the saving of foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) The requisite information is as follows:—

Overseas trade .

(Lakhs of tonnes)

Year	carried by Indian lines	Carried by foreign lines
1969-70	105.86	390.25
1970-71	104.14	419.86
1971-72	88.58	455.52

Coastal trade (dry cargo)

(Lakhs of tonnes).

Year	Carried by Indian lines	Carried by foreign lines
1	2	3
1970	12.35	Nil
1971	16.40	Nil
1972	17.16	Nil
	(approx)	

Coastal trade (oil cargo)

(Lakhs of tonnes)

1	2	
1970	10.98	19.02
1971	10.37	16.89
1972	10.76	10.24

Freight earnings of Indian Shipping companies (in Rs. crores).

	Coastal	overseas
1969-70	8.18	122.95
1970-71	7.15	145.30
1971-72	11.21	159.76

Estimated amount of freight charges paid to foreign parties in overseas trade is as follows :

Year	In Rupees (crores)
1969-70	180.66
1970-71	169.53
1971-72	162.93

(b) It is presumed that information required pertains to freight charges saved on account of suspension of P. L. 480 imports. No estimates have been made of the savings.

Scheme for net work of Rural Dispensaries in Punjab

9311. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Punjab has submitted any scheme for starting a net work of rural dispensaries in the State, district-wise; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof, and the steps taken thereon?

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

(b) The State Government proposed to:—

(i) Start a Pilot Project in Rajpura sub-division in Patiala District.

- (ii) Employ para-medical staff and registered medical practitioners wherever available.
- (iii) Conduct training for staff employed under the Scheme and train them in Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic and Allopathic systems of medicine.
- (iv) Provide one R.M.P. for 5,000 population.

The final Scheme of health services for rural area is being evolved in consultation with the Planning Commission.

Schemes under Crash Programme for rural employment submitted by Punjab Government

9312. SHRI PRABODH CHANDKA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Punjab have submitted various schemes under Crash Programme for rural employment ;

(b) whether any such project is being implemented in the districts of Gurudaspur and Hoshiarpur ; and if so, the progress made so far ;

(c) the number of man-days created in these districts ; and

(d) the estimated amount involved in these schemes, district-wise ?

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

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. In respect of Gurudaspur District, the State Government has reported an expenditure of Rs. 17.75 lakhs during 1971-72 and Rs. 14.37 lakhs during 1972-73 (April 1972—February 1973) resulting in the generation of 4.32 and 3.17 lakh mandays of employment during 1971-72 and 1972-73 (April 1972—February 1973) respectively. The expenditure incurred in

Hoshiarpur District is reported as Rs. 17.80 lakhs during 1971-72 and Rs. 19.97 lakhs during 1972-73 resulting in the generation of employment to the extent of 3.53 and 2.46 lakh mandays respectively.

(d) Two statements are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4986/73]

Seminar of Nuclear techniques in Agricultural research

9313. SHRI P. GANGADEB :

SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Nuclear Research Laboratory at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute has made a break through in farm research in the country ;

(b) whether a seminar on nuclear techniques in agricultural research was held in New Delhi on 2nd April, 1973 ;

(c) if so, subjects discussed in the seminar ; and

(d) which of the countries have participated in the seminar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes. The Nuclear Research Laboratory is a unique National facility for inter-institutional and interdisciplinary collaborative research in Agriculture. It is equipped with many sophisticated instruments for use of nuclear techniques for the solution of practical problems for increased agricultural production. The research carried out is specific programme oriented and the laboratory has already made significant contribution in the solution of a few practical problems such as :—

- (i) Preparation of a radiation attenuated vaccine against control of lung-worm disease in sheep which has been successfully tried in Kashmir

for the control of this disease and this is going for extensions implementation on a large scale in Jammu & Kashmir State.

(d) Korea, The Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, Burma, Sri Lanka, Iran, Afghanistan, Vietnam, India, Nepal and Bangladesh.

- (ii) Development of a technique for rapid and non-destructive analysis of oil seeds for oil content and this is helping greatly in the screening of oil seeds like the Brassica, groundnut and sunflower for their oil content.

- (iii) It has been shown that for rice, nitrogen fertilizers need be placed at 5 cm below the surface of soil for better and sufficient utilisation of this nutrient but for phosphorus fertilizer need be put on the surface and puddled before transplanting of rice.

- (iv) For wheat the fertiliser nitrogen and phosphorus both need be placed below the surface for better and efficient use.

It has been shown that basic slag, a waste product of the Indian Steel mills which analyse low in respect of phosphorus, can be used as a highly suitable material on acid soil for crop production. This will save the country million of rupees in foreign exchange.

- (v) Four rice mutants have been developed with more desirable characters. Barley mutants with high protein and high lysine contents have also been developed. All these are under trial.
- (vi) Basic research on animal nutrition and synthesis of milk protein will help in increasing the productivity of livestock

(b) Yes.

(c) The subjects discussed were application of Nuclear techniques in mutation breeding, soil fertility, fertiliser and water use, animal nutrition and physiology, milk synthesis, production and use of radiation attenuated vaccines, insect sterilisation and food preservation.

Cost of the Scheme to strengthen Static Soil Testing Laboratories during Fourth Plan

9314. SHRI P. GANGADEB :

SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the cost of the scheme for strengthening the 70 static soil testing laboratories in all the States in the remaining period of Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) whether this scheme will increase the number of soil samples to be analysed by 1973-74 ; and

(c) if so, the quantum of increase ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Cost of the scheme for strengthening 70 static soil testing laboratories is Rs. 40 lakhs.

(b) Yes.

(c) The capacity of the strengthened laboratories will be increased to 30,000 soil samples per year, as against the present capacity of 10,000 to 20,000 soil samples per year. By 1973-74, additional 7 lakh samples will be analysed.

News item "How the rich cheat Hospitals of Millions"

9315. SHRI P. GANGADEB :

SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

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

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 12th April, 1973, under the heading 'how the rich cheat hospitals of millions' ;

(a) if so, whether Government have examined the report;

(c) whether there is any truth in the report; and

(d) what steps are being taken to check such happenings?

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

(b) to (d). The report has been examined with reference to the position obtaining in the Central Government Hospitals in Delhi as well as in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Hospital. In the two Central Government Hospitals in New Delhi, the patient whose income is less than Rs. 250 is regarded as 'Indigent' and no charges are recovered from such patient. In the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Hospital, while medical advice is given free to all patients, those whose income is more than Rs. 351 per month have to pay for laboratory investigations and special treatment, if any. At the time of their reporting to the OPD in the Hospitals, the patients are asked to declare their incomes and depending upon what they state, charges are levied. There is no rough and ready method of verifying the actual income of the patient at the time of his or her admission to the Hospital. But whenever any misuse is brought to the notice of the authorities, action is taken to verify the correct position and recover the prescribed charges.

Shortage of Foodgrains in Orissa

9316. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether acute shortage of foodgrains has developed in the whole of Orissa;

(b) if so, whether there is no proper distribution of foodgrains in that State; and

(c) whether Centre has deputed their own officials to study the situation created by an artificial shortage?

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

(b) Does not arise. Steps have been taken to streamline distribution of foodgrains on uniform basis.

(c) No, Sir.

Preservation of 'Menal' remains in Bhilwara

9317. SHRI HEMENDRA SINGH BANFRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'Menal' remains in District Bhilwara is of archaeological importance; and

(b) if so, what steps the Archaeological Department has taken to preserve them?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURAL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The 'Menal' group of temple is of archaeological importance.

(b) Structural repairs like resetting the dislodged stones, underpinning the overhanging masonry of the temples, raising the sunken pavement of the courtyard of the compound etc., have been carried out regularly to preserve the temples. The expenditures, incurred on the repairs, for the last three years are as below:

	Rs.
1970-71	5,272
1971-72	6,910
1972-73	10,075

During the current financial year, an amount of Rs. 15,000 has been set apart for this monument complex.

Tiger Population, Sanctuary-wise

9318. **SHRI HEMENDRA SINGH BANERA :**

SHRI D. P. JADEJA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tigers in the sanctuaries according to the last census ; and

(b) the number of tiger sanctuaries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) While conducting the census of tigers, a division or a range was considered as a unit for collecting the field data. Since sanctuaries' boundaries do not coincide with those of the range or the division, specific information sanctuary-wise is not available in all the cases. The information is available only with regard to the following sanctuaries:

	No. of tigers
1. Manas	40
2. Kaziranga	29
3. Palamau	37
4. Corbett Park	30
5. Dudhwa (complete South Kheri Division)	35
6. Ranthambore	14
7. Sariska	8
8. Darrah	7
9. Kanha	36
10. Bandogarh	16
11. Panna (North)	12
12. Shivpuri	4
13. Etumnam	3
14. Panna	14
15. Hazaribagh	3
16. Koderma	1
17. Dandeli	17
18. Mathodi	3
19. Nagarhole	5
20. Bandipur	18
21. Melghat	42
22. Sunderbans	20

(15th of total area)

Information with regard to other sanctuaries is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(b) There are no specific tiger sanctuaries except the nine tiger reserves proposed in the Project Tiger. They are :

- (1) Manas (Assam)
- (2) Palamau (Bihar)
- (3) Simlipal (Orissa)
- (4) Corbett Park (U.P.)
- (5) Ranthambore (Rajasthan)
- (6) Kanha (Madhya Pradesh)
- (7) Melghat (Maharashtra)
- (8) Bandipur (Mysore)
- (9) Sunderbans (West Bengal)

Setting up of S.E.T. Centre in Ramdiha Village

9319. **SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5538 on April 2, 1973 regarding 30th January, 1973 as 'Leprosy Day' and state :

(a) what further steps are contemplated to treat the lepers of Ramdiha village on a long term basis ; and

(b) whether Government propose to set up a Survey Education and Teaching Centre in the village ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) and (b). Regular treatment of Leprosy patients of Ramdiha Village is being arranged by the State Government at Lamsarai Ayurvedic Dispensary, one Kilometer from Ramdiha. Opening of an S.E.T. Centre at Ramdiha—Lamasarai is being considered.

News-Item "Doctors' Dilemma"

9320. **SHRI VASANT SATHE :** 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 under the caption "Doctors' Dilemma" appearing

in the "Hindustan Times" dated the 7th April, 1973; and

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

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

(b) Due to financial stringency the Health budget for 1973-74 has been considerably cut and correspondingly the budget of the Indian Council of Medical Research has also been reduced. The question of intensifying the existing research efforts and fruitfully utilising the funds provided in the budget is receiving active consideration of the Government.

News Item captioned C. D. Programme ignores Backward Areas

9321. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE 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 5th April, 1973 under the caption "C.D. programme ignores backward areas"; and

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

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

(b) Necessary information in regard to the study of the C.D. programme in two blocks in Punjab referred to in this news report has been asked for from State Government.

It is, however, doubtful if a study of the programme in these two blocks can truly represent the picture obtainable in the country with about 5,000 C.D. Blocks. The Community Development programme has

sought to secure the fullest development of the material and human resources of the area and in the process some poorer classes or areas may not have received comparable assistance due to their own limited resources/contribution. The State Governments have, however, been urged to pay special attention to the interests of the weaker sections of the community.

Tube-wells sanctioned for Jamnagar in Gujarat in 1972-73

9322. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tube-wells sanctioned in Jamnagar District in Gujarat during the year 1972-73;

(b) the number proposed to be sanctioned; and

(c) if less than the proposed, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Teaching of Homoeopathy in Medical Colleges

9323. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

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

(a) whether there is any medical college where homoeopathy is being taught; and

(b) if so, their number and their location?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). Homoeopathy is not taught in Allopathic medical colleges. However, there are separate colleges for the teaching of Homoeopathy. List of Homoeopathic colleges recognised by State Homoeopathic

Boards is laid on the Table of the House.
[Placed in Library See No. LT—4987/73]

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में आग लगना

9324. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री:

श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा:

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या 9 अप्रैल, 1973 की रात उनके कार्यालय में आग लगने के कारण 2500 फाइने जल कर राख हो गई,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या आग लगने के कारणों का पता लगा है, और

(ग) ये फाइने किन-किन विषयों से सम्बन्धित थी और उनका पूरा व्योरा क्या है?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीम मेहता)

(क) लगभग 835 फाइने पूर्णतः जल गई और 1938 फाइने आग में अक्षत जल गई/खराब हो गई थी।

(ख) आग लगने के कारण की पुलिस द्वारा जांच की जा रही है जिसकी रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

(ग) फाइने 13 विस्थापित कालोनियो में पड़े की सम्पत्ति से सम्बन्धित हैं।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदामों में बेसी तथा आयातित गेहूं का सड़ जाना

9325. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने बिभिन्न स्थानों पर स्थित गोदामों में हजारों टन गेहूं के सड़ जाने के समाचार मिले हैं,

(ख) इस सड़ गये गेहूं से कितना गेहूं देशों या और कितना आयातित, और

(ग) इस सापरवाही के लिये कितने अति-कारियों को उत्तरदायी ठहराया गया और प्रत्येक के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीम मेहता-साहिब पी० शिन्धे): (क) गुजरात में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदामों में गेहूं के कुछ स्टॉक के सड़ जाने के बारे में एक समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित हुआ था। तथापि, भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा जांच करने पर यह खबर गलत पायी गयी थी। इस संबंध में अन्य कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) और (ग) . प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

Maintenance of Central Secretariat Complex

9326. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the authority responsible for up-keep, maintenance and sanitation of Central Secretariat Complex including lawns in front of North Block;

(b) whether there is besides heaps of rubbish, a pool of stagnant water which had been lying unused for the last many years,

(c) whether a number of unauthorised hawkers had monopoly of selling standard eatables which posed a hazard to the health of Central Government employees; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government and for maintaining this site in perfect order and to stop the sale of eatables in wanton violation of rules under the very nose of Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The maintenance of Central Secretariat Complex and lawns are under the charge of CPWD except the area on the north side of North Block which is under the charge of New Delhi Municipal Committee.

(b) Near the bus-stand, there is a small circular tank which is full of water and meant to be used by Civil Defence Authorities and Fire Authorities Delhi. It is true sometimes public throw rubbish into it.

(c) The unauthorised hawkers are prosecuted by the New Delhi Municipal Committee.

(d) (i) For unauthorised hawkers, prosecutions are launched and exposed foods are destroyed. (ii) The CPWD is taking necessary action to maintain the area under their jurisdiction in good condition

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा ग्राम नागल राय, नई दिल्ली में सोबर डालना और नालियां बनाया जाना

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(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा पिछले कई वर्षों में ग्राम नागलराय, नई दिल्ली में सोबर डालने और नाली बनाने का काम करवाया जा रहा है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उपरोक्त कार्य को पूरा करने में सरकार को और कितना समय लगेगा,

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त ग्राम में पेयजल उपलब्ध नहीं है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप बड़ा निवासियों को बहुत कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो सरकार वहां के निवासियों को पानी की सुविधा कब तक प्रदान कर सकेगी ?

संसदीय कार्यविभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीम. मेहता): (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा कार्य पिछले वर्ष से आरम्भ किया गया है।

(ख) इस वर्ष के अन्त तक कार्य के पूरा होने की सम्भावना है।

(ग) गांव में दममय पार्स द्वारा जल मलाई को कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। गांव के भीतर पार्स बिछाने के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा एक योजना तैयार की गई है।

(घ) दिसम्बर, 1973 के अन्त तक कार्य के पूरा होने की आशा है।

ग्राम नागल राय, नई दिल्ली, के निवासियों को गृह निर्माण सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं

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(क) क्या ग्राम नागल राय, नई दिल्ली, के निवासियों की सम्मत कृषि योग्य भूमि सरकार द्वारा अधिग्रहण कर ली गई है,

(ख) क्या सरकार उक्त गांव के नागा बा काई नया निर्माण करने और उनकी अपने पुराने मकान की मरम्मत करने अथवा उनमें कुछ हेर-फेर करने की अनुमति नहीं देती, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और सरकार यहाँ के लोगों को भवन-निर्माण की सुविधा कब तक प्रदान करेंगी ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीम. मेहता): (क) जी, नहीं। भूमि के केवल उस भाग का अधिग्रहण किया गया है जो नगरीकरण-योग्य-सीमा के अन्तर्गत आता है।

(ख) और (ग). ग्राम के निवासी दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण से स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने के उपरान्त नये मकानों का निर्माण तथा मरम्मत अथवा वे अपने वर्तमान मकानों में परिवर्तन कर सकते हैं, चूंकि यह उस क्षेत्र में पड़ता है जिसको दिल्ली विकास-अधिनियम, 1957 के अधीन 'विकास क्षेत्र' के रूप में अधिसूचित किया गया है। ऐसे क्षेत्रों में विकास के लिये दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की अनुमति लेनी अपेक्षित है।

Scheme for Net work of rural Dispensaries in Rajasthan and U.P.

9329. SHRI M. C. DAGA :
SHRI PANNALAL BARUPAL:

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

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan has submitted any scheme for starting a net work of rural dispensaries in the State, districts-wise; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the steps taken thereon?

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

(a) and (b). With the purpose of providing medical facilities to the rural areas by employing medical manpower in different systems of medicine, a health scheme for rural areas was drawn up and gone into by a Committee comprising the former Union Minister of State for Health and Family Planning as Chairman and Health Ministers of some States as members. The gist of discussions of the Committee of Ministers was conveyed to the State Governments requesting them to formulate a scheme depending on local conditions. While commenting on those proposals, the State Government proposed to start a pilot project in Jaipur District by setting up 173 health posts one at each sub-centre head-quarter to be available for a 10,000 population. Qualified medical graduates and ayurvedacharyas are available and their services were proposed to be utilised for the purpose. It was proposed to allow them to practise in their respective systems of medicine only.

As a result of further discussions the Central Govt. is now considering a scheme to start a Pilot Project in 29 sub-centres in different States. Under this scheme each centre is to have 3 qualified medical practitioners

of various systems of medicine and is expected to cover a population about 10,000.

Schemes under Crash Programme for Rural Employment submitted by Rajasthan Government

9330. SHRI M. C. DAGA:
SHRI PANNA LAL BARUPAL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan have submitted various schemes under Crash Programme for rural employment;

(b) whether any project under the scheme is being implemented in the district of Udaipur and Pali, if so, progress made so far;

(c) number of man-days created; and

(d) if so, the estimated amount involved in these schemes, district-wise?

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

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The State Government has reported an expenditure of Rs. 16.32 lakhs during 1971-72 and Rs. 28.9 lakhs during 1972-73 resulting in generation of 5.97 lakh mandays and 7.55 lakh mandays during 1971-72 and 1972-73 respectively in Udaipur District. The expenditure incurred in Pali District is reported as Rs. 3.49 lakhs during 1971-72 and Rs. 10.41 lakhs during 1972-73 resulting in generation of employment to the extent of 0.71 lakh mandays and 3.44 lakh mandays, respectively.

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

Statement

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	District	Minor Irrigation	Soil Conservation/afforestation	Land Reclamation	Roads	Others	Total
1. Ajmer		6.42	0.53	—	4.07	1.48	12.50
2. Alwar		2.59	—	—	9.85	—	12.44
3. Banswara		9.17	2.31	—	0.46	—	11.94
4. Barmer		—	—	—	11.91	—	11.91
5. Bharatpur		12.50	—	—	—	—	12.50
6. Halwara		10.85	1.21	—	0.44	—	12.50
7. Bikaner		4.17	0.40	—	7.93	—	12.50
8. Bundi		7.34	0.25	—	4.87	—	12.46
9. Chitorgarh		3.16	4.56	—	4.67	—	12.39
10. Churu		—	—	—	12.50	—	12.50
11. Dungarpur		3.58	3.50	—	3.07	—	10.15
12. Ganga Nagar		11.06	—	—	—	—	11.06
13. Jaipur		2.71	0.20	1.09	8.50	—	12.50
14. Jaisalmer		—	—	—	12.50	—	12.50
15. Jalore		3.73	0.66	—	6.27	1.80	12.46
16. Jhalawar		6.09	2.31	—	3.45	—	11.85
17. Jhunjhunu		1.44	1.93	—	9.11	—	12.48
18. Jodhpur		—	0.45	—	12.05	—	12.50
19. Kota		8.76	0.42	—	2.74	0.58	12.50
20. Nagaur		5.45	0.33	—	5.97	0.52	12.27
21. Pali		6.44	1.34	—	0.65	—	8.43
22. Sikar		1.33	4.00	—	3.31	—	8.64
23. Swai Madhopur		4.90	—	—	7.54	—	12.44
24. Sirohi		12.44	—	—	—	—	12.44
25. Tonk		6.20	—	—	6.30	—	12.50
26. Udaipur		2.48	0.32	—	9.70	—	12.50

राजस्थान में अकाल राहत कार्य

9331. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राजस्थान में अकाल राहत कार्य से लगे अकाल प्रभावित लोगों को मुश्किल से 80 पैसे अथवा एक रुपया मजदूरी दी जाती है और यदि हा, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या काफी समय से अकाल द्वारा प्रभावित गरीब किसान बहुत दुर्बल हो गये हैं ; उन्हें दो समय का भोजन नहीं मिलता और वांछित मात्रा में कार्य करने में असमर्थ हैं और इसलिये उन्हें जीवन निर्वाह मजदूरी से कम मजदूरी दी जाती है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या दम बारे में कदम उठाने के सम्बन्ध में राजस्थान सरकार का कहने का सरकार का विचार है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब शिंदे) : (क) से (ग) . राजस्थान सरकार ने राहत कार्यों पर मजदूरी को देने के लिये मजदूरी की अधिकतम दर अल्पकाल, व्यस्क, बालक और किशोर के लिये क्रमशः 3.00 रुपये, 2.50 रुपये और 2.00 रुपये प्रतिदिन निर्धारित की है। मजदूरी का भुगतान राज्य सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित किये गये वार्षिक कार्य से सम्बद्ध है। राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि 20-4-1973 को लगभग 10.38 लाख व्यक्ति राहत कार्यों पर लगे हुये थे।

Import of Bulk Milk Vending Machines

9333. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he approved import of bulk milk vending machines in spite of UNICEF advice;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether these machines are meant for labour-saving devices; and if so, whether introduction of such machines will result in retrenchment of the existing staff in Delhi Milk Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHRI SINGH) (a) and (b). Although UNICEF had originally raised doubts about the efficacy of the bulk milk vending machines, but after discussions with National Dairy Development Board, they have agreed that this bulk milk distribution system is suited to Indian conditions provided the deficiencies noticed in their operation are removed to make the equipment technically sufficiently sound. Government have accordingly decided to import about 300 bulk milk vending machines, including about 100 to be obtained as assistance from UNICEF, subject to rectification of deficiencies. This decision has been taken in the interest of quick and massive expansion of milk distribution facilities in addition to the existing bottle supply, which will continue. The supply of milk through bulk milk vending machines will reduce costs involved in bottling and will also cut down the transport cost. The milk will be available for longer periods during the day as compared to the limited hours of supply from milk distribution depots in the mornings and evenings and will reduce long queues. The quality of milk supplied bulk through bulk milk vending machines will be better as compared to the bottled milk because it would be possible to maintain the temperature of the milk supplied through bulk vending machines at 5°C. The National Dairy Development Board visualises

that within a year or so of these bulk vending machines being installed, indigenous manufacture will be able to fill the country's needs for such equipment.

(c) The introduction of bulk milk vending machines is not intended as a labour-saving device, but is being resorted to on account of the various advantages as enumerated above. This is an additional facility and would neither affect the present activities of Delhi Milk Scheme nor would it result in any retrenchment of the existing staff of D.M.S.

Mulafis produced from Sugarcane, its Control and Market Rate

9334. SHRI GUNDA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of Mulafis produced from the sugarcane all over the country (State-wise);

(b) what is the control rate of it, fixed by the Government in each State;

(c) what is the market rate prevailing in each State; and

(d) what steps Government are contemplating to fix the control rate and enforce it strictly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHRI SINGH): (a) 'Mulafis' appears to be a misprint for the word 'Molasses'. The relevant information as obtained from the Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals concerned with this subject is as under:—

Name of State	Estimated production of Molasses during 1971-72 (in '000 tonnes)
1	2
1. U.P.	307.00
2. Bihar	55.50
3. West Bengal	0.37

1	2
4. Assam	1.85
5. Haryana	26.65
6. Punjab	11.50
7. Rajasthan	3.00
8. Madhya Pradesh	7.75
9. Orissa	2.60
10. Andhra Pradesh	112.00
11. Gujarat	37.00
12. Maharashtra	370.00
13. Mysore	92.50
14. Kerala	6.00
15. Tamil Nadu	111.00
16. Pondicherry	8.50

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

(b) The Central Government Health Scheme is primarily intended for the Central Government employees and members of their families. It would not, therefore, be possible to extend the Scheme to the public in general. Besides, provision of medical facilities is one of the primary functions of the State Governments.

Association of Business House in Equity and management of Indian Potash Limited

(b) The price of molasses is statutorily controlled under Molasses Control (Amendment) Order, 1972, which is applicable in all the States except Bihar, Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana, U.P. and West Bengal which have their own legislations in this regard. The price of various grades of molasses under Molasses Control (Amendment) Order, 1972 are as under :—

Grade of Molasses	Price
Grade I	Re. 1.00 per 100 Kgs.
Grade II	Re. 0.80 per 100 Kgs.
Grade III	Re. 0.60 per 100 Kgs.

(c) Molasses is required to be sold only at controlled rates.

(d) The Molasses Controllers in the States keep a watch on the transactions made.

C.G.H.S. for General Public

9335. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether C.G.H.S. after functioning for all these years has proved to be a success; and

(b) if so, the reasons for its not being extended for the benefit of the general public?

9336. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Department of Co-operation and National Cooperative Development Corporation are in favour or Association of large business houses like Parry, Rallis and Shaw Wallace in the equity and management of Indian Potash Limited;

(b) whether salaries of top officers if Indian Potash are much more than of the Secretaries to the Union Government; and

(c) whether N.C.D.C. alone can handle import and trading in Potash?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. The Indian Potash Limited, formerly known as Indian Potash Supply Agency was earlier owned by Private companies. In order to make it fully responsive to the needs of the farmers and to promote the use of Potash, its share-capital structure was reorganised in 1970-71 and the majority in the share holdings passed from the Private Sector units to Co-operative marketing organisations and Public Sector Units. Department of Co-operation and National Co-operative Development Corporation are in favour of Co-operative institutions having an absolute majority in

the equity and management of M/s. Indian Potash Limited. Presently out of total subscribed capital of Rs. 27.10 lakh, Rs. 15.77 lakh are held by Co-operative institutions and Public Sector Undertakings combined together, and Rs. 11.33 lakhs by Private Sector fertiliser manufacturers etc.

2. Out of 15 Directors on the Board of the Company, Co-operative and Public Sector Undertakings are represented by nine Directors and thus have majority control over it. The private business houses like M/s. Parry, Rallis, Shaw Wallace etc. dealing in Potash are now in a minority both in the equity and management of Indian Potash Limited.

(b) The present Chief Executive of the Company who was appointed by the shareholders as the Managing Director for 1-6-71 to 31-3-74, with a usual clause providing for three months' notice from either side, is drawing a salary of Rs. 5,000/- p.m. The Co-operative and Public Sector Undertakings, who are in the majority in the Board, have full powers to replace the Managing Director.

(c) The National Co-operative Development Corporation under its charter, cannot itself undertake import and trading in Potash. Potash, like other fertilisers, is imported by the Government and handled at the ports by the Food Corporation of India. The Indian Potash Limited are responsible for the promotion and distribution of Potash in the country at a price fixed by this Ministry.

Direct Import of Nitro-Phosphate-based Complex Fertilizer

9337. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether imported nitrophosphate-based complex fertilizer is exclusively marketed through public Sector Fertilizer Corporation;

(b) if so, the reasons of not entrusting Fertilizer Corporation with responsibility of direct import eliminating trading agents of overseas manufacturers and Pool warehousing; and

(c) whether his department has consulted the Department of Economic Affairs and Department of Supply regarding this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Ammonium Nitro Phosphate which is imported for the 'seeding programme' of the Fertiliser Corporation of India is allotted entirely to the Fertiliser Corporation of India through the State Governments for marketing by the F.C.I.

(b) It is considered more advantageous to have import of all kinds of fertilisers including those for seeding programme centralised in Government of India than allow direct import by individual seeding programme manufacturers for the following reasons:

- (i) The Government is in a position to formulate a total import programme keeping in view the needs of the country as a whole and, because of the large quantities purchased is in a position to bargain more effectively with suppliers abroad than individual manufacturers would be.
- (ii) There is a number of intending manufacturers proposing seeding programme, and it would not be feasible to allow each of them to import small quantities, as this would result in payment of higher prices and lack of co-ordination in the import programme.

The Trading Agents are appointed by the Overseas Manufacturers, and imports from such manufacturers will be routed through these Trading Agents, irrespective of whether the import is done by the Government of India or by individual organisations like the Fertiliser Corporation of India.

No additional expenditure is incurred on warehousing of the fertilisers by the Central Fertiliser Pool since the material is made available, on arrival at the ports, immediately after receipt of despatch instructions from the Fertiliser Corporation of India, at the destinations where the material is required by Fertiliser Corporation of India. In cases, however where warehousing becomes necessary on account of arrival of material in the off-season, such warehousing would be necessary irrespective of whether the Government of India or Fertiliser Corporation of India imported the material.

(c) The Department of Economic Affairs and Department of Supply have been associated in all purchases of fertilisers by the Government of India, including those of Ammonium Nitro Phosphate for the seeding programme of Fertiliser Corporation of India.

Punjab and Himachal Pradesh as Food Zones

9338. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Minister for Agriculture announced to Newsmen in New Delhi that the Government of India had decided to keep Punjab and Himachal Pradesh in one Food Zone;

(b) if so, whether this decision was reversed within a few days;

(c) the reasons which compelled the Government to go back on the decision on the Joint Food Zone for Punjab and Himachal Pradesh; and

(d) whether the State Governments of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab were also given an opportunity to offer their views in the matter and if so, the views expressed by both the State Governments in this matter?

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

(d). Government's decision was to create single-State wheat zones. Although Government did consider the question of linking Himachal Pradesh with Punjab, it was decided in consultation with the State Governments concerned that in the interest of procurement the decision already taken by Government to create single-State zones should not be reversed.

Forcible Sterilisation of Harijans Through Vasectomy Operation

9339. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether reports have been received from the various parts of the Country regarding the forcible Sterilisation of Harijans through vasectomy operations as a result of the Family Planning Drive by the State Governments;

(b) if so, the number of cases, State-wise for which the complaints have been received during the financial year 1972-73; and

(c) the action taken on these complaints?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Governments and would be placed on the Table of Lok Sabha.

Grants to Rural Institutes

9340. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE & CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and the names of Rural Institutes to which the Central Government has given financial assistance during the past three years;

(b) the amount of financial assistance given in each case during the past three financial years; and

(c) the pattern of Management and the authorities responsible for the recruitment of the services in these Institutes?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). A statement showing the names of Rural Institutes, set-up under the scheme of Rural Higher Education, and the Central assistance given to them during the last three years is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4988/73]. These Institutes are run by voluntary educational organisations, registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The Management is vested in each case in a Governing Body/Managing Committee which is responsible for appointing teaching and non-teaching staff.

Social Welfare Centres in Rajkot District

9341. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Central Social Welfare Centres working in Rajkot District in Gujarat State; and

(b) what are their main functions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) The number is 84.

(b) They provide services for education, training and gainful employment for adult women; facilities for the improvement of health, nutrition, education and recreation for children; assistance for the physically handicapped, aged and infirm and the rehabilitation of the cured leprosy and T.B. patients.

64 Type III Quarters in DIZ Area Handed Over to Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi

9342. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether 64 Type III units constructed in Sector 'E' of DIZ Area, Gole Market, New Delhi were handed over to the Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi; if so, the justification thereof;

(b) whether all those quarters have since been allotted and occupied by the hospital staff;

(c) in case some other quarters are still vacant and have not been allotted, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the hospital has surrendered some of the quarters; if so, their number and serial number and how the Directorate of Estates propose to allot them to Government employees and the time by which the allotment is likely to be made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) to (d). 64 Type III quarters were placed at the disposal of the Willingdon Hospital and Nursing Home, New Delhi out of which 16 Type III quarters were placed at the disposal of Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital for allotment to their employees. This was done to meet the acute shortage of residential accommodation for the staff of the hospitals.

Out of the 48 Type III units placed at the disposal of the Willingdon Hospital 33 Type III units were allotted to the staff of the hospital and one type III unit is also being allotted to the staff. The remaining 14 Type III units were surrendered by the Willingdon Hospital authorities to the Directorate of Estates in lieu of 28 Type II quarters which are being made available by the Directorate of Estates. The 14 Type III units surrendered to the Directorate of Estates have been allotted/are under process of allotment by the Directorate of Estates to Government servant eligible for general pool accommodation.

Open Drain Running to South of Greater Kailash-I

9343. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the open drain (nullah) running to the South of Greater Kailash-I (New Delhi) carries night soil and sewage of the neighbouring colonies and poses a serious health hazard to the people of the surrounding localities of South Delhi;

(b) whether Government have any scheme to replace it by an underground sewerage; and

(c) if not, what other steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) The open drain running to the South of Greater Kailash is a storm water drain which carries away excess of water during heavy rain. This drain does not carry any night-soil and sewage. The question of the drain posing a serious health hazard to the people of the surrounding localities of South Delhi does not, therefore arise.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Memorandum from Association of Advisory Officers of Education Ministry

9344. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Association of Advisory Officers of the Education Ministry submitted a memorandum regarding their deplorable service conditions to the Government in October, 1972;

(b) the concrete steps taken to solve their grievances, particularly the indiscriminate reduction in the number of their

posts from about 70 in 1959 to 40 at present, appointment of outsiders on educational posts, loss of avenue of promotion and above all long ad hoc service conditions for periods varying from 2 to 10 years;

(c) whether a copy of the Memorandum submitted by them will be laid on the Table of the House; and

(d) the reaction of Government to the memorandum?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) and (c). A representation was received and its copy is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4989/73].

(b) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4989/73].

भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदाम से पटना को सप्लाई की गई घटिया किस्म की चीनी

9345. श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान पटना से प्रकाशित हिन्दी दैनिक 'प्रदीप' दिनांक 8 अप्रैल, 1973 में छपे इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम के दीघा स्थित गोदाम से पटना नगर के उपभोक्ताओं को वितरण हेतु राशन की दुकानों को पिसा हुआ पत्थर मिली चीनी की सप्लाई की गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) :
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) बिहार सरकार और भारतीय खाद्य निगम को पत्र लिखे गये हैं । उनके उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा है । यथा समय, सूचना सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा बिहार के सहरसा जिले की संस्थाओं को अनुदान

9346 श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 और 1972-73 में बिहार के सहरसा जिले की किन-किन संस्थाओं ने समाज कल्याण विभाग से अनुदान की मांग की और उक्त विभाग ने किन-किन संस्थाओं को अनुदान दिया और प्रत्येक मामले में अनुदान की कितनी-कितनी राशि दी गई?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) : जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और मना पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

काम करने वाली माताओं के बच्चों की देखभाल करने संबंधी योजना

9347 श्री धनसाह प्रधान : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ऐसी कोई योजना बनाई है जिसके द्वारा देश में काम करने वाली माताओं के बच्चों की दिन के समय देखभाल की जा सके, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उस का राज्यवार व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) :

(क) और (ख). शिशु गृहों तथा दिन के समय देखभाल की सुविधायें बहुत से स्थानों पर उपलब्ध हैं। विभिन्न श्रम कानूनों में कुछ परिस्थितियों में ऐसी सुविधाओं का उपबन्ध किया गया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दिल्ली में काम करने वाली अमनी महिला कर्मचारियों को ये सुविधायें दे रखी हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार इन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिये स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को भी

वित्तीय सहायता देती है। कुछ राज्य सरकारों के भी ऐसे ही कार्यक्रम हैं। राज्यवार व्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Streamlining Procedures and Organisation of Delhi Development Authority

9348. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Lieutenant Governor of Delhi has taken up with the Union Government the question of streamlining the procedures and organisation of the Delhi Development Authority to make it more functional and effective; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and the main suggestions made by the Lt. Governor and Government's reaction thereto?

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 Lt. Governor, Delhi, has suggested a Work Study of the Authority. The Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Government of India, have been requested to arrange for the study.

Defective Flooring in Quarters of Sector 'D', D. I. Z. Area, New Delhi

9349. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:

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

(a) whether re-flooring of a large number of quarters in Type II and Type III in Sector 'D', D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi has been got done by a private contractor consequent upon large number of complaints for defective flooring of rooms; and

(b) the total amount paid therefor and the authority or agency which ensured that the new contractor did the job to the

entire satisfaction of the occupants of the quarters and that the material used was up to the specification prescribed for that?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes. As some floors of the quarters were found defective before their allotment, the work of reconstruction of those floors was awarded to another contractor.

(b) A total amount of Rs. 4,232.08 has been spent in this behalf at the cost and risk of the original contractor.

The Assistant Engineer and Junior Engineer have to satisfy themselves about the quality of the material used and the quality of work done, before the payment is made, in works of this magnitude.

Defective Construction of Four-storeyed Quarters of D.I.Z. Area

9350. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether consequent upon the large number of complaint received for defects in construction of four-storeyed Type II and Type III quarters in Sector 'D', D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi, some enquiry was held;

(b) if so, the names and number of officials found guilty of negligence of their duties and for other charges; the post which these officials held;

(c) the action taken against them or proposed to be taken; and

(d) whether it would be ensured that those officials are not entrusted the supervision of construction work any more in future; if not, 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. Some defects came to notice during routine inspections by senior officers while the work was still in progress. These were duly rectified wherever possible. The contractor was penalised in cases where defects could not be rectified.

(b) to (d). The matter is under investigation at present.

Posting of NDS Instructors in Bihar

9351. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: SHRI M. S. PURTY:

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

(a) whether Government of Bihar had forwarded to the Central Government in 1972 a list of former N.D.S. Instructors whom that Government was willing to absorb in Bihar;

(b) whether no action was taken on this for about 2 months from the date of receipt of this list; and

(c) whether the Government propose to fix responsibility on any officer for this negligence.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). It was decided in 1965 in consultation with the State Governments that the National Fitness Corps Programme should be implemented by the State Governments and that the NDS instructors recruited and paid by the Central Government should be transferred to the States and merged with the cadre of Physical Education Teachers of the States. While negotiating with the State Governments regarding the terms of such transfer it was noticed that 58 instructors hailing from Bihar had been recruited in the State of Uttar Pradesh and posted to schools in that State. An effort was made

in 1968 to transfer these instructors to schools in Bihar but the Government of Bihar was then prepared to absorb only those instructors who were serving in that State and not those serving in other States. This question was again raised by the Central Government with the Bihar Government in October 1971 requesting them to agree to the transfer of these instructors to Bihar on compassionate grounds and to indicate the names of the schools where they should be posted. This was followed by reminders and personal discussions with the State Education authorities. On the 3rd March, 1972 the Government of Bihar replied indicating the school in which each of the 58 instructors could be posted, subject to the conditions that at no stage should the State Government be asked to take over the instructors on the strength of the Bihar Government and that the Government of India would continue to pay for their pay and allowances.

2. At that time the Central Government had not decided to reimburse the State Governments the expenditure on the pay and allowances of these instructors for so long as they remain in service, but only till the end of the Fourth Plan period. Furthermore the intention has all along been that upon transfer to the State Governments, the NDS instructors should be treated as State Government employees in the cadre of their Physical Education Teachers

3 In view of this the conditions stipulated by the Bihar Government could not be accepted by the Central Government. There was no question of negligence on the part of any officer or of fixing responsibility therefor.

4. Now that the Bihar Government has taken over the NDS instructors serving in that State, the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare has again addressed the State Government at the highest level to absorb the above mentioned instructors in the Bihar State Government service and have them posted in schools in that State,

subject to the Central Government agreeing to meet the cost of the pay and allowances of these instructors for so long as they remain in service. The final decision of the State Government is awaited.

मध्य प्रदेश में कृषि का यंत्रीकरण करने सम्बन्धी योजना

9352 श्री कूलचन्द्र वर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश प्रशासन ने विश्व बैंक के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करने हेतु 63 50 करोड़ रुपये की लागत की कृषि का यंत्रीकरण करने सम्बन्धी एक योजना केन्द्र के पास भेजी है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पो० शिन्हे) (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने लघु सिंचाई के विकास, यंत्रीकरण और भूमि विकास की एक परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करके उसे विश्व बैंक की कार्यवाही के लिये भारत सरकार को भेजा था । प्रारम्भ में इस परियोजना में किमानों द्वारा ट्रैक्टर खरीदने की व्यवस्था थी, किन्तु बाद में यंत्रीकरण का भाग इसमें से निकाल दिया गया । गत मास इस परियोजना पर विश्व बैंक से बातचीत हुई थी । घोषा है लघु सिंचाई और भूमि विकास के लिये विश्व बैंक से 330 लाख डॉलर का ऋण उपलब्ध हो जायेगा ।

बम्बल घाटी में कृषि पर आधारित उद्योगों के योजनाबद्ध विकास के लिए राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम की योजना

9353. श्री कूलचन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री जालीराम शंकर :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :
(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम ने बम्बल घाटी में कृषि पर आधारित उद्योगों

के योजनाबद्ध विकास के लिये लगभग पचास करोड़ रुपये की एक योजना बनाई है; और

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

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पौ० शिर्के) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम द्वारा तैयार की गई रिपोर्ट में दी गई योजना में सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से राजस्थान के चम्बल कमांड एरिया का कृषि औद्योगिक विकास करने के लिये एक डाचा तैयार किया गया है । इसमें समन्वित क्षेत्र विकास की पहुंच अपनाने पर बल दिया गया है और इसके लिये सुस्पष्ट योजना के भीतर आरम्भ किये जा सकने वाले खेतीगत तथा खेती से इनर दोनों प्रकार के विकास का पारस्परिक महायक कार्यक्रम अपनाया जाना है, ताकि इस क्षेत्र पर अधिकतम आर्थिक प्रभाव डाला जा सके । रिपोर्ट की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

(1) इसमें फसल संयोजन (कंपोजिशन) के नये प्रतिमान का समर्थन किया गया है, जिसमें इस क्षेत्र में वाणिज्यिक फसलों पर अधिक बल दिया जाना है, ताकि जल, बिजली और भूमि का अनुकूलन उपयोग किया जा सके और कृषि को अधिक लाभकारी बनाया जा सके ।

(2) रिपोर्ट में प्रस्तावित नये फसल प्रतिमान के अनुसार इस क्षेत्र में कृषि उद्योगों का विकास करने की परिकल्पना की गई है । इन उद्योगों में चीनी कारखाने, आसबनिया, नेल मिलें, विलायक निम्मारण संयंत्र, पशुचारा कारखाने, चावल मिलें, गेहूँ की रोलर आटा-बकियां और दाल मिलें भी शामिल हैं ।

(3) खेतीगत और खेती से इनर कार्यक्रमों का पूरा-पूरा लाभ उठाने के लिये रिपोर्ट में सड़कों, पुलों, संचार-व्यवस्था, बिजली आदि जैसी आधार-भूत सुविधाओं का तेजी से विकास करने का सुझाव दिया गया है । इसकी लागत परियोजना

की कुल लागत का अभिन्न अंग मानी जानी चाहिये ।

(4) इस रिपोर्ट में सहकारी आधारभूत ढांचे, विशेष रूप से आधार स्तर पर ऋण सन्वाधों को मजबूत बनाने के लिये भी सुझाव दिये गये हैं, ताकि रिपोर्ट में सुझाये गये नये फसल प्रतिमान के मन्दर्भ में किसानों की अल्प, मध्य और दीर्घ-कालीन ऋण आवश्यकताओं को पूरा किया जा सके ।

रिपोर्ट में परियोजना की कुल लागत का हिमाब अनुमानतः 50 करोड़ रुपये लगाया गया है । इसमें से 16 करोड़ रुपये कृषि विधायन उद्योगों में पूंजीगत निवेश लगाने के लिये हैं, लगभग 9 करोड़ रुपये उनकी कार्यकारी पूंजी के लिये हैं और लगभग 25 करोड़ रुपये किसानों को उत्पादन ऋण देने के लिये हैं ।

Import of Rice from Nepal

9354. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nepal has lifted its ban to export rice to India; and

(b) if so, the total quantity of rice expected to be imported from Nepal and the price which the Government of India has agreed to pay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b) Nepal Government has resumed issuing licences to private parties for export of rice to India. There is no arrangement at present for import of rice on Government account from Nepal.

Average recovery of sugar factories in Tamil Nadu, for the months of March and April, 1971-72 and 1972-73 Seasons

9355. SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the average

recovery for the months of March and April of the Sugar Factories in Tamil Nadu, factory-wise, for the seasons 1971-72 and 1972-73?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): A statement showing factory-wise the percentage recovery of sugar from cane in Tamil Nadu in the months of March and April during the seasons of 1971-72 and 1972-73 is attached.

Statement

Factory	1972		1973	
	March	April	March	April up to (22-4-73)
1. Ambur	10.53	10.10	9.65	9.34
2. Madurantakam	10.06	9.34	10.02	9.46
3. Thiru Arooran	9.42	8.43	8.00	7.62
4. Nellikuppam	7.55	8.71	8.86	8.46
5. Laigudi	10.27	10.04	9.45	8.98
6. Cauvery	9.52	8.69	8.82	8.28
7. Pugalur	10.39	9.62	9.58	8.87
8. Salem	9.38	9.52	8.94	(up to 15-4-73) did not work during this month.
9. Madura	10.38	9.90	9.08	8.33
10. Amravathi		Did not work during this period		
11. Sakthi	10.80	10.13	9.79	9.48
12. Villupuram	9.29	8.80	9.18	8.77
13. Aruna	10.41	10.00	9.39	8.99
14. Allanganallur	10.66	10.03	9.56	8.93
15. Kallakurichi	9.55	8.89	crushing suspended	7.36
16. Dharmapuri	8.52	8.30	N.R.	N.R.

N.R. — Not Received.

Memorandum by the Sugarcane Growers-cum-Supplies of Tamil Nadu

9356 SHRI M. R. LAKSHMI-NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have received the copy of the Memorandum submitted to the Government of Tamil Nadu by the Sugarcane Growers-cum-Suppliers to the sugar factories requesting the Central Government to intervene and

direct the sugar factories to pay a reasonable and remunerative price for sugarcane in view of the high price paid by most of the sugar factories in other States and also due to the enormous profits earned by factories due to very high rise of free sale sugar and also the increase in the cost of cultivation;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government of the State of Tamil Nadu in this regard; and

(c) if not, the steps Central Government propose to take?

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

(b) and (c). The matter is under examination of the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Setting up of Central University in Goa

9357. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Central University in Goa; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The question whether a University should be set up in Goa, a proposal of the Administration of Goa, Daman and Diu, is under consideration of the University Grants Commission. Government will consider the proposal on merits only after the University Grants Commission's recommendation is received.

Stir by Farmers Federation of India against Monopoly Procurement Scheme

9358. SHRI S. L. PEJE:

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some organisations like the Farmers Federation of India have started a stir against monopoly Procurement Scheme;

(b) if so, what are their ambitions and which are the States where the stir is getting some foot-hold; and

(c) what action is proposed to be taken to counteract this stir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A report appearing in the Newspaper about the All India Farmers Federation launching a movement against the scheme for take-over of wholesale trade in wheat and persuading the farmers not to sell their produce to Government unless the procurement price was raised, has come to the notice of Government.

The ambitions and the standing of the Federation are not known.

(c) The Government is determined to implement the policy of take-over of wholesale trade and the State Governments/ Administrations have been advised to take suitable action wherever necessary.

पन्त नगर कृषि विश्वविद्यालय तथा लुधियाना कृषि फार्म के विशेषज्ञों के अनुसार गेहूँ की उत्पादन-लागत

9359. श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पन्त नगर कृषि विश्वविद्यालय के तथा लुधियाना कृषि फार्म विशेषज्ञों के अनुसार इस समय गेहूँ की प्रति किबंटल उत्पादन-लागत क्या-क्या है;

(ख) उनकी तुलना में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में गेहूँ का बसूली मूल्य क्या-क्या निर्धारित किया गया है; और

(ग) उत्पादन-लागत तथा बिक्री मूल्य के अन्तर के सन्दर्भ में उत्पादकों को सरकार ने क्या-क्या राहतें दी हैं अथवा दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

कृषि विज्ञानालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी) : (क) पन्त नगर कृषि विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा सूचित की गई गेहूँ की प्रति किबंटल उत्पादन-लागत 60 रुपये और 65 रुपये के बीच है; लुधियाना कृषि फार्म विशेषज्ञों ने 76.95 रु० सूचित की है। इन दो विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा

सूचित की गई उत्पादन लागत पञ्जाब, हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रमुख कसलों की खेती की लागत का अध्ययन करने के लिये विस्तृत योजना के अन्तर्गत प्राप्ति गई लागत से ऊँची है।

(ख) भारत सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित किये गये गेहूँ के अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य नीचे दिये गये हैं —

गेहूँ की किस्म निर्धारित किया गया, अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य (₹० प्रति क्विंटल)	
1	2
1 देशी लाल बिस्म	विभिन्न राज्यों के लिये 71 00 और 74 00 ₹० के बीच।
2 देशी साधारण सफेद	सभी राज्यों के लिये 76 00 और विभिन्न मैन्सफन बिस्म। ₹०।
3 विभिन्न बड़िया बिस्म।	82 00 ₹०

(ग) ऐसी बार्ड मुविजाये न ता दी गई हैं और न ही देने का विचार है।

सबसे बड़े 20 नगरी में दूध की माग व पूर्ति

9360 श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत के सबसे बड़े 20 नगरों में (अलग-अलग) दूध की माग व पूर्ति जितनी जितनी है, और

(ख) पूर्ति मबधन के लिये क्या-क्या पग उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह)

(क) देश के नगरों में दूध की वर्तमान माग स्थिर नहीं है। यह माग मूल्यों जनसंख्या और आय के वितरण से प्रभावित होती है तथा आय में परिवर्तन के साथ-साथ इसमें भी परिवर्तन होता रहता है। शहरों में दूध की माग कुछ समय से नगरीकरण के कारण

काफी बढ़ गई है। भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद् की पोषाहार सलाहकार समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसार प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति दिन औसत पोषक आवश्यकता 210 ग्राम दूध और दुग्ध उत्पादकों की होती है। शहरों में दूध की माग का एक भाग यत तीन पञ्चवर्षीय योजनाओं में सरकारी तथा सहकारी क्षेत्रों में स्थापित किये गये संगठित डेरी संयंत्रों से पूरा किया जाता है। तथापि इस माग का एक बड़ा भाग अब भी गैर-संगठित क्षेत्र से पूरा किया जाता है जैसे कि शहरों में खोली गई छाटी डेरिया, हलवाई की दुकानें, चलते-फिरते दूधिये आदि। देश के 20 बड़े शहरों में सरकारी। महकारी क्षेत्र के संगठित डेरी संयंत्रों में माध्यम में दुग्ध पूर्ति तथा पोषित आवश्यकता के अनुसार उनकी माग की स्थिति नीचे दी गई है —

नम शहर का नाम	संगठित क्षेत्र के जिनमें जन-वरी 1973 में दूध की औसत दैनिक पूर्ति (लाख लिटर में)	प्रति दिन पोषित आवश्यकता (लाख लिटर में)
म०		

1	2	3	4
1 कलकत्ता	1 74	14 26	
2 बृहत् बम्बई	5 43	12 15	
3 दिल्ली	2 90	7 39	
4 मद्रास	0 88	5 03	
5 हैदराबाद	0 77	3 66	
6 बंगलौर	0 80	3 45	
7 अहमदाबाद	1 43	3 23	
8 बानपुर	0 17	2 59	
9 नागपुर	0 32	1 76	
10 पूना	0 65	1 74	
11 लखनऊ	0 20	1 68	

1	2	3	4
12. हाथड़ा	दूध की पूर्ति कलकत्ता डेरी से की जाती है।	1.51	
13. भागदा	0.02	1.30	
14. जयपुर	0.14	1.25	
15. बाराणसी	0.01	1.19	
16. इन्दौर	0.12	1.17	
17. मधुबनी	0.23	1.12	
18. जबलपुर	0.03	1.09	
19. इलाहाबाद	0.02	1.05	
20. पटना	0.10	1.00	

(ख) दूध की पूर्ति इसके उत्पादन पर निर्भर करती है, जो कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ही होता है। सारे देश में दूध का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये आवश्यक उपाय किये गये हैं और किये भी जा रहे हैं। हाल के वर्षों में किये गये प्रमुख उपायों में गहन पशु विकास परियोजनाओं की स्थापना एक प्रमुख उपाय है। ये परियोजनाएँ गहरों में स्थापित किये गये घनेको डेरी "संयंत्रों" के दुग्ध-पूर्ति क्षेत्रों में स्थित हैं। अन्य महत्वपूर्ण पशु विकास योजनाएँ, जिनका दुग्ध उत्पादन पर प्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव पड़ता है, इस प्रकार हैं:—

1. अखिल भारतीय प्रमुख ग्राम योजनाएँ।
2. संकर प्रजनन योजना।
3. दाना-चारा विकास कार्यक्रम।
4. गोशाला विकास योजनाएँ।
5. बछड़ा पालन योजना।
6. पशुधन कार्यों की सुदृढ़ करना तथा उनका विस्तार।
7. पशु प्रदर्शनियाँ और दुग्ध उत्पादन प्रतियोगिता।
8. रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम।

(क) पशु चिकित्सालयों और डिस्पेंसरियों की संख्या में वृद्धि।

(ख) महामारी उन्मूलन योजना।

(ग) टीकों और "सीरा" के उत्पादन के लिये जैविक उत्पाद प्रयोगशालाओं का विस्तार।

365 New Research Schemes Shelved by ICMR

9361. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether 365 new research schemes in medicine have been shelved following a drastic cut in this year's ICMR budget;

(b) whether as a result nearly 300 doctors, including a number of post graduates due to be absorbed in various research projects under the ICMR have failed to secure any jobs; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) to (c). Due to financial stringency the Health budget for 1973-74 has been considerably cut and correspondingly the budget of the Indian Council of Medical Research has also been reduced. The question of intensifying the existing research efforts and fruitfully utilising the funds provided in the budget is receiving active consideration of the Government.

Acquisition of Property by State Governments in New Delhi and Delhi

9362. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of property owned by each State Government in New Delhi and Delhi;

(b) the value of new property acquired by each State during the last three years; and

(c) the particulars of the property so acquired?

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 information will have to be collected from all the State Governments and local authorities and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Ships acquired by Shipping Corporation of India and Shipping COS

9363. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number tonnage and value of new fleets acquired by the Shipping Corporation of India and each Shipping Co. during the last three years;

(b) the total number, tonnage and value of indigenously built ships acquired by the corporation and each Private Sector Shipping Company during the same period;

(c) the total amount of loans sanctioned by the term financing institutions and commercial banks to each Shipping Company, including the S.C.I. to-date; and

(d) how far the country has achieved self-sufficiency in the Shipping industry and the nature of such self-sufficiency?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(c) A statement showing loans granted by the Shipping Development Fund Committee since its inception is enclosed. Similar information regarding other term financial institutions and commercial banks is not available.

(d) Indian ships at present carry about 20 per cent of the overseas trade. It is the aim of Government that by the end of the Vth Plan, they should carry a minimum of 50 per cent of the overseas trade and also engage in competitive shipping to the extent possible. In addition to the existing Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam, a new shipyard at Cochin is already under construction. The shipyard is designed to produce vessels upto the size of 85,000 dwt. The question of setting up more shipyard in the country is under consideration.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Amount of loan sanctioned (Rupees).
1.	M/s. Africana Co. (P) Ltd., Bombay	26,52,000.00
2.	M/s. Ambassador Steamship Co. Ltd., Cochin	5,00,000.00
3.	M/s. Bharat Lines Ltd, Bombay	96,00,000.00
4.	M/s. Calcutta Steam Navigation Co. Ltd, Calcutta	16,00,000.00
5.	M/s. Chowgule Steamships Ltd., Bombay	19,37,76,000.00
6.	M/s. Damodar Bulk Carriers Ltd., Bombay	20,37,70,806.00
7.	M/s. Dempo Steamships Ltd., Bombay	18,37,00,000.00
8.	M/s. Great Eastern Shipping Co., Ltd.	51,52,02,465.00
9.	M/s. Indian Steamship Co Ltd., Calcutta	13,52,18,000.00
10.	M/s. Kerala Lines Ltd., Madras	42,02,000.00

11. M/s. Mogul Lines Ltd., Bombay	10,24,17,300.30
12. M/s. Raj Kumar Lines Ltd., Calcutta	28,00,000.00
13. M/s. R.A.J. Lines Ltd., Calcutta	84,00,000.00
14. M/s. Ratnakar Shipping Co. Ltd., Calcutta	13,07,64,000.00
15. M/s. Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., Bombay	40,44,25,875.00
16. M/s. South East Asia Shipping Co. Ltd. Bombay	13,00,000.00
17. M/s. South India Shipping Corporation Ltd., Madras	18,90,77,269.61
18. M/s. Surrendra Overseas Ltd., Calcutta.. . . .	6,14,85,000.00
19. M/s. Thakur Shipping Co., Ltd., Bombay	59,70,796.00
20. M/s. The Shipping Corporation of India Ltd., Bombay	347,39,38,839.36
21. Seven Seas Transportation Ltd., Bombay	5,42,00,000.00
TOTAL	568,50,01,351.27

Promotion of Junior Home Science Teachers in Delhi

9364. **SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a list of junior Home Science teachers has been prepared for promotion to the post of Senior Home Science teachers in Delhi;

(b) the criteria adopted for placing the names of persons in this list and the manner in which their seniority has been fixed;

(c) whether there are some candidates in that list whose basic educational qualification is not Graduation when the minimum qualification for a Senior Home Science teacher is Graduation and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether those Junior Home Science teachers who are promoted as Senior Home Science teachers are posted in the same school in which they have been working against the post of Senior Home Science teachers?

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) Junior Domestic Science teachers are promoted to the posts of Senior Domestic Science teachers in accordance with the provisions of Recruitment Rules on Confidential Reports i.e. merits is also taken consideration of seniority and satisfactory into consideration besides seniority and qualifications. The seniority of promotees is according to position in the select list of Senior Domestic Science teachers.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Not necessary.

Fate of Super Tanker Berth at Cochin

9365. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed super tanker berth project for Cochin Port has been dropped;

(b) If not, the reasons why the special office set up for the project has been disbanded and the officials absorbed in other Central Government Departments; and

(c) if the answer to (a) be in the affirmative the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR)

(a) No The location of the super tanker berth at Bolghatty Channel has since been approved

(b) An Engineering Division was sanctioned and started from 30th October, 1970 in connection with the oil dock project The work on the project had to be suspended as the local people/organisations represented for a change of site This Division was thereafter engaged on the foreshore reclamation work taken up by the Port Trust on behalf of the Cochin Town Planning Trust The work on reclamation wall construction was completed in November 1972 As the question of location of the oil dock at Bolghatty Channel was under consideration, two posts, one of Executive Engineer and one of Assistant Engineer created originally for the oil dock project were not continued from 1st April 1973 This was done as a measure of financial propriety As the oil dock project has since been approved the Port Trust will be reviving the posts and taking further necessary action to execute the project

(c) Does not arise

Implementation of Crash Programmes for Rural Employment in U.P.

9366 DR GOVIND DAS RICHHA-RIYA

SHRI AMBESH

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the number of Crash Programmes for rural employment being implemented in the State of Uttar Pradesh,

(b) whether such project under the Crash Programme is being implemented in the districts of Agra, Etawah, Jhansi, if so, the progress made so far, and

(c) the number of man-days created in these districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) The Crash Scheme for Rural Employment is being implemented in all the 54 districts of Uttar Pradesh

(b) and (c) Yes please Statement showing the progress made in terms of expenditure incurred and employment generated under Crash Scheme for Rural Employment in the districts of Agra Etawah and Jhansi during 1971-72 and 1972-73 (April 72—February 73) is laid on the Table of the House

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the district	Expenditure incurred (Rs. lakhs)		Employment generated (Lakh mandays)	
		1971-72	1972-73 (April 72—Feb 73)	1971-72	1972-73 (April 72—Feb 73)
1	Agra	12.50	4.12	0.63	0.75
2.	Etawah	5.72	11.39	0.88	1.19
3	Jhansi	5.98	14.10	1.05	2.68

Units of Modern Bakeries in India and their Production Capacity

9367. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of units of Modern Bakeries (India) Limited functioning in various parts of the country along with their locations;

(b) the licensed capacity of each of them and the extent to which production is there; and

(c) in case the production is less, the efforts being made to utilise their production capacity to the maximum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) At present 9 units of Modern Bakeries are functioning at the following places :-

1. Ahmedabad
2. Bangalore
3. Bombay
4. Calcutta
5. Cochin
6. Delhi
7. Hyderabad
8. Kanpur
9. Madras

(b) A statement giving the required information is attached.

(c) The total capacity of the Modern Bakeries is more than fully utilised, although in certain individual units there is some slight under-utilisation. The Company is making vigorous efforts for full utilisation in such cases also.

Statement

Units	In lakhs of standard loaves of 400gms. each.	
	Rated capacity	Production during 1972-73
Ahmedabad	90	83.00
Bangalore	90	104.73
Bombay	180	174.85
Calcutta	180	138.49
Cochin	90	114.03
Delhi	90	117.06
Hyderabad	90	91.06
Kanpur	90	98.68
Madras	90	142.29
Total	990	1064.19

Steps to encourage education among girls

9368. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have taken some steps to encourage education among girls in the country;

(b) If so, the steps taken and the extent to which there has been progress in the sphere of education among girls in the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the future programme in this respect?

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) State and Union Territory Governments were requested to make adequate provision in their budgets for implementing the following incentive schemes :—

- (1) Provision of free books, writing materials and clothes for girls.

- (2) Award of scholarships on the basis of attendance and performance for girls.
- (3) Improving facilities for training of women primary school teachers.
- (4) Provision of condensed courses for education of adult women particularly in rural areas for passing the matriculation examination.
- (5) Construction of residential quarters for women.
- (6) Appointment of school mothers.
- (7) Appointment of at least one woman teacher in primary schools.

(c) During the Fifth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to achieve 100 per cent enrolment of children in the age group 6—11 and 75 per cent enrolment of children in the age group 11—14. As this increased enrolment involves mainly enrolling more girls in the most of the States, the elementary education plan will in essence be a plan for girls education.

A system of part-time education will be introduced especially for the age group 11—14. This is expected to assist grown up girls who are not normally allowed to go to schools.

A scheme of attaching creches and pre-school classes to primary schools will be tried out during the Fifth Plan so that older girls who normally look after young children at home will be able to attend schools.

A statement is annexed showing the progress and the number of girls receiving education at different levels.

Statement

Level	1968-69	1969-70	197-71
(a) Ph. D /D.Sc.	1,831	1,912	2,132
(b) M. A.	21,933	23,604	26,014
(c) M Sc	5,105	6,014	6,792
(d) M. Com	153	140	227
(e) B.A.	1,81,157	2,17,298	2,39,728
(f) B Sc.	65,790	76,020	84,587
(g) B Com.	3,060	4,910	8,661
(h) Intermediate Arts	48,577	57,517	65,703
(i) I. Sc.	17,520	26,399	29,260
(j) I. Com.	685	1,000	1,349
(k) Pre-University Arts	59,598	74,631	76,425
(l) " Sc.	29,997	51,128	47,308
(m) " Com.	2,118	3,408	3,920
(n) First degree course in Medicine	N.A.	16,872	17,540
(o) General education school standard			
Classes IX and above	15,59,576	16,33,247	17,27,529
VI to VIII	34,92,864	36,30,220	38,01,133
I to V	1,99,35,737	2,07,26,771	2,15,28,610

Award of Contract by P.W.D. Manipur

9369. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the financial year 1972-73 the P.W.D. Manipur encouraged small contractors by splitting major works into small parts which were given to small contractors and labour cooperatives;

(b) if so, the number of small contractors and labour cooperatives so benefited and how many of the small contractors were registered during the year 1972-73;

(c) whether Government are aware of the serious public criticism about the manner in which the P.W.D. Manipur gave away contracts during the said year; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Ad-hoc Appointments made in the Department of Medical Health Services, Manipur

9370. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of *ad hoc* appointments made in the department of Medical and Health Services, Manipur category-wise during 1972-73; the number of transfers of Medical Officers during 1972-73;

(b) whether Government are aware that there is discontent among the general public about the basis for promotions and transfers in the said Department if so, whether Government are taking steps to remove the public discontent; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken and the basic features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Transfer of Teachers in Manipur

9371. Shri N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during last one year in Manipur many teachers in the primary and middle school levels were transferred to the great disadvantage of the teachers;

(b) if so, the number transferred category-wise and whether Government are considering reinstatement of the transferred teachers in their original posts in view of their present difficulties;

(c) whether some of the transfers were inter-district and Inter D.I. circles; and

(d) if so, the fact thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected from the Government of Manipur and it will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as received.

Ad-hoc Appointments in P.W.D., Manipur

9372. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the financial year 1972-73 the Government of Manipur appointed the present Chief Engineer, some Superintending Engineers, Executive Engineers, Assistant Engineers in the P.W.D. Manipur on *ad-hoc* basis;

(b) if so, the number of such *ad hoc* appointments, category-wise;

(c) whether the Government of Manipur is considering the issue in the light of the representations by other engineers who are reported to have been superseded in the process of *ad-hoc* appointments; and

(d) if so, the progress made in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) to (d). The information has been called for from the Government of Manipur. A statement will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha as soon as it is received from the Government of Manipur.

Recognised Junior High Schools in Manipur

9373. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state .

(a) the number of schools up to the Junior High School level recognised by the Government of Manipur during the year 1972-73 M.L.A. Constituency-wise ;

(b) whether the Government of Manipur is considering to clear the backlog of unrecognised schools which have suffered long; and

(c) if so, when the next order for recognition is likely to issue?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected from the State Government and the same will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

Compulsory Study of History of Freedom Movement in Schools and Colleges

9374. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether West Bengal Government Education Department has decided to make compulsory the study of History of Freedom Movement from class V to class X in various stages;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry propose to have a uniform pattern of studying the History of Freedom Movement of various stages in all the Schools, Colleges and Universities of the Country; and

(c) if so, what is the actual proposal of the Ministry in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected from the State Government of West Bengal and it will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

National Highway Links During Fifth Five Year Plan in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa

9375. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what is the new proposal in the Fifth Five Year Plan for more new National Highway links in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa; and

(b) the total costs involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA) : (a) and (b). In response to a general circular letter inviting proposals for some additions likely to be made to the National Highway System during the 5th Five Year Plan, the State Governments of West Bengal, Bihar

and Orissa have sent their proposals. A statement showing the names of proposed routes as also the estimated costs thereof is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4990/73.]

All these proposals will be considered along with similar other proposals received from various other States in the Fifth Five Year Plan keeping in view the funds available for the purpose and the inter-se priorities of the various proposals on an All-India basis. Since the formulation of the Fifth Five Year Plan is in a preparatory stage, it is not possible at present to indicate the extent to which new additions would be made to the existing National Highway System in that Plan.

Demands of all India Port and Dock Workers Federation

9376. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether All India Port and Dock Workers Federation on the intervention of Government agencies have withdrawn the call for nation-wise indefinite strikes ;

(b) if so, the demands of the Federation and Government assurances to it and

(c) whether Port and Dock workers in part or in full are not covered by the recommendation of the Third Pay Commission

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :
(a) Yes.

(b) A statement showing the demands of All India Port and Dock Workers' Federation and Government's decisions thereon is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4991/73.]

(c) No.

13 LSS/73-7

Establishment of Farmers Training Centre in High Yielding Variety Districts in Areas of Uneconomic Holdings

9377. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether the schemes for establishing Farmers Training Centres in the selected high yielding variety districts sponsored under the scheme of Farmers Training and Education can be operative where nearly 90 p.c. of the holdings are either uneconomic or marginal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : Under the centrally sponsored scheme of Farmers Training and Education taken up in 100 selected high yielding varieties programme districts, training facilities are provided to all categories of farmers including small/marginal farmers. The contents of the training is based on the latest developments in agriculture and strictly according to the local needs and requirements. Thus, the programme can be operative in a situation where the holdings are either uneconomic or marginal.

Revision of Pay Scales of College and University Teachers

9378. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have in view the revision of pay scales of College and University teachers in the light of background of the recommendation of 3rd Pay Commission; and

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal for a running grade for teachers of University like I.A.S. officers?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). The Committee on Government of Universities and Colleges, appointed by the

University Grants Commission, has recently submitted to the Commission its report on Teachers. The report *inter-alia*, deals with the pay scales and service conditions of the teachers, and will be examined by the Government after the Commission's recommendations thereon are received.

गंधी बस्तियों में रहने वाले लोगों को पट्टे पर जमीन देना

9379 श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वाले लोगों को पट्टे पर जमीन देने की कोई योजना बनाई है ,

(ख) क्या सरकार को गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वाले लोगों से कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इसका कब तक प्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीम मेहता) : (क) मौजूदा गन्दी बस्ती उन्मूलन/सुधार योजना के अन्तर्गत अन्य बातों के साथ साथ गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वालों का भूमि के विकसित किए गये तथा बाटे गये प्लॉटों के आवंटन की व्यवस्था है। नवम्बर, 1 अप्रैल, 1969 में योजना राज्य क्षेत्र में हस्तांतरित कर दी गई है।

(ख) और (ग) . प्रश्न ही नहीं उठना।

बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना को लागू करने के लिए मार्गदर्शी परियोजना

9380 श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, और मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना को लागू करने के लिये एक मार्गदर्शी परियोजना का आरम्भ किया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस योजना की प्रगति का व्यौरा क्या है और बीबी पंचवर्षीय योजना की शेष अवधि के लिये इस योजना के लिये कितना आवंटन किया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० के० किष्क) : (क) और (ख) . एक मार्गदर्शी स्वास्थ्य योजना पर सरकार विचार कर रही है जिसके अन्तर्गत 21 राज्यों के 29 उपकेन्द्रों को लाने और प्रत्येक उपकेन्द्र में विभिन्न चिकित्सा पद्धतियों के तीन प्रशिक्षित चिकित्सक रखने का प्रस्ताव है।

केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के फिरोजशाह रोड, नई दिल्ली, के इन्क्वायरी आफिस द्वारा संसद-सदस्यों के प्लैटों के कम्पाउण्ड की सफाई

9381 श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग का फिरोजशाह राड स्थित इन्क्वायरी आफिस संसद-सदस्यों के प्लैटों के कम्पाउण्ड की सफाई आदि पर कोई ध्यान नहीं देता है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बात में क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीम मेहता) : (क) और (ख) . फिरोजशाह राड या पूछताछ-कार्यालय फिरोजशाह राड के ही नहीं बल्कि, कैनिंग लेन, बलबन्त राय मेहता लेन, विट्टन लेन, इलेक्ट्रिक लेन, पण्डारा रोड, पण्डारा-पाक, तिलक मार्ग, मंगुरा रोड, पुराना किना राड, डा० गजेन्द्र प्रसाद रोड, राजज ऐवेन्यू, टेलीग्राफ लेन, विण्डमर प्लेस, डा० जाकिर हुसैन मार्ग, अशोक रोड का कुछ भाग, जन्तर-मन्तर रोड, रायसीना रोड, शाहजहा रोड, हुमायू रोड, अतुल घोष रोड पर स्थित समद-सदस्यों के प्लैटों/बंगलों का भी अनुरोध करना है। जहाँ कहीं बहुत से एकक माथ-माथ स्थित हैं कम्पाउण्ड आदि की सारी सफाई केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण

विभाग द्वारा की जाती है। तथापि, अकेले और दूरी पर स्थित एकको के दखलकार अपना प्रबन्ध स्वयं करते हैं। और इनके (बाद के) मामले में उन्हें अनिश्चित सेवा प्रसारों की प्रदायगी से छूट दी जाती है।

Age of Superannuation of Vice-Chancellors Recommended by Kothari Commission

9382. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the age of superannuation for Vice-Chancellors as recommended by the Kothari Commission ;

(b) whether this recommendation has been accepted by Government and

(c) whether there is any Vice-Chancellor who has been granted extension beyond the age of superannuation recommended by the Kothari Commission, if so, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). The Education Commission (1964-66) had recommended that the retirement age for Vice-Chancellors should be fixed at 65 years ; exceptions could, however, be made in case of exceptionally qualified persons of all-India eminence. In pursuance of this recommendation the Government of India decided in January, 1968 that the age of retirement of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities may be fixed at 65 years subject to the condition that the decision would not affect the Vice-Chancellors then in position but would apply only to future appointments. It was also decided that the State Governments may be requested to adopt similar age limit for retirement in respect of future appointments of Vice-Chancellors of State Universities.

(c) So far as Central Universities are concerned, no Vice-Chancellor has been granted extension beyond the age of superannuation after the above decision was

taken. With regard to State Universities it is for the State Governments to implement the recommendation of the Education Commission.

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में प्रस्थाई कर्मचारी

9383 श्री टुकन चन्द कछवाय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में इस समय ऐसे प्रस्थाई कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है जो गत 5 वर्षों से काम कर रहे हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किशोर) : पचासी।

Setting up of Educational and Technological Centres

9384. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up educational and technological Centres to deal with the development of curriculum and prepare basic scripts for films, radio and television lessons ; and

(b) if so, whether such educational and technological centres will also be set up in every State ; and if so, the outlines of the scheme ?

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 Educational Technology Project of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare envisages the setting up of an Educational Technology Centre in Delhi at the national level and Educational Technology Cells, at the State level in each State. The Educational Technology Centre will, in the main, arrange training programmes for a wide

variety of personnel who will be responsible for promoting, organising and raising the quality of educational media utilisation, both at the Central and the State level, and undertake research and the production of prototype materials relevant to the utilisation of mass media and other new techniques for Education. The Educational Technology Cells at the State level, would arrange to prepare printed literature for broadcast lessons, train classroom teachers to conduct pre-broadcast and post broadcast discussions, and co-ordinate the class time-tables with A.I.R.

Central aid for making better conditions of katras and slums in Delhi

9385. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any aid to the Delhi Municipal Corporation for making the conditions in Katras and slums in the Capital better; and

(b) if so, the progress made in removing the slums and beautifying the Capital?

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

(b) In nearly 2,000 Municipal Katras the undermentioned 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 courtyard 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 Seral Phooa.

Ships with Merchant Navy

9386. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

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

(a) the broad outlines of the ships with Merchant Navy in the country at present; and

(b) the strength likely to be increased in the near future and at what cost?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) As on 1st May, 1973 the Indian Merchant Navy consisted of 260 ships of 26, 54, 439 grt. Besides, another 85 ships of 19, 95, 694 grt are firmly on order.

(b) By 31-3-1974, 29 vessels of 5,94,571 grt. which are already on order are likely to be delivered and added to the fleet. The total cost of these 29 vessels is about 168 00 crores. Some more tonnage may be ordered during the year 1973-74. The Shipping tonnage target for the fifth Plan has not been finalised

Tobacco Production in the country, State-wise

9387. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total Tobacco production in West Bengal for the last three years separately;

(b) the total tobacco production in Cooch-Behar District, West Bengal for the last three years; and

(c) the total Tobacco production in the country State-wise, for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE the last three years are given below :—
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). **Production of Tobacco in Cooch-Bihar**
 Estimates of production of tobacco, State- ('000 tonnes)
 wise (including those for West Bengal) for
 the last three years, 1969-70 to 1971-72
 are given in the attached statement.

1969-70	10.9
1970-71	6.1
1971-72	7.1

Estimates of production of tobacco for Data on production for 1972-73 are not
 Cooch-Bihar District, West Bengal during yet available.

Sl. No.	State	Statement (in thousand tonnes)		
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
1.	Andhra Pradesh	124.5	144.0	194.1
2.	Assam (Inclusive of Mizoram)	6.9	6.4	6.6
3.	Bihar	12.2	12.0	12.4
4.	Gujarat	99.8	113.0	116.4
5.	Haryana	0.3	0.7	0.3
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.3	0.3	0.3
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.3	0.5	0.5
8.	Kerala	0.8	1.6	1.7
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1.5	1.2	1.3
10.	Maharashtra	6.0	6.1	6.6
11.	Meghalaya	0.2	0.2	0.3
12.	Mysore	20.3	20.9	16.6
13.	Orissa	11.2	12.3	10.7
14.	Punjab	0.1	0.2	0.1
15.	Rajasthan	4.1	2.7	3.8
16.	Tamil Nadu	23.8	21.8	17.2
17.	Tripura	0.4	0.5	0.5
18.	Uttar Pradesh	11.5	9.7	11.0
19.	West Bengal	12.8	7.7	8.6
20.	Delhi	0.1	0.1	0.2
	All India	337.1	361.9	409.2

The above figures are provisional and subject to revision.

Development of colony named Chittaranjan Park, Delhi

9388. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:**
 Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total amounts received by the C.P.W.D. from the Ministry of Rehabilitation for developing the erstwhile East-Pakistan displaced persons' colony, Kalkaji, now Chittaranjan Park, Delhi; and

(b) the amount spent on (i) total road mileage constructed in the Chittaranjan Park, (ii) length of drains, (iii) underground sewerage and for other development schemes alongwith time-taken for completion of such works and their details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The work of development of E.P.D.P. colony was sanctioned by this

Ministry and as such no amount was received as deposit from the Ministry of Rehabilitation.

(b) The total amount spent is Rs. 63,51,984/-.

- (i) The total length of roads constructed in the colony is 32.99 Kms.
- (ii) The total length of drains of sizes constructed is 29,280 meters.
- (iii) The total length of underground sewer is 26,306 meters.

In addition to these, the following works have been executed:

- (i) water supply lines over the entire area.
- (ii) over head and underground water storage tanks.
- (iii) levelling and dressing of the area.
- (iv) planting of trees on road sides and open spaces and their maintenance.
- (v) erection of pumps and maintenance thereof.
- (vi) street lighting and service connection got executed through D.E.S.U

Development works were started in 1962 and are continuing simultaneously with the construction of dwellings by the allottees of the plots. The works are now almost complete and the colony is expected to be handed over to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi in the near future.

Views of chief Justice on Panacea for Social Evil

9389. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report which appeared under the caption "Chief Justice's Panacea for Social Evil" on 8th March 1973 in "Hindu" of Madras;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government about the proposal made by the Chief Justice?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Chief Justice of the Madras High Court is reported to have suggested a system of licensed prostitution to prevent effectively trafficking in women and girls. This opinion is not acceptable as the Government policy is to abolish prostitution.

Nutrition Programme for school-going Children in West Bengal

9390. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether nutrition programme, the programme of feeding school-going children is working in West Bengal;

(b) if so, in which Districts of West Bengal such programmes are followed and through which agency, District-wise along with number of children daily fed; and

(c) how this programme is channelised in the District of Cooch-Behar, West Bengal?

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) The programme is followed in all the Districts of West Bengal through the agency of the State Education Department.

The District-wise number of the children fed daily is given below :—

Name of District	Number of children
(1) Calcutta	1,54,000
(2) Cooch Behar	30,000
(3) Jalpaiguri	45,000
(4) Darjeelling	30,000
(5) West Dinajpur	35,000
(6) Malda	45,000
(7) Murshidabad	45,000
(8) Nadia	45,000
(9) 24-Parganas	2,77,000
(10) Howrah	1,15,000
(11) Hooghly	15,000
(12) Burdwan	60,000
(13) Birbhum	45,000
(14) Bankura	20,000
(15) Purulia	90,000
(16) Midnapore	3,03,000
Total :	13,54,000

(c) The programme is channelised in the District of Cooch-Bihar through the District Education Inspectorate as in the other Districts.

Incentive/Subsidy to Tobacco growers

9391. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the various forms of incentives, subsidies offered to the tobacco growers in the country and the amount in various schemes, State-wise ;

(b) whether such incentives are also being given to tobacco growers of West Bengal ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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. The scheme is not being implemented in West Bengal. The various incentives and subsidies offered under the scheme are given below :—

Item	Rate of Subsidy
1. Seedlings	50 % subject to maximum of Rs. 20/- per acre.
2. Pesticides.	Rs. 10/- per acre.
3. Construction of barns	Rs. 1250 per barn.
4. Construction of wells	Rs. 1500/- per well.
5. Sprinkler Irrigation	Rs. 2500/- per unit.
6. Curing	Rs. 50/- per acre.
7. Hand operated Sprayers	Rs. 50/- per sprayer.

The statement below gives the amount released to the State Governments during the 4th Plan upto 1972-73 for the implementation of this scheme :—

State	Amount released (Rs. in lakh)
1. Andhra Pradesh	59.413
2. Mysore	23.899
3. Gujarat	8.658
4. Tamil Nadu	4.065
5. Uttar Pradesh	1.292
6. Maharashtra	0.775
7. Bihar	0.906
8. Orissa	1.015

Another Central Scheme for development of Cigar Wrapper Tobacco in Cooch-Bihar District of West Bengal is being implemented through the Central Tobacco Research Institute, Rajahmundry. The incentives and subsidies offered under this scheme are as under :—

Item	Rate of subsidy
1. Construction of curing barns-cum-storage room	Rs. 400/- per acre.
2. Seedlings	Rs. 50/- per acre.
3. Pesticides	Rs. 50/- per acre.
4. Fumigation	Rs. 75/- per acre.

A total of Rs. 0781 lakhs has been spent on this scheme during the 4th Plan upto 1972-73.

Net-work of rural dispensaries in U.P.

9392. SHRI PANNA LAL BARUPAL :
SHRI AMBESH :

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

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh have submitted any scheme for starting a net-work of rural dispensaries in the state, district-wise ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the steps taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) and (b). With the purpose of providing medical facilities to the rural areas by employing medical man-power in different system of medicine, a health scheme for rural areas was drawn up and gone into by a Committee comprising the former Union Minister of State for Health and Family Planning as Chairman and Health Ministers of some States as members. The gist of discussions of the Committee of Ministers was conveyed to the State Govts. requesting them to formulate a Scheme depending on local conditions.

While commenting on these proposals, the State Government proposed to :—

(i) Set up a Pilot Project in two blocks each in the districts of Rai Bareilly, Varanasi and Aligarh under qualified medical officers of allopathic or indigenous system of medicine for a population of 5000 in each Block.

(ii) One A.N.M. and one multi-purpose male worker to be made available with arrangement for 2 beds.

(iii) Pending construction of a building, the sub-centre may be housed in rented building.

(iv) Medical, Public Health and Family Planning services will be unified at sub-centre level. Medical facilities will be provided by qualified medical practitioners of allopathic or indigenous systems of medicine, for public health by multi-purpose male worker and for family planning and maternity and child welfare by Auxiliary Nurse Midwife. All this will be under the overall supervision of Medical Officers of Primary Health Centres.

(v) No changes may be levied for medicines supplied at the sub-centre but a registration fee of 10 paise may be charged from each patient.

As a result of further discussions the Central Govt. is now considering a scheme to start a Pilot Project in 29 sub-centres in different States. Each centre is proposed to have 3 qualified medical practitioners of various systems of medicine and is expected to cover a population of about 10,000.

Assistance to National Malaria Eradication Programme in Mysore

9393. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mysore Government have approached the Union Government for assistance to the National Malaria Eradication Programme in Mysore State ;

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

(c) whether this request was made personally by the Chief Minister of Mysore ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) and (c). Yes. The Chief Minister of Mysore addressed a demi-official letter to the Union Minister for Health and Family Planning.

(b) Sufficient quantities of insecticides, anti-malaria drugs and vehicles were supplied to the Government of Mysore.

Programme for research and development of Soyabean and its production

9394. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a well co-ordinated programme of research and development on soyabeans in the country;

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

(c) India's production of soyabean and the amount of money being paid for importing soyabean oil every year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has sanctioned an All India Coordinated Research Project on Soyabean from 1967. Under the project the following centres are functioning :

- (i) Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur.
- (ii) Gobindvallabh Pant University of Agricultural Science and Technology, Pant Nagar.
- (iii) Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.
- (iv) University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore.
- (v) Majhera, Uttar Pradesh.
- (vi) Maharashtra Association for cultivation of Sciences, Poona.
- (vii) Kalyani University, West Bengal.
- (viii) Gujarat Agricultural University, Junagarh.
- (ix) Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana.

The objective of the above project is to evolve high yielding varieties of soyabean suitable to the different agro-ecological conditions in the country and to work out optional cultural and plant protection schedules for obtaining maximum yield potential of these pulses. This project is co-ordinated and assisted by a part time Project Coordinator who is located at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. The utilisation, marketing and technology aspects of soyabean are also studied at the centres at Pant Nagar and Jabalpur.

As regards the development of Soyabean, the Government of India have sanctioned a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Soyabean Development in four States viz., Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat since 1971-72. The special incentives allowed under the scheme are :—

- (i) 25 per cent subsidy on the cost of improved seed subject to a maximum of Rs. 60/- per quintal.
- (ii) 25 per cent subsidy on the cost of plant protection chemicals and hand operated equipment.
- (iii) Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 500/- per hectare to meet the cost of demonstrations.
- (iv) Staff at field level in the States to ensure timely supply of inputs and to provide technical guidance to the farmers.

(c) Although no regular estimates of production of soyabean are being worked out, it is estimated that the likely production from the area covered under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Soyabean Development would have been as follows :—

Year	Likely Production (Tonnes)
1971-72	13,450
1972-73	18,500

The expenditure incurred on the import of soyabean oil during the last four years is shown below :—

Year	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
1969-70 . . .	14,66.22
1970-71 . . .	22,69.92
1971-72 . . .	18,77.22
1972-73 . . .	501.75

ताजपुर (राजस्थान) क हरिजनों की मांग

9395. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शास्त्र्य : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राजस्थान में जिला भरतपुर की मेराया तहसील में ताजपुर के कुछ हरिजन पुरुषों और महिलाओं ने 3 अप्रैल, 1973 को उनके निवास के सामने धरना दिया था,

(ख) क्या वह उनमें मिले थे ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उस बैठक में उन्होंने क्या मांगे की थी और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग से उप-मंत्री (श्री टी० पी० यादव) : (क) से (ग). शिक्षा मंत्री को उनके घर के सामने 3 अप्रैल, 1973 का दिए गए बिमो प्रार्थन के 'धरना' की जानकारी नहीं है। उनमें कोई प्रतिनिधि मण्डल भी नहीं मिला था और न ही उन्हें कोई ज्ञापन दिया गया था।

विकलांग व्यक्तियों को छात्रवृत्तियाँ

9396 श्री महा दीपक सिंह शास्त्र्य : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या विकलांगों की शिक्षा के लिए छात्रवृत्तियाँ देने की कोई योजना है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इससे कितने छात्रों को लाभ मिलेगा ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग से उप-मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेतान) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) यह योजना 1955 में शुरू की गई थी। अब तक 9294 विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियाँ दी जा चुकी हैं।

टी० बी० के रोग फैलाने वाले कीटाणुओं को समाप्त करने के लिये वैक्सीन

9397. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शास्त्र्य : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चेचक आदि रोगों के समान टी० बी० रोग भी सक्रामक रोग के रूप में भारतीय परिवारों को प्रभावित कर रहा है ;

(ख) क्या टी० बी० के रोग फैलाने वाले कीटाणुओं को समाप्त करने के लिये वैक्सीन का आविष्कार कर लिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस टी० बी० वैक्सीन का राज्यवार कितने व्यक्तियों पर प्रयोग किया गया है और क्या सरकार की कोई ऐसी योजना है जिससे यह टी० बी० का टीका अनिवार्य कर दिया जाये ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय से उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्सू) : (क) जी हा, परन्तु क्षय रोग इतना सक्रामक नहीं है जितना कि चेचक।

(ख) जी हा। क्षय रोग की रोक-थाम के लिए वैक्सीन उपलब्ध है। फिर भी इस से क्षय रोग के कीटाणु नष्ट नहीं होते।

(ग) भारत के बी०सी०जी० वैक्सीन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत फरवरी, 1973 के अन्त तक जिन लोगों को बी०सी०जी० का टीका लगाया

गया था उन का राज्यवार धीरा सलग्न विवरण मे दिया गया है। इस समय बी०सी०जी० टीका लगाने की अनिवार्य बनाने की सरकार की कोई योजना नहीं है।

विवरण

राज्य/संघ शामिल क्षेत्र	फरवरी, 1973 तक बी०सी०जी० टीका की कुल संख्या
1	2
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	165 3
असम	54 2
बिहार	232 1
गुजरात	147 4
हरियाणा	23 0
हिमाचल प्रदेश	9 6
जम्मू व कश्मीर	31 8
करन	79 6
मध्य प्रदेश	73 1
महाराष्ट्र	91 4
मनापुर	5 8
मैसूर	98 4
नागानैंड	4 4
उड़ीसा	66 2
पंजाब	125 5
राजस्थान	50 0
तमिलनाडु	65 8
त्रिपुरा	4 3
उत्तर प्रदेश	109 3
पश्चिम बंगाल	138 5
अण्डमान एवं निकोबार	0 6
अरुणाचल (नफा)	1 0
दिल्ली	13 5
गोवा दमन एवं दीव	3 4
पाण्डीचेरी	3 1
कुल योग	1620 3 (साख)

कृषक लागत के आधार पर छाछाओं की कीमत देने के लिए भारत किसान यूनियन की मांग

9398 श्री महा दीपक सिंह शास्त्र
श्री धर्मराव अफजलपुरकर

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत किसान यूनियन ने एक प्रस्ताव द्वारा सरकार से मांग की थी कि उनके छाछाओं की कीमत उपज लागत के आधार पर दी जानी चाहिए और

(ख) क्या उक्त प्रस्ताव में उपज लागत 105 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल बनाई गई थी और यदि हाँ तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहेब पो० शिन्डे) (क) और (ख) भारतीय किसान संघ से एक ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें गहू का अधि प्राप्ति मूल्य 105 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित किए जाने का मांग की गई है। अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य कृषि मूल्य आयात, जिनमें गेहू की उत्पादन लागत का ध्यान में रखा है की विफागिता के आधार पर निर्धारित किए गये हैं। मूल्य में संशोधन करने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

Wheat allotted to Rajasthan as compared to other States

9399 SHRI LALJI BHAI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Rajasthan has been allotted comparatively smaller quantities of wheat every month as compared to wheat released by the Food Corporation of India from this State to Maharashtra, Gujarat and other States,

(b) whether that State Government has pleaded that wheat should no longer be released by the Food Corporation of India from Rajasthan to other States when existing stocks within the States would not suffice to meet its own requirements, and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) to (c) Central stocks of foodgrains held in the FCI Depots in Rajasthan are intended not only for meeting the requirements of the Rajasthan Government but are also released to meet the requirements of other needy States. The allotment of foodgrains are made taking into account the overall availability and relative demands of the State Governments. During the period April '72 to March '73 Rajasthan Government was allotted 226.8 thousand tonnes of wheat. On a reference received from the Rajasthan Government, it was explained that the stocks held by FCI in Rajasthan Depot are intended for meeting reasonable requirements of all the States.

मध्य प्रदेश से देवी विपत्तियों से प्रभावित बेघर लोग

9100 श्रीगंगाधरनदीक्षित नगर निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह ज्ञान की तृप्ति करण कि

(ब) क्या सरकार न मध्य प्रदेश में नगरपालिका और देवी विपत्तियों से प्रभावित लोगों की मदद में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को आवाज प्रदान कर लिए है और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो इस राज्य के लिए निधियाँ का नियन्त्रण करने अथवा उन्हें आवास सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीम. सहता) (ब) और (ख). 1971 की जनगणना के दौरान एकल किया गया आवाज के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश में बेघर लोगों की मदद का अनुमान 190,442 है। जल्द ही आवास की सुविधाएँ देने के लिए इस मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रारम्भ की गई अनेक सामाजिक आवास योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा किया जा रहा है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन मजदूरों का आवास-स्थान देने की योजना का छोड़कर, ये समस्त योजनाएँ राज्य क्षेत्र में है तथा राज्य क्षेत्र की सभी योजनाओं के लिए

वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा केन्द्रीय सहायता "प्लाक योजना" और "प्लाक अनुदानों" के रूप में दी जाती है जो किसी योजना अथवा विकास क्षेत्र विशेष से सम्बन्ध नहीं होती। जहाँ तक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन मजदूरों को आवास-स्थान देने की योजना का सम्बन्ध है, इस मंत्रालय द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उन भूमिहीन मजदूरों को नि:शुल्क आवास-स्थान देने के लिए शतप्रतिशत सहायक अनुदान देकर भी मजदूरों को दी जाती है जिनके पास अपना कोई आवास-स्थान नहीं है। जिनके पास रहने के लिए कोई मकान अथवा झोपड़ा नहीं है। इस योजना के अर्धीन मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्ति प्रस्तावों की जाच की जा रही है तथा अब तक उन्हें कोई वित्तीय सहायता मजूर नहीं की गई है।

अत्यन्त सूखा पड़ने के कारण अभाव की स्थिति के निवारण मध्य प्रदेश में जहाँ भी मजदूरों के बसो बसो प्राकृतिक प्रवाह के बारे में इस मंत्रालय का कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है। प्राकृतिक प्रवाह से पीड़ित व्यक्तियों को आवश्यक वित्तीय सहायता वित्त मंत्रालय सी.डी.डी. स्वीकृत की जाती है न कि इस मंत्रालय द्वारा।

National Book Trust Scheme to publish Tribal Literature

9402 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether National Book Trust India has any special scheme to encourage and publish Tribal literature,

(b) whether the Education Ministry has provided enough funds for this purpose, and

(c) the number of books published by the Trust till now on Tribal life and literature?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) (a) There is no special

scheme with the National Book Trust, India, to encourage and publish tribal literature but the Trust has been publishing books on Tribal life and literature under one of its series, namely, 'India—the Land and People'.

(b) No funds have been provided by the Education Ministry for this specific purpose but enough funds have been provided to the National Book Trust to publish books under its various series including that of 'India—the Land and People'.

(c) Four.

Sarbasresth Pustak Mala operated by National Book Trust

9403. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to have a new series named Sarbasresth Pustak Mala to be operated by National Book Trust, India;

(b) if so what will be the scope of the series; and

(c) how does this differ from the existing Aadan Pradan series?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV). (a) to (c). The national Book Trust has been asked to work out a scheme for implementation during the Fifth Five Year Plan for translation of best books produced in any Indian language in a given period in other Indian languages. They have also been asked to look into the possibility of such translations being made available within three months of the publication of such books.

It is difficult to say at this juncture how far it will differ from the existing scheme known as 'Aadan Pradan' Series. The emphasis on the subject may well be different.

The matter is still under consideration and details will have to be worked out.

Youth Centres

9404. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) number of Youth Centres opened in the country during Fourth Five Plan, State-wise;

(b) what are the aims and objectives of these centres;

(c) how many of them were opened in the most backward District of the respective States to encourage the educated and uneducated youth of rural India; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to extend this programme in Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) During the Fourth Five Year Plan period 100 Youth Centres (Nehru Yuva Kendras) have been sanctioned for establishment at district headquarters other than metropolitan areas. A State-wise distribution of Centres already established is indicated below.

State	Centres established
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	8
Assam	3
Bihar	7
Haryana	2
Himachal Pradesh	3
Madhya Pradesh	9
Maharashtra	2
Manipur	1
Meghalaya	1
Mysore	6

1	2
Nagaland	1
Orissa	5
Punjab	3
Rajasthan	7
Tripura	1
Uttar Pradesh	10
West Bengal	5
<i>Union Territories</i>	
Andman & Nicobar Islands	1
Arunachal Pradesh	1
Chandigarh	1
Delhi	1
Goa, Daman & Diu	1
Pondicherry	1
Mizoram	1

(d) It is proposed to extend this programme in the Fifth Five Year Plan during which period centres will be set up in other districts.

Benefits on Transfer of Employees from one Ministry to another

9405. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an employee serving in an educational institution under the Ministry of Education if transferred to another educational institution under another Ministry is entitled to similar pension, contributory provident fund, loan, etc. benefits ;

(b) The aims and objectives of these centres and the principal activities to be developed include the following :—

- (i) informal education for all categories of youth in the age-group 15 to 25, youth participation in removal of illiteracy, adult education programmes, establishment of science museums and Library services.
- (ii) development of competitive sports and games and physical education activities and search for talent in rural areas in the field of sports.
- (iii) cultural activities through participation in performing arts, community singing, theatre and other activities conducive to the promotion of national integration.
- (iv) programmes of social and community service involving students as well as non-student youth.

(c) The Centres have been opened on the advice and recommendation of the respective State Governments/Union Territories keeping in view the local needs and priorities.

(b) if so, the underlying policy thereabout ;

(c) whether some teachers who have been transferred from Education Department to the Health Department have been denied equitable benefits of service under the same Government ;

(d) whether some employees of Educational Department from U. P. transferred to Central Government have got similar benefit ;

(e) if so, whether some N.C.E.R.T. teachers who are going to be transferred to Delhi University services are going to be deprived of their pension, Contributory Provident Fund, loan, etc., benefits ; and

(f) if so, the steps Government propose to take in that regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) and (b). A Government employee transferred from an Institution under one Ministry to an Institution under another Ministry of the Central Government in public interest continues to enjoy the same benefits in the matter of pension, provident fund, loan, etc.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Fresh Terms and Conditions of the Committee on Procurement and Distribution after take over of Foodgrain Trade

9406. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether after the vital decision to take-over wholesale foodgrain trade made by the Government the terms and conditions set for the Committee to go into the problems of procurement and distribution need to be re-drawn ;

(b) whether the Committee formed by the Government to investigate into the working system of Food Corporation of India have submitted any interim report ;

(c) if not, in view of the urgency of dealing with the problems of procurement and distribution of foodgrains on a national scale, whether the Committee is proposed to be asked to expedite its work ; and

(d) when the Committee is likely to submit its report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (d). A Committee has been appointed to examine the reasonableness of the procurement and distribution incidentals incurred by the FCI in undertaking the various operations on behalf of the Central Government and to make specific recommendations regarding the measure that can be adopted to reduce the unit cost of operation by the FCI. This Committee will also examine the incidentals charged by the FCI relating to the operations undertaken on behalf of the State Governments and recommend suitable measures for reducing the burden

of subsidy and suggest ways and means of avoiding double handling, etc. No further modifications of the terms of the Committee are considered necessary. In view of the comprehensive nature of the terms of reference involving detailed study of the cost of operation at various levels and stages, it is not possible to indicate precisely when the Committee would be in a position to submit its report. The Committee, however, has been requested to expedite its work.

Less production and more profit by sugar Industry during 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72

9407. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sugar industry had made higher profits in 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 even though there was considerable fall in production during the period ;

(b) if so, how do Government explain the phenomenon of higher profits in the midst of falling production ;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to mop up the extra profits made by the sugar industry during this period ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The sugar year is from October to September and the accounting year of the factories for purposes of balance sheets is not the same. It is different for different factories. In the circumstances, it is not possible to relate the production in a sugar year with the profit or loss as reported by factories in their balance sheets for different periods.

(c) and (d). How the sugar industry may be made to share its excess profits with cane growers & others contributing to the excess profits is under examination.

बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय का बन्द होना

9408. श्री घटस बिहारी बाजपेयी :

बा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्तमान उपकुलपति के कार्य-काल में बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय कितनी बार तथा कितने-कितने काल के लिये बन्द हो चुका है, और

(ख) प्रत्येक बार कितने कितने विद्यार्थी गिरफ्तार किये गये अथवा निष्काशित किये गये ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्र० एच० नरस हसन) : (क) और (ख) - अंग्रेजित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा यथा समय मन्त्रालय पर रख दी जाएगी।

Spot Study of Drought Affected Areas of Mysore by High Power Team of Planning Commission

9409. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether High Power team of Planning Commission has made on the spot study of the drought affected areas of Mysore; and

(b) if so, the report submitted to the Central Government along with its suggestions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Two Central Study Teams visited Mysore State for an on-the-spot assessment of the drought situation in September 1972 and January 1973.

On the basis of the recommendations made by the Central Study Teams, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 12.87 crores has been adopted for Central financial assistance.

From January 1973, it has been decided that expenditure on Productive relief works will be eligible for Central assistance and no ceiling will be fixed for these works.

Another Central team visited the State in April, 1973, to review the expenditure incurred on relief works. Its report is awaited.

Criteria for Centrally Sponsored Programmes on Diseases

9410. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria defined by Government for Centrally Sponsored programmes on Cholera, Malaria, Leprosy, Small-pox and Filariasis; and

(b) the amount of money sanctioned by Central Government. State-wise during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) Under the Fourth Five-Year-Plan only those schemes which satisfy the following criteria have been treated as Centrally Sponsored Schemes:—

(i) that they relate to demonstration, Pilot projects, surveys and research;

(ii) that they have a regional or inter-state character; .

(iii) that they require lump sum provision to be made until they could be broken down territorially; and

(iv) that they have an overall significance from the all India angle.

(b) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House, [Placed in Library. See No. LT 4992/73]

Vigilance Cell under Registrar of Co-operative Societies

9411. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to establish Vigilance Cell under the direct control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for prompt detection of irregularities in the affairs of co-operatives in the States; and

(b) if so, the outline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). There is no proposal under consideration of the Central Government to establish Vigilance Cells under the direct control of the State Registrars of Co-operative Societies for prompt detection of irregularities in the affairs of co-operative in the States. However, the Conference of State Ministers of Co-operation held at New Delhi on 24th & 25th January, 1973, recommended creation of separate Cells under the State Vigilance Organisations to deal with co-operatives exclusively. This recommendation has been forwarded to the State Governments.

काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में नियुक्तियाँ

9412. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय: क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के विभिन्न सकायाओं में गत तीन वर्षों में (30 मार्च, 1973 तक) कितनी, अलग-अलग नियुक्तियाँ मीधी भर्ती और चयन के द्वारा की गई

(ख) इनमें से कितनी नियुक्तियाँ रीडर, लेक्चरर व प्रोफेसर के पदों पर की गई,

(ग) उपरोक्त पदों के लिए कितने आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए; और

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(घ) कितने आवेदन-पत्र, बहा पर कार्य करने वाले अस्थायी अध्यापकों के थे?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एल० नरुल हसन): (क) से (घ). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा यथा समय मन्त्रालय पर रख दी जाएगी।

बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में शांति सेना

9413. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय: क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में एक शांति सेना का गठन किया गया है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो देश के केन्द्र द्वारा शामिल ऐसे विश्वविद्यालय कौन-कौन से हैं जिनमें उक्त प्रकार की शांति सेना अस्तित्व में है, और

(ग) इन सेना पर गत तीन वर्षों में कितना व्यय हुआ अथवा इसे कितनी सहायता दी गई?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एल० नरुल हसन): (क) से (ग) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा यथा समय मन्त्रालय पर रख दी जाएगी।

काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के अस्थायी अध्यापक

9414. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय: क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के विभिन्न सकायाओं में अलग-अलग, सकायावार ऐसे कितने अध्यापक हैं जो पांच वर्ष की सेवाधि पूरी करने के पश्चात् भी अस्थायी हैं, और

(ख) उन्हें स्थायी न करने के क्या कारण हैं?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० मुकुल हसन) : (क) और (ख). प्रपेजित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा यथा समय यथा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

News-Item "Gandhi Institute caught up in Congress Split"

9415. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the "Hindustan Times" dated the 5th April, 1973, under heading Gandhi Institute caught up in Congress split ;

(b) if so, whether doctors are imparted training there to work in rural areas and

(c) whether Centre helped during the Fourth Plan and to what extent Central help is proposed in the Fifth Plan ?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes. So far financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 35.25 lakhs has been given to the Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Sevagram. The question of continuing financial assistance to the Institute during the 5th Five Year Plan or otherwise is under consideration.

महाराष्ट्र में सहकारी चीनी कारखानों की सफलता

9416 श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र में सहकारी चीनी कारखाने काफी सफल मिश्र हो रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस व्यवस्था को देश के अन्य भागों में भी लागू करने का है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० सीर सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ। महाराष्ट्र में सहकारी चीनी फैक्ट्रियाँ, कुल मिलाकर, सफल रही हैं।

(ख) महाराष्ट्र उष्णकटिबन्धी क्षेत्र में स्थित होने से गन्ने की खेती के लिए बहुत उपयुक्त है। गन्ने की प्रति एकड़ उपज और गन्ने में मकोख अंश अधिक है। राज्य के उत्पादकों ने भी उचित प्रादानों की व्यवस्था कर गन्ने की किस्म के विकास में अत्यधिक अभिरुचि ली है।

(ग) सरकार की मौजूदा नीति देश के सभी भागों में सहकारी क्षेत्र में नई चीनी फैक्ट्रियों की स्थापना में तरजीह देने की है।

Extension of Break-Water Wall in Ratnagiri Harbour

9417. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra have proposed to the Central Government that the break-water wall in the Ratnagiri harbour under construction should be extended to 1900 feet from 1500 feet to ensure still water in the harbour near the jetty for all the 12 months ;

(b) whether no decision has been taken on this proposal for well-ever a year, and

(c) when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Yes.

(b) It has not so far been found possible to accept this proposal. Further consideration would, however, be given to the proposal depending on economic and technical needs.

(c) Does not arise.

Export of Rice

9418. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some superfine varieties of rice are exported from India;

(b) if so, what quantities were exported during 1972-73 and what quantities are proposed to be exported during 1973-74 and the price thereof; and

(c) the reason why rice is exported even when there is famine in several parts of India ?

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

(b) 15,000 tonnes of superior basmati rice have been exported during 1972-73 on an approximate average price of Rs. 1967 per tonne. A target of 30,000 tonnes of superior basmati rice has been fixed for export during 1973-74.

(c) Export of superior basmati rice is made (i) in order to earn foreign exchange and (ii) to retain India's position in the export market of basmati rice.

Colleges running by Communal Institutions

9419. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT : SHRI J. G. KADAM :

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

(a) whether grants have been given to any college run by the Communal Institution in India, if so, how much in each case during the last three years; and

(b) whether Government would consider the desirability of stopping or at least reducing their grants ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). Grants to colleges are given either by the University Grants Commission or State Government concerned according to their respective rules. The question of Government of India stopping or curtailing such grants does not arise.

Demand from Rajasthan Foodgrain Dealers Association regarding lifting of restrictions on movement of Jowar, Bajra and Maize within State

9420. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : SHRI VARKEY GEORGE.

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rajasthan Foodgrain Dealers Association had demanded lifting of all restrictions imposed by Government on the free movement of Jowar, bajra and maize within the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). In March, 1973 a representation was received from the Rajasthan Khadya Padarth Vyapar Sangh urging the withdrawal of restrictions on the movement of coarse grains within the State on the ground that such restrictions would adversely affect prices and were not beneficial to any one.

Restrictions on the movement of jowar, bajra and maize within the State have been imposed by the Government of Rajasthan in the interest of procurement, and with the concurrence of the Central Government. There is no proposal to withdraw those restrictions.

Medical Seminar held in Calcutta

9421. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE :

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

(a) whether any Medical Seminar was held in Calcutta on the 10th April, 1973 ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the discussions held and the decisions arrived at in the Seminar ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) and (b) An informal meeting with the Directors of Health Services of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam & Tripura under the chairmanship of the Union Deputy Minister for Health and Family Planning was held at Calcutta on 13th & 14th April, 1973 at which various problems relating to the important communicable diseases present in the community and the difficulties standing in the way of the implementation of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act were discussed.

We have no information about any Seminar on April 10, 1973.

Malpractices of private dealers of Fertilisers

9422. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government are aware of the malpractices indulged in by private dealers of the fertilizer produced in the private sector ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking in this regard ?

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

specific reports of malpractices by private dealers have been received. But general reports of some unscrupulous dealers taking advantage of shortage in fertilisers and indulging in malpractices such as adulteration and black-marketing have been received.

(b) State Governments have been given adequate powers under the Essential Commodities Act to effect searches, seizures and otherwise apprehend offenders indulging in malpractices. Deterrent punishment has been provided for in the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for dealers indulging in malpractices in the sale of fertilisers. Recently, the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957 has been declared as a 'Special Order' under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, enabling the State Government to try such offenders in a summary way for securing their easier and quicker conviction. The State Governments have been requested to undertake a drive for prosecution of persons found to be violating the provisions of the Fertiliser Control Order.

Family and Child Welfare Projects

9423 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Family and Child Welfare Projects functioning in the country during 1972-73 ; and

(b) the number of such projects likely to be increased during the year 1973-74 with the location thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) 281 on 31-3-1973.

(b) There will be no further expansion of the Family and Child Welfare Programme.

Number of strikes by Doctors and Nurses in Delhi's Hospitals

9424. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) the total number of strikes held by the Doctors and nurses in the various hospitals of the Union Territory of Delhi during the year 1972-73, and

(b) what were their demands in each case and how far they have been accepted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISHU) (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be furnished in due course

विदेशी सांस्कृतिक शिष्टमण्डल

9425 श्री शंकर बहाल सिंह: क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 1972-73 के दौरान किन-किन देशों के सांस्कृतिक शिष्ट-मंडलों ने भारत की यात्रा की,

(ख) क्या चालू वर्ष के दौरान भारत में सांस्कृतिक शिष्ट-मण्डल विदेशों में भेजे जा रहे हैं, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० घाबरा). (क) 1972-73 के दौरान भूटान, बंगला देश, बल्गेरिया चेकोस्लोवाकिया, फिजी, फ्रांस, जर्मन जनवादी गणराज्य, ग्रीस, हंगरी, ईरान, मलेसिया, मोरिशस, नेपाल, फिनिपिन, पोलैंड, रोमानिया, सिंगापुर, थाईलैंड, ट्यूनिस्, सर्बिया, रूस, यूगोस्लाविया, अफगानिस्तान और अरब मिश्र गणराज्य के सांस्कृतिक शिष्ट-मंडलों ने भारत का दौरा किया।

(ख) जी, हा।

(ग) चालू वर्ष के दौरान विदेशों की मित्र-विश्वीय सांस्कृतिक शिष्टमण्डलों के दोरे पर विचार किया जा रहा है —

(1) वेस्म में 29 वें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्राच्य कावेम में कुछ चुने हुए अध्यक्षों का भाग लेना।

(2) कुछ यूरोपीय देशों की कुछ अध्यक्षों, निदेशकों, कला प्रालोचकों, नृत्य संयोजकों, संगीतज्ञों बिबेटर विशेषज्ञों इत्यादि का दौरा।

(3) मोरिशस, रूस, अल्जीरिया, इटली, तुर्की इत्यादि की नृत्य/संगीत मण्डली का दौरा।

(4) ईरान में अफ्रीकी-एशियाई-मेडिटो बिबेटर सम्मेलन में दो बिबेटर विशेषज्ञों का भाग लेना।

(5) ईरान में शिराज समारोह में 10 सदस्यीय शोको बिबेटर का भाग लेना।

(6) कारथेज, ट्यूनिस्, बोरजस, बल्गेरिया में 7 वें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय लोकविद्या समारोहों में लागू नृत्य/डोल बजाने वालों का भाग लेना। नृत्यक इथोपिया और यूरोप के कुछ देशों का भी दौरा कर सकते हैं।

सरकार की ओर से, भारतीय सांस्कृतिक सम्पर्क परिषद प्रदर्शनकारी कलाकारों की अफगानिस्तान, भूटान, श्रीलंका, मोरिशस और नेपाल भेजेगा। परिषद कुछ प्रदर्शनकारी कलाकारों की वेनिया और पूर्वी अफ्रीका के कुछ देशों की भी भेजेगा।

Setting up of State Agro-Service Centre in West Bengal

9426 SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal has given any suggestion for setting up in the State, agro-service centre to provide employment to the educated unemployed; and

(b) if so, its main features ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. However, the scheme of setting up of agro-service centres sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture is being implemented through West Bengal Agro-Industries Corporation. 30 agro-service centres have been set up so far and about 60 entrepreneurs are now under training.

(b) Does not arise. A copy of the brochure of the Scheme of Agro-Service Centres of Government of India giving the broad outlines of the Scheme is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4995/73.]

Godown in Rajpura (Punjab).

9427. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has rented godowns in Rajpura (Punjab); and

(b) if so, who are the owners of these godowns and monthly rent of each ?

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

(b) The information in respect of the two godowns hired by the Food Corporation of India is as under :—

Name of the owner	Monthly rent
(i) Kasturba Seva Mandir .	Rs. 9,818.10
(ii) M/s. Phosphate Co., Pvt. Ltd.	Rs. 7,150.00

Progress of Construction of Fishing Harbour near Cochin.

9428. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report appeared in "Mathrubhumi", Malayalam daily from Cochin dated the 7th April, 1973, about the uncertainty about the future and delay in the construction of the proposed fishing harbour near Cochin;

(b) if so, the reaction thereto; and

(c) steps Government intend to take for supplying the necessary quantity of cement and steel for the construction of this harbour without delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The report in the "Mathrubhumi" has not been brought to the attention of the Government. However, it has been ascertained from the Port Trust that there is no basis for anxiety about delay in the construction of the project. Steel for present need is available with the Port Trust, and further requirements are being arranged. With regard to cement, there is a general problem of shortage in the country, but the Port Trusts are co-operating with each other to the extent possible in meeting the shortages. The Port Trust, Cochin, has confirmed that supplies of cement are being arranged.

Chewing Gums from Arecanut

9429. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the report in the 'Hindu' dated the 7th April, 1973 captioned "Chewing gum from arecanut" describing the various possibilities for using arecanut which are newly invented;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether the Government propose to take steps to promote this new possibilities with a view to ensure that this product is properly utilised and the agriculturists are ensured a fair price for their products?

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

(b) and (c). The Central Plantation crops Research Institute at Kasaragod has already taken steps to sponsor a research project on the utilisation of arecanut for purposes other than chewing. The research findings, if any, now made by the private firms are being brought to the notice of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to enable them to formulate their future plans, in this regard. The news paper report also mentioned about manufacture of paper and card board from arecanut husk. Some preliminary work in this respect has already been done by the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun at the initiation of the erstwhile Indian Central Arecanut Committee. No further work was done since the process was not found economical. However, details of the work done by the Kerala Factory has been called for so that the matter could be pursued further.

Criteria for declaring a city "Beggars Free"

9430. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the criteria for declaring a city "beggars free"; and

(b) cities in India declared to be "beggars free"?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). Beggary is a complex problem caused by socio-economic factors. Measures for its abolition have to be multi-pronged and can have impact only in the long term. Declaration of cities as beggar-free is neither feasible nor advisable until beggary is abolished in the country.

Steps to Check Growth of Wild Water Weed in Kerala

9431. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the serious problem of a rapidly growing Wild Water weed, which threatens the future of agriculture, fishing and navigation in the rivers, back waters and paddy fields in Kerala; and

(b) whether Government propose to take effective steps to check the growth of this weed which is popularly known as "African payal" in Malayalam?

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

(b) Mechanical methods have been employed for removing the Weeds without much success. The possibility of biological control of weeds is being studied by the Kerala Agricultural University. It is also proposed to try weedicides extensively over large areas.

Demolition of Unauthorised Jhuggis in Malviya Nagar, New Delhi

9432. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Block 'F' of Malviya Nagar, New Delhi several unauthorised

jhuggis have been constructed on the Government land ;

(b) whether the people of the above block have approached the police authorities and the Lt. Governor Delhi for the demolition of the jhuggis in the above block ; and

(c) if so, the action taken in this respect ?

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

(b) Representation for the removal of the jhuggis was received by the Lt. Governor.

(c) The proposal for the removal of the encroachments is under consideration of the Delhi Development Authority.

Recovery of damages from All India Blind Relief Society & Dr. Bhagwan Das Memorial Trust, New Delhi

9433. SHRI AMBESII : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3651 on the 24th April, 1972 and state :

(a) the steps taken to recover the damages from All India Blind Relief Society and Dr. Bhagwan Das Memorial Trust, New Delhi and the amount to be realised from both the societies, separately ; and

(b) the action taken to take over the physical possession of the premises from the All India Blind Relief Society ?

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 damages to

be recovered from there are being assessed. Eviction proceedings under the Public Premises Eviction Act have also been initiated against the Blind Relief Society and all the other squatters.

Report on Working Conditions of I.C.A.R.

9434. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have not yet taken the decision on the report in respect of working conditions in the Indian Council of Agriculture Research and Indian Agriculture Research Institute ;

(b) if so, when the Government are likely to announce the decision ; and

(c) how many of the recommendations have been accepted by the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The recommendations of I.C.A.R. Inquiry Committee are under active consideration at the Government and decisions taken on the recommendations will be announced shortly.

(c) Question does not arise.

Theft of Paddy in Central Government's Godown at Valavanur, Tamil Nadu

9435. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether large theft of more than 8,000 bags of paddy from Central Government's godown has been reported at Valavanur (South Arcot District) in Tamil Nadu on the 5th April, 1973 ;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been held ; and

(c) if so, the findings of the enquiry committee and what steps are being taken to safeguard this kind of theft in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) There has been no theft of paddy bags from Central Government godown.

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

Shortage of Foodgrains in Tamil Nadu

9436. **SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great shortage of foodgrains in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether the new crops were also not adequate and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Tamil Nadu Government will have to face acute shortage of foodgrains in 1973; and

(d) if so, to what extent Centre will help the State Government in 1973?

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

(b) to (d) The total foodgrains production in Tamil Nadu has substantially increased over the last three years. Firm estimates of foodgrains production for 1972-73 would become available after the close of the current agricultural year i.e. sometime in July-August, 1973. However, according to present indications, foodgrains production in the State is expected to be around the last year's level.

Decision of Commonwealth Conference on Sugar

9437. **SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:**
SHRI FATESINGHRAO
GAEKWAD.

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a two-day meeting of Commonwealth Conference on Sugar, held from 29th March, 1973, took some decisions for new arrangements on the expiry of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement which is ending in 1973; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken and to what extent this will help India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). A copy of the Communiqué issued at the end of the two-day Commonwealth Conference on Sugar held on the 28th and 29th March, 1973 at London, setting out the decisions taken is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4993/73.] The decision to pursue at all stages a unified approach in the forthcoming negotiations on sugar with the European Economic Community should be helpful to India.

Cluster Programme of Tube Wells and Survey of under-ground water in West Bengal during 1972-73 & 1973-74

9438. **SHRI GADADHAR SAHA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cluster Programme of Tube Wells for irrigation, Government operated or privately run, and survey of under-ground water in West Bengal State has been undertaken during 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) the action taken and present position; and

(c) allocation and release of funds for this Programme to the West-Bengal Government year-wise and District-wise during 1972-73 and 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

New Method of Growing Paddy in less water **Built-up Houses at Chittaranjan Park, New Delhi constructed by D.D.A.**

9439. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack has found out a method of grow paddy (rice) in less water;

(b) if so, the speciality of the method;

(c) the parts of the country where the method has been applied; and

(d) the reaction of the growers of that area?

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

(b) Method depends upon regulating the irrigation water in the first half of the growing period of rice plant until the crop is about to come in flowering stage. Instead of local practices of keeping rice field constantly under a thin film of water, the Institute has recommended intermittent irrigation with frequent drying of the soil in the earlier stage of the crop growth. From panicle initiation (flowering) upto 15 days after flowering, a thin film of water should be allowed to stay constantly. Thereafter, water need not be given.

(c) This technique has been demonstrated in a command area of a minor in the vicinity of the Institute where, with the available water, 140 acres of land could be irrigated in place of the normal of 110 acres. This demonstration is being taken up in two more areas in the Cuttack district.

(d) By regulating the irrigation water, a saving of about 30 per cent of water has impressed the farmers. The technique is being demonstrated in a larger area.

9440. SHRI R. P. YADAV:

SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the Delhi Development Authority shall be handing over possession of a number of built-up houses to the allottees of Chittaranjan Park, New Delhi shortly;

(b) whether Government will consider the desirability of providing adequate protection to the interest of the recipients of those houses, in case of damages that might have been caused at any stage in construction thereof; and

(c) if so, whether Government will lay a copy of rules and regulations governing costing of price of those houses and levy of interest thereon for payment in instalments?

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

(b) The defects, if any, noticed during the period of 6 months from the date the houses are handed over to the allottees will be got rectified by the D.D.A.

(c) Concessional rates as mentioned below are charged in respect of these houses which are being constructed for members of E.P.D.P. Cooperative Housing Society:—

Departmental charges	11%
Interest during construction.	6½%
Interest during hire purchase period	7½%

Statutory Corporation in West Bengal as per suggestion of Agricultural Refinance Commission

9441. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state .

(a) whether West Bengal Government had set up Statutory Corporations or Government companies as per the suggestion of Agricultural Refinance Commission; and

(b) the amount allotted to them so far by the Agricultural Finance Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHFB P SHINDI) : (a) and (b) The Chairman of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation in his speech at the Ninth Annual General Meeting on 20th September, 1972, had suggested that the State Governments may set up Statutory Corporations or Government companies in order to avail of refinance facilities. West Bengal Government had set up a Fisheries Development Corporation in 1966 and this Corporation had formulated 3 schemes involving an outlay of Rs. 184.85 lakhs. The schemes are under consideration of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation

New specific improvement scheme for Calcutta Region

9442 SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority has drawn up new specific improvement schemes for the Calcutta Region to be implemented during the Fifth Plan period and if so, the main features thereof ;

(b) the specific allocation in the proposal for bustee improvement ; and

(c) the Centre's decisions on the CMDAs' proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Scheme for Supply of water to city of Calcutta

9443. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme was drawn up by Calcutta Corporation in 1969 at a cost of Rs. 24 lakhs for the supply of water to the city of Calcutta and whether the scheme has been sanctioned and the action taken thereon ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme ?

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 Calcutta Corporation have reported that 22 water supply schemes costing Rs. 5.25 crores were taken up during the Second Five Year Plan and that no specific scheme costing Rs. 24 lakhs was initiated in 1969. The schemes relate to construction of new water works and replacement of worn-out pumps.

Higher Levels of lead contamination due to Industrialisation

9444. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that 'Gulal', Sindoor, Surma and a morning sample of drinking water from a tap are containing appreciable amounts of lead which can poison the blood and cause or contribute to brain damage ;

(b) whether the people of industrial or urban environment are at risk because industrialisation is associated with higher levels of lead contamination; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to prevent this health hazard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) The attention of the Government has been drawn to the press reports which appeared in March, 1973 in regard to the harmful effect of 'Gulal', Sindoor and Surma and the high level of lead in samples of drinking water.

(b) and (c). A pilot study to estimate the lead levels in soil and air in selected marked areas of heavy vehicular traffic has been carried out by the Indian Council of Medical Research in Ahmedabad. The study has shown the presence of lead in samples of air, soil and urine of the persons studied in varying degrees. Further detailed investigation is in progress at the National Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad.

Setting up of a high powered board to replace Delhi Municipal Corporation's Water Supply Undertaking

9445. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO :
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up a high powered Board to replace Delhi Municipal Corporation's Water Supply Undertaking ;

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

(c) by what time the decision is likely 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) Yes.

(b) and (c). The details are under consideration and decision will be taken soon.

Survey of reservoirs of underground water for Drinking Water and Central Aid therefor

9446. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT :
SHRI J. G. KADAM :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a survey of the various States has been made for reservoirs of underground water ; if so, what are its findings ;

(b) whether underground water has been exploited for drinking purposes ; if so, where and to what extent ; and

(c) whether the Central Government have given any loan or subsidy to any State for exploiting underground water reservoirs during the last two years and if so, to which State and to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The responsibility for survey and development of ground water resources rests primarily with the State Governments. The Central Ground Water Board which is now the unified agency at the Central level for handling ground water, has been helping the States mostly by way of broad macro level/specialised studies including exploratory drilling in the field of ground water. The results of preliminary surveys tentatively indicate a figure of 215 million acre ft. for the total usable groundwater potential in the country.

(b) Groundwater is being exploited for drinking water purposes practically in all the States. No precise estimate however, of the quantity of groundwater exclusively used for drinking water is available.

(c) Central assistance is normally made available to the State Governments in the form of block loans and grants for the annual Plan as a whole and is not related to any individual programme or scheme. However, Central assistance in the form of loans (as well as some subsidy) was made available to the States for Minor Irrigation Programmes including ground water development as a special case under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme initiated by the Ministry during the year 1972-73 to minimise the effect of the drought. State wise details are given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT
(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	Name of State	Amount released for minor irrigation programmes
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.397
2.	Assam	2.020@
3.	Bihar	17.728
4.	Gujarat	5.000
5.	Haryana	12.000
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.325
7.	Kerala	2.500
8.	Madhya Pradesh	5.810
9.	Maharashtra	24.963
10.	Manipur	0.333
11.	Mysore	5.299
12.	Nagaland	0.200
13.	Orissa	6.600
14.	Punjab	14.720*
15.	Rajasthan	3.892
16.	Tamil Nadu	2.990**
17.	Tripura	0.299
18.	Uttar Pradesh	20.750
19.	West Bengal	14.330

TOTAL 148.136

@ Includes Rs. 32 lakhs for purchase of tractors and threshers.

* Includes a grant of Rs. 197 lakhs for construction of tubewells in the border areas.

** Includes Rs. 20 lakhs for purchase of tractors and threshers.

Takingover of Bharat Sewak Samaj School, Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi.

9447. SHRI G. BHUVRAHAN :
SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK :

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the proposed strike of Teachers of Bharat Sewak Samaj, Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi due to mis-management and lower pay-scales to those of the Government and also due to the threat of the authorities of Bharat Sewak Samaj to close down the school from the ensuing education session ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to safeguard the interests of the teachers and future of the students there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) From the information collected by Delhi Administration from the school teachers, it is revealed that there was a chalk/pen-down strike by the teachers from 16-3-73 to 15-4-73. However, there was no official intimation about the strike to the Directorate of Education, Delhi either from the management or from the teachers.

(b) The school was granted provisional recognition upto 30-4-73, *inter-alia*, on the condition that the pay-scales given to the staff in no case would be less than the pay-scales prescribed for corresponding categories in Government Schools. The Management has not fulfilled this condition and the question whether, in the circumstances, recognition should be extended or not, is under consideration of the Delhi Administration.

Improvement in Shipping Facilities in Cochin

9448 SHRI C H MOHAMED KOYA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether he has received a letter from the Chief Minister of Kerala regarding improvement in shipping facilities in Cochin and

(b) what are the important suggestions and Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR)

(1) Yes Sir

(b) The letter pointed out the difficulties faced by the Shippers from Malabar ports in getting shipping space. The Director General of Shipping had pursued the matter with the Shipping Conferences and as a result of his efforts most of the accumulated cargo has been lifted. A Branch office of the Freight Investigation Bureau has been set up at Cochin to render on the spot assistance to the shippers.

Unemployment of Port Cargo Workers

9449 SHRI C H MOHAMED KOYA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether he is aware of the acute unemployment of Port cargo workers due to non arrival of food vessels in Kerala,

(b) whether the shipping season is closed in middle May rendering 1500 workers unemployed and

(c) whether he intends to place a few more ships at Calicut?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASABH P SHINDL) (a) to (c) In Kerala Cochin is the only all weather port the other ports cannot

be operated throughout the year. Since the Calicut port is getting closed almost with immediate effect upto September 1973, at this stage there is no possibility of placing a few more foodships at that port.

गन्ने की सप्लाई न होने के कारण चीनी मिलों का बन्द होना

9450 श्री गेंडा सिंह क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गन्ने की मालाई न होने के परिणामस्वरूप कुल चीनी मिला में से कितने मिल बन्द हो गये हैं उनके द्वारा जितने गन्ने की पिराई की गई इन मिला में किस दर पर गे गन्ना खरीदा गया किमाना का गन्ने के मूल्य का भगतान कर दिया गया है यदि उन्हें अभी भगतान किया जाना है तो कितनी राशि का भगतान किया जाना है।

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री० शेखर सिंह) जिन चीनी फैक्ट्रियां नऊम मौसम में उत्पादन किया था उनकी संख्या 275 है। इनमें से 175 फैक्ट्रियां बन्द हो गयी हैं और 53 फैक्ट्रियां अभी बाय कर रही हैं। जो फैक्ट्रियां बन्द हो गयी हैं उन्होंने कुल मिला कर अपने अपने क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध मात्रा गन्ना पर दिया था। हम उस फैक्ट्रीवार पर गन्ना गन्ने की मात्रा और इन फैक्ट्रियां द्वारा खरीद गन्ना का मूल्य मिला पटन पर रखे गये विवरण में दिया गया है। [मन्त्रालय में रखा गया। दखिय सन्ख्या LT 4994 73] पर अन्य विवरण मिला पटन पर रखा है जिसमें 31.3.73 का गन्ने के मूल्य का बराबरा का न्यौता दिया गया है। [मन्त्रालय में रखा गया। दखिय सन्ख्या /LT 4994/73]

Expenditure on Cochin Shipyard and expected development

9451 SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) total expenditure incurred for the initial construction and administrative work of Cochin Shipyard,

(b) the total number of persons appointed during the current year; and

(c) what are the expected development of the Shipyard during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) Total expenditure incurred for the initial construction and administrative work upto 31-3-1973 is Rs. 1277.41 lakhs.

(b) Total number of persons appointed during the current calendar year till 9th April, 1973 is 17.

(c) During the current year the following developments are expected —

1. Land acquisition for railway siding.
2. Civil design of the remaining Industrial buildings and also some of the non-industrial buildings.
3. Electrification design of all the industrial buildings.
4. Placement of orders for the remaining items of machinery, cranes and equipments.
5. Receipt of part of the machinery and cranes already ordered.
6. Completion of the construction of Training School Main receiving station, Shipbuilding division office and mould loft, Paint store, Oil stores, Laboratory, Maintenance Shop and Outfitting warehouse.
7. Commissioning the Training school, laboratory and main receiving station and commencement of training programmes for shipbuilding artisans.
8. Conclusion of agreement for technical assistance in Ship-design and shipbuilding of 75,000 DWT Panamax type bulk carrier.

9 Work on major marine works, viz., Building Dock, Repair Dock and No. 3 Quay will be in progress.

10. Work on Railway siding will be in progress.

अखिल भारतीय पंचायत परिषद् का सम्मेलन

9452 श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा कर सकें कि

(क) क्या अखिल भारतीय पंचायत परिषद् का दिल्ली में एक सम्मेलन हुआ था,

(ख) क्या सविधान में उल्लिखित राज्य नीति के निदेशक सिद्धान्तों को ध्यान में रखते हुए उक्त परिषद् ने कुछ सकल्प पारित किये थे, और

(ग) क्या इन सबसबों की गारंटी जांच कर रही है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) अखिल भारतीय पंचायत परिषद् द्वारा पारित किए गए सकल्पों की जांच की जा रही है।

Irregularities and Corruption during Famine relief work at Bhiwara, Rajasthan

9453. SHRI HEMENDRA SINGH BANERA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the charges of irregularities and corruption were reported at the work taken up in the drought hit area of Bhiwara, Rajasthan for the famine relief; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) : The State Government have reported that they had constituted a Committee to investigate the irregularities in drought relief works undertaken during

1969-70 and 1970-71. The report of the Committee has not yet been received by the State Government.

Report on development of spice cultivation in Dharmapur, Bahraich, U. P.

9454. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigation was made by an Inspector of Central Ministry of Agriculture in the year 1971 to find out the development of spices cultivation and their processing in the Dharmapur sub-division of District Bahraich (U.P.);

(b) if so, the salient features of the report submitted by the said Inspector; and

(c) whether any follow-up action would be taken in that respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. A study of the marketing problems of spices in the Bahraich District of Uttar Pradesh was conducted in 1971.

(b) The relevant information is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The recommendations made in the report were forwarded to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh who are taking necessary follow up action.

STATEMENT

An *ad-hoc* survey of the marketing conditions has been conducted by the Agriculture Marketing Adviser to the Government of India in the Bahraich District with a view to indentifying problems and suggesting solutions thereto. The following recommendations have been made to improve the existing marketing conditions in the area:—

- (i) For providing a ready market to the producers of the landlocked

Chhaparia area, two link roads may be constructed one from Chhaparia to Bichia and the other from Chhaparia to Nishangara.

- (ii) The assembling markets of Nanpara, Mihinpurwa, Bahraich and Sajauli should be regulated as early as possible and spices specially chillies should be included in the items to be regulated.

- (iii) The State Government should initiate action to form marketing cooperative societies. The District Cooperative sales and purchase society and the District Cooperative Bank should provide necessary physical and financial assistance to farmers in marketing their produce on cooperative basis.

Formulation of special schemes to fight the Mal-nutrition during Fifth Plan

9455. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special schemes are being formulated to fight the problem of malnutrition during the Fifth Plan; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(b) Besides the existing schemes, namely the Applied Nutrition Programme, Mid-day Meal Programme, Special Nutrition Programme, prophylactic programmes for the prevention of blindness, anaemia and goitre, which will be continued during the Fifth Plan, the Planning Commission is currently engaged in formulating a National Programme for Minimum Needs under which a package of services including health care, immunization and nutrition are proposed to be provided.

Compensation by the State to the Victims of hit-and-run Cases

9456. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Commission has recommended that State should undertake the responsibility to compensate the victims of hit-and-run cases of car accidents; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since the implementation of the recommendation of the Law Commission involves amendment to the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, it is being circulated to the State Governments and Union Administrations for comments, as suggested by the Commission themselves. A decision will be taken after comments are received from the State Governments etc.

12 Hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported consensus on Cauvery Waters between the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu, Mysore and Kerala

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालिअर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अखिलभारतीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिए आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ कि वह हमारे एक वक्तव्य है।

“कावेरी तटस्थता आयोग द्वारा कावेरी जल के संबंध में की गई परीक्षणों के बारे में तमिलनाडु, मैसूर और केरल के मुख्य मंत्रियों के बीच मतभेदों का समाचार”

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): There have been differences amongst the States of Kerala, Mysore and Tamil Nadu for a number of years on the Cauvery waters. The discussions held in May, 1972 amongst the Chief Ministers revealed the general consensus that a serious attempt should be made to resolve the dispute by negotiations as early as possible. There was also consensus that the Centre should appoint a Fact Finding Committee to collect all the connected data pertaining to Cauvery waters, their utilisation and irrigation practices as also about projects both existing, under construction and proposed in the Cauvery basin. The Committee should also examine the adequacy of the present supplies or excessive use of water for irrigation purposes.

A Fact Finding Committee was accordingly set up by Government of India on 12th June, 1972 and had the following composition—

1. Shri Justice B. D. Bal—Retd. Judge of Bombay High Court.
2. Shri P. R. Ahuja—Retd. Commissioner (Indus) and Joint Secretary, Ministry of Irrigation and Power.
3. Shri Jatindra Singh—Retd. Chief Engineer, Punjab.
4. Dr. J. S. Patel—Retd. Agricultural Commissioner, Ministry of Food & Agriculture.

The Committee submitted its report in December, 1972, which contains the necessary data on the availability of waters, existing utilisation as reported to the Committee, utilisation proposed from projects under construction and the utilisation envisaged from future projects contemplated by the three States.

There were discussions with the Chief Ministers of Kerala, Mysore and Tamil Nadu on 29th April, 1973 about the report of the Committee. During these discussions, there was a general consensus

[Shri Balgovind Verma]

on the total yield of the river as given in the Committee's Report. As desired by the Chief Ministers, the Committee is being revived to furnish clarifications on some other points after such verification as is found necessary.

The Chief Ministers agreed to meet at a later date to continue the discussions and explore the possibilities of arriving at a settlement.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी अध्यक्ष महोदय कावेरी हमारी महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय नदियों में से है। केरल मैसूर और तमिलनाडु का प्रदेश कावेरी के द्वारा अभिसिंचित होता है। इन प्रदेशों में इस नदी के जल विवाद को ले कर काफी दिना स विवाद चल रहा है। मंत्री महोदय न इस वक्तव्य में कहा है कि अभी 29 अप्रैल का जा मुख्य मंत्रियों की बैठक हुई थी उस में इस सवाल पर मतभेद हो गया कि कावेरी में से कुल कितना जल उपलब्ध होगा। यह तथ्य तो फैक्ट फाइंडिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार सामने आ गया है लेकिन क्या यह आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है कि विवाद इन वर्षों से चल रहा है और सेंट्रल वाटर रीड पावर कमिशन या सरकार के किसी अंग एजेंसी न यह पता तक लगाने का प्रयत्न नही किया कि जिस पानी के लिये सगुआ 70 रहा है वह कुल कितना है? अब फैक्ट फाइंडिंग कमेटी बनी है उस न कहा है कि पानी कुल 21 मिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर उपलब्ध है, लेकिन तीनों राज्य जा पानी माग रहे हैं वह 35 मिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर है। मुझे तो लगता है कि मुख्य मंत्रियों की बैठक विफल हो गई या फिर मुख्य मंत्रियों की बैठक न जा विवाद का मुख्य मुद्दा है उस को स्पष्ट करने की आवश्यकता ही नहीं समझी। मुख्य मुद्दा यह है कि पानी का वितरण किस हिसाब में हो।

तमिलनाडु कह रहा है कि कावेरी का पानी के संबंध में 1924 में और उस से भी पहले 1892 में समझौता हुआ था। यह समझौता मद्रास और मैसूर के बीच में हुआ था। उस समझौते के अनुसार तमिलनाडु ने सिंचाई के प्रबंधों का विकास किया और अब तमिलनाडु यह चाहता है

कि ऐसा समझौता हो जिस से तमिल और त्रिपुरा-पल्लो जिलों का जो भूखण्ड है, जो कावेरी के जल से सिंचित हो रहा है, उस भूखण्ड को जल से वंचित न रहना पड़े। तमिलनाडु यह भी चाहता है कि जब तक विवाद तय न हो तब तक मैसूर की कावेरी या उस से जुड़ी हुई नदियों पर नई परियोजनाएँ बनने से रोक दी जायें। इस के विपरीत मैसूर का कहना यह है कि 1424 का जो समझौता था वह असामान्य समझौता था, उस में मैसूर का पक्ष ठीक तरह से नहीं रखा गया था। मैसूर अब नई योजनाएँ हाथ में ल रहा है। वह 1924 के ऐग्रीमेंट से बंधा रहने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। उसने कई योजनाएँ अपने हाथ में ली हैं। हेमावती हरणी और कन्नौरी परियोजनाएँ दस वर्षों से चल रही हैं। इन परियोजनाओं के लिये प्लानिंग कमिशन की स्वीकृति नहीं ली गई। परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने में धन का अभाव है लेकिन मैसूर अपने हित की दृष्टि से इन परियोजनाओं को पूरा करना चाहता है।

तीसरी आर करल का सवाल है। जब मद्रास और मैसूर का समझौता हुआ तो बेरा की उपेक्षा की गई। केरल का दावा यह है कि पानी सब से ज्यादा बहा बरसता है इसलिए कावेरी का पानी दन में उस का सब से ज्यादा वागदान है

"One-third of the run off of the basin is made by the catchment area lying in the State on account of the very heavy rainfall"

में जानना चाहता हू कि जन के वितरण के सम्बन्ध में जा विवाद है वह कैसे हल होगा? मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि फैक्ट फाइंडिंग कमेटी को रिवाइव किया जा रहा है

"As desired by the Chief Ministers the Committee is being revived to furnish clarifications on some other points after such verifications as are found necessary"

में जानना चाहता हू कि वह कौन सा क्लैरिफिकेशन है जो मागा गया है और कौन से बेरिफिकेशन

हैं जिन की आवश्यकता है। क्या इस में जल के वितरण का भी मसाला है ?

नीसरा प्रश्न यह है कि यह नदी तीन प्रदेशों की विभाई करती है, इस लिये अभी तक विवाद को हल क्यों नहीं किया गया ? जब वितरण का प्रश्न धार्येगा तब केन्द्र द्वारा नये मुद्दे खड़े किये जायेंगे। क्या हम मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में यह भी चर्चा की गई कि अगर अन्ततोगत्वा तीनों मुख्य मंत्रियों का समझौता न हुआ तो इस मामले को ट्राइब्यूनल को सौंप दिया जाये ? ससद् इस तरह का कानून बना चुकी है और ट्राइब्यूनल का निर्णय तीनों पक्षों को मान्य होगा, इस बात की मांग की जा सकती है। तीनों पक्ष उस को मानने से बच्चे भी हुए हैं। लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि कब तक यह विवाद चलता रहेगा और कब तक हम राष्ट्रीय जल का पूरा उपयोग करने में असमर्थ रहेंगे। क्या धारगे मुख्य मंत्रियों की बैठक के लिए कोई तारीख भी तय हुई है या नहीं ? जो पिछली बैठक हुई है, क्या उस में वितरण के बारे में भी कोई चर्चा हुई है ? धारणा यह बनी है कि मुख्य मंत्रियों में कानसेन्स हो गया है। किम बारे में कानसेन्स हो गया है ? कानसेन्स ता कैन्ट फार्डिङ्ग कमेटी को रिपोर्ट के बारे में हुआ है कि कितना पानी उपलब्ध है ? लेकिन झगडा है पानी के वितरण के बारे में और वह झगडा अभी तक तय नहीं हुआ है। क्या मनी महोदय इस बात पर विचार करेंगे कि मारा मामला ट्राइब्यूनल को सौंप दिया जाये, जल्दी से जल्दी इस प्रश्न का हल निकाला जाये और जब तक ट्राइब्यूनल अपना फैसला नहीं देना, तब तक जहा परियोजनाये बना कर भूमि सीधी जा रही है, चाहे वह मैसूर में हो और चाहे तामिलनाडू में हो,—और वह अधिकतर तामिलनाडू में है, इस तथ्य से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है—बहा सिंचित भूमि को असिंचित बनाने के लिए कोई प्रयत्न न किया जाये ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): As the hon. Member has said, the Cauvery is one of our most ancient and sacred rivers, and one of those rivers in the world, of whose waters much use has been made.

The hon. Member has mentioned various difficulties that have arisen in the Cauvery system. There are three aspects which have got to be resolved in any river dispute. The first is the quantum of water which is there in the river. That is the first aspect which has got to be decided. The second is the allocation among the different contending parties, namely how much amount of water should be allocated to one State, how much to the other and so on. The third is the regulation, that is, how the regulation of the water is to be done so that each of the contending parties will get the water which has been allocated. These are the three important aspects which have to be settled in any river dispute.

There are a number of disputes where there has been difficulty in fixing the quantum of water. For example, in the Krishna river, more than four years have passed in the Tribunal trying to find out the quantum of water which is there in the river. That is one of the very difficult items to be settled. The Government of India have only recently been able to survey some of the basins of the river. This problem arises in regard to the various rivers flowing through the various States.

Therefore, wherever there is a river dispute, the first question that presents considerable difficulty is the fixing up of the quantum of water that flows in the river.

In this particular case, the quantum of water flowing in the river has been agreed to as between the three parties. That is a great thing which has been done. Normally they could have easily agreed in regard to the quantum at one point. But in this case, actually, they have agreed at three vital points, namely Krishna-
rajasagar, Mettur and Lower Anicut. These are the three very important points which have got a bearing on the settlement of the allocation of water between the various States, and I am happy that on this matter, at these three points, at the very first meeting, after the fact-finding committee published their report, the

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

three Chief Ministers have agreed to it. That is half the battle won.

Then comes the question of allocation of these waters. When they came to the allocation of water, what the hon. Member said was this. The fact-finding committee has given some figures in regard to the area involved, that is, the cropped area in the Cauvery basin, that is, the area that has been irrigated in the various States and the amount of water that has been utilised. They have taken these figures from those that have been given to them by the various States. They have not verified them from any other statistical facts, but they have simply taken the figures given by the States.

One of the important factors in allocation of water will be the percentage of irrigation that has been done in the various States, how much per cent has been irrigated in Tamil Nadu, how much in Mysore and how much in Kerala. That is a very important factor in the allocation of waters. What the fact-finding committee has said is that they have taken the figures as they were given by the States. They could not do anything further, because they were not furnished with any other information. Now, the Chief Ministers have agreed to give them all the publications on the subject, such as crop data from the revenue point of view, statistical books and so on, and they have got to verify whether the figures already supplied by the Chief Ministers are comparable or they require any modification. In other words, after verification, they must come to an agreement on the cropped areas, the irrigated areas and the water that is also utilised. That is another point. We have also asked the committee to find out what is the amount of water utilised is and whether the utilisation excessive, is too much or too little; to give us their opinion. That is the information we want them to give confidentially to us. So, once we have this information, it will be possible for us to take the next step of allocating the waters among these States.

I attended that meeting and from what I have seen, I have found extreme cordiality and the will to settle this problem among themselves. I only hope that in the course of the next two or three months it will be possible for us to tackle this problem.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

Sir, I referred to the agreement of 1924 between Madras and Mysore and the view that the present Mysore Government holds, namely, that the agreement is dead. Does the hon. Minister agree with that view?

DR. K. L. RAO : I did not purposely say anything on that, because I did not want to give my views on it. The 1924 agreement was concluded between the then Madras Government and Mysore; it is for a period of 50 years. I do not want to go into the validity or otherwise of it. We are trying to settle the dispute amicably irrespective of any kind of agreement like that which had been made during the previous periods.

SHRI P. GANGADÉB (Angul) : Mr Speaker, Sir, the Cauvery river water dispute among the three States of Tamil Nadu, Mysore and Kerala has been a long-drawn wrangle, and the inordinate delay in its settlement is a matter of concern to the nation as a whole. Let us not forget that river waters are very much a precious national resource, and its value we know only in its absence. But the unfortunate part of it is that the series of disputes among the various States over this India water, if I may call it, either of Cauvery water or other inter-State river waters, go to show that even when water is available, its value is not sufficiently recognised. Consequently, water resources are neither conserved for the present generation nor for the posterity to benefit from its usage. Unless a permanent and early solution is found to this perennial problem, and unless that is done we will never have water for our fields, nor power for our industries.

This House is well aware that irrigation and river water management are State subjects under the Constitution. In that set-up, we find each State has its vested interests, whether it is in the use of water or power resources and potentialities. It seems as though, the river water disputes these days are more politics and less economics. What is happening is that, on the one hand, some States fail to utilise the surplus waters available within their borders, and, on the other hand, their neighbours are made to suffer for want of sufficient water. One, therefore, wonders who is to be accused and on whom the responsibility falls to ensure an equitable distribution of water resources all over our country.

The constitutional position is indeed anomalous. Merely on the ground that it is a State subject under the Constitution, can the Centre just sit and watch the dispute to be solved by themselves? In the meantime, while some States suffer for want of water due to scarcity and drought, others just allow the invaluable waters to go waste. It is a very important matter to think of. If I may say so, we are up against a man-made problem. Therefore, the Centre has to find a man-made solution. Let us think in terms of national interests and devise means to solve this problem.

I would, therefore, like to suggest firstly that the Government should consider creating viable economic zones for the management of this vital national wealth like river water. Let us not think in terms of linguistic States which has proved artificial. Let there be devices on the basis of resources and potentialities in this regard.

Secondly, the Constitution should be amended, if necessary, to enable the Central Government to enforce discipline in the use of river waters and to secure an equitable distribution of available water resources.

Thirdly, we should have a quasi-judicial body; in other words, a permanent inter-State River Water Commission whose awards should be made binding on the

parties to the dispute. The Central Government should, therefore, have the constitutional authority to enforce these awards. Otherwise, so long the Centre does not have such a device to enforce its writ on the States, the great talk of water grids, I am afraid, will remain a voice in the wilderness.

Finally, what I wish to convey to the Government is this. Let us not leave water to the visissitudes of politics and State chauvinism, and let us not forget that if we do not maintain our river systems in good shape, in a few years' time, we shall be witnessing silted rivers, more scarcity and more drought. It is, therefore, that I have suggested a high-power body to ensure proper river water management on national interest.

Sir, let me hope that the hon. Minister and the Government will use their good offices for an early and final settlement of the Cauvery River water dispute. With these words, I request the hon. Minister to give his reaction to my suggestions.

DR. K. L. RAO: I thank the hon. Member for the various suggestions which we shall keep in mind. I would only submit that the Government feel that water should be declared as a national asset and we are, therefore, thinking of bringing a measure by which we want to declare water as a national asset in the case of rivers, so that the Government will have considerable voice in directing its utilisation to the best interests of the country as a whole.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण बंसे (मंदसौर) : अध्यक्ष, महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जो बक्तव्य मे कहा है उन से बिबाद के सुधार की कोई गुंजाइश लगती नहीं है। जैसा कि फैक्ट फार्डिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करते समय भी कहा गया है उन्हें केवल फैक्ट फार्डिंग तक ही सीमित रखा गया था और वह इस बात के लिए भी प्रतिबन्धित

[डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाडेय]

ये कि वह किसी प्रकार का कोई रेकमेन्डेशन नहीं करे। उन्हे यह लिखा गया था—

"The fact-finding committee is only to collect data and not to make any recommendations"

उम म स्पष्ट उन्हे यह लिख दिया गया था। कमेटी के मामल जा कठिनाइया भी उत्पन्न हुई और उन्हो कहा था कि कुछ समय और चाहिए कुछ क्लेरिफिकेशन के लिए, कमेटी न स्वयं उस बात व लिए समय भागा था कि और कुछ समय हम दिया जाये जिस से कि कुछ क्लेरिफिकेशन जा रह गए हैं कुछ डाटाज कलेक्ट करने की बात जा रह गई है उन सब का पूरा कर के एक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की जाये। लेकिन वह समय उन्हें दिया गया। कमेटी न अपनी रिपोर्ट म हम बात का दर्शाया है कि उन का और अधिक समय दिया जाना ता शायद वह पूरा विवरण दे पाय। आज भी विवाद की स्थिति वैसी की वैसी ही बनी हुई है।

जैन ही 29 अप्रैल का यह मीटिंग समाप्त हुई विभिन्न प्रदेशों के मुख्य मंत्रियों द्वारा जा प्रतिनिधाय व्यक्त की गए वह अलग अलग प्रति क्रियाएँ हैं। तामिलनाडु के मुख्य मंत्री न अपनी प्रतिनिधाय व्यक्त की जैसा कि समाचार-पत्रों में प्रकाशित हुआ उन्होंने कहा कि हमारा 1924 का ऐग्रीमेंट है वह ऐग्रीमेंट प्रागे भी यथावत बना रहना चाहिए जब तक कि उस म किसी प्रकार का संपादन न किया जाय या दूसरा ऐग्रीमेंट उस के स्थान पर न आए तब तक स्टेटस का रहना चाहिए। लेकिन उस व बिपरीत मैमर के मुख्य मंत्री का कहना यह है कि चाह किसी प्रकार का ऐग्रीमेंट हा या न हा, 1924 का ऐग्रीमेंट ता 1974 म समाप्त हो जायेगा हमारे यहाँ पर चलन वाली तीन परियाजनाएँ—कम्बनी, हेमावनी और सारंगी ये तीनों परियाजनाएँ यथावत चलेंगी। इस म किसी प्रकार की कोई राक नहीं की जायेगी जब कि तामिलनाडु के मुख्य मंत्री का आरोप है कि इन परियाजनाओं के कार्यान्वित हो जाने से उनका हानि होगी यद्यपि ये बहुत लम्बे समय

से चल रही हैं जिससे कम्बनी के बारे में तो प्लानिंग कमीशन का अधूरापन भी है, दूसरे के बारे में कोई अधूरापन नहीं है, लेकिन तामिलनाडु के मुख्य मंत्री द्वारा हेमावनी के बारे में भी यह कहा गया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उस के बारे में किसी न किसी प्रकार से उस को सहायता करते हुए, तथा आवश्यक धनराशि से मदद करते हुए अपना काम कर रही है और तामिलनाडु के पक्ष को कमजोर करने की चेष्टा कर रही है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक छोटा सा जल का विवाद है जो इन लम्बे समय से चला आ रहा है। इनका समय फीकट फार्डिंग में लगा। इस के बाद फिर कहना है कि वा महीने या तीन महीने बाद कोई मुख्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन होगा ता कोई विचार करेंगे। फिर से रिपोर्ट मांगी जायेगी। कुछ प्रकाशित नक्शे हैं कुछ अप्रकाशित नक्शे हैं। कुछ ऐसे दस्तावेज हैं जो अब तक सामन नहीं लाए गए हैं। उन दस्तावेजों का देख कर फिर उम व बारे में कोई प्रश्न विना साधी जायेगी। ता इसका अदर कोई विवाद का हल तत्काल निकल सक इस प्रकार की स्थिति नहीं लगती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप इस विवाद का हल करने के बारे में कोई ऐसा फारमूला गड्ढा करने वाले हैं नेशनल इम्पीरिकल फारमूला जिस के आधार पर जिस में कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर इस के ऊपर विचार किया जा सक? जैसा कि अभी सुझाव भी आया है हम जल का राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति मान कर के और राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर साच कर के इस विवाद का हल कर सकें इस प्रकार का कोई विचार क्या आप रखते हैं? क्योंकि केवल यह काबेरी के विवाद की बात नहीं है। नर्बदा का विवाद अलग चल रहा है। वह भी एक लम्बे समय से चल रहा है जिस में मध्य प्रदेश का अपना पक्ष है और गुजरात का अपना पक्ष है। मध्य प्रदेश के लोग सोचते हैं कि हमारी इसमें बहुत हानि हो रही है, हमारा बहुत ज्यादा फर्टाइल लैंड इस में चला जायेगा। लाखों व्यक्ति बेधबहार हो जायेंगे। हजारों किसान मारे मारे फिरेंगे। गुजरात के लोग कहते हैं कि हमारा

बहुत बड़ा लाभ होने वाला है और हमारी बहुत अच्छी सिंचाई की क्षमता बढ़ जायेगी। बहुत अच्छा हमारा प्रदेश हरा भरा बन जायेगा। अपना अपना पक्ष है। लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार जानबूझ कर ऐसे विवाद खड़ी करती है और विवाद को बनाए रखना चाहती है। दूसरी तरफ उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, और मध्य प्रदेश का है, बानसागर और सोन नदी का झगड़ा चला आ रहा है। उस का भी विवाद पड़ा हुआ है। लगातार बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री बैठते हैं और बार बार विचार करते हैं। कई बार विचार हुआ। लेकिन उसके बारे में कोई निष्पत्ति नहीं हुआ। इस प्रकार मैं हमारे देश के अंदर जो जल प्रवाह हो रहा है जिस का हम उपयोग कर सकते हैं वह हम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। आज बागों तरफ पावर की कमी है। जगह जगह पावर की कटौती की वजह से हमें बहुत काफी कठिनाइयां हो रही हैं। इरीगेशन कैमिनिटीज कहीं पर पाच परसेंट, कहीं दस परसेंट और कहीं आठ परसेंट है। पंजाब और हरियाणा को छोड़ दिया जाये तो पूरे देश भर के अन्दर आठ या दस प्रतिशत से ज्यादा इरीगेशन कैमिनिटीज नहीं है।

ऐसी हालत में ऐसे मामलों के अंदर सरकार दिखाई करे और इसके बारे में कोई सख्त कार्यवाही न करे, यह ठीक नहीं है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यूरोप के अंदर डैन्यूब नदी बहुत बड़ी है जो यूरोप के कई देशों के अंदर से होकर बहती हुई गुजरती है। वहां पर समझौता हो सकता है। परस्पर एक दूसरे देश जल का बंटवारा कर सकते हैं। लेकिन हमारे अपने देश के अंदर दो तीन प्रदेश मिल कर जल का बंटवारा नहीं कर सकते हैं और आप करवाने में समर्थ नहीं हो सकते हैं। आप चाहते हैं कि इस प्रकार के विवाद बने रहें ताकि यह समस्या खड़ी रहे और लोग बार बार आप के पाम आए। मैं एक बात और मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता कि आखिर यह जो मुख्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन वह बुलाने जा रहे हैं वह कब बुला रहे हैं और फैक्ट फार्डिंग कमेटी को फिर से रिवाइव करने जा रहे हैं तो यही समिति होगी, उसके सदस्य

यही होंगे या कुछ नये लोगों को इस में लेने जा रहे हैं? आप यह समिति कब तक पुनर्गठित करने जा रहे हैं? और फिर जब तक कि फैक्ट फार्डिंग कमेटी आप रिवाइव नहीं करने है जब तक कोई नया गठन उसका नहीं हो जाता है, जब तक कि आप अपना कोई निर्णय नहीं देते हैं तब तक क्या 1924 का ऐग्रीमेंट यथावत कायम रहेगा या जैसा कि मैसूर राज्य ने जो कहा है कि हम अपनी परियोजनाएं यथावत चालू रखेंगे तो वह रख सकेंगे या नहीं रख सकेंगे? उसके कारण तामिलनाडु पर उस का कोई विपरीत प्रभाव तो नहीं पड़ेगा? या मैसूर के अंदर उससे कोई विपरीत प्रभाव तो नहीं पड़ेगा? क्यों कि मैसूर का कहना है कि हम जो जितना जल मिलना चाहिए और जितना जल मिल रहा था, जितने के हम अधिकारी थे, हम उतने का ही उपयोग कर रहे हैं, हम उस से अधिक का उपयोग नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैसूर वाले यह कहते हैं। लेकिन इन परियोजनाओं के बाद भी क्या उन का यह दावा सही है? और यदि सही है तो उन को यह हक मिलना चाहिए। यदि तामिलनाडु के ऊपर इस का विपरीत अंतर पड़ता है तो सरकार को उस को भी देखना चाहिए। इन सारी बातों के बारे में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का उत्तर चाहता हूँ कि भविष्य में इन सभी बातों के उपर ध्यान रखते हुए वह कौन सा कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं? और जो स्पष्ट मैंने कहा 1924 के ऐग्रीमेंट के बारे में उस ऐग्रीमेंट को रखना चाहते हैं या नहीं रखना चाहते हैं, उस के बारे में भी बताएं। जा मैसूर की परियोजना है उसके बारे में उन का क्या विचार है और केवल ने जो अपना दावा प्रस्तुत किया है उस के बारे में उनका क्या विचार है?

वर्तमान कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार अब जो जल प्राप्त हो रहा है वह 21 मिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर प्राप्त हो रहा है, लेकिन 35 मिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर का दावा किया जा रहा है, 14 मिलियन कैसे बढ़ गया यह कहा से आवेगा? इस के बारे में क्या ओवरलैपिंग हो रही है, हमारे प्रदेशों ने अपने दावे बढ़ा बढ़ा कर रखे हैं, इन सब मामलों को आप कब तक समाप्त कर पायेंगे? कृपया उक्त तथ्यों का स्पष्ट उत्तर दें।

Cauvery Waters (CA)

DR K L RAO Sir, I do not know what exactly the Chief Ministers said outside the meeting. But this is what they have agreed to and, according to their statement. There was a general consensus on the total yield of the river as given in the Fact-Finding Committee's report. The Committee has been asked to furnish clarifications on some other points after such verification as is found necessary. The Chief Ministers agreed to meet at a later date to continue the discussions and explore the possibilities of arriving at a settlement, is agreed upon on 31st May, 1972.

This was the statement issued after the meeting. Therefore I expect that after the clarifications in respect of certain points that are found necessary are received, they will be able to discuss them and arrive at an amicable solution. As I submitted we are expecting verified data for the committee in one or two months time. Immediately after that Chief Ministers will meet and I hope that there would be good progress in finding a solution.

As regards the observations made by the hon Member in regard to inter State disputes in a country like ours with so many rivers flowing through many States the disputes are very small in number. Most of these disputes would be solved. In the case of the Narmada water dispute the concerned States are awaiting the award of the Prime Minister. As regards Bansagar Dam on the river Son, we are continuously discussing it. We hope that a solution in the best interests of the States, would be evolved.

As regards river water disputes I should say that there are not so many disputes pending before tribunals. All this is a very healthy sign. We are able to adjust ourselves on such a vital matter. Similarly, in the case of Cauvery water, this is of course a difficult problem, the demand for water by the States is very much more than available in the river, rightly so. That shows that they are interested in improving

the irrigation and they want water for that purpose. It is a very desirable thing. It is in this context that a national water grid is necessary so that water may flow to deficit areas of the States. I feel that we should congratulate ourselves that there have not been many water disputes.

12.34 Hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report of Delhi Transport Corporation 1971-72, Annual Report and certified Accounts of Shipping Development Fund Committee for 1971-72, Delhi Motor Vehicles (2nd Amdt) Rules, 1972 and notifications under Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 in respect of Andhra Pradesh.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR)

I beg to lay on the Table —

- (1) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Transport Corporation New Delhi for the year 1971-72 under sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Road Transport Corporations Act 1950 [Placed in Library See No IT-4964/73]
- (2) A copy of the Report and Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Shipping Development Fund Committee for the year 1971-72 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (6) of section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 [Placed in Library See No IT-4965/73]
- (3) A copy of the Delhi Motor Vehicles (Second Amendment) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No F 3 (28)/72 Tpt in Delhi Gazette dated the 1st January, 1973 under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 [Placed in Library See No IT-4966/73]

- (4) 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:—

- (i) G.O.Ms. No. 1297 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 7th December, 1972 making certain amendment to the Andhra Pradesh State Transport Appellate Tribunal Rules, 1971.
 - (ii) G.O.Ms. No. 183 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 8th March, 1973 making certain amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Rules, 1964. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-4967/73.*]
- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1963 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 :—
- (i) G.O.Rt. No. 2583 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 14th September, 1971 regarding exemption from payment of motor vehicle tax in respect of certain vehicles.
 - (ii) G.O.Rt. No. 1445 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 17th August, 1972 granting exemption of the tax payable under the said Act, in respect of certain invalid carriages.
 - (iii) G.O.Rt. No. 1446 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated 17th August, 1972 regarding

grace period for payment of tax in respect of certain vehicles.

- (iv) G.O.Ms. No. 1361 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 26th October, 1972 making certain amendment to Notification No. G.O. Ms. 1732 dated the 25th August, 1966 regarding rates of tax payable by certain vehicles.
- (v) G.O.Ms. No. 1375 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 26th October, 1972 regarding concessional rate of tax in respect of certain vehicles.
- (vi) G.O.Rt. No. 1631 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 17th August, 1972 regarding concessional rate of tax in respect of certain vehicles.
- (vii) G.O.Rt. No. 1987 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 3rd August, 1972 regarding grace period for payment of tax in respect of certain vehicles.
- (viii) G.O.Rt. No. 2098 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 3rd August, 1972 cancelling exemption of taxes in respect of certain vehicles.
[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4968/73.*]

Delhi Lands (Restrictions on Transfer) Rules, 1972 and Annual Report of Delhi Development Authority, 1971-72.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Delhi Lands (Restrictions on Transfer) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F.1(1)/72-L&B in Delhi Gazette dated the 10th November, 1972, under sub-section (3) of section 11 of the

[Shri Bhola Paswan Shastri.]

Lands (Restrictions on Transfers) Act, 1972.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4969-73]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1971-72 under section 26 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-4976/73]

श्री भोल सिंह शौरा (भटिडा) : स्पीकर साहब बेजिटिविल धी 8 रुपये किलो से कम नहीं मिल रहा है (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंहवाई के बारे में आप जो कह रहे हैं, मैं आप से भी ज्यादा मजबूत ब्यु रखता हूँ। मैं खुद दो-तीन दिन बाहर हो कर आया हूँ और आप जो कुछ कह रहे हैं वह ठीक कह रहे हैं। जब बिजनेस गडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग होगी उन में इस के लिये थोड़ा बहुत समय निकालने की कोशिश करेंगे। मेरी अपनी राय भी यह है कि इस पर थोड़ा-बहुत विचार होना चाहिये। चूंकि आप अंपाजीशन में हैं इस लिये जो आप कह रहे हैं वह गलत है ऐसी बात नहीं है आप की बात सही है और इस पर गौर होना चाहिये।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास आप लोगों के इतने मोखान्ज कालगटेन्ज, आते हैं कि अगर सब को लिया जाये तो दूसरा काम नहीं हो सकता। जिन को मैंने स्वीकार किया है उन के नाम आप को पता लग जायेंगे। लेकिन अगर इन सब को ही लेना है तो दूसरा काम छोड़ दीजिये।

(व्यवधान)

Notification under Essential Commodities Act, 1955

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : I beg to lay on the Table of a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—

- (i) G.S.R. 475 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1972.
- (ii) G.S.R. 37(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th January, 1973.
- (iii) G.S.R. 185(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1973. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 4971/73]

Notifications under Andhra Pradesh Gram-Panchayats Act, 1944 and wild Life Protection Act, 1972

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) (i) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (5) of section 217 of the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats Act, 1964 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. 178 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 17th August, 1972 making certain amendment to the rules relating to the Levy of House Tax, together with an explanatory note.
- (b) Rules relating to Central Fund for Executive Officers of Gram Panchayats, published in Notification No. G.O.Ms. 179 in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated

the 24th August, 1972 together with an explanatory note.

- (c) G.O.Ms. No. 180 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 17th August, 1972 making certain amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats (Duty on Transfer of Property) Rules, 1965, together with an explanatory note.
- (d) G.O.Ms. No. 205 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 10th August, 1972 making certain amendment to the Gram Panchayats preparation and submission of budget Rules, 1965 together with an explanatory note.
- (e) G.O.Ms. No. 345 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 24th August, 1972 containing rules relating to fees for grant of permission for construction or addition or reconstruction of a building, together with an explanatory note.
- (f) G.O.Ms. No. 418 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 5th October, 1972 making certain amendment to the rules relating to the preparation of plans and estimates for works and the powers of gram panchayats and of servants of the State Government to accord technical and administrative sanction, together with an explanatory note. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4972/73]
- (ii) Six statements explaining reasons as to why the above Notifications could not be laid before the State Legislature.
- (iii) Six statements explaining reasons for not laying the Hindi versions of the above Notifications.

(2) A copy each of the following notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 63 of the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972 :—

- (i) The Wild Life (Stock Declaration) Central Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 29(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th January, 1973.
 - (ii) The Wild Life (Stock Declaration) Central Rules 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 41(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1973.
 - (iii) The Wild Life (Stock Declaration) Central Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 43(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1973.
 - (iv) The Wild Life (Stock Declaration) Central Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 45(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1973.
 - (v) The Wild Life (Stock Declaration) Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 64(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th March, 1973.
 - (vi) The Wild Life (Stock Declaration) Rules, 1973 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 191(E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd April, 1973. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4973/73.]
- Correction in the Certified Accounts of I.I.T., Kharagpur, and Annual Report etc. for 1971-72 of (i) and (ii) Technical Teachers Training Institutes (Southern Region) Madras, and (Northern Region), Chandigarh (iii) Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad (iv) Indian Institution of Science, Bangalore and (v) Indian Institution of Technology, Bombay.

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 statement regarding certain corrections in the Certified Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur for the year 1969-70 and the Audit Report thereon [Placed in Library See No IT 4974/73]
- (2) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) —
 - (i) Annual Report and Audit Report of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute (Southern Region), Madras, for the year 1971-72
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Technical Teachers Training Institute (Northern Region) Chindigarh for the year 1971-72 [Placed in Library See No IT 4975/73]
- (3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, for the year 1971-72 [Placed in Library See No LT 4976/73]
- (4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science Bangalore along with the Statement of Accounts for the year 1971-72 [Placed in Library See No IT 4977/73]
- (5) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 1971-72 [Placed in Library See No IT 4978/73]

Notification making amendments to Andhra Pradesh Probation of Offenders Rules, 1963.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) I beg to lay on the Table —

- (i) A copy of Notification No G O Ms 1550 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 14th December, 1972 making certain amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Probation of Offenders Rules 1963 under sub section (3) of section 17 of the Probation of Offenders Act 1958 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
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying on the Table Hindi version of the above Notification [Placed in Library See No IT 4979/73]

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

Sixth Report

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra) I beg to present the Sixth Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

12.37 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) Style of names of Members

SHRI H N MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North East) Sir, with your permission my friend, Shri Sezhayan and I wish to raise a matter under Rule 377 relative to the publication in the list of questions for Lok Sabha, which is a public document available to the press and people outside of the names of certain members in a peculiar method of nomenclature. Five of them, we discover, are described in a very peculiar way—Shrimati Gayatri Devi to whose name “of Jaipur” are added,

Shrimati Krishna Kumari, to whose name "of Jodhpur" are added; Shri Marthand Singh, to whose name, "Of Rewa" are added; Shrimati Vijaya Raje Scindia to whose name "of Gwalior" are added and Hon. Maj. Narendra Singh who is content with the word "Panna" within brackets added at the end of his name. It appears to us to be an indirect way and rather laughable way, of circumventing the result of the abolition of privy purses and the abolition of discriminating descriptions of citizens of this country. The more prominent of the members of the princely order do not seem to have adopted this particular back-door method of self-nomenclature, but some others have. We have also learnt—I am speaking subject to correction—that the Ministry of Home Affairs in its wisdom has decided that this kind of self-discriminating nomenclature can be permitted to certain members of this House. You, Sir, have to decide the legality or propriety of this kind of measure. I consider this laughable. It is an indirect but peculiar way of circumventing legislation which has for its object the establishment of the equality of status of all the citizens. It will be peculiar if Mr. Sezhiyan adds the words "of Madras" at the end of his name or I add the words "of Calcutta" at the end of my name. It is reminiscent of those days of the Earl of something or the Baron of somewhere who used to have the latter part of their names in a different way to distinguish themselves from the rest of the citizens. I wish, therefore, some steps are taken. But the Home Ministry should be whipped up and told that it is none of their business to practice by the backdoor this sort of discrimination, particularly through the instrumentality of the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : (Kumbakonam): This is in clear contravention of the decision taken by this House to abolish all the privileges of the princely order. The suffixing of words like "of Jodhpur" or "of Jaipur" has been brought in by the backdoor. I do not know how the Home Ministry allowed this. Secondly, I do not

know how the Home Ministry accepted this without taking the House into confidence. This is an anachronism. We want to know how this has happened.

MR. SPEAKER : After this objection was raised, the Secretariat of the Lok Sabha made a reference to the Ministry of Home Affairs through their letter No. F. 1173-D dated 24th April, 1973, and we received this reply from the Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs :

"With the approval of the Cabinet, it was decided that while the former Rulers and the members of their families are free to style themselves in any manner they like, Government will henceforth address them by their personal names with the appellation 'of.....' (former State)."

He further writes :

"In view of this, it is for the Speaker to decide what he considers best, on the question of omission of appellation 'of.....' (former State)."

I think we were not very sure of it. Now they have referred it to the Speaker. I would go by the consensus that you give. It is only a few days back that we received this letter. We can address them as members, as you please.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : (Alipore) We are interested in knowing your reaction.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : (Begusarai): How have they been returned to this house? What are their names? We have to find that also. How has the Home Ministry come to adopt this?

MR. SPEAKER : The Home Ministry says they would address them by their personal names and an appellation.

SHR H. N. MUKERJEE : How did it happen that the Home Ministry's intervention took place over your head, behind your back ?

MR. SPEAKER : In the list of names received from the Election Commission one name was mentioned as "Rajmata Vijaya Raja Scindia"; we dropped "Rajmata". In the case of "Maharaja Madhavrao Scindia" we dropped "Maharaja". In the case of "Narendra Singh" he has not used any word.

SHRI SEZHIAN : The 1971 elections took place before the abolition of the privileges.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to be guided by the Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs. What do you want me to adopt ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : The Simple name.

MR. SPEAKER : So, the consensus is for "Shri" and "Shrimati".

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : We raised this matter on a question of principle. I did not raise it to get a decision. I could have gone to your room if I wanted to know your reaction. I came up to this House because I want to be satisfied that the House wants to be satisfied that the people know the mood of the House on a matter of principle.

Here is the Home Ministry intervening in a matter which suggests discrimination in the description of certain persons which goes against the entire idea of legislation which we have passed recently. The Home Ministry keeps mum. And you take the consensus of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : So far as our Secretariat is concerned, I have sought the guidance. So far as you and the Home Ministry are concerned, you may do as you like.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It stems out of what has appeared on the Questions List. It is not limited only to that. The fact is that this appears on the Questions List and derives from the fact that the Home Ministry has given certain general directions and has got it approved in the Cabinet which I am surprised to hear.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : Sir, just before I came, I received information that Shri H. N. Mukerjee and Shri Era Sezhiyan have brought up this matter. The matter they have raised is about "the surreptitious and unwarranted inclusion in the Lok Sabha Questions List of the style of names of certain persons" and so on. This is primarily a matter for you to consider. But as far as the reply of the Home Ministry goes, as Shri Indrajit Gupta rightly said, it is a decision of the Government. If any statement is required from the Home Ministry on this, if we get notice in a regular manner, I can go into the papers and find out. Only then I can say.

MR. SPEAKER : The Notice under Rule 377 came at a very late stage. It was conveyed to the Government at a very short notice. I would ask the Home Minister, so far as his Ministry is concerned, to later satisfy the House. So far as our business in the Lok Sabha is concerned, I will go by the consensus of the House.

Have I the consensus of the House ?

HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : So, henceforth, they will be "Shri" or "Shrimati". And, anything like "of such and such place" will go.

(ii) Instructions issued by Himachal Government re. notification of vacancies.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बालियार) : अध्यक्ष जी, नियम 377 के अधीन प्रापकी अनुमति से मैं एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मामला उठाना चाहता हूँ।

हमारे सचिवान की कानकरेंट लिस्ट में जो एन्ट्री 23 है उसमें एम्प्लायमेंट और अनएम्प्लायमेंट एक विषय है। मेरे ध्यान में हिमाचल प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री के सेक्रेटेरियट द्वारा जारी किया गया एक नोटिफिकेशन लाया गया है। उस नोटिफिकेशन को मैं पढ़ता हूँ :

"With a view to give equitable opportunities in the matter of employment to the job seekers in the Pradesh, it has been desired that recruiting authorities, while notifying vacancies, should also send information to the Pradesh Congress Committee and District Congress Committee so that these agencies could pass on such information to the suitable candidates available for such jobs and give proper guidance to them in the matter of employment. Copies of the notifications issued by the Public Service Commission may also be similarly endorsed".

आप जानते हैं मसदीय लोकतन्त्र में मलाम्बाद दल अलग होता है और सरकार अलग होती है तथा दोनों को बाँटने वाली एक विभाजक रेखा होती है। अब लगता है उस रेखा को मिटाया जा रहा है। मुख्य मंत्री कांग्रेस कमेटियों को निखन के लिए आदेश जारी कर रहे हैं कि जगह खाली हो तो उनको सूचना दे दी जाय। वे यह भी जोड़ देते कि अब कांग्रेस कमेटियों के दफ्तर से नियुक्तियाँ हागी पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन की जहरन नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय . मन्टर का कौन मिनिस्टर इसका जवाब देगा, यह तो हिमाचल प्रदेश का मसला है।

श्री प्रताप सिंह (शिमला) . मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आप कहते हैं कि यह स्टेट की बात है इसलिए यह बात यहाँ नहीं लायी जा सकती लेकिन माननीय सदस्य उस बात को यहाँ से आये। शायद उन को मालूम नहीं है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश की क्या स्थिति है ? पहाड़ों से भरा पड़ा है

जहाँ पक्षी की आवाज भी नहीं पहुँच सकती। ऐसी मूलतः में अगर वह लोगो तक इसला देने के लिये कोई काम करे तो कोई गलत बात नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय . आप भाषण मत दीजिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी अध्यक्ष जी, यह कोई पीछट आप आर्डर नहीं है। यह कानकरेंट लिस्ट का विषय है एम्प्लायमेंट का। दूसरे हिमाचल प्रदेश में केवल कांग्रेस ही नहीं है और भी पार्टियाँ हैं। या तो सभी पार्टियों के दफ्तरों में कक्षा नौकरी वाली हुई है इस की सूचना भेजिये, अन्यथा यह आदेश वापस होना चाहिये। यह पोस्टो स्टेट कार्या में पाम है, कोई मनगढ़ान् बान मीने नहीं करी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय यह कहा से मिल गयी आप को ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी यह न पृष्ठिये।

श्री प्रताप सिंह यह भी मांगेंगे तो उन को भी दे दी जायगी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी अध्यक्ष जी क्या यह उचित है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं क्या कहूँ कि उचित है कि नहीं। आप जान मनी जी जाने।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी . अध्यक्ष जी इस तरह में टेम्पोरेसी नहीं चलेगी इस देश में।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो यही कह सकता हूँ आप को मैंने कहा है कि यह हिमाचल प्रदेश का मसला है। आप कहते हैं कि कानकरेंट लिस्ट का मसला है। हाँ, तब इतना ही हम बचूँ हो गए कि यह कानकरेंट लिस्ट का मसला है। तो और क्या कहूँ मैं। आप देखिये न हरमसले में मेरी राय नहीं लेनी चाहिये।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र (बेगमराय) : इस से मालूम होता है कि स्टेट का रंग कुछ ऐसा बदल रहा है .. (व्यवधान)

श्री प्रताप सिंह : कांग्रेस (बी) वहाँ है ही नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इन के साथ बजाय झगड़ करने के अपने मुख्य मंत्री को समझा दीजिये कि सब को भेजा करें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी अगर डी० एम० के० वाले इसी तरह का सर्कुलर जारी कर देने तो हमारे कांग्रेसी मित्रों को बेंसा लगेगा।
... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने उन को कहा है कि आप के साथ न झगड़े। अपने मुख्य मंत्री का समझा दें। ऐसी चीजें कर्नो भी हों तो सरकारी बिट्टी पर न किया करें।

(iii) Alleged partisan broadcasts by the All India Radio

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : Sir, under rule 377, I have to refer to certain broadcasts that are being made by the All India Radio these days. It is most amazing and sickening to hear the All India Radio broadcasting the highly partisan and malicious remark of the Prime Minister—I should say, rather, of Shrimati Indira Gandhi against the Opposition Parties made at party conferences and elsewhere. Shrimati Indira Gandhi has, of late, been carrying on a vilification campaign against the Opposition Parties in her public utterances. Among other things, she has been accusing the Opposition of having a global tie-up which means even doubting their patriotism. It is most extraordinary that the All India Radio which is a public institution, built with a huge amount of public money, should be so blatantly exploited for party purposes and it should behave as if it is the mouth-piece of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her party.

The tirade against the Opposition carried on the All India Radio is strident and repeated of late and sometimes in the morning the first item you hear after the prayers is the remarks of Shrimati Gandhi against the Opposition Parties. We demand, therefore, that this campaign by the All India Radio should be stopped immediately

and those officers who have been responsible for this sinister propaganda against the Opposition Parties be brought to book.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : They should be promoted.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : The Minister for Information & Broadcasting has got nothing to say about it? He is here.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : You will agree with me that this is one of the generalised statements that our friend, Shri Shyamnandan Mishraji normally does and he has not said anything specific. He knows very well that All India Radio like the newspapers do give out news. Whatever the Prime Minister might have said—on that there may be or may not be political differences with the Opposition Parties—but the question is that the media tries to give the news. Whenever my friend, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra says something, it also comes.....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : No, no. It is completely wrong. All India Radio must not be used for Party propaganda and for broadcasting Shrimati Gandhi's speeches on the Party's forums and other conferences. She is only making them as a Party leader.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (खानिपूर)
अध्यक्ष जी, अभी प्रधान मंत्री 1 मई को कानपुर गयी थी। वह कांग्रेस पार्टी की मभा थी, सरकारी मभा नहीं थी। मगर उसे भी टी० बी० पर दिखाया गया, उनके भाषण के हिस्से रेडियो पर सुनवाये गये। यह बड़ी बिचारधारा है जो पार्टी और राज्य को एक कर रही है। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी कांग्रेस की नेत्री के नाते बोलें हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। लेकिन वह रेडियो पर नहीं आ सकती। अगर आप रेडियो पर कांग्रेस की नेत्री के नाते उन का भाषण देंगे तो विरोधी लोगों के नेताओं का भाषण भी आप को देना चाहिये।
(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने एक बात कर ली, मिश्रा जी, तो उन को भी करने दीजिये ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : It is completely wrong to say that our remarks against the Prime Minister are also broadcast over the All India Radio . . . (Interruptions) Our remarks against the Prime Minister and other Ministers are completely left out.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : My friend, Mr. Vajpayee has said that the speeches made at the Party forums should not be broadcast . . . (Interruptions) My friend Shri Vajpayee has said that the speeches made by the Prime Minister on the forums organized by the Parties should not be given any news value. I think that is wrong. The issue basically is not . . . (Interruptions).

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : जी हा हम लोगों के विमर्श भी बह दौड़कास्ट करने हैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर और उन की पार्टी के खिलाफ ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी प्रधान मंत्री के भाषण के हिस्से रेडियो पर सुनाये गये । न्यूज बना बात छलग है । कांग्रेस की न्यूज दीजिये साथ ही फोर पार्टियों की न्यूज भी दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप शान्ति से सुनिये, दर्शमान मे न उठिये ।

13 hrs.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : The basic point is that whenever somebody, particularly, the Prime Minister or any eminent member of the public says something which makes news, naturally, it has to be covered—it is not issue where it is spoken—wherever it is spoke.

I will give two examples. One is : Cong (O) recently held a conference in Gaya. We covered it. As a matter of fact, my friend sent a telegram asking me to cover it. We did it. We projected the news . . .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : No, no.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Secondly, one thing more. I think my friends may keep 13 LSS/73—10

in mind that not only the Cong. (O) Conference but the Jana Sangh conferences, whenever speeches are made there, are also covered by the All India Radio. I am not on the defensive. One thing I will say that this is the policy of the All India Radio that any news wherever it is made will be projected.

Secondly, I may say that so far as the Prime Minister is concerned . . .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : The vituperative attack on the Opposition made by the Prime Minister—is it to be broadcast by the AIR. Our demand is that our remarks against the Prime Minister and her Party should also be broadcast. That is never done.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Whenever my friend makes remarks which have news value and which is not something of a tirade naturally, we will project it . . . (Interruptions) I just now told you how we covered the Gaya session of the Cong (O) . . .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : That is something different.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : We similarly covered the Jana Sangh conference held at Kanpur . . .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : What about the remarks made by the Prime Minister against other Parties which you have broadcast ?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : You did not cover CITU conference. Only 3 or 4 days after the Prime Minister went there, all her speeches were covered day in and day out . . .

(Interruptions)

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Naturally when the Prime Minister, the head of the Government and the chosen leader of the country, announces something, it is always the policy. That is why you would see that not only the All India Radio but

[Shri I. K. Gujral]
all the newspapers, even the Motherland which belongs to my friend's Party...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
It does not belong to my Party.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I am glad my friend started denouncing it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
Motherland belongs to all.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: That is the basic issue. For instance, whatever speeches the Prime Minister made yesterday or day before yesterday, you would find that they have got the same coverage on the Radio as it has got in all the newspapers. Naturally, the nation and the country want to know what is our policy.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
The analogy of newspapers is completely wrong. This is an institution built with public funds... (Interruptions)

13.03 hrs.

ORISSA STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
K. C. PANT: I beg to move* that
the Bill to confer on the President the
power of the Legislature of the State of
Orissa to make laws, as passed by Rajya
Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The House is aware that in the Proclamation dated the 3rd March, 1973, in relation to the State of Orissa, the President has declared that the powers of the State Legislature shall be exercised by or under the authority of Parliament. However, in view of the otherwise busy schedule of the two Houses, it would be difficult for Parliament to deal with the

various legislative measures that may be necessary in respect of the State. It would be even more difficult in situations requiring emergent legislation. The Bill, therefore, seeks to confer on the President the power of the State Legislature to make laws in respect of the State. It has been the normal practice to undertake such legislation in relation to the State under the President's Rule and the present Bill is on the usual lines. Provision has been made for the constitution of a Consultative Committee, consisting of Members of Parliament in this regard. Provision is also being made to empower Parliament to direct modifications in the laws made by the President, if considered necessary.

I request the honourable House to accept the legislative proposal before it.

MR SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Orissa to make laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Malda):
This subject of take-over of the administration of the State of Orissa as also the dissolution of the Assembly came up in this House as also in the Rajya Sabha a few days back and it was widely condemned by all sections of both the Houses

The necessity of the Bill originates from the Proclamation issued on 3rd March 1973 under Art. 356 of the Constitution by the President on the basis of a highly politically motivated report of the Governor, Mr. Jatti, whereby the power of self-rule of the people of that State was snatched away by the Congress Government of the Centre for the obvious reason that the ruling Congress Party has lost its majority in the State Assembly. Article

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

356 of the Constitution was invoked in this case. This Article is incorporated in Chapter XVIII which enumerates Emergency Provisions. But the Governor did not mention in his report about the basis, that is, whether at that time a grave emergency existed whereby the security of India or the State of Orissa was threatened whether by war or external aggression or internal disturbances and for that a situation had arisen in which the Govt. of the State could not be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. Certainly there was no such situation. Then why was the State Assembly dissolved? Why was President's rule invoked? It was because Congress lost majority and lost the power there.

Sir, the framer of the Constitution—Dr. Ambedkar—contemplated that this provision would not be applied liberally except in a very rare and exceptional case and it will remain as if in a dead-letter box. There was the decision of the recent Governor's conference wherein it was the consensus or unanimous opinion that the governor would not interfere in the matter whether a particular political party or group has a majority in the Assembly. On the contrary they will ask the parties to test the claim on the floor of the Assembly. But everything, every principle and norm of parliamentary democracy in this regard has been nakedly violated by the Congress Government at the Centre. During the last few years we have seen that the Congress had toppled the Opposition Governments in various States, purchased the MLAs and instigated them to defect and then invoked the President's rule in as many as 32 cases since the adoption of the Constitution. And, in almost all the cases, it was done in favour of the Congress party.

Article 356 was very liberally used mostly in non-emergency situation, that is, in violation of the constitutional concept of these provisions, only with a view to instal the congress directly or indirectly in power in the States ousting the Opposi-

tion Governments. They have done it in W. Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Bihar, U.P., Punjab, Haryana and now we consider the case of Orissa. Everywhere the Governors have acted as stooges or agents of the Home Ministry of the Central Government. These Governors are chosen for that purpose and they are appointed by the Home Ministry and for the Home Ministry. They hold office at the mercy of the Home Ministry which advises the President to appoint or dismiss the Governors. We have expressed our opinion several times regarding the matters of appointment of governors. These governors are responsible to none except the President through the Home Ministry. In our country people elect their representatives to form Government in the respective States, to constitute the Assembly, to form the Government, to run the administration of the State, according to their choice, and they direct the Government to act in the best interests of the said State and the people of that State. But above them, the Governor is installed from the Centre, who is not responsible to the Assembly or to Parliament; he is only to act as agent of the Central Government.

13.10 Hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARI in the Chair.]

The governor, who is merely an agent of the Centre, has by violation of the constitutional provisions and abusing the power of its office assumed an unfettered power to throttle the voice of the people, to prorogue and dissolve the elected Assembly at the instance of and for the benefit of the Congress party. These governors are mostly the diehard bureaucrats or the run-out and frustrated politicians. We demand that the present system of appointing the governor should be abolished and they should be elected by and responsible to the Parliament.

In the present case of Orissa the Central government or rather the Congress party with the help of their agent, Mr. Jatti, has with an undue haste and misusing

[Shri Dinesh Joarder].

and miscalculating the situation with motivated purpose deprived the Opposition of the Constitutional right to test their strength in the Assembly and dissolved the Assembly in violation of all democratic norms and practices. The President's proclamation and his rule over the State of Orissa has been extended in a manner which is against all established principles of parliamentary democracy and States, autonomy. The Central government wants to establish an atmosphere of political psychology in our country that the ruling Congress party alone, under the leadership of Mrs. Gandhi, has the right and privilege and the opportunity to rule over the country. They want all States to fall at their feet, the judiciary at their command and the people at the point of their bayonet.

Under these circumstances, this Bill has been introduced to further strengthen the autocratic hands of the Congress government and so I oppose this Bill. I demand that the States' autonomy be restored and the date for immediate election for the State Assembly be announced and the representatives of the people of Orissa be given back their rights to govern their own State.

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK (Puri):

Sir, I cannot understand why my friend, Shri Joarder, is opposing this piece of legislation. Only recently Parliament passed the Presidential proclamation regarding Orissa. This Bill is coming as a result of that proclamation and whenever there is an opportunity the Opposition tries to take cudgels against Congress. It was sufficiently discussed last time. A stable government cannot be formed in Orissa and that is why the President's Rule was imposed in Orissa. Now, the question arises after the President's rule has been imposed the President should have the power to consult the consultative committee. Therefore, the question does not arise why President's rule is imposed but it is only about delegating the power to the consultative committee.

The second question is whether the elections can be held immediately or not. This point was also discussed last time when we had approved the Presidential proclamation. The Delimitation Commission has been appointed and only after the delimitation of constituencies is completed the elections can be held. There is a proposal to increase the number of seats in Orissa as a multiple of eight to the Lok Sabha seats.

AN HON. MEMBER : Who proposed?

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : We proposed and submitted it to the Election Commission. It may come to the consultative committee for enacting a legislation whether the number of constituencies has to increase by a multiple of 7 or 8. If it is a multiple of 7 it will be 140; if it is a multiple of 8 it will be 160 and if the number of seats of Lok Sabha is going to be increased it may be 147 or 168. Unless the Delimitation Commission completes its work there cannot be any elections. The electoral rolls are going to be revised and unless this revision is published the elections cannot be held. It may take at least six months. Therefore, the Members knowing fully well are taking every opportunity to malign the Congress that they have a sinister motive not to have the elections.

Now that President's rule is there, I would suggest certain measures to be enacted. For instance, there was a Land Reforms Bill which was before the Orissa Legislative Assembly in its amended form, but the Assembly was dissolved and it could not be passed. The Congress has taken a decision to implement land reforms all over India. I wish that during President's rule, the Land Reforms Act should be enacted according to the all-India pattern, so that it could be enforced and people will get proper legislation.

I would take this opportunity to bring to the notice of Government that there is scarcity of food and drinking water in Orissa, which should be looked into immediately.

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, President's rule is now in force in Orissa. The State Legislative Assembly has been dissolved. The Bill before the House seeks to delegate the powers of the State Legislature of Orissa to the President of India. On behalf of the DMK, I would like to say a few words on this Bill.

A conference of all the presiding officers of our country was held in New Delhi on the 7th and 8th April 1968. At that time, the political developments in the States of Punjab and West Bengal were such that they led to a constitutional deadlock which made it impossible for the State Legislatures to function. Reviewing those developments, the presiding Officers conference passed a resolution unanimously. According to that resolution, the conference was of the view that the question whether a Chief Minister had lost the confidence of the Assembly or not should at all times, be decided in the Assembly. The Conference also held the view that if the majority of the members of the State Assembly wrote to the Chief Minister and the Governor that they had lost confidence in the Chief Minister and desired to discuss a motion of no-confidence, then the Assembly should be convened within a week of that request. The Conference further recommended to the Government of India that the Government should take steps to evolve conventions in regard to the powers of the Governors to summon or prorogue the Legislature and to dismiss the Ministries.

It is now five years since the Conference made these recommendations. What is the picture that we see in the country? In the same manner as the Governors are appointed by the Central Government, the ruling Congress party is nominating Chief Ministers of the States. I would like to condemn this practice of the ruling party with all the force at my command as it is a negation of the concept of democracy.

Sir, I would now like to refer to the

game of defections by Legislatures. What has been the role of the ruling Congress party in this respect? To give an illustration, Sir, I would like to refer to Dindugal Parliamentary by-election to take place shortly. The ruling Congress party has selected one, Shri Cheemaichamy as its candidate. What are his antecedents? He was elected to the Tamilnadu State Assembly in 1967 on Swatantra Party ticket. At that time Swatantra party was a partner of an alliance with the DMK. After his election to the State Assembly he once stated that if the DMK fostered and developed any links with the Indira Congress, then his party, the Swatantra party would review its position in the alliance with the DMK. In 1971, there was a Democratic United Front (Kamraj Congress & Swatantra). He contested on the Swatantra party ticket against the DMK in the 1971 elections from the Dindugal parliamentary constituency and was roundly defeated by a margin of one lakh votes by the DMK candidate, Sir, in 1973 when the by-election to Lok Sabha from the same constituency is to take place now he, Shri Cheemaichamy, has been chosen as the candidate of the Indira Congress. In 1967 he was considered by ruling Congress party as a reactionary and now in 1973 they have adopted the same person and do not hesitate to call him progressive. Shri Cheemaichamy has become a progressive overnight! Sir, is it the way that the ruling party wishes to strengthen the roots of the democracy in our country? One gets an uneasy feeling that so long as defections produce any kind of political advantage to the ruling Congress party, no action will be taken by them to prevent defections.

Sir, we are aware of the fact that a Committee was constituted to go into the question of defections and to suggest methods to prevent them. The report was submitted by the Committee long time ago. Though the Central Government have been saying that a suitable legislation to prevent defections would be brought forward and though many

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri E R Krishnan]

such assurances have been given by the Central Government on the floor of the House, we find no evidence so far to show that they really mean what they say. I have no manner of doubt in my mind that so long as the political climate of our country is not decisively in favour of the ruling party, no law on defections would ever be enacted by the Central Government.

Sir, the ruling Congress party adopts different yard sticks to suit their convenience, throwing all democratic norms to winds. In Madhya Pradesh when Shri Govind Narain Singh who was the Chief Minister on behalf of the alliance of Opposition parties, defected to Congress, an undertaking was taken from him that he would not seek any office for five years. But what happened in Orissa? The defectors to the ruling Congress party were made the Deputy Chief Minister and Ministers with Cabinet rank. What sort of democratic practice the ruling Congress party is following? It is the same defectors who ultimately turned the tables against Shri-mati Nandini Satpathy Government.

When as a result of defections the Nandini Satpathy Ministry lost the majority in the Assembly, what happened in that State? 75 MLAs belonging to the Opposition parties went in person to meet the Governor and sought from him the right to form the Government. But the Governor in his strange wisdom did not give them the opportunity to form the Government and arbitrarily dissolved the Assembly. In fact Sir, as many as 72 MLAs have filed writ petitions in the court challenging the act of the Governor. It may be mentioned that the total strength of the Assembly is 140. What has happened in Orissa, where the majority was thwarted from forming the Government, cannot but be described as a murder of democracy.

While the Central Government was too keen to dissolve the Assembly in Orissa, they have found it convenient to only suspend the Assembly in Andhra Pradesh. I

would like to know whether such double standards practised by the Central Government can ever strengthen democracy in our country.

It seems, Sir, that the ruling Congress party and the Central Government are of the view that ruling Congress party alone is fit to govern the States and that that party alone represents the people of our country. We find that even Central Ministers have begun describing the opposition parties as anti-national. I would like to ask whether this is the right way of strengthening the foundations of democracy in our country. With these words I conclude.

श्री कल चन्द्र वर्मा (उज्जैन) सभापति महोदय, आज हम उड़ीसा राज्य विधान मन्त्रालय (शक्तियों का प्रत्यावाजन) विधेयक पर विचार कर रहे हैं। यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य का विषय है कि उड़ीसा के अन्दर जिस ढंग से गणतन्त्र मण्डल ने अपना शासन लागू किया और प्रजातन्त्र के समस्त मन्त्रों का नारा पर उठा कर रखा दिया। उड़ीसा के अन्दर प्रगतिशील दल सरकार बनाने की स्थिति में था उस का मौका दिया जाना चाहिये था लेकिन वहाँ के राज्यपाल ने जा कन्डक गृह मन्त्रालय के निर्देश पर काम करने हैं, प्रगतिशील दल का सरकार बनाना का मौका नहीं दिया। इस में स्पष्ट साबित होता है कि राज्यपाल जो राज्यों के अन्दर गृह मन्त्रालय के आदेशों से नियुक्त होते हैं का गृह मन्त्रालय के इशारे पर काम करना पड़ता है — यह एक बड़ी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण परिस्थिति है।

इसी सम्बन्ध में मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ जब उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट राष्ट्रपति जी का भेषी, ता हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने उस रिपोर्ट पर कोई महत्वपूर्ण विचार नहीं किया, उन्होंने उसी रिपोर्ट पर अपनी माहिर लगा दी, उन्होंने अपने विवेक का उपयोग नहीं किया केवल एक रबर स्टाम्प बन कर रह गये। इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्ति हमारे प्रजातन्त्र के लिए घातक है। जब वहाँ पर

प्रतिष्ठापित बन के सदस्यों की इतनी सख्या थी कि ये सरकार बना सकते थे तो उन्हें मौका दिया जाना चाहिये लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया।

राज्यपालों के सम्मेलन में एक बात निश्चित की गई थी कि जहाँ पर भी हमें प्रकार की स्थिति छाती है, संवैधानिक मकड़ उपस्थित होता है, दल-बदल होता है, वहाँ राज्यपालों को अपने गुटबिंदु में काम लेकर इन मामलों पर निर्णय करना चाहिये कि वहाँ पर कौन सा दल सरकार बनाने की स्थिति में है। मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि सम्मेलन के उक्त निर्णय के बावजूद भी उड़ीसा में जो कुछ हुआ, वह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण था।

इस प्रकार की घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति न हो, इस के लिये सरकार बार-बार सदन में ध्यावासन लेती रही है कि हम दल-बदल पर रोक लगाने के लिये इसी सत्र में एक बिल लाते जा रहे हैं। मैं ध्यास सरकार से एक स्पष्ट प्रश्न पढ़ना चाहता हूँ—एक सत्र के समाप्त होने में केवल एक सप्ताह का समय रह गया है, क्या आप इसी सप्ताह में उस बिल को पेश कर रहे हैं या नहीं कर रहे हैं—इस बात को स्पष्ट करें।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमें राज्यपालों के त्रियाकलापों के बारे में भी थोड़ा विचार करना पड़ेगा। ध्यास पालों में जो राज्यपाल हैं वे केवल केन्द्र सरकार की मोहर बन कर रह गये हैं और राष्ट्रपति महोदय भी केन्द्रीय सरकार की रबर स्टैम्प बन कर रह गये हैं—इस पर गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करना होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का विराध करने हुए माननीय मंत्री जी से पढ़ना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे इसी सत्र में उस बिल को ला रहे हैं या नहीं ला रहे हैं? यदि नहीं ला रहे हैं तो बार बार घोषणा कर के इस प्रकार देश और सदन को गुमराह करने का क्या मतलब है?

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara): Mr. Chairman, this Bill being a logical corollary to the imposition of President's rule in Orissa, there seems

to be no other alternative left but to support it. It is a travesty of the situation that when people are looking forward to further expansion of the scope and content of people's participation in the government, more and more areas in this country are now coming under the bureaucratic rule of the President.

It will not be out of place to mention in this context that had the Governor of Orissa acted in good faith and had the President taken into account the realities of the situation, Orissa today would not have been denied the right to be ruled by a popular government.

Sir, since the imposition of President's rule in Orissa, Orissa is passing through a traumatic experience. In districts like Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar, people are still dying of malnutrition and starvation. In Keonjhar, water is being sold at the rate of 50 paise a bucket, and it is strange and it is really mortifying to find that the bureaucratic government of Orissa guided by the President is not taking any steps to mitigate the sufferings of the people.

What is more disappointing is that this bureaucratic government, in spite of its best intentions, is not able to bring the healing touch which can only be expected of a popular government. Against this background, we are really very anxious to know when the elections for a new Orissa Legislative Assembly are going to take place. Article 82 of the Constitution enjoins upon the Government for delimitation of constituencies, but speculations are thick that the Congress is out to force a snap election on the people for its own political ends. It is strange that this matter was raised under rule 377; letter had been written to the Home Minister; but I am sorry to say that the Home Minister had not even the courtesy to acknowledge the letter much less to reply to its contents. As Members of Parliament we are entitled to receive replies to the letters that we address to individual Ministers; it is no favour that is being done to us. Even though I had written a letter to Mr. Uma Shankar Dixit

[Shri Surendra Mohanty]

about a fortnight ago pointing out this anomaly, it is my misfortune and regret that he has not the courtesy to acknowledge the letter. This matter had been raised also under rule 377. We would categorically like to know whether the Government is going to circumvent article 82, under which delimitation should be ordered, and force a snap election, or, whether the election is to take place after delimitation of constituencies and after the electoral rolls are properly revised. I hope that this is the occasion when the hon. Minister should dispel all misgivings and doubts and should afford a real opportunity for a fair and free election in Orissa, so that the peoples' rule, the representatives' rule, is reinstated in Orissa and the wrong that has been done, that has been inflicted, is mitigated.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, If the office of the governorship was not turned into political dustbin of the Congress waste, perhaps today there would have been a popular government instead of Governor's or President's rule. I do not know in which other States this will happen. Nowadays, the position of the governorship has been turned into a sanctuary of a political dustbin—a strong word, I believe—for the discredited and discarded and also disgruntled Congressmen. Certain recent appointments as Governors indicate this trend very clearly.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one point, namely, that Orissa is a small State and so the revision of the electoral rolls will not require much time there. Therefore, the elections should be held as early as possible, and the Government should not try to spring a surprise on the people just by trying to have a snap vote. I remember when there was a national emergency at the time of Indo-Pak war, all the Opposition leaders met the Prime Minister at her residence, and she herself suggested that there would be no elections within one year after the declaration of emergency. But as soon as the Indo-Pakistan war ended, there was a snap assembly

election. I do not know what will happen in the case of Orissa. If really the Government wants to have an election, it is possible that an election can be held as early as possible and as quickly as possible, because the electoral rolls can be revised very swiftly; at least, some time should be given to the people to make up their mind to know when the election is coming.

Secondly, there is a provision in the Bill to constitute consultative committees, and in this matter, the Government should consult the consultative committee for drawing up legislation. But my past experience of consultative committees, particularly in West Bengal and other States also, is that it meets once after two or three months and Members do not get an opportunity to discuss anything except legislative business. Non-legislative business does not get any serious consideration. I have given an amendment; I do not know whether you will allow it, nor do I want to press my amendment but my point is that, if not by law at least by convention, the consultative committee should meet at least once a month to discuss non-legislative and legislative matters.

Orissa is a poor and backward State; there are a large number of tribals. Starvation deaths have taken place there. Members of the Committee should get an opportunity to place before the Governor and the Government problems affecting the people. So, at least some assurance should be given by the hon. Minister on my amendment, that the Committee should meet every month at least.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The amendment which you sent was not received in time; it came only today. I am not allowing it.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): I rise to support this Bill. There is hardly anything to discuss *de novo* about the charges levelled by the Opposition against the Governor and the Congress Party/as hon. Minister Pantji had already answered them in the previous discussions. The Governor has

acted most democratically and he was left with no alternative but to recommend President's Rule.

The purpose of this bill is to constitute an advisory committee consisting of 30 members from Lok Sabha and 15 from the Rajya Sabha to advise the Government on legislative business. Orissa faces some special problems and we hope that during the short spell of President's rule the hon. Minister would be responsible to the hopes and aspirations of the people of Orissa and these problems would be tackled, as the problems were tackled in West Bengal during the President's Rule.

Forty per cent of the people in Orissa are adivasis and Harijans and the Central Government has a special responsibility and during the President's rule these people should get special treatment so that their economic conditions improve. In Orissa again, 65.2 per cent of the people live below the poverty line and it is a great challenge to the Home and the Finance Ministries and the Union Government. During the President's rule there should be a massive attack on the poverty of these people which is so glaring.

Government has decided to work the nickel plant at Sukhinda. I do not now why its head office should be in Delhi. If some bureaucrat is trying to get the head office here so that they can recruit people from here rather than from Orissa, it will defeat the very purpose of our programmes. I request the hon. Minister to see to it that the head office is at Bhubaneswar or at the plant site itself.

Orissa is suffering from a severe drought today. Drinking water is not available and the price of rice and wheat has risen so much and I request the hon. Minister to pay some special attention so that something is done to relieve the distress of the people.

This State is usually affected by cyclone, drought and floods. This is a chronic disease here. The Central Government should

take up some immediate measures to see that these problems are tackled to a certain extent during President's Rule.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): Mr. Chairman, Sir, within the limited time I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the serious condition that is prevailing in the State of Orissa due to scarcity or short supply of foodgrains, especially, to the backward areas dominated by the adivasis in Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar and some portions of Balasore. The people here are in a very precarious condition they are not getting employment. As a result of all this, their conditions are very much precarious to-day. I have with me some photographs which have been published in our Oriya Daily—an independent daily—and I can show from the photographs the conditions of the people living there. Especially, the photographs here are of adivasi children and their families mainly. Their condition is causing a very serious concern. So, I would like to request the hon. Minister to take immediate steps to tackle this situation.

The administration of the State also is not functioning properly. They are not taking enough measures and are not in a position also to deal with the situation effectively. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to direct the State Government so that they can take immediate action to save this situation from further deterioration.

With these words, I support the Bill and I request the hon. Minister again to take immediate action in this regard.

श्री आरजुन सेठी (भद्रक) : समापन जी, हमारे देश ने प्रजातन्त्र की पद्धति स्वीकार की है और संसदीय प्रणाली का अनुगमन हमारा देश कर रहा है। ऐसी प्रणाली में विरोध पक्ष का एक अनिवार्य और अपरिहार्य स्थान है। उसका सम्मान, उसका आदर और उसके प्रति सम्बलित मात्रा में निष्ठा जनता को भी और सरकार को भी करनी चाहिए। राजकल एक प्रौढ पक्ष बना है, उसको हम दल बदल कहते हैं, आचाराम गयाराम और

[श्री आरम्भदे राय]

1967 के बाद हमने बहुत नेच रचना से बहोतरी हुई है। बटे पैमाने पर प्रदेशों में इधर से उधर, उधर से इधर और कहीं के कहीं लागू दल बचल किए हैं जिसमें सरकारों में अस्थिरता पैदा हुई और हमारे मन्दरीय प्रणाली का खतरा भी हुआ। प्रजातन्त्र के प्रति बहुत लोगों में अनास्था भी पैदा हुई है। यह एक राष्ट्रीय खतरा है जिसकी धार जनता का जनप्रतिनिधियों का उनमें काम करने वाले दल का और सरकार का भी सम्बन्धित माना में न्याय घाटित होना अपरिहार्य है। माने तीर पर 1969-70 के राष्ट्रपति गिरि के चुनाव के बाद हमारे देश में दो प्रकार की राष्ट्रीय धारों का उदय हो रहा है—एक तो जनवादी प्रगतिशील और समाजवादी दृष्टिकोण वाली बहने है और दूसरे का दलितवादी प्रतिक्रियावादी प्रयास यथार्थवादी हम बताने हैं। इन दो मुख्य धाराओं में बड़ा हुआ धारा दल चल रहा है। हर राष्ट्रीय सभा पर, काठ राष्ट्रपति गिरि का चुनाव हो या तीन जगह की मीनिमिटी का साठ कर चौधे की नियमन का पवाल हो माटे तीर पर हमारा देश दो भागों में बटा जा रहा है। हमारे बमों कमी अस्पष्टता हो जाती है। यह बमों बमों अप्रतिमानता का माफ नहीं होता है। कुछ दल अनापि, नत्व प्रयास कुछ शक्तियाँ ऐसी हैं जिनकी समय समय की नीति से भ्रम होता है। लेकिन माटे तीर पर दो धाराएँ हमारे देश में पिछले तीन सालों से चल रही हैं। माध्यम उद्योगों में भीमनी नन्दनी सतर्फी का जो चुनाव हुआ था उस से विशेष प्रकार की राजनीति का इजहार हुआ और उस प्रकार की राजनीति का इजहार बहा को उस समय की विधान सभा में नहीं हो रहा था। विधान सभा जब चली गयी थी तब से जा परि वर्तन हुए दो देश में उस का रिप्लेक्सन, उस का इजहार विधान सभा में नहीं हो रहा था। विधान सभा का गठन और प्रकार उस समय जो था और भीमनी नन्दनी सतर्फी के चुनाव से जो भावना पैदा हुई, उन दोनों का सामंजस्य नहीं था, बल्कि टकराव था। इसलिये बहा पर चुनाव हो कराना ही पडता, चाहे वेर चाहे मवेर। लेकिन जिस तरह की शक्तियों की एक रचना बहा पैदा हुई उस के

कलस्वरूप बहा विधान सभा भग की पड़ी, उस सरकार ने इस्तीफा दिया, राज्यपाल ने सिफारिश की और उस के मुताबिक बहा की विधान सभा भग करके सारी शक्ति राष्ट्रपति ने अपने हाथ में ली। कोई भी बला में रहे भ्राज तो सत्ता में हैं कल विरोधी पक्ष में जा सकते हैं, और जो भ्राज विरोधी पक्ष में हैं, हो सकता है कि कल वह सत्ता में चले आये, लेकिन कोई ऐसा काम किसी को नहीं करना चाहिये जिस से प्रजातन्त्र और सतर्फीय प्रणाली में लोगों की अनास्था पैदा हो। यह एक राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न है जो बलों से ऊपर है। बहा पर विरोधी पक्ष के लोग सगठित रहे, जब सरकार गिरि, वह नहीं चल सकी तो बहा के राज्यपाल को विरोधी पक्ष के लोगों को बुलाकर, बातचीत कर के इस सभाबना का पता लगाना चाहिये या कि वैकल्पिक सरकार बहा बन सकती है कि नहीं? अगर नहीं बन सकती थी, निहायन मजदूरी में नहीं बन सकती थी, तभी उस विधान सभा को भग करना चाहिये था। बिना उस का प्रयास किए भग कर देना और राज्यपाल को सिफारिश बहा स्वीकार कर लेना मैं समझता हूँ इस में तानाशाहियन की धार लोगों की जो शिकायत है उस को बल मिलता है। ऐसा काम सरकार का नहीं करना चाहिये जिसमें शिकायत करने वालों का मौलिक अधिकार निने और जनता का भी विश्वास करने का मौका मिले। इसलिये जो चोख हुई है उस में एक कमी रह गयी थी और उस कमी का ठर कर के हो बहा का विधान सभा का भग करने का काम करना चाहिये था। ऐसा भगने नहीं होना चाहिये। बहुत बड़ा हमारा देश है। बहुत गहरे को अनेमलिया हैं अलग अलग पार्टियाँ का राज्य प्रश्नों में चलेता। ऐसी स्थिति में केवल को धार से ऐसा कोई कर नहीं होना चाहिये जिस से कि केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने अधिकारों का प्रयोग कर के अपने दल का राष्ट्रपति या राज्यपाल के बल पर चलाती रहे। यह भावना जनता में नहीं जानी चाहिये। अगर जायगी तो देश और सतर्फीय प्रणाली को चोट लगेगी जो हम सब के लिये हानिकारक होगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कलबाय (मुरैना) भा-बवर ओ उनीसा के बारे में बिल लाया गया है मैं

उस का बिरोध करता हूँ इसलिए कि जिस समय वह सरकार टूटी तो जो प्रगतिशील बिरोधी दल था उस को वैधानिक सरकार बनाने का मौका नहीं दिया गया। जब कांग्रेस पक्ष का कोई हिस्सा हो तो सरकार हमारे लोगों को मौका नहीं देती है।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने नया सरकार ने धनेको बार घोषणा की है कि हम दल बदल का कानून लाना चाहते हैं, और इस सेशन में लावेगे, ऐसा आप ने कहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह बिल कब आयेगा? 14 नारीक को सेशन समाप्त होने वाला है। पिछले कई सालों में बिचार चल रहा है कि ऐसा बिल लाना चाहते हैं जिस में दल बदल रोक जाय। सारे देश की जनता और बिरोधी पक्ष के लोग उस बिल को आकांक्षा कर रहे हैं कि वह बिल कब आयेगा।

यह जो बिल मंत्री जी लाये हैं, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब श्रीमती सत्यजी की सरकार वहाँ गिरी तो आप ने धन अधिकांश का उपयोग कर के हमारे लोगों का मौका नहीं दिया। यदि हमारे का मौका देने में यह बात निश्चित थी कि आज भी स्थिति है वह स्थिति नहीं होती, और वहाँ पर प्रगतिशील दल की सरकार निश्चित बनती। ऐसा हमारा विश्वास था। लेकिन सरकार ने मौका नहीं दिया और राज्यपाल ने जो अपने अधिकारों का उपयोग किया वह अनुचित तरीके से किया। राज्यपाल बिना कुछ हुए है केन्द्र से। यहाँ से प्रधान मंत्री ने सकेन के बिना राज्यपाल कोई काम नहीं करना। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की साजिश किसी राज्य में नहीं, और जो बिल आप लाते वाले हैं उस के बारे में मंत्री जो स्पष्ट बताये कि वह बिल कब लायेगे। इस सेशन में लाते वाले हैं या नहीं? यदि इस सेशन में नहीं लाते हैं तो हमें अखण्ड हाकर और कायबारी आगे करनी होगी जिस कर।

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sir, many hon. friends who have spoken have referred to the promulgation of President's Rule in Orissa and the circumstances attending

that. This is a matter which is being discussed in this House already at some length and the whole argument has been gone into both by friends opposite and by those of us who spoke from this side of the House. I do not want to repeat all the arguments that were put forward on that occasion. I would simply say that if my friend would recall the statement of Dr. Mahtab, which has been quoted by the Governor in his report, they will understand the whole situation in Orissa at that stage without further reference of the details of that report. Because, Dr. Mahtab is reported to have told the Governor that unless he acts quickly there may be re-defections. He urged the Governor to take action quickly so that there may be no possibility of re-defections. This, in one sentence, sums up the kind of situation that existed and the apprehensions entertained by Dr. Mahtab, who was himself interested in the formation of an alternative government. He felt that if there was a delay of two days, then those who had defected from the Congress may re-defect. In this kind of situation it was for the Governor to apply his mind and consider whether a Government formed under such circumstances would be stable or not. In fact, there was re-defection. Shri Patnaik had claimed that his party had a majority of X members. Even from that list there was re-defection within a few hours of his statement.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER : Those letters were written by the MLAs under duress. They were compelled to write such letters to the Governor that they were willing to support Shrimati Nandini Satpathy.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I would request the hon. Members to apply their common-sense to the situation. If the majority was still with Shrimati Satpathy, if she was in the Government, I could have understood the argument about pressure being used, force being used and these members succumbing to that force. But that Government had fallen and others were trying to form a Government Under those

[Shri K. C. Pant]

circumstances, would any reasonable man think that force can be used by that party? Even if force is used, what is it that a man is likely to suffer if he does not submit to force? The objective situation was that the Government did fall. The Ministry had resigned. Therefore, it is no use saying that under these circumstances the MLAs were susceptible to pressure from the Government which is falling. It does not stand to reason. I can understand it if the argument is that the other party used force to bring about that situation. But I am not commenting on that.

Then, even assuming for the sake of argument that with a majority of one a Government may be formed—of course, even that is doubted—what kind of Government it would have been with so many defections and re-defections? After all, we have to consider the welfare of the people there.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan) : Who will decide the majority?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I think Dr. Mahab's statement reflects the razor thin nature of the majority. I do not have to go beyond that. It is not capable of having two meanings. Even without going into other facts, that statement alone gives the whole situation in one sentence. After all, the formation of Governments and bringing down of Governments is not an end in itself. If a stable Government is provided, the problems of Orissa can be tackled. These matters have to be considered also in that light. I am sure, the hon. Members will consider these matters in a broader perspective of what is good for the people there.

Then, there was the usual criticism of the Governor, that the Congress used the Governor for its own ends, and so on. I would like to say only two things. One is that whether it is the Governor who recommended it, the ultimate decision was taken by the Central Government. We came before the Parliament and the Parliament discussed it. It went before the

whole country. Through a discussion in Parliament, the whole country has a chance to judge the pros and cons of the issue. We take the responsibility for the decision. Why blame the Governor for it? The Government does apply his mind and give the judgment of the situation. But ultimately we take the decision. We differ from the Governor's report where it is necessary. I think, you should not bring in the Governor here. You may have your own opinions. Ultimately, we took the decision. You criticise us, if you like. Why bring in the Governor in the arena of the dispute or bring in the President in the arena of the dispute? We are capable of answering you and trying to convince you. Certainly, we take the full responsibility. I would request you to not to bring in the name of the Governor...

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Can it be taken that the decision was taken irrespective of the Governor's report?

SHRI K. C. PANT : What he says is wrong. I did not say so. There is no question of taking a decision irrespective of the Governor's report. Certainly, we took into account fully what the Governor had said. He gave the assessment of the whole situation. We attach the highest importance to the statement of the Governors because they are the people on the spot. Certainly, they are in the best position to advise us. I am only making a point which is illustrated by Manipur, that we need not in all circumstances accept all that the Governor says or recommends. This is a simple point I am making.

After the promulgation of the President's Rule in Orissa, the other instance we have before us is Manipur. What happened in Manipur? In Manipur, the Government fell. It was an Opposition Government and the Congress was in a position to form a Government. The Governor recommended that the Assembly need not be dissolved. The ruling party, at one stage, sent a letter to the Governor recommending that the Assembly need not be

dissolved and that it may be kept in suspension. But the Chief Minister recommended that the Assembly may be dissolved. My friends will recall that the Governor's recommendation at that stage was not to dissolve the Assembly. And yet we dissolved the Assembly because we thought the situation had a parallel with Orissa where the Government may not be stable, the party may consist of a number of persons who may have defected and re-defected and, therefore, it may not provide a kind of Government that Manipur needed. Taking the totality of the circumstances into account, we deviated from the Governor's recommendation to the extent that we dissolved the Assembly and we created situation in which the people of Orissa will have a chance afresh to elect their own Government in due course.

This is what we did in Orissa. Certainly, we attach the highest importance to the Governor's report. We will be guided by that. All that I say is, we do not hide ourselves behind the Governor. We do not want to expose the Governor to the kind of criticism which is made in the House. Why don't you criticise the Government? I am here to defend the Government. But to bring in the name of the Governor is not fair.

The other question that was raised by some hon. Members was in relation to the date of the election.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER : In article 174 of the Constitution it is clearly laid down that the Governor is the sole authority; he may, from time to time, prorogue the Houses or either House and dissolve the Legislative Assembly. But he cannot recommend to you to dissolve the Assembly. You have just now said that you dissolved the Assembly. Nowhere in the Constitution is the Central Government given the power to dissolve the Legislative Assembly.

SHRI K. C. PANT : If, after what I have said, my hon. friend has not understood it, my repeating it will not make him understand it.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER : He recommended dissolution of the Assembly. He cannot do that. Either he shall have to dissolve or he shall have to act according to his own discretion, but he should not secure advice from you, should not act as your agent.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Another point that was raised was in relation to the date of election. On that, one hon. friend. I think Mr. Patnaik, has said that now that the census operations have been completed, certain procedures will have to be gone through before the next elections—delimitation of constituencies, preparation of electoral rolls and, incidentally, he mentioned the possibility of increase of the number of Parliamentary seats from Orissa which will have its effect on the Assembly seats and so on. Whatever it is, as far as I know, the Constitution requires that this process be completed before the next elections can be held. Therefore, this process will have to be gone through. This will take a certain amount of time. I can only hope that it does not take much time and we can hold the elections as early as possible. We are as anxious as any section of this House or any hon. member to have the representative government again in the saddle in Orissa as early as possible...

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY :
With delimitation or without delimitation?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I think, it is a Constitutional requirement...

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : It is not your subjective understanding that we want here.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am telling you what my subjective understanding is. If a specific question is put, I will consult the Ministry of Law. But, at this stage, I can only give you my subjective understanding. This is my understanding without consulting the Law. I will consult them if you send me a notice...

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Under rule 377, I have already written a letter.

SHRI K. C. PANT : That does not make it compulsory for the answer to be given in the course of the debate.

There was a reference to the Deputy Chief Minister of Orissa and in that context to the Anti-Defection Bill by many hon. friends. The only thing that I can say is that we have completed our consideration of that Bill and we would like to bring it before the House, to introduce the Bill, before the end of this Session. Regarding the question of Deputy Chief Minister's party joining the Congress at a particular stage, it raises an important issue which hon. friends will consider while they go into the provisions of the Anti-Defection Bill. Here was a party which merged into another party, and whether this can be treated as defection or not is a serious question for you to consider. Such situations will arise in future and this may well not be a case of defection. I am not anticipating the discussion on this, I am merely posing the problem, because this will be one of the questions with which you will be faced. Similarly, my hon. friend belonging to D. M. K. raised the question of an ex-Swatantra member now fighting the election on behalf of the Congress. I do not think he is a Member of the Assembly now. Therefore, he is completely free to join any Party he likes and to contest the election. That is not a defection. Suppose somebody to-day contests in the name of one Party and he goes over to another Party, the law does not stand in his way. Even in the Anti-Defection Bill we are not providing for that. The Committee which went into this question never suggested that nobody in this country should be allowed to change the Party. That will make the whole democratic functioning a very static and we have to provide for some changes. It may be that a Party may later on decide to change its loyalty to another

set of programmes. This is how we have to understand this question. I do not think it is right for him to say that he is a defector who is contesting. That will not be a correct interpretation.

14 Hrs.

My friend from the D. M. K. mentioned that all the time we, in the Congress Party, cannot have our own Governments in all the States. It is completely correct and I hope he will remember that we did help his party to win the elections. Memories in politics are very short. But I do not think he could have forgotten that if his Party is in power to-day, we have not hindered but helped the process...

SHRI I. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris) : We also helped you.

SHRI K. C. PANT : You might have helped us in respect of Parliament but you have not helped us in relation to the Assembly. You have the government not in the Parliament but in the Assembly...(Interruptions)

I am directing my remarks to my friend in the DMK who should remember . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कठवार : जहाँ विराही सरकार बनती है वहाँ आप के सहयोग से बनती है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : अब हम क्या करें जब आप इनने कमजोर हैं ? यह तो आप के लिए बड़ी बुरी बात है और यह कहना आप का, आप की ताकत नहीं बढ़ाएगा। देश इसको कैसे समझेगा जब आप खुद कहेंगे कि हम सरकार नहीं बना सकते

श्री हुकम चन्द कठवार : नहीं, हम तो वह नहीं कह रहे हैं, आप कह रहे हैं।

SHRI K. C. PANT : अभी आप ने यही कहा। Some reference was made to the development of Orissa. It is quite true that Orissa is an economically backward State. It has a large percentage of Adivasi and

Harijan population, a reference to which was made by Mr. Panigrahi and other friends also referred to the backwardness of Orissa. It is economically backward and yet it is endowed with rich natural resources and if one could properly exploit those natural resources, then Orissa should certainly become an economically prosperous State. It has rich mineral wealth and it has a coastline which can be used. Ports can be developed and in recent years something has been done in that direction. Industries have come up. One steel plant is there. The Iron & Steel Ministry was considering to have another steel plant. My friends know this. Therefore, the potential is there and we have to see how best to develop this potential and to relieve the poverty of Orissa and tackle its problems.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: You were also one time in the Steel Ministry. You should know better.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Yes, even when I was in that Ministry, I had gone on record that the site in Orissa is one of the best in the country. That is on record.

One specific point raised is in relation to the land reforms Bill in Orissa. This progressive measure is one which we would like to take up as early as possible.

On the development programmes, the question of drinking water and water for irrigation comes up. These points were mentioned by hon. Members. I know the problems of Orissa in relation to this problem of water for drinking and water for irrigation. We will look into this question in the context of what can be done in the Fifth Plan. This is our approach. We are about to start the Fifth Plan. The special feature of the Fifth Plan in Orissa is area-development. Tribal areas, backward areas, areas constantly affected by floods, about which Shri Sethi made a reference, areas of drought, areas which have special growth potential, all these areas

are being indentified on the basis of the industries now developed for this purpose. The major thrust of the Fifth Plan would be to increase the area under irrigation. Mr. Panigrahi made a motion of this. Particularly by the development of lift irrigation we are bringing an additional area of 14.37 lakh acres. The State Government has taken over the procurement and marketing of kendu leaf and a suitable organisation is set up to give assistance in this regard. These are some of the points to be tackled in the Fifth Plan. These can be discussed in the Consultative Committee. Some Members said that Consultative Committees discuss only legislative measures. It is true, the Consultative Committee is meant to discuss legislative measures. But over the years we have developed a certain convention whereby other matters are also taken up and we do not restrict discussion on matters relating to development of the State.

References were made to reduction of disparities within the State and in relation to other parts of the country. This is part of the whole wider question of development of the whole State to which I had made a reference earlier. Within the same States there are pockets which may require special assistance and special attention; in fact this is one aspect which is being covered by the area development programme which I had already mentioned.

A number of references were made to the point that large number of persons are below the poverty-line. It is quite true that we will have to take measures to ameliorate their condition and there are also other problems of this kind. Shri Panigrahi said that I am sensitive to the special problems of Orissa. Truly I am most sensitive to those problems. I hope you will pardon a personal reference. Once when my father went to a tribal area in Orissa, he came back and told me that this is one of the most poverty-ridden areas he has seen in the whole country. When he said this, we have to keep in mind that we ourselves come from a poor hill area and are accustomed to see poverty

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and if the poverty in that part of Orissa is something striking, you can very well imagine what kind of poverty that must have been.

I think I have covered most of the points. About Nickel Plant referred to by Mr. Panigrahi, I cannot go into this; I don't have the information with me. But I would certainly hope that regardless of whether the H. Q. is in Orissa or in Delhi, the usual guidelines will be followed for providing maximum employment opportunities to local persons, the people of Orissa, who certainly need this assistance, who certainly have to be provided with employment opportunities, and this is of course, particularly true of those who would be in jobs below Rs. 500 per month. You know the All-India policy in this regard and I need not elaborate further.

Now the only point that I wish to mention is that the Governor's rule is a temporary rule and it should be there only for a few months. These problems are such that in respect of some of them, they will require a very long period during which continuous efforts will have to be made before we can find adequate solution or satisfactory solution for all of them. Therefore, I may be excused if I cannot promise here and now that all these problems will be solved during Governor's rule.

It would not be accepted by my intelligent friends even if I give an assurance to that effect. All I can say is we would like in all sincerity to be of some assistance to the State during a difficult period and to be able to take some measures, however small, to laying the foundation for its development and amelioration of its difficulties during the Fifth Plan. With these words I commend this Bill to the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Orissa to make

laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no amendments to any of the clauses and therefore I am putting all the clauses, the long title and the enacting formula to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That clauses 2, 3 and 1, The Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3 and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Here I only want to bring it to the notice of the Minister that there is a serious shortage of wheat and the Orissa Government has written to the Central Government for immediate despatch of wheat. I would only request the hon. Minister that he should see that it may be expedited from the Food Ministry so that the consumers are able to get wheat.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Sir, reference has been made to it by some other hon. Member also. I am not aware of this letter from the Orissa administration. Perhaps it has gone directly to the Food Ministry. But I shall look into it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.12 hrs.

CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT
(AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R.
GANESH): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to
move* that the Bill further to amend the
Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, be
taken into consideration.

Clause 2 of the Bill seeks to substitute
section 4 relating to valuation. Correct
valuation of the goods is important for
purposes of Central Excise levy where the
goods carry an *ad valorem* rate of duty.
There has been a progressive shift from the
specific duties in favour of *ad valorem*
levies. Presently, of the 123 items in the
Central Excise Tariff, over 72 per cent are
subject to *ad valorem* rates of duty.

The definition of value contained in the
existing Section 4 was incorporated in the
Act, in the year 1955. Its operation has
been presenting certain practical difficul-
ties, some of which have got highlighted
in a recent judgement of the Supreme
Court. The use of the expression 'capable
of being sold' in Clause (a) of the existing
Section introduces a notional concept of
value and sometimes creates difficulties.
Even in *bona fide* transactions goods of like
kind and quality may be sold genuinely
at different prices to different classes of
buyers; however, in view of this expres-
sion they will all have to be assessed at
the same price. This part of the defini-
tion does not take into account the price
at which the goods under assessment are
actually sold by the manufacturer, but looks
to the price of the goods of like kind and
quality in the wholesale market. It also
tends to ignore the genuine contract of
sale entered in advance for delivery of the
contracted goods at the time of removal.
The existing definition further provides
that if a wholesale market does not exist
at the place of manufacture then the
wholesale cash price at the nearest place
where such market exists will be the basis
of assessment. This implies that even the
freight for transportation of the goods from

the factory to such market would not be
excluded for purposes of assessment.

Clause (b) of the current definition is
residuary in nature and comes into opera-
tion only when wholesale cash price envi-
saged in Clause (a) is not ascertainable.
This clause again provides for assessment
of the goods at the price at which an article
of like kind and quality is sold or is capa-
ble of being sold by the assessee at the
place of manufacture or, failing that, at
any other place nearest thereto. The ex-
planation appended to this definition pro-
vides for deduction from the assessable
value only of the trade discount and of
excise duty payable on such goods. But
there are several other types of post-manu-
facture levies, such as sales-tax, octroi
etc., for exclusion of which no specific
stipulation has been made. Further, the
definition does not clearly provide for
assessment of goods which are not capable
of being marketed, such as some types of
office machines which are not sold but are
only hired out.

The definition of value contained in Sec-
tion 4 is modelled on Section 30 of the
Sea Customs Act of 1878. The concept
embodied in the said Section 30 has since
been given up even on the Customs side
when the Customs Act of 1962 replaced
the Sea Customs Act of 1878. We have
now tried to revise the definition of 'value'
having regard to the changing needs of the
expanding trade and industry and the
growing complexities of the Central Excise
tariff and tried to make it more precise
and explicit so that the concerned trade
and industry is left in no doubt as to its
obligations under the law in regard to
valuation, and the Central Excise officers
who have to enforce the law clearly under-
stand the valuation provision and are able
to effectively enforce it. Our aim has been
two-fold, namely (i) to have an objective
test for valuation, providing, as far as prac-
ticable, for assessment of the excisable
goods which are subject to *ad valorem*
rates of duty at their transaction value,
except in areas where there can be scope
for manipulation, such as the sales to or

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

through related persons; and (ii) to make specific stipulations in the section itself with respect to situations frequently encountered in the sphere of valuation so as to reduce the scope for disputes and ambiguity.

According to Clause 2 of this Bill the assessable value will be the price at which the excisable goods are ordinarily sold by the assessee to an independent buyer in the course of wholesale trade; and different prices charged to different classes of buyers, such as industrial consumers, Government etc. would be acceptable for purposes of assessment. Where the goods are generally not sold, except to or through a related person such as a subsidiary, distributor or a relative, the assessable value of the goods so sold will be the price at which such related person sells such goods to an independent dealer. The underlying idea is that the duty should be assessed on the basis of the price in the first transaction with an independent dealer, ignoring for this purpose the related intermediaries, if any. Where prices are controlled and goods are sold at a price fixed under any law, that price will be the basis of assessment for the goods so sold. We are also making specific stipulations in the provision itself with respect to such elements as trade discounts, taxes, freight, cost of packing etc., with a view to clarifying the situations in which they will be included or excluded for purposes of determining the assessable value.

To cope with the situations which will not be covered by the main definition, power is being taken, on the lines of the corresponding provision in the Customs Act of 1962, to make rules to determine for purposes of assessment, the nearest ascertainable equivalent to the value as defined in this provision. Such rules will be published and will also be laid before Parliament.

While drafting this provision, we have kept in view not only the practical difficulties experienced in the working of the

existing provision and the judicial pronouncements made in this regard from time to time, but also the points made in the evidence tendered with regard to the subject of valuation before the Select Committee which considered the Central Excises Bill of 1969. The further advantage of this amending Bill would be that the Department as well as the concerned trade and industry will have the benefit of the practical working of the new provision, so that adjustments, should any become necessary in the light of the experience gained, can be made in this provision before it is included in the comprehensive Central Excises Bill which would come up before Parliament in due course soon.

The next important provision of the Bill is Clause 5 which seeks to substitute section 40. Sub-section (2) of the existing section 40 has been recently interpreted by the Supreme Court to mean that the protection envisaged therein is not confined to Government or Government servants, and applies to prosecutions of all individuals, with the result that no prosecution or other proceedings can be initiated even against an offender after expiry of six months from the date of the offence. This was not intended. Accordingly, it is proposed to amend this provision on the lines of the corresponding provision contained in Section 155 of the Customs Act, 1962, with a view to making the intention clear.

With these words, Sir, I move.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): The Central Excises and Salt Act was first enacted in 1944, and since then there have been several amendments from time to time. We find that in 1963, a committee was constituted, called the Central Excise Reorganisation Committee to go into the whole matter and to suggest methods for improving

the functioning of the Central Excise Department and also for enacting a proper law. But there has been no thinking on the part of the Government or the Ministry to bring about overall changes to remove the defects in the 1944 Act. This is why this type of piecemeal legislation is being brought forward which creates more problems to be solved than solves problems which are already there. The main justification for the present amending Bill is to undo a decision of the Supreme Court in the case *A. K. Roy and another vs. Voltas Ltd.* This decision followed an old Privy Council decision, and in the meantime there were several decisions by the various High Courts in India which came to contrary findings.

I agree with the hon. Minister that the law should be settled. But the question is whether by the amendments now proposed the uncertainties in the law are being removed or whether further ambiguities and uncertainties are being created. It appears that there is a near-bankruptcy in the thinking process of the Ministry or of the Legislative Department, I do not know which. The main difficulty which has been faced or felt by all the courts and also by the officers concerned is the determination of what is known as the wholesale price. Under the previous Act, it was called the wholesale cash price. Now, the wholesale price concept is being still maintained under the section concerned without any guideline for deciding how this wholesale price is to be ascertained.

If we see the Bill we find the words:

"... goods are ordinarily sold by the assessee to a buyer in the course of wholesale trade for delivery..."

Without any guidelines, and without any principles being laid down about what wholesale trade should be, it is difficult to determine what should be treated for the purpose of valuation to be the wholesale trade or what should be treated

to be the wholesale price. Nothing is indicated in the Bill, and the position remains as vague as it was before, leaving it to the courts again to decide these ambiguous provisions in the law.

Again, the word 'ordinarily' has crept in without any indication in the statute as to what the word would mean. Also, in the proposed proviso, reference is made to the normal practice. This will again open up an inquiry into an uncharted field in regard to what the normal practice in respect of a particular transaction means. This means that the previous ambiguities which were there and the difficulties which the courts felt in properly construing the already existing provisions still continue.

Again, take, for instance, the proviso and especially clause (ii) thereof. We find there that notwithstanding anything contained in clause (iii) of the proviso, the price to be taken into account is:

"... the price or the maximum price, as the case may be, so fixed under any particular law."

Then we find the phrase:

"... in relation to the goods so sold, be deemed to be the normal price thereof."

Now, in respect of a transaction, if the goods are sold at a particular price, supposing there is a maximum controlled price, then what is the basis on which it is to be valued? That is not indicated. Problems are raised here, but no solution is indicated.

Then, in clause (iii) of the proviso, we find:

"... where the assessee so arranges that the goods are generally not sold by him in the course of the wholesale trade..."

Again, we are getting into difficulties. The concept of 'related person' has been introduced here. I quite agree that that is the proper approach that transactions

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

between related persons should not provide the guideline or should not be accepted as the basis for valuation. But what will happen when there are those transactions between related persons? Nothing is indicated.

Then there is definite objection to sub-clause (b), page 2 where it says:

"where the normal price of such goods is not ascertainable for the reason that such goods are not sold or for any other reason, the nearest ascertainable equivalent thereof determined in such manner as may be prescribed..."

This is very important. Why should Parliament give up its right to decide a very important aspect of taxing legislation? We do not know what will be the prescription. We do not know what are the rules which will be laid down. It may be that they will come before Parliament, but in matters of taxation, it should not be left to delegated authority to fix the rate or the basis for ascertainment of the quantum of the tax. This is a matter which I would request the hon. Minister to take into consideration.

Similarly excessive delegation is provided in cl. 3(ia) which says that rules will be prescribed to define and specify the kinds of trade discount to be excluded. No guidelines, nothing, has been indicated in this Bill as to what would be the nature of the trade discount and it is left completely to the executive authority by means of delegated power to fix the rates of trade discount. This means that uncertainty will be there. Not only that. I strongly object to Parliament giving up its power to decide the basis of taxation or the rate of taxation. It is only Parliament which should decide; it should not be left to delegated authority.

Then I come to cl. 5 dealing with sec. 40. Previously it was provided that no suit, prosecution etc. shall be instituted after the expiration of six months.

Now what is being done is that double protection is sought to be given to the Government. It is said that not only have the proceedings to be instituted within three months from the accrual of such case but a month's previous notice has also to be given. Why this double protection for Government? If somebody has acted wrongly or illegally, why this double protection for the officer or the Government when the ordinary people do not enjoy this protection? Here we have got our objection.

So far as the working of the Central Excise Department is concerned, the Committee of 1963 has made various suggestions. I wish to refer to the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for 1971-72 on the functioning of this department. It has been said that for various reasons, the real amount of excise duty is not realised. They are under-assessment due to incorrect classification, incorrect refunds being granted, under-assessment due to adoption of incorrect rate, under-assessment in respect of various items of goods, levy of lower rate of duty etc. All these have been indicated

But this is the trouble with piecemeal amendment. Various important suggestions made by one of the highest constitutional authorities in the country, namely, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, are not taken note of. You bring a piece of piecemeal legislation to avoid only temporary difficulties. This *ad hoc* basis of legislation should be changed. This does not solve the problem; it only creates problems.

There are other points which have been indicated here, namely, irregular concession of duties being given, avoidance of duty on the basis of incorrect exemptions which are granted etc. These matters are not at all considered and dealt with in the amending Bill, although this report was already there when this Bill was drafted.

With regard to arrears of Union excise duties, it makes a pathetic reading. It shows clearly how this department is functioning. The total of the demands outstanding without recovery on 31 March, 1972 was Rs. 51,68.75 lakhs. I am reading from the report for 1971-72, page 33, where it says that the outstanding demands were over Rs. 50,00 lakhs, and the break-up has been given. Some of them are pending for more than one year. Why should there be so much of outstanding, and what is the Government doing?

Then there have been remissions and write-offs to the extent of Rs. 10,99,621. It is amazing. Some of the assesseses have left India and there are assesseses who are alive but are incapable of paying the duty. What is being done to plug the loopholes so far as the tax evasion is concerned? I do not know whether you have ever seen these figures. It appears that the total value of goods seized during one year was more than Rs. 163 lakhs. Out of that the total value of goods confiscated was only Rs. 60,28,793. So far as one-fourth of the goods are concerned, what has happened to it? It was neither confiscated nor sold because the price that was recovered out of the goods sold after confiscation was only Rs. 73,000. What has happened to the Rs. 1 crore worth of goods which have been seized? This is very important, because, under the Constitution of India, the proceeds from the Central excise duty will go to the divisible pool, and the States get their share on the basis of the Finance Commission's recommendations and the law that we pass on that basis. The States are losing a vital amount, a considerable amount of their share of these excise duties because of the defective working of this department and the loopholes in the law. No estimate is being made. Once a Supreme Court decision is given, you bring a Bill, and when another decision comes you will bring another Bill! A real, co-ordinated approach is not being made for the purpose of removing these defects,

ambiguities and uncertainties in this respect.

Therefore, I request the hon. Minister—as I have not been able to give amendments to this Bill—to take into consideration these matters, and apply his mind to bring out a totally new law with regard to the central excise that will avoid the defects and ambiguities and really help in assessing and collecting the central excise duties and not allowing the big fishes to go out of the net.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Buldana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Bill brought forward by the hon. Minister of State for Finance. These taxes are the most important forms of commodity taxation in our country. They yield more than 50 per cent of the tax resources of the Central Government. In 1970-71, out of Rs. 3,620 crores of tax revenue, these taxes alone yielded Rs. 2,081 crores.

At present there are about 90 and odd items in the excise tariff schedule, and though this number is large, there are three main groups, namely, petroleum products, tobacco and tobacco products and textiles, which contribute about 65 per cent of the total tax revenue. These excise duties, apart from yielding revenue, have also certain regulatory purposes to fulfil. Under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, which is amended every year by the Finance Act, the basic excise duties are levied and they yield about 90 per cent of the total excise revenue.

These taxes are collected on an *ad valorem* basis, that is, they are levied according to the value of the article. The determination of the value of an article is there, which is the most important problem from the administrative as well as fiscal points of view. But certain difficulties were encountered in determining the value of an article as revealed by the Supreme Court judg-

[Y. S. Mahajan]

ment in the Voltas case, and these amendments have been brought forward to remove those difficulties in determining the value of the articles. This Bill, therefore, propose to amend section 4 to ensure that the excisable goods are assessed at the transaction value. An hon. Member on the other side just now that instead of solving the problem, more problems would be added. I believe that the Bill will go a long way in enabling officers concerned to determine the character and value of the commodity because the Bill says that the value should be the wholesale price fixed at the place of removal of the commodity at the time of the contract. The time and the place of removal thus enable one to fix the price more or less correctly.

The Bill says further that this price will not be accepted where there is manipulation of values to or through related persons. The amendment gives a clear definition of assessee, place of removal, packing, wholesale trade, etc. The amendment to section 37 lays down that the rules shall define or specify the kinds of trade discount which should be excluded from the value of articles in section 4 and the conditions and the circumstances under which such discount is granted. Clause 40 provides the normal protection to Government servants who act under the Act or who contemplate taking action under the Act.

There is one lacuna and I hope the hon Minister will pay attention to it. The second part of this clause says that no case or prosecution will lie against the Central Government, the officers of the Central Government and the State Government. It does not specify the officers of the State Government. Even the State Governments have to act through their officers and the immunity should be extended to the officers of the State Government also. With these words I commend the Bill for the acceptance of the House.

श्री जगजित सिंह जीरा (भटिंडा) : चेयरमैन साहब, जो बिल मंत्री जी ने पेश किया है बहुत यह बहुत छोटी सी बात है। जैसा मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एक लकड़वा पीपेट घाउट किया उस को दूर करने के लिये यह बिल लाये हैं। मगर यह एक पीपिली की बात ऐसी है कि सरकार ने जो पीपिली बनायी है ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी को बढ़ाते चले चलो, यह एक खतरनाक बात है। जब हम यह देखते हैं कि इस साल जितनी ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी या ऐडीशनल रिलीफ से ग्रामवनी हो रही हैं 276 करोड़ की, उस में से 118 करोड़ की ग्रामवनी इनडायरेक्ट टैक्स और ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी से हो रही है और हमने महंगाई बढ़ती है, इस में कोई शक नहीं है। जब यह ड्यूटी बढ़ाते हैं तो कारखानेदार लोग जो है वह ड्यूटी उस में गैज कर के कन्ज्यूमर पर डाल दते हैं और महंगाई बढ़ती जाती है। हर चीज पर प्राप देखते हैं कि जो ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ाने को कहते हैं प्राप का कहना है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट न कह दिया हम लिये हम ने एक बिल बना दिया। लेकिन जिम मशीनरी ने काम चल रहा है वह मशीनरी बिल बना भी देती है और उसमें लूपहाल रख कर उन को बना देती है कि यह लपशाल है जिससे और टैक्स इन्वेड हो सकता है और कोई भी कारखानेदार इस के बिना कि वह प्राप की मशीनरी से न मिले, कभी टैक्स इन्वेड नहीं कर सकता है और हम रोक देखन हैं कि जो आफमर इंग्लीमेंट करन वाले हैं टैक्स को बटली को, वे सब के सब मन्थनी बची हुई एकम कारखानेदार लोगो से लेते हैं। इसलिए वह क्या उन से कहेंगे कि प्राप टैक्स इन्वेड न करो? इस वजह से टैक्स गरिबमें है और महंगाई बढ़ती जा रही है।

मैंने पहले भी कहा था कि जैसे बेजिटेबिल को है जो इस बकल बाजार में नहीं है। लेकिन जब कीमत बढ़ा देने तो वह मशी में आ जायगा। और भी बहुत सी चीजें हैं जिस पर ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी का कोई झगडा होता है और कीमत बढ़ा देने हैं तो मार्केट में फोरन चीज आ जाती है। इसलिए जो बिना बिल महंगाई बढ़ रही है वह प्राप की डिफ्लेशन नीति के कारण बढ़ रही है।

धाय को एक बिल लाना चाहिये ताकि जो इंडायरेक्ट टैक्सेशन कयादा है इस को काम किया जा सके। क्योंकि हम समझते हैं कि इंडायरेक्ट टैक्सेशन लोगों के खिलाफ़ बाते हैं, वे महंगाई बढ़ाते हैं। इसलिये इंडायरेक्ट टैक्सेशन ऐट सोम धाय नयाये और त्री बिल धाय साते हैं, छोटी मोटी बातों को छोड़ कर, मैं कहूंगा धाय एक प्रोवर धील बिल लाइये जिनसे महंगाई ज्यादा न बढ़ सके। ऐसे छोटे बिल आने के कोई काम नहीं चलेगा।

मैं समझता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब जरूर इस बारे में सोचेंगे और ऐसे प्रकसरों पर कड़ी निगाह रखेंगे। जब तो लोगों को कुछ फ़ायदा हो सकता है, वरना इन छोटी-छोटी बातों से काम नहीं चलने वाला है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि मिनिस्टर साहब इसी सेशन में एक कामिन्ट्रिब्यूटिव बिल लायेंगे, जिस से महंगाई पर काबू पाया जा सके।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद माधव (कटिहार) : सम्पादन महोदय, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद-शुल्क तथा नमक (सकोषन) विधेयक के सबंध में मुझे कहना है कि जब न्यायालय से कुछ आदेश होता है, या जब न्यायालय सरकार के मार्ग में बाधक होता है, तभी सरकार की ओर से कोई सकोषन लाया जाता है। आवश्यकता इन बातों की है कि उत्पाद-शुल्क, एक्साइज ड्यूटी, सबंधी पुराने कानून के तभी प्रावधानों पर विचार करके, उनकी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए, एक कामिन्ट्रिब्यूटिव-पूर्ण-बिल लाया जाये और उस की कार्य-पद्धति में धामूल बूल परिवर्तन किया जाये। उच्चतम न्यायालय ने ए० वे० राय तथा अन्य बनाम बोन्डाज लिमिटेड के केस में जो फैसला दिया है, उस को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने अधिनियम की धारा 40 और 37 (2) में सकोषन करने के लिए यह विधेयक सबन के सामने रखा है।

इस विधेयक के उद्देश्यों और कारणों के कथन मैं कहा गया है।

“अधिनियम की धारा 40 अधिनियम के प्रकीर्ण सन्धानपूर्वक किए गए किसी कार्य के लिए बाध, अधिप्रीजन या अन्य विधिक कार्यवाही

को रोकित करती है और उसमें यह उपबंध है कि बाध हलुक के प्रोद्भूत होने से छह मास की समाप्ति के पश्चात् कोई विधिक कार्यवाही नहीं की जाएगी। हाल ही में उच्चतम न्यायालय ने उस धारा की उपधारा (2) का यह निर्णय किया है कि उससे यह अधिप्रीजन है कि उस में जिस सरक्षण की बात कही गई है, वह सरकार या सरकारी सेबको तक ही सीमित नहीं है और वह सरक्षण सभी व्यक्तियों के अधिप्रीजन को लागू होता है।”

मन्त्री महोदय ने यह भी कहा है कि सरकार को सरकारी कर्मचारियों की सख्या में वृद्धि करनी पड़ेगी जिस पर लगभग एक लाख रुपये का वार्षिक व्यय होने का अनुमान है। इस के प्रतिरूप कर्मचारियों के लिए फर्नीचर आदि खरीदने और उनके प्रशिक्षण का आयोजन करने पर लगभग 24,000 रुपये का व्यय होने का अनुमान है। प्रशिक्षण के लिए जो व्यवस्था की जा रही है, वह तो ठीक है। लेकिन इस विभाग में जो कर्मचारी, प्रवक्ता, हैं, उस को मिटाने की दिशा में भी कुछ प्रयास किया जाना चाहिए और मन्त्री महोदय को इस सबंध में उचित कदम उठाने चाहिए।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattu-puzha) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have three points on which I want to seek clarifications. In clause 4(1)(a), the Minister has given notice of an amendment. The original draft of the amendment reads like this:

“Where the assessee and the buyer have no interest, directly or indirectly”,

That is now sought to be substituted with the words:

“Where the buyer is not a related person”

I, for one, am not able to understand why this new concept must come in. Would it not be safer to let the old phrase remain? The essence of the matter is that the seller and the buyer have no interests in the matter of the transaction.

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

The question whether a person is related or not is only one of the methods by which you can determine the fictional extent of the interest and buyer and seller might be having. What has actually happened is, persons who will be having interests between them are left free and whatever is shown in the transaction is accepted as the correct thing. But I may be having a brother with whom I may be at loggerheads. If a transaction gets through between us, merely because he is my brother, that is discounted. So far as the definition of 'related person' is concerned, husband and wife is understandable, member of a Hindu Undivided Family is understandable. But the definition as per section 6 of the Companies Act is also included which means three generations including my son, son's son, daughter, daughter's son, their wives and husbands, my father, father's father, their children, sister, brother, their husband and wife—the entire circle comes in. It is not possible under the present social conditions that people will keep such intimate relationship to the second and third generation. Merely because you happen to be having some blood relationship, how can you cast the net and say that these transactions must be presumed to be benami? Would not the original draft of the amendment have been more sensible and reasonable? Why remove that, keep those shady transactions free and bring in this notional concept of having interest because they are blood relations?

Under section 4(1) (a), the price is to be determined at the figure at which transaction takes place between persons who are not related. That is the leading sentence. If that is the leading sentence, then the proviso should not take into account transactions conducted between related persons. It is a question of interpretation. You could bring the whole thing under sub-clause (b), whereas under section 4(1) (a), proviso (iii) a new sort of definition comes in. I cannot at all understand it. Under this proviso (iii) two types of transactions are contemplated; First is

"where the assessee so arranges that the goods are generally not sold by him in the course of wholesale trade except to or through a related person."

In that case you say,

"the normal price of the goods sold by the assessee to or through such related person shall be deemed to be the price at which they are ordinarily sold by the related person in the course of wholesale trade at the time of removal."

So, if I am selling my goods to a related person, the price will be determined at the figure at which the buyer will be selling it in the course of wholesale transaction to another dealer, provided that dealer is not a related person.

Then you come to the second clause "provided the buyer is a related person". Then you say that if the buyer is a related person, then the price at which that related person will sell to the retail dealer will be taken into account. I am not able to understand the distinction that is sought to be made out. The concept is that I sell my goods to a related person and the related person sells the goods to a dealer. Where the dealer buying from me is not a related person, then the price at which the related person sells it to the dealer would be the price. But if the dealer buys from the related person as a related person, then the price will be determined at the amount at which that related person will sell to another retail dealer, that is to say, the price at which the related person is selling. What exactly is the distinction that is drawn between the two, I am not able to understand. This is a point on which I am seeking clarification. If you analyse the whole thing, you will come to this that the price at which the related person purchases from me, irrespective of that, the price at which he will sell to somebody else

will be the price at which it has to be determined. Why have this circumlocutory definition and wording? A person who buys from me can sell to two types of persons. If the person who buys from me is not a related person, that will be taken as the price. But if he is a related person, then the price will be the price at which he sells to the retail dealer. I am not able to understand this distinction.

I am afraid this fiction of "a related person being actually interested", a related person to the extent of the definition given in the company law being really interested in this sort of transaction is rather too much of a fiction and that need not be imported into this legislation.

These are the submissions that I wanted to make and I would like to have some clarifications on the points I have raised.

‘SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nil-giris) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to say a few words on The Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Bill, 1973. This amending legislation has been introduced before this House in order to overcome the various difficulties experienced in the working of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

I have no hesitation in saying that this Bill seeks to plug some of the loopholes contained in the principal Act. As you are aware, Sir, the central excise contributes a major share in the tax revenues of the Central Government. But, the manufacturers and the producers take advantage of the loopholes in the Central Excise Act for their personal benefits. As was pointed out by the hon. Member who preceded me, there is large scale evasion of central excise, running to several crores of rupees. This is made possible by the loopholes and deficiencies contained in the Act. The manufacturers and the producers are able to circumvent the legal provisions with the assistance of legal experts who

are on their pay-roll. On the one hand the Government are deprived of their tax revenue and on the other the consumers are made to pay exorbitant prices. You know, Sir that the consumers have neither the legal knowledge to set right the wrongs done to them nor they have resources enough to engage legal experts to fight for them. The blame for this unfortunate situation rests squarely on the shoulders of the Central Government for formulating legislation with all kinds of defects and loopholes.

One Mr. A. K. Roy and his friend took the issue to the Supreme Court against Voltas Limited. This manufacturer was selling a small percentage of the production through a distributor and the rest directly to the consumers at a much higher price. The Court in its judgment held that the sale to the distributor constituted transactions in the wholesale market and therefore the entire production should be assessed on the basis of the price charged to the distributor. The Supreme Court has given its judgment in favour of the producer and immediately the Government have rushed to this House for amending the principal Act. It is regrettable that the Government do not spontaneously take up such amendments. That is because they do not have either the machinery to look into the implementation of the Acts or the existing machinery does not take active interest to study such questions. I need not say that this case of Voltas is not just a solitary case. I am sure that there must be innumerable such cases on account of which the Government would be losing heavily the excise revenue.

If you look at the Statement of Objects and Reasons, you will find the statement that the Government propose to suitably substitute the section to make the intention clear in the Central Excise Act, on the lines of the corresponding provision contained in the Customs Act, 1962. This means that similar provisions in the Customs Act passed in 1962 are clear

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri J. Matha Gowder]

and specific. It is normally expected of the Government that, when they formulate legislation, they should bear in mind such similar provisions in the other Acts also and in case those Acts need amendments they should be brought forward. Here, 11 years after passing the Customs Act, the Government have come to realise the need for amending the Central Excise and Salt Act and substituting a section on the lines provided for in the Customs Act. I wonder whether the hon. Minister of State will have anything substantial to clarify this inordinate delay. As I pointed out earlier, such delays are also exploited by the producers and the manufacturers for their personal benefits.

Before I conclude, I would refer to another important issue. This Bill is entitled *The Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Bill, 1973*. The principal Act is entitled *The Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944*. I want to point out to you that the word 'Salt' is there in this legislation. I make bold to say that the Government should in fact be ashamed to have Salt Act in this independent country. The father of our nation, Mahatma Gandhi, staged salt satyagraha very successfully against the British Imperialists. His strong faith in this movement was that the salt, which was the common man's food item, should be exempted from any tax. The entire nation stood as one man behind him in this movement. The salt satyagraha movement was one of the strongest weapons used by the father of our Nation in our Independence Movement. The ruling party which owes its power and prestige to him and which does not hesitate to swear by his ideals should exempt salt from any tax. The hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Shri Ganesh, might not be aware of this because he was then a member of the Communist Party. Now that he is a Minister of the Central Government run by the Congress Party, he should see that the salt is immediately exempted from any taxation proposal of the Government. I would say that the memory of Mahatma Gandhi

need not be honoured by having a Raj Ghat. The truest memorial for him would be to remove the excise duty on salt forthwith. That would be giving life to his long-cherished dream. The Government should not hesitate to honour him by removing tax from all kinds of taxation laws of the country.

I would conclude by saying that the Government are not serving any public purpose by bringing forward such piecemeal legislations in a half-hearted manner and in a huff because of the judgments given by the Supreme Court or by some other Court. They should bring forward a comprehensive legislation plugging all the loopholes in the Central Excise Act. Then only they will be able to put an end to large-scale evasion of excise duty by the producers and the manufacturers in the country.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members who have taken part in this brief debate. This amendment Bill, as has been pointed out by hon. Members themselves, is a very short Bill comprising about four clauses. Sir, the House is aware that a comprehensive Bill on Central excise is under preparation. Actually, there was another Bill which had gone through the Select Committee, but, which lapsed because of the dissolution of the Fourth Lok Sabha. Now, it is the intention of the Government to bring forward this comprehensive Bill as early as possible, so that the Central excise law may be brought in conformity with the needs and requirements of the country and in line with the expanding tax structure that we have now in our country.

Sir, there are a few points about which I wish to take the House into confidence. As has been pointed out by hon. Members, as a result of certain judicial pronouncements, the question of valuation became difficult both for the trade as well as for the valuation officers. In the existing provision, the notional concept of value was there, the wholesale cash price

at which goods are sold or are capable of being sold, was the 'wording used there. This meant that even if the goods are sold at four different prices, even though the prices may be genuinely different in various sectors, the officers had to make the assessment on the bases of one price only; we could not value the goods on the precise transaction value, at which the goods were sold. This amending Bill seeks to remove this difficulty. In genuine cases, it will be possible to accept transaction value of the goods at which the goods are sold.

15 Hrs.

At the same time, steps are being taken to ensure that prices to "related persons" will not be accepted at the face value. The "related persons" have been defined in the Bill itself. In relation to them, we will not accept the price.

Many loopholes were there. The dealers/manufacturers will sell about 10 per cent to their distributors at a lower price and 90 per cent at higher prices. As a result of the phraseology of the Act, what happened was that 10 per cent price was to be accepted.

In regard to the point that Shri Stephen raised, the need for the amendment was only to bring in harmony between clause 4(1) (a) and the definition of "related persons" as is given in the Bill. The price to "related persons" will be discarded. However if the price to an independent dealer is the same, the assessment will be made on the same price. If the sales, generally, are to "related persons" only, the assessment will be on the basis of price charged by the "related person" to an independent person.

Some points were made by Shri Somnath Chatterjee. He pointed out about notional concept. This is being eliminated. The provision now, is, as I indicated earlier to make assessment on the basis of the price at which goods are sold in the

course of wholesale trade, it is as precise for the purpose of valuation as could be possible.

As the hon. Members know, the valuation is a very complicated process. It cannot be easily settled in one Section of the law. The expression "wholesale trade" has now been defined in the Bill itself and the precise definition is given in the Bill itself.

About clause (d) on p. 2 of the Bill, this is an ordinary rule-making power to attend to situations where the goods are not sold, that is cases of captive consumption where the goods are used by the manufacturers themselves for their own purposes or where the goods are generally given on hire.

As far as clause (5) is concerned, this wording has been taken from the Customs Act, 1962. It is precisely the same. There is no ambiguity about it.

Shri Mahajan raised some particular point. I think, a proper reading of this clause will indicate that the State Government is not involved. The officers of the Central Government as well as the State Governments have been given protection under this clause.

There are other very general points which the hon. Members have raised, that is, about the working of the Central Excise Department, about arrears and various other things. As the House is aware, the Central Excise Department has been an expanding Department. The resources mobilised are from Rs. 7.6 crores in 1937-38 to an estimated Rs. 2623.68 crores in 1973-74. The bulk of the resources that are mobilised in this country are done by the Central Excise Department. Out of this, arrears amount to Rs. 69.39 crores as on 1-3-1973.

Arrears are there, but if you see the total collection that is made by the Central Excise Department, you will find that these arrears constitute a very insignificant part of

[Shri K. M. Ganesh]

the total collection that is made. These arrears are also locked up in court cases. Out of 69.39 crores, in court cases there are Rs. 18.26 crores; in revision applications Rs. 3.75 crores; in appeals with the Board Rs. 1.19 crores; in appeals with Appellate Collectors Rs. 18.98 crores; in adjudication with Collectors and Assistant Collectors, Rs. 3.13 crores. Like that it indicates that an amount of Rs. 53.41 crores, i.e. about 77 per cent of the total arrears, is locked up in disputed assessments. Only an amount of Rs. 15.98 crores or 23 per cent of the arrears can be treated as effective arrears for which appropriate action is already being taken by the Collectors and various procedures have already been gone through.

As regards the question of leakage, and other factors, as far as Central excise is concerned, the problem is much simpler than that on the direct taxes side because the goods can be taken out only after payment of duty. However, this is constantly engaging the attention of the Government. A Committee to review the working of the Self Removal Procedure under the Chairmanship of Shri Venkatappiah was set up and it is completing the final stage of its report. In the interim report they have recommended that the Self Removal Procedure on matches is not the appropriate procedure and, therefore, the physical control was reimposed on matches from October 1972, and further steps are being taken to see that decisions are taken on the question of banderols and other things.

Another Committee with Shri B. Sivaraman, Member, Planning Commission, has been set up in respect of tobacco which is the only commodity which is not covered by the Self Removal Procedure.

We are conscious of the fact that the whole structure of the organisation of Central Excise has got to be geared up to the task, but the immensity of the task of collecting about Rs. 2,600 crores and the

figures of arrears I have given does indicate that this Department is doing its best, whatever is possible.

I have already indicated that a comprehensive Bill will be brought before parliament, so that the working of Central Excise Department could be further improved as well as the complex requirements of the very expanding taxation system could be dealt with.

With these words, I commend the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

CLAUSE 2—(Substitution of new section for section 4)

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is one amendment to Clause 2 by Government. Is the Minister moving that?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Yes, Sir. I beg to move :

pages 1 and 2, lines 17 and 1 respectively,—

for "where the assessee and the buyer have no interest, directly or indirectly, in the business of each other"

substitute "where the buyer is not a related person" (1)

I have already, in reply to Mr. Stephen's question, described this amendment. Still I will explain again.

As I have explained in my remarks on the motion for the consideration of the Bill, our intention is to provide, as far as practicable, for assessment of the excisable goods which are subject to *ad valorem* rate of duty, at their transaction value, except where the sales are to or through related persons. Clause (a) of the proposed sub-section (1) of Section 4 envisages the price at which goods are ordinarily sold to an independent buyer.

This provision should not, therefore, apply to the sales to a related person. The object of the amendment which I have moved is to make this intention clear beyond doubt.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am now putting

pages 1 and 2, lines 17 and 1 respectively,—

for "where the assessee and the buyer have no interest, directly or indirectly, in the business of each other"

substitute "where the buyer is not a related person" (1)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"that Clause 2, as amended, stands part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am now putting all the other clauses to the vote of the House. There are no amendments. The question is:

"That clauses 3 to 5 and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 3 to 5, and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Sir, I beg to move:

"that the Bill, as amended be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS RE. RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item Nos. 12, 13 and 14 will be discussed together. Shri Qureshi.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution:

- (1) "That this House approves the recommendations made in paras 1.2 and 1.3 of the Sixth Report on 'Rate of Dividend for 1969-70 and 1970-71 and other Ancillary Matters' of the Committee appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other Ancillary Matters in connection with the Railway Finance *vis-a-vis* the General Finance which was presented to Parliament on 30th April, 1973, and that this House further directs that the action taken by Government on the other recommendations made in this Report as well as in the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Reports of the Committee should be reported to the next Parliamentary Committee which may be appointed to review similar matters."

I beg to move the following Resolution:—

- (2) "That this House do resolve that a Parliamentary Committee consisting of 12 members of this House, to be nominated by the Speaker, be appointed to review the rate of dividend which is at present payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance *vis-a-vis* the General Finance and make recommendations thereon."

[Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi]

I beg to move the following Resolution:—

- (3) "That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha to agree to associate 6 members from Rajya Sabha with the Parliamentary Committee to review the rate of dividend which is at present payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance *vis-à-vis* the General Finance and make recommendations thereon and to communicate the names of the members as appointed to this House."

The recommendations of the recent Convention Committees have covered five year periods of the respective Five Year Plans so that the Railways could know the resources that will be available to them for plan projects and programmes, after meeting the dividend liability to General Revenues. The Railway Convention Committee constituted in August 1971 presented an interim report on 7th December, 1971 which was accepted by the Parliament in December 1971. The interim report covered the financial years 1971-72 and 1972-73. In the First Report on Accounting Matters presented to the House on 15th December, 1972, the Committee covered the financial year 1973-74 and their recommendations regarding dividend etc. were accepted by the Parliament in December, 1972. Subsequently this Committee have presented the second Report on Suburban Services, Third and Fourth Reports on Commercial and Allied Matters, Fifth Report on Requirements and Availability of Wagons. The Sixth and final Report covering financial years 1969-70 and 1970-71 was presented on 30th April, 1973.

In these Reports, the Committee have made detailed examination of various important matters like Suburban Services, mass transit system, over-crowding, ticketless travel, compensation claims, require-

ments and availability of wagons, dieselisation and electrification, operation of marshalling yards, etc. I am grateful to the Committee for their very valuable suggestions and recommendations made in these Reports. These recommendations would receive the most careful consideration and the action taken thereon will be reported to the next Convention Committee being set up. In their final, i.e. Sixth Report, the Committee have drawn attention to the heavy financial strain on the Railways because of the various social burdens amounting in all to Rs. 127 crores per annum which the Railways have to bear. They have, however, left it to the next Convention Committee for studying this matter further.

15.17 hrs.

[SHRI S. A. KARDAR *in the Chair.*]

The Railways' finances were separated from general finances by a resolution of the then Central Legislature in September, 1924. This resolution prescribed the rate of contribution to the general revenues, worked-out on the basis of capital-at-charge of the Railways and the working results of the Commercial lines.

The first review of these arrangements was conducted, after Independence, by the Railway Convention Committee of 1949 and thereafter by successive Railway Convention Committees set up in 1954, 1960, 1965 and 1971. During recent years, the period of effect of the convention arrangements have been made co-terminus with the respective Plan periods so that the Railways would be in a position to know the moneys available to them from their own resources for their development programme as laid down in the Plan.

Under the present convention arrangements, the Railways are paying dividend at the rate of 5.5 per cent (including 1 per cent to the States in lieu of Passenger Tax) on the capital investment on Railways upto 1963-64 and 6 per cent on the capital invested after 31st March, 1964,

subject to certain concessions. The dividend payable amounted to 163.18 crores in 1972-73 and is expected to be 172.61 crores in 1973-74. In the last ten years ending 1972-73, the Railways have made a total payment of 1,377.13 crores to the general revenues as dividend.

Some Members may ask why it is necessary to appoint a new Railway Convention Committee just now when the Railway Convention Committee, 1971, have just presented their final report. Actually, the Convention Committee for making recommendations regarding financial arrangements for the Fourth Plan was constituted in November/December 1968. However, before that Committee could complete its deliberations the Lok Sabha was dissolved in 1970 and the Committee therefore, could not continue. That is why, a new Committee had to be constituted in August 1971 by the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

It is most desirable that their recommendations of the new Committee now being set up in regard to the rate of dividend payable and other related financial matters are available by the end of November, 1973, to enable appropriate provisions being made in the Railway Budget and the General Budget for the first year of Fifth Plan.

With this object, I am submitting the resolutions for the constitution of the new Railway Convention Committee 1973, to go into the rate of dividend payable during the Fifth Plan Period and other related financial matters.

With these words, I commend the resolutions for the consideration of the House. The items 12, 13 and 14 may be taken together.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): Sir, the Hon. Minister did not say a word of appreciation about the work done by the Committee.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Sir, I have paid my tribute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you satisfied?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Sir, the Hon. Member was not here. I have stated that I am grateful to the Committee for their valuable work.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Resolutions moved:

- (1) "That this House approves the recommendations made in paras 1.2 and 1.3 of the Sixth Report on 'Rate of Dividend for 1969-70 and 1970-71 and other Ancillary Matters' of the Committee appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other Ancillary Matters in connection with the Railway Finance *vis-a-vis* the General Finance which was presented to Parliament on 30th April, 1973, and that this House further directs that the action taken by Government on the other recommendations made in this Report as well as in the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Reports of the Committee should be reported to the next Parliamentary Committee which may be appointed to review matters."
- (2) "That this House do resolve that a Parliamentary Committee consisting of 12 members of this House, to be nominated by the Speaker, be appointed to review the rate of dividend which is at present payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance *vis-a-vis* the General Finance and make recommendations thereon."
- (3) "That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha to agree to associate 6 members from Rajya Sabha with the Parliamentary Committee to review the rate of dividend

[Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi]

which is at present payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance *vis-a-vis* the General Finance and make recommendations thereon and to communicate the names of the members so appointed to this House."

*SHRI JAGDISH BHATTACHARYYA (Ghatal): The recommendations made in the 6th Report of the Railway Convention Committee have been placed in the form of resolutions for the approval of the House. The approval of the House has also been sought. About the quantum of dividend to be paid by the Railways to the General Revenues and other financial transactions that have been recommended by the Railway Convention Committee

Sir, I very strongly feel that the report of the Railway Convention Committee should be discussed along with the discussions on the Budget for the Railways. Unless this is done, a short and hurried discussion, in my opinion, will not help any one—the Railways, the Railway Users or the Members of Parliament. Such a discussion can at best be a perfunctory parliamentary exercise and nothing else. In order to ensure that the findings of the Railways Convention Committee are made the best use of through a discussion in this House, I would suggest that steps should be taken to present these reports at a time when they can be discussed along with the discussion on the budget demands for the Railways.

Sir, I find from the report that rate of dividend suggested by the Committee continues to be same as it was in the earlier years. No change in this rate has been suggested. I would also like to draw the attention of the House to another point of fundamental interest. One of the points that the Committee was to consider was whether dividend should be paid at all or not. But unfortunately, the Committee has

not mentioned any thing on this vital question.

As regards the mode of payment, I would like to quote from the 6th Report of the Committee which says, "Further, the Railways may be permitted to take temporary loans as at present, from the General Revenues to meet the dividend liability in case the Railways' net revenue is not adequate to pay in full the dividend to the General revenues and the Revenue Reserve Fund has no or insufficient balance to make good the shortfall." Sir, I would like the House to take a special note of the words "at present" appearing in the above recommendation. I cannot really understand why this sort of provision is always kept. This provision was there in the last year, it is there for the present year and perhaps it may be there for the future years also. How does it help? Why should you not make it clear? Such a provision can help the Railways only to do some paper transactions or do some accounting jugglery.

Sir, the Railways are the biggest public sector commercial undertaking. Here we have made an investment of Rs. 300 crores. More than 17 lakhs of employees are employed in the Railways and out of this 3 lakhs of employees are casual workers. The Railways have to incur a minimum expenditure on these casual workers because they are not entitled to all the benefits that are available to the permanent employees and yet we find that the Railways are not able to make a handsome profit. If the Railways could make this profit then the profit amount could be further invested for creation of more employment opportunity or for other productive purpose. In short it could be utilised for the overall prosperity of the country. Sir, if we go through the reports of the Committee then we will find that the main cause for the failure of the Railways to achieve this desired result is the extremely faulty management that runs the Railways. The Reports of the Railway Convention Committee will furnish many examples of such faulty administration. The time

*The original speech was delivered in Bangali.

at my disposal is very limited and therefore I would content myself by citing only one example for the information of the House. The Report says that there are 1050 inspection coaches and these coaches are being used far more frequently now than ever before. Sir, during the British regime these coaches were utilised by the foreign Railway officers for their official duties and also for their family purposes. Unfortunately, the tradition of the Britishers continues to be in vogue and the present Railway officers are utilising these coaches just in the same manner as the Britishers used them. Not only that their use has gone up, even where the Railway Guest Houses or Retiring Rooms are available, the Railway officers prefer to remain in their inspection coaches even in such places. Therefore, I would request the Government that they must immediately take suitable steps to see that the use of these coaches is restricted and minimised.

As regards passengers' amenities the report gives a lie to the claims that are often made by the Railway administration. I would like to quote para 4.139 of the 4th Report which says, "The Committee consider that proper upkeep of the various passenger amenities is as important as their provision. While instructions do exist for ensuring that the maintenance aspect receives constant attention of the staff concerned, the experience of the travelling public would not appear to testify the claims made by the Railways in this regard." This is illustrative of the prevailing conditions in so far as the Railway passenger amenities are concerned. Many facilities like drinking water, urinal/lavatory or tubewell may appear to have been provided on paper but an inspection will show that they were never provided or they have become extinct owing to poor maintenance. The report in fact gives us ample symptoms of different diseases that are presently ailing the railway machinery and I would like the Minister to take note of these symptoms and apply remedial measure if he really desires that the Railways should function properly and efficiently.

Sir, I would conclude my speech by referring to one more point. At present there is a provision for giving a share of passenger earning to the States. This however is not adequate and I would suggest that it should be raised. The proper method of augmenting this share would be to make it in proportion to the volume of traffic that is handled by each State. With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): The proposals before us for the most part are certainly not controversial. Regarding the proposal for the constitution of the Railway Convention Committee, that is hardly a matter to be discussed at all, because it has got to come through. As far as the substantial recommendations are concerned, those were the recommendations which were submitted before Parliament about a year back and Parliament had accepted them. The only new element in the present resolution is that those recommendations may be given retrospective effect for the past two years to cover the entire period of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

There is one point that I would like to highlight in the course of this discussion. It appears that the entire effort of the Railway Convention Committee has been to so arrange things in regard to dividend obligation, restructuring of the capital etc. as to make the burden as much less as possible so that they may be enabled to convert the red into white. That is their entire effort. With respect to the strategic areas, there is no dividend liability; with respect to the non-strategic areas which are unremunerative, there is to be no dividend liability; with respect to the over-capitalisation factor of the entire capital structure, that has got to be cut down and dividend liability in respect thereof must be given up. These are the types of recommendations brought before us. I do not want to take the time of the House on these which the House has already accepted.

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

I want to emphasise one point; this is about the liability, be it of the Railways, be it of the Central Government, to pay to State Governments an amount in lieu of the passenger tax. This tax is one source of revenue to State Governments. This was introduced and was in operation for a few years, for a very short period, and then it was given up. In place of that, an amount of Rs. 12 crores or so was fixed as the total amount that may have to be apportioned to the different States. The present recommendation is that this may be raised to Rs. 16.5 crores or so. That appears to be the last word on this matter.

I just wanted to emphasise the immorality of this proposal and the attempt to solve the problem that the State Governments have on this score. There are not many sources of revenue to State Governments. Sales tax is one; the passenger tax another. Now the Railways are expanding, passenger traffic is increasing and with it passenger fares also. Now to come and freeze it at a particular level and say that they will not have anything more is absolutely illogical. I can understand your saying that they are not entitled to any passenger fare tax at all. But having conceded the principle that the State Governments are entitled to get it in relation to passenger traffic and the passenger fare that the Railways may be getting, now to introduce this fiction that irrespective of the increase in the passenger fare, the State Governments will have to be satisfied with a particular quantum seems to be unfair. The report before us shows that for 1969-70, if the old rate was in force, the total collection would have been Rs. 24 crores. Next year, it would have been Rs. 26.8 crores or thereabouts—say Rs. 27 crores. This is the amount the States would have got if this system was not withdrawn. In place of Rs. 27 crores, what is now being offered is Rs. 16 crores. You are now saying that on investment from 1963 or so, hereafter 6 per cent will be the total amount collect-

ed and this is the amount that the State Governments will be getting.

I am aware that in every memorandum submitted to the Finance Commission which is now going into this matter, State Governments have taken up this matter very very seriously. We have got to be fair in our dealings with the State Governments. Now stopping or plugging all avenues of revenue for the State Governments, and using the authority of this Parliament for the purpose of accomplishing that and asking them to bear the increasing burden of development is an approach which would be absolutely inequitable. This is the only comment I have to make about this.

The Railways have a future. The population is increasing. The number of the travelling public is increasing. Therefore, passenger fares will also be increasing. If State Governments in law are entitled to get a share of the passenger fare, having conceded the principle that they are entitled to it, it has to be explained how the freezing of the whole thing at a particular amount is justified. To say that hereafter whatever be the increase in the passenger traffic, the State Governments will have no benefit at all and they must be satisfied with a particular amount which you yourselves have fixed is an illogicality which has crept into the recommendations of the Committee.

But as I stated when I started, this matter was raised before and accepted. Now a second stamp of approval is sought to be given. The approval may come. But I want to raise my voice of protest against this fiction which is illogical and immoral, which deprives State Governments of a legitimate source of revenue of which they are really in need.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
What is immoral about it?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Because they are entitled to Rs. 26 crores. Instead of that, you say they will be given only

Rs. 16 crores. You may say they are not entitled to it and then make good in another way, but having conceded the principle, on the basis of which they would have been entitled to Rs. 26 crores according to the calculations, now to say that on the ground that the railways have got their own burden to bear, the State Governments should be deprived of Rs. 10 crores, and their share should be frozen at amount of Rs. 16 crores for the future is an immorality. I do raise my voice of dissent about that proposal. With these observations, I support the resolutions that have been brought forward in this House.

*SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU (Nagapattinam) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, while participating in the discussion on this resolution, I would like to refer to various matters connected with the working of Railways. It is, indeed, gratifying that the Railway Convention Committee did not rest content with making recommendations only in regard to the dividend payable to the General Revenues but also have made very many useful recommendations for the improvement of the working of the Railways. I feel that all these matters should be discussed in the House. The Committee have also stated that various matters which they could not deal with should be gone into in depth by the new Railway Convention Committee to be constituted. They have also left to the new Committee to watch the implementation of their recommendations. Sir, it would have been better if the Railway Convention Committee's recommendations and the action taken by the Railways had been reported to the House before the Railway Budget was presented to the House. I say this because there are many matters on which the Committee have made recommendations which need policy decisions.

Sir, for instance, Shri Stephen in his speech referred in particular, to the fact that the share of the State Governments from the passenger fare revenue stood from

16 crores of rupees though the revenue from passenger fare has increased enormously. This is a matter touching upon policy and it has to be discussed by the House and decision arrived at. The House is now not in a position to discuss this matter at length.

Sir, it is true that since there is an investment of Rs. 4300 crores in the Railways by the Central Government dividend should be paid to the General Revenues. I am not disputing it. But Sir, I would like to point out that till today the method of calculation of depreciation is shrouded in mystery and no body seems to know clearly its mechanics. I wonder whether any one in the House is fully acquainted with the method of computing the depreciation.

Sir, Railways are a huge public undertaking and it would not be proper to work it to earn merely profits. Railways are a potent instrument for the rapid economic development of the country. There are several backward areas in our country which remain backward for lack of infrastructure such as railway lines. At the same time, some of the lines in the backward areas are considered unremunerative. The time has come when we have to be clear as to the policy on such issues. These matters cry for immediate discussion and decision.

Sir, the traffic requirements of the ever expanding metropolitan cities are growing every day. The suburban services will have to be augmented in a big way to cope up with the increasing number of commuters. We cannot say today that the number of trains has increased in proportion to the increase in passengers. Take for example the Madras city. While the number of passengers has gone up by 246 per cent the number of trains has increased by 124 per cent only, thus leaving a wide gap between the requirement and the availability.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri M. Kathamuthu]

Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras are the largest cities of our country. Committees have been constituted to go into the question of tube railways in these cities. I am sorry to say that very little progress has been made by these Committees. It is time that quick decisions are arrived at and the work of setting up of tube railways is taken up in hand.

Sir, it is true that avenues for increasing the railway resources have got to be found out. But at the same time it is also necessary that the Railways effect economies in their expenditure. The Railway Convention Committee have made, in fact, many recommendations as to the ways and means by which a good deal of economy can be effected in the working of the Railways. For example, there is large scale theft and pilferage that go on with impunity. Copper and other valuable materials are stolen from the Railways. If this enormous drain is stopped forthwith, that itself will improve the resources position of the Railways.

Again, Sir, a large quantity of scrap, including wagons, is sold by the Railways in auction. In this process, the loss incurred by Railways is enormous. I do not know why the scrap cannot be melted and converted into useful items for re-use on Railways.

Wagon shortage is yet another problem that needs immediate solution. Railway Convention Committee has discussed this matter at length. The main question is how are we to produce more wagons in the country. We have railway workshops and factories such as Integral Coach Factory (ICF). But the work of wagon building has been assigned to the private sector. The Railway Convention Committee has pointed out that most of the requirements of wagon should be met from the Railway factories and only a minor percentage should be given to the private sector.

Sir, we have a railway users' committee. Those who have had an experience of working in such committees would know how difficult it is to get the Railways to put up even a flag station. We should not forget the fact that even a flag station serves the interests of the people of the area. It has been our sad experience that unless there are violent agitations and demonstrations, the Railway Board will not come out of its stupor and concede the demands of the people. I may state here that in fact many cases have been filed against persons for participating in such agitations. I may quote here Sir the example of my own constituency. There has been a long standing demand for a flag station at a place near Tiruvarur and so far nothing has been done about it.

Sir, I would now like to refer to the catering facilities in the Railways. It is necessary in the interest of the health of the passengers that good food should be served on the trains, but I am sorry to say that the quality of the food now served is deplorable. In Grand Trunk Express and other long distance trains, the catering has been entrusted to the private contractors. Sir, I am a person who consumes very little food, but the food served is not adequate even for a frugal eater like me, apart from the quality being poor. They are now serving a sweet of the size of a bird's egg with the meals. I do not know whose idea is this. Through the system of entrusting of catering to the contractors, the passengers are being swindled of their good money for the bad food.

Sir, the Railway Convention Committee have also made extensive and detailed recommendations on the welfare of labour engaged in the railways. Sir, I would like to confine myself to two welfare schemes. The housing facilities for the railway workers are very dismal. The rents in the cities and in their suburbs have gone up very high. The railways have been able to provide quarters to only 15 per cent of the workers. The Railway Convention Committee have dealt with the question of giving facilities to the employees to own houses. I am

sorry to state that the Committee have not made any specific recommendations as to the provision of quarters to the workers.

Sir, I would like to refer to the amenities to the passengers. Sir, whenever trains are suspended or cancelled it takes very long time to get them resumed. For instance, in September 1972, the running staff of Southern Railways and also elsewhere went on strike. As a result, many trains were cancelled at that time. You will be surprised to know Sir, that these trains are yet to be resumed, adding to the difficulties of the passengers.

The position of labour participation in the management of the Railways is not at all satisfactory. Workers are the backbone of the Railways. It is unfortunate that representation of labour is being thought of on the old lines and no new thinking has been brought about. Considering the fact that there are many unions of railway workers, it is necessary that proper machinery should be evolved for increasing participation of workers in the management.

I am sorry to state that there are many cases pending against the Railway workers. I appeal to the hon. Railway Minister that these cases should be withdrawn.

I refer to these things because it is necessary that the hon. Railway Minister should go into them and remedy the situation. Supporting the resolution, I conclude.

श्री मूल अन्व डायग (पामी) : सम्भाषित जी, मैं इस चीज की और रूप में समझ रहा हूँ कि यह रेलवे को डिबिडेड देना क्यों पड़ता है ? मैं जल्दी नहीं समझता इस बात को । मैं चाहूँगा कि यह दे ही नहीं । मैं एक बात चाहता हूँ कि आखिर रेलवे एक बात करे । हिन्दुस्तान में अग्रर रेलवे का विकास होना है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि देश का विकास होगा । जितनी जगह बैकवर्ड एरियाज हैं अग्रर आप की रेलवे बड़ा बली जाती है तो सारे स्टेट की और इंडिया गवर्नमेंट की रेलवे अपने आप बड़ जायगी । आप एक नो किराया मत बढ़ाएँ । हर साल आप अपना बजट ले कर आते हैं कि इतना किराया बढ़ाया गया ।

रेलवे की यूटिलिटी सबसे ऐसी है जैसे एक हास्पिटल में रोगी को सेवा करते हैं, ऐसे ही यूटिलिटी सबसे रेलवे की है । हम इतना फायदा दे सकते हैं रेलवे में कि देश का विकास हो सकता है और जितने पैसे इलाके हैं अग्रर रेलवे उन में बलाई जाय तो उस से लोगो की बहुत लाभ हो सकता है, व्यापार बढ़ सकता है, इंडस्ट्री बढ़ सकती है, सारी आमदनी आप की बढ़ सकती है ।

आज भी कितने मालो बाद भी आप की रेलवे में तीनो तरह के इंजिन चलते हैं—डिजल का इंजिन भी चलता है, कोयला का भी चलता है और एलेक्ट्रिक इंजिन भी चलता है । 'तीनों' के कारखाने आज भी मौजूद हैं और खर्चा उतना ही आज भी बना आ रहा है । आज भी तीनों के कारखाने चल रहे हैं । आप ने रुपये की कंप्यूटर मशीनें खरीदी लेकिन स्ट्राक की कमी एक की भी कहीं नहीं हुई । कंप्यूटर मशीन खरीदने के बाद आप रिट्रिब्यूट नहीं कर सकते तो उस का फायदा क्या हुआ ? फिर आप ने मशीन क्यों खरीदी ? . . (गवर्नर) . . मैंने कहा कि जिस परपज के लिए करोड़ों रुपये खर्च कर के आप ने यह कंप्यूटर मशीनें खरीदी वह परपज आप का हल नहीं हुआ क्योंकि रिट्रिब्यूट हो नहीं सकता है ।

आप के जितने याकिममें हैं उन की तनख्वाह तो दो हजार सार्ई हजार रुपये हैं लेकिन उनके बगने को मेन्टेन करने में पाँच-सात हजार रुपये खर्च करते हैं । चाहे कहीं का भी मैनेजर हो उस की तनख्वाह दो सार्ई हजार रुपये है मगर उसके बगने के लिए सार्ईनर, मर्वेंट और दूसरे एम्प्लॉयज इन सब का खर्चा नौ दस हजार और होता है ।

इस तरह से रेलवे का बहुत भारी खर्चा है । रेलवे बोर्ड का कितना सम्झा चौड़ा खर्चा है । जितने मुकदमे मडे जाते हैं कम्प्लेन्सन के उस में हर साल कम्पेन्सन और डैमैज के करोड़ों रुपये देने पड़ते हैं और डिबिडां होती हैं । हम बकील लोग जानते हैं कि रेलवे के कितने मामले ऐसे होते हैं कि हम डिफेंड नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि हमारी उममे गलतिया होती हैं । तो आप इसके

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

उपर सोचिए कि करोड़ों रुपये कम्पेन्सेशन के आप देते हैं रेलवे के ग्रंथर । बंगलों का खर्चा इतना भारी है, फिर एजुकेशन का दो, ट्रेवेलिंग के लिए दो, हिल स्टेशन पर जाय उम के लिए दो, यहां जितना चाहे उतना देते जायेंगे । आप बताइए कि रेलवे इतनी बड़ी एक संस्था है । उस में हर साल हम यह करते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब आदमी के सामने जा कर कहते हैं कि तुम्हारा किराया बढ़ाया जाता है । इसलिए हम नहीं चाहते कि डिविडेड देना पड़े । रेलवे हर साल हर बजट में जो आप यह ले कर आते हैं कि जो यात्री यात्रा करेगा उस का इतना किराया बढ़ेगा, यह ठीक नहीं है । आप और बड़ी बड़ी बातें जो हैं उन को सोचिए । चोरियों को लीजिए । चोरी के मामले में देखिए, कोयला पड़ा हुआ है यार्ड में । मैंने रिपोर्ट में पढ़ा कि 75-75 हजार रुपये का घाटा होता है (व्यवधान) सारा डिपार्टमेंट चोरी करता है । रेलवे में कोई सोचने वाला तो हो । रेलवे में कोयले की चोरी, तेल की चोरी, आफिसर्स का खर्च ज्यादा, बंगलों की मेन्टेनेन्स का खर्च—मैं तो यही कहना चाहता हूं कि डिविडेड लेना ही नहीं चाहिये । रेलवे एक यूटिलिटी कंसन है, उस का विकास कीजिये

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) : रेलवे में जो चोरी हो रही है और उस में बड़े बड़े आफिसर्स इन्वाल्ड है, उन के बारे में भी कहिये ।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : आप देखिये—एक स्टेशन मास्टर के यहां एक दिन में कितने मेहमान आते हैं—कितने इंस्पेक्टर आते हैं । मैंने देखा कि हैलथ इंस्पेक्टर साहब आ रहे हैं, उन के बाद गूडम इंस्पेक्टर साहब आये, उन के बाद क्लेम इंस्पेक्टर साहब आये, आप बतलाइये, गरीब स्टेशन मास्टर किस किस की खातिर करे । एक इंस्पेक्टर आये, बोले कि मैं चौकिंग इंस्पेक्टर हूं, यह देखने आया हूं कि आप के यहां सब अरेन्जमेंट ठीक है या नहीं है इतना स्टाफ भर रखा है कि जिस की कोई जरूरत नहीं है । स्टाफ को कम नहीं करते, लेकिन हर साल किराया बढ़ाने की बात लेकर चले आते हैं

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : रेलवे ग्रंथर-स्टाफ है, ओवर-स्टाफ नहीं है ।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : ये यूनियनवाले भी झगड़ा कराते हैं, बिना मतलब के झगड़ा कराते हैं । यह भी एक धन्धा बन गया है, कई अधिकचरे राजनीतिक नेता यूनियन के लीडर बन जाते हैं और तरह तरह के झगड़े कराना शुरू कर देते हैं ।

आप के यहां चोरियां होती हैं, मैंने पूछा कि ननों को सजा दी ? किसी को सजा नहीं मिलती, क्योंकि यारा स्टाफ एक कुनबा है, एक दूसरे को बचाना चाहते हैं किसी को सजा नहीं देना चाहते । हम बारबार पूछते हैं पिछले 25 सालों में पूछते चले आये हैं कि बैकवर्ड एरिया में गाड़ियां चलाइये, आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में गाड़ियां चलाइये, लेकिन कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती, वही पुराना डरा चला आ रहा है । यह ठीक है कि रेलवे का विकास हुआ है, यात्रियों की संख्या बढ़ी है, हर साल किराया भी बढ़ा है और बढ़ाने जायेंगे, लेकिन लाभ किस को पहुंच रहा है । इस लिए मैं तो यह चाहता हूं कि डिविडेड का चक्कर ही खत्म कर दीजिये, नो-प्रोफिट पॉलीसी पर चलाइये, रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट खुद अपनी इकानमी को देखे और उस को चलाये । इतनी सविन के बाद भी हमारे रेलवे विभाग को नुकसान होता है तो यह ठीक नहीं है ।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय (मंदसौर) : सभापति जी, रेलवे मंत्री जी ने रेलवे कन्वेन्शन कमेटी की विभिन्न रिपोर्टों की शृंखला में छठी रिपोर्ट यहां पर रखी है, इस के साथ ही एक संकल्प प्रस्तुत करने हुए एक नई समिति के गठन का प्रस्ताव भी दिया है । जहां तक इस रिपोर्ट का सम्बन्ध है लाभांश के सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय ने लाखों रुपयों की बचत को सामान्य राजस्व में लाभांश के रूप में देने की बात कही है । पहले इस लाभांश की दर पीने पांच परसेन्ट थी, लेकिन अब साढ़े चार परसेन्ट रखी गई है, मैं नहीं समझता कि केवल लाभांश की दर बता देने से या किसी तरह से सामान्य राजस्व में दे देने से रेलवे के कार्यकलापों को ठीक तरह से आंका

जा सकता है। यह बात ठीक है—जैसा कि कन्वेन्शन कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि जहाँ मुविद्याओं में कुछ वृद्धि की बात कही गई है, वहाँ निरन्तर टिकट-लेस ट्रेवलिंग बढ़ा है, रेलवे उस को रोक करने या ठीक करने में अब तक मर्यादा असफल रही है। बेफुट्स और पिलमेज की भी चर्चा हुई है। ता० 23 फरवरी तथा 25 अप्रैल को जो रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत हुई है उन में माफ साफ कहा गया है कि रेलवे ने इस दिशा में कोई विशेष कदम नहीं उठाया है, इस में कंगेडो रूपों की हानि होती है और रेलवे को क्लेम भरने पड़ने है।

दूसरी तरफ रेलवे की कैपेसिटी बढ़ाने की बात आती है या किसी सेशन पर गाड़िया बढ़ाने की बात नहीं आती है तो उस की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाना। रेलवे राजस्व का ठीक ढंग से उपयोग हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है इस आर रेलवे अधिकारी ठीक से विचार नहीं करने। यह ठीक है कि कमेटी ने बिब्लिडेंट के बारे में ध्यान दिलाया है या कुछ नई चीज़ों के बारे में भी सिकारिशें हैं। उसने यह भी कहा है कि रेलवे एक बहुत बड़ा उद्यम है, राष्ट्र का बहुत बड़ा अण्डर-टेकिंग है, इस में कंगेडो रूपों की पूंजी लगी हुई है, लाखों व्यक्ति इस में काम कर रहे हैं लेकिन उसके बाद भी जिस तरह का लोगो का लाभ मिलना चाहिए, आम जनता का जिस तरह की मुविधायें मिलनी चाहिए, शायद रेल मन्त्रालय और रेलवे बोर्ड उस के बारे में विचार करने में अभी तक असमर्थ रहा है।

नई रेलवे कन्वेन्शन कमेटी का प्रस्ताव रखा गया है, नई समिति किन किन बातों पर विचार करेगी, कौन कौन सी बातें विचार करने से रह गई हैं—उन में एक महत्वपूर्ण बात यह भी है—रेल तथा रोड में कोऑर्डिनेशन होना चाहिए। यह कैम हा ? रेल बजट के समय भी इस विषय पर चर्चा उठाई गई थी। जैसा कि इस कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है—कई सेशन पर जा गाड़िया चलती है, वह उसी सैड्यूल के अनुसार चलती है जो आज से 30 वर्ष पहले चलती थी।

अगर नई गाड़ी चलाने की बात कही जाय तो मशीन महोदय घाटे की अवस्था की बात करने लग जाते हैं। मैं आपके सामने एक उदाहरण रखना चाहता हूँ—मैंने अजमेर-अजमेर सेशन पर नई गाड़ी की बात कही तो यह कहा गया कि इस से फायदा नहीं होगा। फायदा इस लिए नहीं होगा कि रेल-रोड कोऑर्डिनेशन नहीं है। जिन स्थानों पर रेल चलती है, उन का समय इस प्रकार का है कि रोडवाले ठीक टाइम से पहुंचा दें हैं, रेलवे का कोई समय ही नहीं है। हम अगर कही रेल चलाने की बात करते हैं तो देखना चाहिए कि वहाँ प्राफिट में चल सकती है या नहीं चल सकती है, यात्रियों की संख्या कितनी है, यात्री क्यों वहाँ से जाना पसन्द करते हैं, उन का कोऑर्डिनेशन होना चाहिए बसों को कम्पिट करना रेल के लिए असम्भव है। अगर हम अपने माधना को सही ढंग में कोऑर्डिनेट करें तो यह हमारे लिए लाभप्रद हो सकता है और माघ ही हमारी एफिशियन्सी भी बढ़ सकती है।

16 hrs.

अभी मंत्री जी न बताया कि लाभांश के रूप में काफी दिया गया और आगे भी विचार कर रहे हैं। हम सभी चाहते हैं कि सारा काम अच्छी तरह से चले, लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि जा सिकारिशें कमेटीज करनी हैं उन पर कितना ध्यान दिया जाना है। मैं तो यहाँ समझता हूँ कि वे छपी हुई पुस्तक के रूप में पुस्तकालय में स्थान पा जाती हैं, न उन पर विचार किया जाता है और न उन का कार्यान्वित किया जाना है। नई कमेटी के गठन की बात है—माननीय मंत्री जी न कहा है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की कुछ बातें शेष हैं, उन को इसमें शामिल करना है। उस अवधि की त्रियांश्विति का अवलोकन करना है। अभी आपने रिट्रोस्पेक्टिव इफेक्ट की बेसिस पर डिबीडंड को शामिल किया है लेकिन पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना का जो एप्रोच प्लान है उसके बारे में विचार करना है कि कहा पर नवी रेलवे लाइन बना सकते हैं, कितने खंडों तक पहुंचना है, कहा तक पहुंचे नहीं हैं। विशेष तौर से मध्य प्रदेश को गेने अनेक पिछड़े भाग हैं

[श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण पाडेय]

जहां मीलों तक रेलवे के दर्शन नहीं होते लेकिन कभी विचार नहीं होता कि उन भागों में भी रेल ले जानी चाहिए उन इलाकों की आवश्यकता की भी पूर्ति होनी चाहिए जहां मीला तक रेल किसी है इसका अनुभव भी लागू नहीं हुआ है। मैं समझता हूँ इस छोटे से ध्यान देना चाहिए कि किस प्रकार मैं हम दोनों का सम्बन्ध कर सकते हैं। यहाँ पर मांग उठाई जाती है कि धूम्र स्थान पर धावरबिज बनना चाहिए तो उसका सीधा उत्तर दे दिया जाता है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट शेर नहीं देती है इसलिए यह काम नहीं किया जा सकता। जहाँ तक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की बात है उनका आप पसेजर टैक्स में से एक निश्चित हिस्सा देते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से ऐस कामा क विंग शेर मांग वाली बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। जहाँ पर धावरबिज या ऐस दूसरे निर्माण कार्यों में जनता का मुविधा पहुँचाने की बात हो वहाँ आपका खर्च उन कार्यों का करना चाहिए क्योंकि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की वित्तीय स्थिति अच्छी नहीं होती है और वह इस बड़न का महन नहीं कर सकती है। इसलिए आपको इन कार्यों में इस तरह का बहाना नहीं देना चाहिए। इसी प्रकार के और भी विषय हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि जिनके आपको स्वयं अपने ऊपर देना चाहिए। जैसा कि अभी विचार प्रस्तुत हुआ कि जनता पर पसेजर टैक्स बढ़ता जा रहा है शुद्ध टैक्स भी बढ़ाया जा रहा है और उमरा प्रभाव जनता पर पड़ता है लेकिन उसका अनुपात से जनता का विंग जा मुविधायें बढ़नी चाहिए वह नहीं बढ़ती हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मेरा आशय है कि इस कमेटी में जा सिकारिज की है उनका पुनर्क तक ही सीमित न रखकर वायु रूप में उनपर असर किया जाय। नयी कमेटी के लिए जा कुछ बातें कही गई हैं वह नयी कमेटी के सामने आवेगी, सदस्या के विचार उस समय आमंत्रित किये जायेंगे लेकिन ज्यादा अच्छा हो कि इस

प्रकार की कमेटी की जो सिफारिशें होती हैं वह जब रेलवे बजट पर चर्चा होती है उसी समय प्रस्तुत की जायें ताकि बिस्तृत रूप में उस समय माननीय सदस्य अपने विचार प्रस्तुत कर सकें और इस प्रकार से उनका पूरा साथ उठाया जा सके। मैं समझता हूँ अभी जिन बातों की और मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है उनपर मंत्री महोदय गौर करने की कृपा करेंगे।

SHRI J MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris) Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise to say a few words on behalf of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam on the Resolutions which have been moved by the hon Deputy Minister of Railways for the approval of this House. This Resolution relates to the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee.

Sir one of the important recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee is that the Railways should pay dividend to the General Revenues at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent of the capital invested upto 1963-64 with an addition of 1 per cent in lieu of passenger fare tax and 6 per cent of the capital invested after 31st March, 1964. I do not question the necessity of the Railways for paying dividend to the General Revenues. Here I would like to refer to the observation of the Railway Convention on page 9 of the Sixth Report, which reads as follows:

'The Committee consider that keeping in view the fact that the Railway finances have been showing signs of considerable strain during the past few years, the functioning of this premier public undertaking should be subjected to a close and continuous parliamentary scrutiny.

It is not that the hon Members of this House are making some imaginary allegations. The Railway Convention Committee after a thorough scrutiny of the railway finances, have observed like this

⁴ The original speech was delivered in Tamil

As has been pointed out by the Railway Convention Committee, the Indian Railways are the nation's largest undertaking in the public sector. The Railways provide transport facilities to the community. The Railways also have an important role to play on the general tenor of commercial, industrial and social life of the community. In the economic advancement of the nation, the Railways are an essential ingredient.

I say all this because the requirements of the Railways should be first met before it is insisted that they should pay dividend to the General Revenues. I wonder whether the hon. Deputy Minister of Railways will be able to say whether the railway lines required for the progress of backward regions in the country have been laid. I want to know from him whether the Railways are able to provide the minimum facilities for the millions of passengers throughout the country. I am sure that the Railways have not so far been able to provide enough number of wagons for the movement of essential commodities. You know, Sir, that the transport bottlenecks, about which many times the hon. Members of this House have pointed out in this very House, have not yet been resolved by the Railway Ministry.

As the hon. Members who preceded me pointed out, in our country many millions of our people have not yet seen a railway train. I say this because the economic development of the country is hampered for want of a railway line. When it is common knowledge that the Railways are unable to meet the demands of the day, so far as the economic progress of the nation is concerned, I am not able to reconcile to the idea that the Railways should contribute dividend to the General Revenues.

We have invested about Rs. 4300 crores on the Railways. Nearly 17,00,000 lakhs are employed on the Railways. It defies the thinking of any sane man that still there should be 3,00,000 of railway employees who are treated as casual labour. The Railways are unwilling to take them

to regular rolls because they may have to pay to all them all the other benefits enjoyed by the regular employees. The Railways say that they have no money to undertake this stupendous job. Because of their inability to make them regular employees, 3,00,000 of employees are always on the tender mercies of the Railway Administration. When this is the position, how can one accept the plea that the Railways should pay dividend to the General Revenues?

The Railway employees and the Railway labour have been demanding bonus for many years now. Many hon. Members of this House, including the Members belonging to the ruling party, have been repeatedly voicing their disappointment in this House that the Railways are not agreeing to give bonus to the railway labour. The Railway Ministry plead their inability to concede the legitimate demand of the Railway Labour for bonus because they have no money to pay the bonus. When the Railways cannot do this, how can we accept the payment of dividend to the General Revenues? Besides the question of bonus, the Railway labour are denied of their minimum basic facilities like housing, educational facilities for their children, etc. You will appreciate, Sir, that, unless the Railways keep the labour contented and happy, the Railways will come to a standstill throughout the country. The Railway labour is the backbone of the entire railway system in our country. What will the Railway labour think if the Railways, while denying them their legitimate dues, agree to pay dividend to the General Revenues?

Sir, we talk about providing more transport facilities for foreign tourists for the purpose of earning valuable foreign exchange needed for the development of the country. It will not be an exaggeration if I say that the facilities provided for them by the Railways are a source of discouragement for them to visit India. I will give you an example here. I have referred in one of my speeches here to the need for putting a diesel engine to the Nilgiri Express from Madras to Nilgiris, which is

[Shri J. Matha Gowder]

considered as the second beautiful hill and health resort in the world. I have received a reply from the Railway Ministry that on account of paucity of funds the Railways are unable to put a diesel engine for this train to the Nilgiris. When this is the situation, how can I willingly and conscientiously support the payment of dividend to the General Revenues?

Before I conclude, I would summarise by saying that the Railways should not be asked to pay dividend to the General Revenues till they are in a position to pay bonus to the Railway workers, to take 3,00,000 casual labour on the regular rolls, to provide the minimum basic facilities for the workers, to open up all the backward regions in the country by laying railway lines, to meet the wagon requirements for the movement of essential commodities and to provide all the amenities for the millions of passengers throughout the country.

Before I conclude, I would just refer to another small thing which was also mentioned by another hon. Member who preceded me. When there is wagon scarcity throughout the country, when there is shortage of coaches, there are 1030 inspection coaches, which are misused by the Railway Officers. Should there be such a large number of inspection coaches in the circumstances I have mentioned above? I would like the hon. Deputy Minister of Railways to look into this question and do the needful.

I request the hon. Deputy Minister of Railways to ensure that all the issues I have raised are tackled before he agrees to pay dividend to the General Revenues.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) : सभापति जी, मुझे ज्यादा नहीं कहना है। अभी कई मित्रों ने प्रश्न उठाए हैं, डिविडेंड का सवाल हमारे सामने पेश है। कई लोगों ने भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में कहा है। मैंने इसी सदन में रेलवे बजट पर बोलते हुए रेलवे बोर्ड के एक वरिष्ठ

अधिकारी के खिलाफ, मेम्बर स्टाफ के खिलाफ, चार्जेंज लगाये थे और माननीय उप-मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि अगर आरोप सही है तो सिद्ध कर दें, नहीं तो मैं उस आरोप को वापस लूँ। मैंने लिख कर दिया है और मंत्री जी का जवाब आया है, जिस को तीन महीने हो गये, कि जांच करवा रहे हैं। लेकिन अभी तक कोई जांच नहीं हुई। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि मंत्री जी अपने अधिकारियों को जरा ठीक करने की कोशिश करें ताकि रेलवे में आमदनी बढ़े। तभी डिविडेंड का प्रश्न उठता है, वरना नहीं उठता है।

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : Sir, I am indeed grateful to the members who have participated in this discussion.

First of all, I would like to express my gratitude to the members of the Railway Convention Committee who have really done a very good job. Shri A. B. Vajpayee, who is not here now, said that I did not mention anything in my speech about the work of the Railway Convention Committee. This is a Committee of parliament and the recommendations made by this Committee to the Railways are given due consideration, and I can assure the House that the recommendations made by the Railway Convention Committee would be fully implemented and respected.

Some hon. Members have raised points which are not the subject-matter of today's Resolutions like catering, facilities at Railway platforms, stations, etc. These matters have been discussed in detail during the discussion on the Railway Budget. The Resolutions which are before the House today are mainly concerned about the dividend which is paid to the General Revenues by the Railways. I would like to make it clear that the Indian Railways have, historically, to play a very vital role, both as public utility undertaking and as a commercial department, and it is in this matter that we have sometimes to cater to very divergent demands in the country. In

the former respect, in terms of our being a public utility service, Railways have been instrumental to developing certain areas which were backward and thus attracted industrialisation in those areas. It is in this way that the Railways have been able to help in the economic development of the country.

The benefits which accrue to the country from Railways should not be measured only in terms of monetary considerations because Railways have been carrying social burdens for a long time, and these burdens will have to be carried by the Railways for many more years to come. If you look to the railways in Britain or France or Germany or Japan, you will find that they are fully compensated for the losses which are suffered on various suburban services or on carrying certain commodities, and I can say proudly that we are carrying those commodities at the lowest rates even today. Some members have made complaints that every year we go on increasing the passenger fare. It is a fact that there has been some increase in the passenger fare rate, but the point is that, even then, the rates existing in the Indian Railways today are the lowest in the world...

SHRI DINI-SH JOARDER (Malda) : The income is also the lowest.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURISHI : The rates in respect of certain commodities like coal and imported raw materials and foodgrains have been deliberately kept low. It would have been very easy for us to raise the freight charges on these commodities, but ultimately the burden would have been on the community and the economy of the country. This has been deliberately kept low. This is one of the aspects of the social burden which Railways are carrying. And it is in this regard also that the Railways are suffering a loss of Rs. 55 crores by carrying these low-rated traffic over long distances. In some of the much-advanced countries of the world this practice is not in vogue, and even if the commodities are carried at low rates the Government compensates the Railways fully. Also

their rates are economic rates and these are not rates which are incidentally, very low. As hon. Members know, we are running 77 unremunerative lines. We have made capital investment of Rs. 42.21 crores of rupees. Every year we suffer a loss of Rs. 8 crores on these lines. Can we deprive this area of the only means of transport available to them? That is why we have to do all these things. I am not actually trying so much to compare with other countries, but I only want to emphasise that the social responsibility and the social burden which Railways carry today is something which has to be appreciated.

There are various types of losses due to freight traffic. The losses borne by the Railways during 1972-73 on certain categories of low-rated traffic are as follows :—

Foodgrains	26.19 crores
Coal	11.87 "
Ores	4.24 "
Fodder (oil-cake)	5.07 "
Limestone and Dolomite	1.26 "
Firewood and Charcoal	1.58 "
Sugarcane	1.76 "
Fruits and Vegetables	1.12 "
Bamboos	1.14 "

The loss of freight concessions on export trade and relief measures work out to Rs. 1.56 crores. The losses on coaching services comes to Rs. 63 crores, Rs. 12 crores being on account of suburban services and Rs. 50 crores on account of inter-city services. Of course the earnings from passengers and other coaching services have been steadily rising but even so they are insufficient to cover the cost. Suburban traffic is also causing heavy financial burden and as I said every year we are losing Rs. 13 crores on suburban traffic. There are other social burdens which the Railways have been carrying. On Health, Medical and Welfare Services we spend Rs. 19.50 crores. On Railway Protection

[Shri Moh. Shafi Qureshi]

Force we spend Rs. 16 crores. On subsidised housing of employees we spend Rs. 10 crores and for the educational assistance to Railway employees, Rs. 3 crores. The total comes to Rs. 48.50 crores. The Railway Convention Committee considered all these aspects. They give due thought to these factors. Railways being the biggest transport system in the country, they have to carry certain social burdens to help the society. This is an aspect which hon. Members may kindly keep in mind while discussing these problems.

Certain hon. Members suggested that the Railway Convention Committee's report should be discussed during the Railway Budget. All these reports are before hon. Members and I welcome the idea that while discussing all these things, we may discuss the Railway Convention Committee's reports also, because, that would also give us an idea as to how far we have implemented the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, what benefits have accrued to society due to Railways, etc. Mr. Stephen said that the share of the State Governments was kept very low. This aspect was gone into by the Railway Convention Committee. They have given a detailed analysis of the whole thing in the First Report. The Fifth Finance Commission also went into this matter and they have fully discussed the whole matter. They said there is no occasion for the reimposition of these taxes on the passengers. Besides States share of Rs. 16.25 crores an additional amount of Rs. 1.85 crores was given in the shape of Railway Safety Works Fund and this has been increasing. In 1970-71 the amount was Rs. 2.17 crores whereas in 1971-72 it increased to Rs. 2.28 crores. This is the fund which is lying with the State governments and for the information of the hon. Members I should state that this is the fund which could be utilised by them for construction of over-bridges and under-bridges, connecting roads and other works. Whenever the matters are raised in this House I had been stressing the point that it is for the

State governments to utilise this fund properly. The railways will have their own share of construction. This fund is known as Railway Safety Works Fund. A total amount of Rs. 10 crores is lying with the States. Some States have started utilising this fund and, I hope, the other States will also do the same.

Another point was raised with regard to the growth of suburban traffic. I do not think these matters come within the purview of the present discussions. But I can assure the hon. Members that we are very vigilant and watching the development of the Indian Railways and we know our responsibilities. I can assure the House the railways will play their due role in the development of the economy of the country and also in the services which it renders to the people in movement of both goods and passenger. With these few remarks I commend these Resolutions to the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That this House approves the recommendations made in paras 1.2 and 1.3 of the Sixth Report on 'Rate of Dividend for 1969-70 and 1970-71 and other Ancillary Matters' of the Committee appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other Ancillary Matters in connection with the Railway Finance *vis-a-vis* the General Finance which was presented to Parliament on 30th April, 1973, and that this House further directs that the action taken by Government on the other recommendations made in this Report as well as in the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Reports of the Committee should be reported to the next Parliamentary Committee which may be appointed to review similar matters".

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is : The House would recall that in November last year, I had come before the House

"That this House do resolve that a Parliamentary Committee consisting of 12 members of this House, to be nominated by the Speaker, be appointed to review the rate of dividend which is at present payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance *vis-a-vis* the General Finance and make recommendations thereon".

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is : On the 21st November, 1972, the House accepted the recommendations of the Business Advisory Committee. Therefore, in view

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha to agree to associate 6 members from Rajya Sabha with the Parliamentary Committee to review the rate of dividend which is at present payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance *vis-a-vis* the General Finance and make recommendations thereon and to communicate the names of the members so appointed to this House."

The motion was adopted.

I would very briefly indicate the principal differences between the earlier Bill and the present Bill. The first is the name of the Bill which is different. The Governments of Meghalaya and Nagaland were extremely keen that this Bill be named after Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : We had objected to it.

16.25 hrs.

NORTH-EASTERN HILL UNIVERSITY BILL

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : I beg to move* :

"That the Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and affiliating University for the hill areas of the North-Eastern region, be taken into consideration".

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : But the Prime Minister felt that it would not be a correct precedent, and, therefore, she decided that it should not be called after her. In consultation with the Chief Ministers of the two States, we have introduced this Bill under the title of North-Eastern Hill University Bill.

The earlier Bill was presented to the House on the basis of a resolution of the Assam Assembly and of the Meghalaya Assembly. Many hon. Members of this

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Prof. S. Nurul Hassan]

House from Assam felt that it would be better not to include Assam within its jurisdiction. The Chief Minister of Assam was very clear that he did not want any part of Assam to be included within the jurisdiction of the university. Furthermore, the then Government of Manipur officially wrote to me saying that they did not, even as a contingent measure, want their State to be included within the Bill. Therefore, it was decided that as soon as the Nagaland Assembly passed the enabling resolution, the jurisdiction of the Bill should be confined to Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. We have also informally consulted the Government of the Union Territory of Mizoram and have their concurrence.

The objects of the Bill, shall be, apart from the usual ones, namely to provide instruction and disseminate advanced knowledge and advanced facilities, to pay special attention to the improvement of the social and economic conditions and welfare of the people of the hill areas, and in particular, to their intellectual and cultural advancement.

I think that the House would appreciate the value and urgency of introducing this particular measure. As I have already stated, the jurisdiction extends to the two States and two Union Territories, that is, to these four areas, but there will be no compulsory affiliation of any college to this university. Any college which joins this university will do so out of its own free will and will not be compelled to do so.

We have the usual clause that the University shall be open to persons of all classes, creeds and castes. We have added to it the substance of art. 46 of the Constitution, namely, that nothing shall prevent the University from making special provisions for admission of the students of the weaker sections of the people in the north-eastern region, and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Then an additional power has been given to the Visitor, that is to say, he can inspect

the administration of colleges in addition to the administration of the University. The Governor of the States of Meghalaya and Nagaland shall be the Chief Rector of the University, as distinct from only the Governor of Meghalaya which was under the earlier Bill.

Similarly, it is visualised that the University may start, and will almost certainly start, if it meets with the pleasure of this House, another campus in Kohima apart from its headquarters in Shillong. This may mean the appointment of more than one Pro Vice-Chancellor and Dean of students and so on. Therefore, the plural has been added in these cases.

The powers of the authorities are more or less the same as this House had earlier accepted and we are not making any changes therein. We are, however, introducing a Planning Board which will be doing the academic planning and which will function for a short time; during the first six months, it is the Planning Board which will exercise the powers of the Academic Council.

In a totally new University where there is hardly any nucleus of post-graduate studies, it will not be possible to give a proper constitution to the University. As the University takes shape, the Visitor will frame within three years the full statutes and we would lay them on the Tables of the Houses of Parliament, if they so desire.

Among the new features in regard to conditions of service of employees, an arbitration tribunal has been added for the non-teaching employees in addition to the teaching employees as well as to students. The right of appeal to the Executive Council has been guaranteed. Suitable provision has also been made for provident fund and pension rules.

I will be moving for your consideration an official amendment. It has been necessitated this way: we had put it in the statutes but we were advised by the Law Ministry that if the Planning Board during the first six months is to perform the func-

tions of an authority, this transitional provision should be in the Bill itself which is ultimately going to become an Act rather than in the statutes.

I move.

MR. CHAIRMAN:

"That the Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and affiliating University for the hill areas of the North-Eastern region, be taken into consideration".

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali) : I move.

"That the Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and affiliating University for the hill areas of the North-Eastern region, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members, 20 from this House, namely :— Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, Shri Giridhar Gomango, Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami, Shri Samar Guha, Shri Indrajit Gupta, Shri D. P. Jadeja, Shri Dr. Kailas, Shri Purushottam Kakodkar, Shri Sat Pal Kapur, Shri Vikram Mahajan, Shri Jagannath Mishra, Shri Shrikishan Modi, Shri Prabodh Chandra, Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy, Shri Arjun Sethi, Shri S. N. Singh, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad Verma, Shri D.P. Yadav, Shri M. C. Daga, and

10 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parlia-

mentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 10 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee." (1)

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbaknam) : I would make an appeal to my hon. friend not to press this amendment for reference to a Joint Committee as otherwise we would not be in a position to pass this Bill during this session.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has moved his amendment. Both the original motion and the amendment are now open for discussion.

*SHRI R. P. DAS (Krishnagar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, today we are going to discuss about the Sixth Central Government Sponsored University. Already five central universities are in existence. There are many State Government sponsored Universities too. This Bill has been brought forth with the experience gained on the working of all those Universities and the various problems faced by them. In the aims and objects of this Bill it has been stated that students will be admitted in this University, which is going to be set up at Shillong in the North Eastern Hill area, irrespective of their religion, caste or creed. This is a very backward area and it is indeed a welcome step in so far as the people of this area particularly the down trodden and those at the lowest rung of the Society whom we call the weaker section viz. the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled tribes people will get an big opportunity of increasing their intellectual capacity and of spreading their cultural heritage. Looking at these laudable objects, we support this Bill generally.

We may recall, Sir, that this Bill was introduced in this House earlier though

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri R. P. Das]

under a different name viz. the Indira Gandhi University Bill. But no sooner was that Bill introduced than it faced opposition and criticism from different sections in the Lok Sabha which were mainly centred on the name of that Bill as it smelt of personality cult or personality worship. Therefore while giving a name to any institution care should be taken to see that the name does not give an impression of personality cult. It was only on this account that the earlier Bill had to face much criticism in this House as well as outside. We are glad to see that the Government and all those who suggested the name 'Indira Gandhi University' have at last realised that it is not proper to name an University in this manner. Even the Prime Minister herself refused to allow the University to be named after her. That is why the name of the University has been ultimately changed. Sir, it is believed that the name of Shrimati Indira Gandhi was not sought to be associated with this University only to reflect the immense popularity that she enjoys in the country was a leader of the people. It has become a custom in our country to name universities, colleges, schools, townships etc. after the Prime Minister or the Chief Ministers with a view to obtain Government sanction for them speedily. Various names are given like Bidhan nagar, Profulla Puri etc. with this aim in view. Such an aim was also there behind the naming of this University and we are glad that it has been thwarted. I want this to be an object lesson to all those who believe that sanction for any scheme or plan can be quickly obtained by indulging in personality cult.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister that when this Bill was first introduced in this House, Assam was also included in this University. It was further stated that Manipur and Tripura could also come under this University. But now, after the name has been changed to North-Eastern Hill University, I find that the State of Assam has been excluded from its jurisdiction. There is also no mention of Manipur and Tripura. Why

has this been done? The State Assembly of Assam had previously passed a resolution expressing their willingness to come under the jurisdiction of this University. Have the State Assembly passed another resolution subsequently reversing their earlier decision? If they have, then is it due to the apprehension that if English is made the medium of instruction in the new University then many colleges in Assam will like to change their affiliation to that University? In that case I will say that the agitation that is raging in Assam and this area over the issue of medium of instruction in Universities, is being encouraged by the Central Government, though indirectly. This indirect support of the Central Government will only encourage the regionalists in Assam who are committing various forms of atrocities over the question of medium of instruction in educational institutions. Had Assam also been included in this University, then many colleges in Assam could have sought affiliation thereto if English was made the medium of instruction. Now that path is closed on account of this fresh decision of the Assam Government. The reluctance of Manipur and Tripura to join this University also reflects their apprehension about the medium of instruction in that University. Though as yet we do not know what is going to be the medium of instruction there. If English is made the medium of instruction then those problems may not rise at present, but we may soon see that they are demanding some other language as the medium of instruction in the University at Shillong, as a reaction of the agitations launched by the regionalist language agitators in Assam and nearby areas. They may demand their own regional language to be the medium of instruction in this University. I am not going into the merits or demerits of such a demand. But due to the decision of the Assam Government such a situation may arise, this apprehension is there and I feel that the Central Government also have this apprehension which has resulted in the extensive powers being vested in the Visitor of this University. Such powers are not to be found in any other University. This proves that the Ministry wants to have wide

powers for themselves through the visitor to control the disturbances that are likely to erupt at a future date. Sir, when a Committee of the U.G.C. has suggested the setting up of multi-media University why not make the North-Eastern Hill University into a multi-media University? Then the medium of instruction in this University could be Assamese, Bengali, Manipuri, Khasia and other local languages of that area. From the geographical situation of the North-eastern region and its diverse languages and cultural traits, this University at Shillong could have been an ideal place for introducing a multi-media system of education. But no such provision is included in this Bill, which again shows the apprehension of the Central Government to the repetition of the happenings in Assam in this University as well.

Sir, if the 'Visitor' is vested with such wide powers, those powers are sure to be misused. Sir, the powers that are normally given to the University authorities for maintaining discipline among students, the teaching staff and the non-teaching staff, appear very justified on paper. But in most cases they are misused. We find that a student can be penalised for one year or more for indiscipline. Recently we saw Sir, that a student of the 'Viswa-Bharati' named Kuntal Rudra was prohibited from taking any examination for a period of 5 years. I do not know the gravity of his offence for which he has been prohibited to study in the University for a period of 5 years whatever be the seriousness of his offence, if a student is prohibited from studying or taking any examination in a University for 5 years, then that is the end of his education career. When this sort of severe and cruel punishment can be meted to a student by the Vice-Chancellor, that shows his powers are being misused. As the Government misuses its powers for maintaining law and order, if the University authorities also misuse their powers, then they must not be vested with such powers. Therefore I feel that there is need for curtailing the powers of the 'visitor'. The hon. Minister may consider this suggestion. With that Sir, I conclude my speech.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome and support this Bill.

With this, the increasing recognition of the North-eastern region, specially, the backward and weaker sections of the area, has been seen during the last few years for which the credit goes to the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, our Prime Minister.

At the outset, I would like to make a submission about the change of the name of the University. A reference has been made by my hon. friend on the other side to this and I would like in this connection to say that whether the university is named after Shrimati Indira Gandhi or not, the contribution made by her for the development of the North-eastern area will never be forgotten. It is not only so with this university but the same is the position with regard to so many other institutions also. With the formation of three States and two Union Territories last year and of the new university, Shrimati Indira Gandhi's name will be enshrined in letters of gold in the history of the zone forever with the existence or continuation of these institutions and the States. Therefore, it is immaterial from the point of view of those of us who know how much she has contributed towards our welfare, whether this university is named after her or not we are grateful to the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. She has shown so much of interest towards the development of the area. The last few years' period has been a glorious period for this country, particularly, for the Prime Minister for the liberation of the Bangladesh and also for the political liberation of the weaker sections of the people of the North-eastern region in the formation of new States and Union territories. Perhaps, with the establishment of the North-eastern Hill University another additional step has been taken. The jurisdiction will extend to two States, namely, Meghalaya and Nagaland and two Union Territories, viz., Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. This is a very glorious step. We have been claiming all the time that the disparities in all spheres

[Shri N. Tombi Singh]

of the national life shall have to be removed wherever and in whatever form they exist. There are many forms of disparities. Of all these, the disparity in the facilities for education is foremost. Now, by establishing such a university for the North-eastern Hill Areas, specially, for the hill areas mentioned in the jurisdiction, the existing disparities will be removed to a great extent. The beginning may be difficult but under all circumstances, a beginning has to be made. Because of the vastness and variegated culture of the country, it is difficult to find just a finished picture of integrity and consolidation. In these States, however small they may look and however expensive from the monetary point of view they may look, these are very timely steps and by such steps, we may be able to remove the disparities particularly in the sphere of education.

The North-eastern hill area is a very sensitive zone. It comprises of five States—Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura—and two Union Territories—Arunachal and Mizoram. As pointed out by the hon. Minister, the jurisdiction of this university will extend only to two States and two Union Territories. Mention has also been made by him as to why Manipur and Tripura and also Assam are not included in its jurisdiction. It is a long story and perhaps I may not be required to dilate on it.

So far as the structure of university education in the North-eastern area is concerned, I have had the privilege of associating myself in different capacities in the educational sphere of this zone. It would not be out of place to mention that the Bill has very correctly clarified its jurisdiction, although to a casual observer, the present provision may raise some doubts. For instance, I know how the concept of a hill university was formed and how long this matter has exercised our minds for the last 7 or 8 years. At one stage, the emphasis was on the location of the headquarters of the university. A Committee was sent to study and report. After that, things have

changed tremendously with the change in political and other structures of the North-eastern area and the changes that have taken place in the educational structure of Assam itself. The fears and anxieties of some communities in Assam about the medium of instruction etc. are long stories and perhaps I may not have time to dilate on them. I am not very clear about the position of Tripura. At present, it is with the Calcutta University. So far as Manipur which is not included in the jurisdiction of this university is concerned, it would be worthwhile pointing out that in the last 6 or 7 years since the concept of a hill university was formed and even before that, Manipur has been claiming a separate university. In 1967-68 with the blessings of the Government of India and in full agreement with the UGC, it was agreed that a University Post-Graduate Centre would be started on the pattern of those opened in Simla and Madurai, which would in due course, say, in about five years' time, become a full university. With this full understanding, a university centre was mooted out and established subsequently. Now it is in existence under the Jawaharlal Nehru University. Therefore, it was not at all in opposition to the Hill University, that the Government of Manipur did not like to associate itself with this University. It must have been in the light of the understanding, in the light of the blessings that were given at the time of the opening of the University Centre that a full-fledged University will be started in Manipur. Therefore, the non-inclusion of Manipur is no surprise to us. But along with the establishment of the Hill University with campuses in Meghalaya, Kohima and also very likely in due course in Arunachal and Mizoram, the commitment that was given to Manipur for a full-fledged University will have to be fulfilled without delay. We do this not on any sentimental and political grounds. The difficulty of language in the Assam Universities is one of the sources of our anxiety and worry. In the wake of this fear and worry, it is right that Manipur should have a full-fledged University which can be effected by upgrading the post-graduate centre and providing the necessary paraphernalia

in a small scale, as has been done in the case of Simla and Madurai. The infrastructure is already there and there should not be much difficulty in this respect.

Coming to the other aspects, with the establishment of this University for Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal and Mizoram, I think the people of these hill areas and also adjoining areas will now feel a sense of participation, a sense of belonging to the educational activities. Just as we say in politics that a good government is no substitute for self-government, a sense of belonging is very important for a university. If the people of that area feel a sense of participation, if they feel that they are under a University of their own, this is a great achievement and this will arouse tremendous enthusiasm in the right direction among the people of the hilly areas which has so far been neglected. This area has remained backward economically, socially and educationally. This will remove an aspect of their backwardness. I congratulate them and also the hon. Education Minister for having brought this measure in right time. I hope there will be no delay in establishing this University after this Bill is passed.

An aspect that will have to be borne in mind both in the beginning as well as in the later days by the University in the discharge of its functions is that it should not graft the cultures from outside but should develop the rich traditions of the hilly people. It is so rich that it requires research and intensive labour to discover the different aspects of the culture in the tribal community there.

17 hrs.

Now, even if it amounts to departure of certain normal yardsticks, this University should open special departments of research and studies in tribal cultures, traditions, so that these will enable not only the people of these areas but scholars of the nation and also all other international scholars who may come and study the pattern of growth of different small tribal civilisations. I do not merely like to say

traditions. In spite of the backwardness of the people of these areas, they have civilisations of their own that are centuries-old, that are thousands of years old and, now, these people so orthodoxly uphold them. Unless we protect them under the banner, with the powerful hand of a University like this, they may die out. This University will not only help to save them but will continue to promote the growth of the healthy aspects of these traditions.

Another aspect is that in the country today, we find, in the competition of talents, there has been so much of imbalance among various classes. There are protections for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Even among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, between a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe living in Delhi or nearby Delhi or in some big developed State competing for any examination civil service examination or public examination, with a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe of our area, there is a wide gap of difference. This difference has to be removed if we are to bring unity and uniform development. The time is passing out. It is our experience that mere passage of time does not bring good changes. We have to rush to have such Universities and also other similar measures to remove any disparity that we detect in the competitive examinations in various spheres.

This is one of the measures. Then, the country will grow into unity and strength. I am sure, the day will come and I am very optimistic about it, that we may not require any protection for any section of our people in any part of the country because development will be uniform. That day will not come by itself. I hope, under the present leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and under the leadership and guidance of our able Education Minister, Prof. Nurul Hasan, particularly, in the educational sphere, that day will dawn upon us soon.

With these words, I welcome and support the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call upon the next speaker, I would like to remind the House that 2 hours have been allotted for this Bill out of which we have already taken about 35 minutes. I have got a list of about 11 Members. The Minister is also to reply to the debate. Then, there will be the second reading and the third reading of the Bill. I would request the hon. Members to be brief.

There is one thing more. There is no controversy about the name of the University now. During this discussion, I found, that still the hon. Member on that side of the House took about 3-4 minutes on the name of the University and 3-4 minutes were taken by the hon. Member on this side to reply to that. When there is no controversy over it, I do not see any point in raising that thing. The hon. Member was making very good points at the end of his speech. If the Members had not taken that much time on the name of the University, that much time could have been saved. I would request the hon. Members to avoid that. They can make a passing reference to it but not dilate upon it. They should come to the proper Bill which is before the House.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR (Pollachi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I fully support this Bill on behalf of my Party. I feel that this Bill, North-Eastern Hill University Bill, 1973 should have been brought before the House a long time ago; I just do not know why there has been delay of so many years in bringing in this Bill. Was it because there was a controversy about naming of the University in the name of our hon. Prime Minister? Is it due to the dropping of that name which has delayed the Bill? I would like the Minister to tell us about it.

This north-eastern region is in one corner of our country. It was hidden all these years. 25 years have passed, and I am happy that at least now they have brought in a very good measure so that

the people in that area who are backward get a very good chance to come up with good education. This Bill for setting up a University, an independent University, for the States of Meghalaya, Nagaland and the Union territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram, is going to promote a sense of participation and responsibility; it is going to promote education to a very large extent. Even without the establishment of proper educational facilities, the literacy percentage in that area is not very low. That only shows that the people in that area are very intelligent and hard-working. I think, this University there will benefit that area particularly and our country, generally, to a very large extent.

I do not want to go deep into the local politics, why a certain area was neglected, why a certain other area was included, and so on. The representatives of those areas would give a better picture.

I would like to mention about the recent agitation by the youth in the north-eastern region, particularly in the Mizoram area. Do you not think that this was mainly due to inadequate educational opportunities provided to them in that region? Now this Bill is going to be passed within a day or two, and I hope that it will also be implemented at the same speed. It is very easy for us to pass anything in the Parliament, but when it comes to implementation, it is kept in the cold storage. Education is the most important issue which our country is facing today. Therefore, to implement it, to promote this new University in hilly region, Government should take speedy steps. In conclusion I would like to ask the Minister as to how it is that he has not given any Central University to the South. I would like him to consider and tell us about this point also. I am sure this measure is not only going to uplift the States concerned, but it will bring about a change in educating the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes who are still backward and illiterate.

Before I conclude, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing in

this Bill. On behalf of my party I fully support this Bill and I hope that he will be implementing it with the same speed. Thank you.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Buldana): I have great pleasure in supporting this Bill for establishing a university in the north-eastern part of the country. There has been no doubt about the necessity of such a university. In fact this proposal was under consideration for the last 8 or 9 years; for some reason or other, it was hanging fire for all these years. I congratulate the Minister for brining forward this Bill for starting the University from the beginning of the next academic year, that is, from July, 1973. This university will comprise of a large area. The jurisdiction of the university will extend to 1,43,658 sq. k.ms. The population covered would be 22,65,327. It has got a wide area to cater to. It has got a special and a unique responsibility in the sense that it will be looking after the needs of the people who are economically very backward. It will be a big factor not only for the educational and cultural development of the area but also for the economic development and the maintenance of higher standards in the administrative and other fields. All the world over people have a tendency to look at education from a narrow point of view. They think it as means of economic development. But I think it can have a very revolutionary influence in reducing social inequalities and in raising the cultural standards of the people.

The University will have two campuses. These arrangements will meet the aspirations for development of different areas. It is a very good arrangement that the Minister has thought of. But there are certain features about which I am not quite happy. For example, the colleges situated in these areas, in these two States and two Union Territories will not be compulsorily affiliated to the new university. If these colleges get affiliated to universities outside the area I do feel that this particular university

will not develop in a satisfactory manner. Compulsory affiliation would have been a better provision, than the one we have incorporated in the Bill. Perhaps this is due to hurried drafting of the Bill. The Bill states that the university will give special attention to the improvement of the social and economic condition and the welfare of the people in the hill areas. I believe that the university should give special attention to research which will promote a social and economic development and welfare of the people. The University is not the Government of this area; it is an educational body. It is the function of the Government to improve the social and economic conditions of the people. Therefore, the Bill should have said that the University shall promote studies and research which would make for the improvement of the socio-economic conditions of the people. The University, as I said, is not a governmental body. It is the function of government to improve the socio-economic conditions. The university can promote research and studies which will make for improvement of the socio-economic conditions of the people.

Thirdly, in the initial period powers are given to the Visitor. The Visitor in this case is the highest dignitary in the land, no less a person than the President of the Indian Republic. It is a good thing that he will be making some important appointments on the bodies of the University but then there is a provision in the Bill which says that the Visitor will have some additional powers depending on the statutes made by the University or executive council. I think this puts the highest dignitary in the land in a very unenviable position. This power should not be given to the Executive Council of the University.

My last point is about the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor. The Bill says the Vice-Chancellor shall retire when he reaches the age of 65. There are so many cases where the Vice-Chancellors who were more than 65 have great achievements to

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

their credit in the field of education—Mr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar of Madras University for instance. Then there were Ministers of education at the centre who had crossed the limit of 65, but still had performed their duties in an efficient and brilliant manner. So, I think this provision unnecessarily restricts the scope for choice of the Vice-Chancellor of this university. With these few remarks I congratulate the hon. Minister again for having brought this Bill.

SHRI K. MARAK (Tura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the North Eastern Hill University Bill introduced by our hon. Education Minister. I also express my sincere thanks to the government for realising the urgent need of the day for the people of the North-Eastern Hill region. I am also glad to see that the government is determined and keen to give us life and light and provide gears for accelerating the development of the people of this area. I am sure there will be a cooperative endeavour of the people with the government to end ignorance, poverty and misery by pressing the process of economic and social transformation. I am sure the proposed University will provide a necessary soil for the growth of knowledge with off-shoots and a place to utilise it in the various fields of activity. It will also go a long way towards the removal of regional disparity. As such, I hope the august House will be pleased to pass the Bill *in toto*.

श्री मूलचन्द डाला (वांसी): महापति महोदय, मुझे एक बात कहनी है कि पहले तो मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात को मजूर किया था कि इस बिल को सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजा जाय और यह उन्होंने बाद अपना बयान दिया था पार्लियामेंट के मामले में। अब ठीक है, आप को बाहर वाले कहने हैं कि जल्दी कर दो, आप चाहते हैं कि तेजी से कदम उठने चाहिए। लेकिन तेजी से कदम रखते रखते कहीं ऐसा न हो जाय कि वह कदम इतने गलत पड़ जाय कि आप को और ज्यादा तकलीफ हो। फिर कुछ दिन बाद आप फिर साफ पार्लियामेंट

के सामने कि इसमें यह अमेंडमेंट में वेश करना है। क्यों कि सेलिक्शन बनाने के मामले में कदम थोड़ा समझ कर रखना चाहिए। दुनिया के अन्दर जितने सेलिक्शन जहाँ भी बनते हैं वह अक्सर कर के एक कमेटी में चले जाते हैं जैसा आप का भी आईडिया पहले था। अब आप ने एक आइ ली और आप ने कहा कि बिजनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी ने ऐसा कह दिया। बिजनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी का यह फंक्शन नहीं है। यह उन के जूरिस्टिक्शन की बात नहीं है और अगर बिजनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी ने ऐसा कहा है तो गलत अपने अधिकारी को और हमारे अधिकारी को उन्होंने समझा है। उन्होंने यह अधिकार धरार लिया है तो, उस को कस्टेन करना पड़ेगा और उन को कहना पड़ेगा कि आप यह अधिकार मत लीजिए।

अब यह मैं क्यों कह रहा हूँ क्यों कि हिन्दुस्तान में सब से ज्यादा पैसा धरार कहीं खर्च हुआ है तो यूनिवर्सिटी एजुकेशन पर हुआ है। ठीक टाइम पर हमारे योजना मंत्री जी भी बैठे हैं। सब से ज्यादा पैसा हम ने यूनिवर्सिटी एजुकेशन पर खर्च किया है और हमने बहुत बड़ा काम देश में यह किया है कि हम ने बहुत सी यूनिवर्सिटीज बनायी। उसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि आज हमारे और लाखों नवयुवक बेकार होकर घूम रहे हैं। यह बहुत बड़ा काम किया हम ने हिन्दुस्तान में कि यूनिवर्सिटीज पर सबसे बड़ी धनराशि खर्च की। चाहे हमारे प्राइमरी स्कूल अच्छे न हों, चाहे हमारे कालेज अच्छे न हों लेकिन यूनिवर्सिटीज बनाने में हम ने कोई कसर नहीं छोड़ी।

अब आप ने किस आधार पर यह बिल बनाया तो उसके लिए एक कमेटी बैठी थी—कमेटी आन दि मैटिंग अप आफ ग यूनिवर्सिटी इन दि नार्थ ईस्टर्न रीजन आफ इंडिया। उस कमेटी ने क्या सिफारिश की, उन को आप ने माना या नहीं माना लेकिन 9 साल के बाद आज आपका यह बिल आ रहा है जिस में 6 करोड़ रुपये इस यूनिवर्सिटी पर खर्च होगा। पहले तीन करोड़ था जिस समय उन्होंने रिपोर्ट दी थी

धीरे उसका रेकार्डिंग एक्सपेंडीचर कम से कम एक करोड़ होगा। कितने विद्यार्थी पढ़ेंगे यह मैं नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ लेकिन आपका पैटर्न क्या होगा? आप ने एक बहुत शानदार बात कही कि हम ऐसी एजुकेशन देना चाहते हैं जैसी किसी यूनिवर्सिटी में न हो। बड़ी झच्छी बात कही, बड़ी दिग्गज को लगने वाली बात कही कि यूनिवर्सिटी बड़ी शानदार बनेगी। अब तो हमारे भी लड़के अगर पढ़ें तो उन को गिलाग में जाकर पढ़ना चाहिए। और महाजन के लड़के तो वही पढ़ेंगे। उम में कहते हैं:

"We consider it essential firstly that the new university should put quality before quantity and be committed to the highest possible standards of education, and secondly that the numerous problems arising from the change-over.....".

तो आप ने इस बात को बड़े ढंग से कहा है। यह रिपोर्ट है आप की जिसमें से मैं पढ़ रहा हूँ। तो अब हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे शानदार यूनिवर्सिटी जो बन रही है वह गिलाग में बन रही है और आपने आप ने उम में यह कहा।

"In the past few years, there has been a new and radical thinking both in India and abroad in regard to the function and organisation of a university in the context of the modern world. In other countries, notably at present in the UK, West Germany and the Netherlands, new universities are no longer being set up as replies of the established pattern. The fundamental problems involving teaching, research and administrative structures are being studied throughout and fresh and new solutions of great promise are being found".

आप एक नई यूनिवर्सिटी, एक नये नमूने की, एक नया आदर्श रखने के लिए, पहाड़ी इलाके

में सुन्दर जगह पर बना रहें हैं। अब यह अपना बिल आप ले लीजिए, उस में देखिए, इस पैटर्न में क्या चीज है। आप ने एक बात ऐसी कह दी है कि हम को तो इसे पास करना है, ऐसी एक बात आप ने कह दी है, उस को हमें पूरा करना है, इसलिए हम खुप हैं। अब मुझको हिम्मत के साथ और बहादुरी के साथ अपना प्रस्ताव आपस में पढ़ेगा। बहादुरी के साथ रखा भी है तो बहादुरी के साथ पीछे भी जाना पड़ेगा क्योंकि एक दफा आप ने कह दिया कि ऐसा करने तो आप उस से पीछे तो हटने वाले हैं नहीं चाहे दो तीन साल के बाद फिर आप को यहाँ आना पड़े। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस यूनिवर्सिटी के बनाने में क्या बात है? एक बात आपने कही कि टीचर्स कैसे रहेंगे? आप ने कहा कि टीचर्स कोई ऐसे नहीं रहेंगे, बड़े आदर्श टीचर्स होंगे। वह बनिमा टीचर नहीं होंगे जो सिखा बेचने वाले या प्रोफेशनल हों। ऐसे टीचर्स नहीं होंगे। बल्कि ऐसे टीचर्स होंगे जो स्टूडेंट्स को कुछ नई जिवनी दे सकें। आप ने ऐसे टीचर की कैरेक्टरिस्टिक्स भी बनायी है:

"The most important component of the University is the teacher. Competent teachers make good students and indifferent teachers can only produce students of indifferent quality".

तो रिपोर्ट जो आप ने पेश की है..... (अबघान)..... हा, साहब, यह तो यूनिवर्सल है। वही तो मैं कह रहा हूँ। लेकिन यह जो स्टैंडर्ड उन्होंने बनाया है उम के अन्दर, उसमें रेकमेन्डेशन है कि.

"It is necessary to think out afresh ways of organising teaching research and examinations in order that the education offered by the University may be of high quality".

यह तो जो आप की कमेटी बीठी उस ने जो रेकमेन्डेशन दिया वह तो मैं रखता हूँ अलब, उस की बड़ी बड़ी बातें हैं। अब इस बिल को आप देखिए।

[श्री मूल बन्ध डाला]

सभापति महोदय : आप ने बंटी चुनी था नहीं ?

सभापति जी, कमेटी ने रेकमेन्डेशन किया वह भ्रमण और आप का बिल भ्रमण, तो अब बतलाइए कि हम इस को मानें या न मानें ? आप कहेंगे कि यह तुम कैसे कहते हो ? तो हम चुप हैं। आप बिल पढ़िये। कौन बाइसचासलर होगा ? पालियामेंट में सब से पहले डिस्कशन यह होना है कि बाइसचासलर कौन होना चाहिए। इस में दिया है

The Visitor shall appoint the Vice-Chancellor What will be the qualifications? It will be decided later on

(व्यवधान) मैंने कहा एब का तो सवाल ही नहीं है। क्वालीफिकेशन का ता कोई सवाल ही नहीं है।

अब एक एक क्वेश्चन लीजिए। एक तर्फ तो आप जो ये हिन्दुस्तान के भाग्य विधाता हैं उनके सेनेशन की बात दबिए उन का सेनेशन कैसे होगा ? कौन टीबल लिए जायेंगे ? हिन्दुस्तान के जिन आदमी का कही नीबरी नहीं मिलती वह टीबल बन कर आता है और वह फिर सीधे पालियामेंट में आता चाहता है। पालियामेंट में नहीं आए ता विदेश जाना चाहता है कारेन कन्ट्रीज के दूर के लिए। जितन कालेज के प्रोफेसर बनने हैं वह यह समझने हैं कि किसी न किसी तिकडम से कही न कही आगे जावे। बाइ कही बाइसचासलर बने या इमैड चले जावें या कही मीटिंग में मेम्बर बने। ट्यूटोरियल या बच्चा का पढ़ाने का ता सवाल ही नहीं है। तो था बीजे इम्पाटेंट है एब टीबल एब बाइसचासलर, दाना क लिए इमम कुछ नहीं है और अब अगर हम कहते हैं कि आप ने ऐसा क्या किया ता आप कहेंगे कि कोई जरूरी नहीं है, हम हरीबली पास कर रहे हैं क्योंकि विजनेम ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी ने कह दिया और लाग कहते हैं कि जल्दी करे, मैं अपना प्रस्ताव बिदश्टा करू। क्यों करू क्योंकि जुलाई में स्थापना करनी है। तो करिए। जुलाई दो महीने हैं, तो दो महीने के अन्दर करिए। . . (व्यवधान) . . .

अब मैं खास खास प्वाइंट्स के रहा हू।

श्री मूल बन्ध डाला : मैंने तो प्वाइंट कमेटी में भेजने का मोशन दिया था। इसलिए मैंने आप से प्रार्थना की

सभापति महोदय : इसीलिए आप को प्वाइंट टाइम दिया गया।

श्री मूल बन्ध डाला : अब मैं आपका प्रॉपोजेक्ट बता रहा हू कि आप ने क्या प्रॉपोजेक्ट लिया। सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि जितना पैसा हम खर्च करने जा रहे हैं, उस में लोगों के शारीरिक विकास की भी कोई व्यवस्था है या नहीं है। जिन बच्चों को आप पढ़ावेंगे, उनके शारीरिक विकास के लिए, फिजिकल डेवलपमेन्ट के लिए कहा प्रावीजन किया है—यह आप का क्लॉज 4 है, मुझे तो इसमें कही नजर नहीं आ रहा है।

एक बहुत बड़ी बात आप ने हम में कही है—

"Any authority of the University may appoint as many Standing or Sub-committees as it may deem fit".

Which is that authority?

सभापति महोदय : आप अपनी तकरीर बतलागे रखे।

17.33 hrs.

HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION

Completion of Western Kosi, Rajasthan and Gandak Canal Projects

सभापति महोदय : अब हम आधा घण्टे की बहस ले रहे हैं। इसमें कुछ बात मूवर साहब लेंगे, कुछ मिनिस्टर साहब लेंगे। इनके धारावा कुछ मसालात भी पूछे जायेंगे। एक बिट्टी भी इस सिलसिले में आई थी, लेकिन बत पर नहीं आई, इस लिए उनको इन्क्लूड नहीं किया

गया, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनको भी कुछ टाइन प्रश्न पूछने के लिए दिया जाय।

We divide like this: 10 to 12 minutes for the Mover; then sometime for questions; and then 10 minutes for the Minister to reply.

श्री जोसेफ़ झा (अयनगर) : सभापति जी, भ्रान्तोत्पादन के बृद्धि की बातों को सुनने के बाद यह देश एक बार फिर भ्रान्त सकट के कगार पर खड़ा है, खाद्यान्न महंगे हो रहे हैं, विदेशों से बड़े पैमाने पर मगाने की शर्मनाक तरीके से बातें हो रही हैं। यद्यपि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस का खण्डन किया है कि 70 लाख टन भ्रान्त मगाने की बात सही नहीं है लेकिन खाद्य मन्त्रालय जिस तरह से मुनाफाखोरो की सरक्षण देने की नीति पर चल रहा है, कुछ महीने के बाद 70 लाख टन या उस का कुछ भाग मगाने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ेगा। ऐसी स्थिति में जो हमारे यहाँ सिंचाई की बड़ी योजनाएँ हैं, खाम कर गण्डक, कोसी, राजस्थान नहर—भ्रान्त सरकार इन्हीं योजनाओं की पूर्ति कर ले तो इतने खाद्यान्न की बृद्धि जरूर हो जायेगी कि विदेशों से मगाने का खतरा खत्म हो जायेगा। लेकिन भ्रात्र तक जो कुछ हम देखते आये हैं—यह सरकार इन योजनाओं को इस दृष्टि से नहीं देख रही है कि हमारी बहुत सी दिक्कतों का हल इन से हो जायेगा। बेकारी के मबाल के लिए, लोगों को काम देने के लिए, कृषि प्रोग्राम के लिए धन्य-प्रत्यय पैसे सरकार द्वारा दिये जा रहे हैं—हो सकता है कि इन योजनाओं में एक करोड़ लोगों को काम मिल जायेगा, लेकिन यह समस्या का हल नहीं है। राज्य सरकारें जिन हद तक काबू कर पाती हैं, उस हद तक भ्रात्र पैसा देने के लिए तैयार हैं, फिर भी यदि काम तेजी से पूरा न हो तो उस का समाधान कैसे होगा। यदि राजस्थान सरकार नहर के काम को नहीं कर पायी है या वह प्रयत्न है तो फिर केन्द्र सरकार को आगे आना चाहिए, केन्द्र सरकार का कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि वह स्वयं उस काम को पूरा कराए। भ्रात्र इन योजनाओं के पूरा

न होने से देश का बड़ा प्रहित हो रहा है—यह क्षेत्र सरहद का हिस्सा है, मुर्दा सरहद नहीं है, जिनका सरहद है, बहुत उपजाऊ भूमि है, वहाँ के लोग खतरों का मुकाबला करने में सज्ज हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में यदि राजस्थान सरकार उस के लिए कम उत्सुक है तो भारत सरकार को सचेष्ट हो कर आगे आना चाहिए और उसे पूरा कराना चाहिए। भ्रात्र हम के लिए भ्रान्ति बनाये और रकम दे कर, उन को अधिकार दे कर इस पांच साला योजना के भ्रान्त-भ्रान्तर इन तीनों योजनाओं को पूरा कराये।

हमारे मंत्री महोदय से जब प्रश्न का जबाब पूछा जाता है तो बड़ी सविच्छा के रूप में नीति का ग्लान कर देने हैं। लेकिन जब उन से स्पष्ट जवाब देने के लिए कहा जाता है तो उस समय उल्टा जवाब दे देते हैं। जिस प्रश्न पर भ्रात्र की बहम शुरू हुई है, उस का उत्तर देते हुए मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था—

“Efforts should however be made to complete the Western Kosi Canal, Rajasthan Canal and Gandak canal during the Fifth Plan”.

यह उन का लिखित जवाब था लेकिन जब बाद में स्पष्टीकरण की मांग की गई तो उन के जवाब में मालूम पड़ता है कि वह उन में मुकर गये। जब उन से पूछा गया कि 5म पंचवर्षीय योजना में पूर्ण होगी या नहीं तो कहने लगे कि राज्यों से जराब आयेगा तब विचार करेंगे।

सभापति जी, इन में कुछ योजनाएँ तो राजनीतिक हथकण्डों के रूप में इम्नेमाल की जा रही हैं। माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि पश्चिमी कोसी नहर का तीन बार उद्घाटन हुआ लेकिन कार्य अभी तक आरम्भ नहीं हुआ। देश में ऐसी कोई भी दूसरी योजना नहीं है जिस का तीव्र बार उद्घाटन हुआ हो। एक बार भी जगजीवन राम जी ने 1957 में उद्घाटन किया था, जब वह रेल मंत्री थे। उस के बाद 1962 में जब श्री बिनोयानन्दजी मुख्य मंत्री थे, मतदान में 15 दिन पहले उन्होंने उद्घाटन किया और

[श्री योगेन्द्र झा]

तीनरी बार श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने उद्घाटन किया

सभापति महोदय : उसी जगह पर ?

श्री योगेन्द्र झा : ठीक उसी जगह पर—पश्चिमी कोसी नहर पर और यादगार के तीन स्तम्भ खड़े किये गये और आज वे तीनों स्तम्भ रो रहे हैं।

चौथी बार फिर उद्घाटन करने की योजना थी और सुना था कि प्रधान मंत्री जी जायेंगे, लेकिन फिर हम ने कहा कि हम विरोध करेंगे अगर वह उद्घाटन के लिए आयेंगे। कहने का तात्पर्य है कि तीन बार उद्घाटन हो चुका लेकिन आज तक कार्य आरम्भ नहीं हुआ, एक इंच जमीन भी बहा नहीं ली गई और खुदायी की तो कोई बात ही नहीं है। हर चनाव के पहले उस का इस्तेमाल करेंगे—मेरी भासक दल की नीति रही है। जब भी कार्य आरम्भ करने की बात आती है—उस दिन, सभापति जी, मैं यह सवाल उठाया था—बड़ा बड़े भूस्वामियों का एक तबका हम में स्थावत डाल रहा है। मैं बड़ी ज़िम्मेदारी के साथ कह रहा हूँ—बिहार सरकार के जो बड़े बड़े भूस्वामी हैं, जो मिनिस्टर भी हैं, हजारों एकड़ जमीन के मालिक हैं हदबन्दी कानून से बचन व लिए, चोरी करने व लिए ऐसी कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि यह याजना पूरी ही न हो और मैं जानता हूँ जब तक जन-आन्दोलन उन के गले पर सवार नहीं होगा तब तक मैं पकड़ में नहीं आयेगा। मेरे लोग मिनिस्टर बने हुए हैं और इन लोगों ने सवण की है कि अगर यह नहर चालू हो गई तो उन की आधी जमीन हदबन्दी में चली जायेगी, इस लिए छोटी-छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं के जरिये वे लोगों पर अहसान डालना चाहते हैं। एक बार इस गांव में दे दिया, तो दूसरी बार दूसरे गांव में दे दिया अगर यह योजना पूरी हो जायेगी तो अहसान डालने का मौका नहीं रहेगा, सब के लिए सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध हो जायेगा। उस दिन योजना मंत्री जी ने इस बात का खण्डन किया था, लेकिन महाराष्ट्र में भी यही हुआ है। महाराष्ट्र के सिंचाई

मंत्री जी ने भी ठीक यही काम किया है और अब तो वह सचला 'प्लानट' सम्पादक में भी छप चुका है। 4 धरैल को यह प्रश्न यहां आया था, उस के बाद उस में छपा—वहां भी ऐसा ही हुआ है।

पश्चिमी कोसी नहर के बारे में एक बहाना यह किया जाता है कि नेपाल ने भूमि नहीं दी है। लेकिन अब तो नेपाल ने भी भूमि दे दी है, वहां तो खुदायी भी शुरू हो गई है, लेकिन भारत के हिस्से में आपने कुछ नहीं किया है और न एक इंच जमीन अभी तक अधिग्रहण की गई है। यह बड़ी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति है।

जहां तक राज्य सरकारों की मांग का सवाल है, मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में सिंचाई मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि पश्चिमी कोसी नहर के लिए चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 25 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की गई है। पूरी परियोजना 40 करोड़ की है। इसका मतलब यह है कि राज्य सरकार की जो भी मांग है उसका केन्द्रीय सरकार पूरा मान ले तो फायदा प्लान में उसको पूरा करने का सवाल ही नहीं है निश्चय प्लान में ले जाने की बात निश्चित रूप से होगी। सी फीसदी भी मान लिया जाये तब यह स्थिति होगी क्योंकि केवल 25 करोड़ की मांग की गई है। वह और रुपया मंगते हैं, अलग-अलग ऐसी योजनाएं हैं जो लागू हो तो पैसा बचेगा क्योंकि दो फिट की खुदायी हुयी और 8 फिट की नपायी हुई, ऐसे ठेकेदार बड़ा पर बैठे हुए हैं जोकि भासक दल को बोट देने वाले हैं लेकिन ऐसी नहर की योजना जा टिकाऊ होगी उसकी दिव्यवस्ती की स्थिति यह है कि 25 करोड़ की मांग की है जबकि 40 करोड़ में कम खर्चा नहीं होगा। बड़ी राजस्थान का मामला है। इनमें बड़े पैमाने पर बेकारी है, मैं प्रोद्गम की बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ, वर्तमान योजना मंत्री ने बार-बार इस बात पर जोर दिया है लेकिन अगर राजस्थान, मध्य, पश्चिम कोसी नहर का काम आप बुद्धिमान पर चालू कर दें तो उससे बड़े पैमाने पर उन इलाकों के लिए ही नहीं, अमल-

बगन के इलाकों में भी बेकारों को काम देने का तुरन्त और कोई साधन हो नहीं सकता है और भविष्य का इन्तजाम तो उससे होगा ही। फिर केस प्रोग्राम के लिए अलग से बैसे की मांग क्यों कर रहे हैं। राज्य सरकारें अन्न मागती हैं तो उसके लिए हमें अमरीका से धतूरा मगाना पड़ रहा है। अगर फलकहीन साहब इस विभाग के मन्त्री रहें तो 70 लाख टन ज्वर धतूरा मगायेगे और प्रधान मंत्री का गलत याचित करेंगे इस बात का हमें इत्मीनान है। अन्न मन्त्रालय मुनाफाखोरो को बचाने के लिए चल रहा है। मैं कीमत तय करने वाली कमेटी से था और इनके रुझान देखकर मैं यह कह रहा हूँ। ऐसी स्थिति में यह जो बड़ी योजनाएँ हैं उनको केन्द्र निश्चित रूप से पूरा करे, राज्य के अगिये कगए, खुद करे या फिर बेहतर हागा कोई स्वतन्त्र प्राटानामम एगारिटी कायम कर दे लेकिन पैसा निश्चित रूप से दे, पाचवी योजना के अन्त तक निश्चित रूप से पूर्ण करने की गारन्टी करे नाकि खाद्यान्न की जा कमी है उसको पूरा करने का दिशा में देश भागे बढ सकें। इस आधार के साथ मैं मन्त्री जी का बयान चाहता हूँ क्याकि हमने हमारे देश की उन्नति का सम्बन्ध है हमारे देश की आजादी और प्रभुसत्ता का इससे सम्बन्ध है, हम जानते हैं भूखा मरेगे ता धतूरे के लिए अमरीका दीडना पड़ेगा और जा हमारी प्रभुसत्ता पर अमरीका से चोट पड़ रही है वह खतरा बढ जायेगा। पी० एल०—4९० की बात हमारे सामने आयेगी। इस आधार के साथ मैं चाहता हूँ मंत्री महादय गान जवाब न दे, स्पष्ट जवाब दे कि इन तीन योजनाओं को चौथी योजना में निश्चित रूप से पूरा करेंगे, सारा पैसा उपलब्ध करायेगे, राज्य सरकारें भागे या न भागे क्योंकि कितना खर्चा हासा उसका हिसाब रखा है। और आप एक डेडेन्डेंट एगारिटी कायम करेंगे, केन्द्र का सुपरविजन बहा रहेगा और इस तरह से आप इनको पूरा करके रहेंगे। इस आधार के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ।

श्री मूलसम्ब अना (पाली) : सभापति जी,

राजस्थान के लिए राजस्थान कैनाल एक बरदान है। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप स कैनाल को अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना में पूरा कर देने या उसने भी कोई और रुकावट पैदा होगी और हम केवल एक स्वप्न देखते रहेंगे कि वह कब पूरी होती है।

हमारे अभी जो मवाल हमारे नामने है क्या पोग ईम के सम्बन्ध में आपको कैबिनेट का निर्णय मान्य है कि सारी पाचो टनेल बन्द होगी बाहिर। क्योंकि उससे जा पानी मिलेगा वह राजस्थान में 12 महीने कैनाल में पानी बहेगा लेकिन ऐसा निर्णय होने के बाद भी उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं हुआ जिसकी वजह से हमको पानी मिलेगा नहीं, हम खेती करने से महत्तम डो जायेंगे। 10 लाख एकड़ जमीन मिचित नहीं हो पायेगी। तो जा निर्णय लिया गया था क्या उसके पीछे आप जा रहे हैं यह मवाल है।

तीसरे में जानना चाहता हूँ कि शुष्कप्रात में राजस्थान कैनाल की कुल कितने घन राशि की योजना थी और आज उसका पूरा करने में कितना पैसा लगेगा और क्या उतनी धनराशि आप अगली योजना में उपलब्ध करेंगे और उस काम को पूरा करायेगे—यह बताये।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति जी, पश्चिम कासी राजस्थान और गण्डक नहर योजनाओं का केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ में लेने की माग बार-बार म मदन में उठाई गई है तो इस सन्दर्भ में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस मुद्दा का मानने के लिए तैयार क्यों नहीं है। सके सामने कीन सी कठिनाइयाँ हैं। जननी वजह से वह ऐसा नहीं कर सकती है? अगर मचमुच में सरकार ऐसा करने में हमारे देश के बहुत बड़े हिस्से में जा अनाज की कमी है वह पूरी हो सकती है। तो केन्द्रीय सरकार को उन्हें अपने हाथ में लेने में कीन सी कठिनाई है?

श्री विद्युति सिन्हा (बोसीहारी) : समापति जी, गण्डक योजना जिसने 35 लाख एकड़ की सिंचाई होगी, नेपाल से इसका सम्बन्ध है, उत्तर प्रदेश से सम्बन्ध है, बिहार से सम्बन्ध है, तीन स्टेट्स से सम्बन्ध है और इसमें अब तक 1 अरब 30 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो चुका है और इनके हिसाब से केवल 3 लाख एकड़ में सिंचाई हुई है। आप कह सकते हैं इतना रुपया कहां तक दें, उससे इन्फ्लेशन होगा और वह बात हम समझ सकते हैं। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि नेपाल से, बिहार से, उत्तर प्रदेश से इसका सम्बन्ध है और इसका एग्जीक्यूशन केवल नेपाल में होता है और हमारी तरफ से यू०पी० गवर्नमेंट कुछ करती है लेकिन कंसालिडेटेड काम नहीं होता है। अगर इसके निर्माण की जल्दी से व्यवस्था की जाये तो 35 लाख एकड़ में सिंचाई करने में मारे देश में फूड प्रॉब्लम बहुत हद तक हल हो सकती है। पता नहीं केन्द्रीय सरकार क्यों अपने हाथ में इसको नहीं लेती है जबकि कटरापाड़ा गुजरात में है और बंगाल की योजना का नाम में भूल रहा हूँ—यह दो स्कीम सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने बना के उन स्टेट्स को दे दी। एक बार फक्कड़हीन माहब जब इसके मिनिस्टर थे तो उन्होंने कहा था कि इसको सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ले लेगी लेकिन आप जानते हैं हमारे आपस में राजनीति चलती है, मोरारजी भाई ने कहा कि नहीं लेंगे। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ धर माहब बहा चलेकर देखें, वे प्लानिंग के सुयोग्य मंत्री हैं। मैं कहना हूँ कि जल्दी से जल्दी हिन्दुस्तान की फूड प्रॉब्लम मालव होंगी अगर गण्डक योजना को केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने हाथ में ले ले और लेकर जल्दी से जल्दी बना दे। अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार इसको नहीं बनाती है तो यह बहुत दिनों तक चलती रहेगी, 12 साल तो हो गये और अभी नहीं मालूम और कितने साल लग जायेंगे तथा जितना पैसा लगना है उसका ग्टिन्ट निकलता नहीं है।

श्री बलराज सिन्हा (मधुबनी) : पश्चिम कोसी नहर एक बहुत बड़ी योजना है, इसकी स्वीकृति ने ही बहुत टाक मटोल हुयी। अब जब स्वीकृति

हो गयी है तो कार्यान्वयन में टाक मटोल की नीति का सहारा लिया जा रहा है। केवल नेपाल की सीमा में काम प्रारम्भ हुआ है और वहां भी काम के मार्ग में अनेक बाधाएं हो रही हैं, या उपस्थित की जा रही हैं यह स्पष्ट नहीं है और हिन्दुस्तान की सीमा में इसकी चर्चा भी नहीं है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ भारत की सीमा में कब से काम होने जा रहा है।

दूसरे इस काम को केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा कराये जाने के मार्ग में क्या कठिनाइया हैं ?

तीसरी बात यह है कि बिहार सरकार ने लिखित रूप में अपनी असमर्थता व्यक्त की है और केन्द्रीय सरकार से आग्रह किया है कि यह कार्य केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा ही हो और यहा बिहार के जितने एम० पी० हैं, किसी भी पार्टी के, उन सबों का यह आग्रह है तो मैं मन्त्री महोदय से आग्रह करूंगा कि वे इसकी स्वीकृति दे जिससे यह काम ठीक और उचित समय पर हो सके।

श्री लालजी भाई (उदयपुर) : पूरा राजस्थान प्रकाल से पीड़ित रहता है, और इस समय भी है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान नहर कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी जिस से हम लोगों को राहत मिले, और वहा पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च होगी तथा कौन सी प्रबन्धि तक वह पूर्ण हो पायेगी। यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI D. P. DHAR): Sir, I fully share the concern and the anxiety of hon. Members with regard to the progress of these three important projects, and I also share their wish that the Central Government and the State Governments in concert should do their best to accelerate the completion of these projects for the common good of the country and essentially for increasing food production. While this objective is unexceptionable, some of the difficulties, if I may say so with your permission, may kindly be borne in mind.

As far as Kosi is concerned, it is not one project. It, in a sense, consists or comprises of two projects—the Kosi Canal and the Western Canal. An hon. Member has just asked me a question as to whether we have been able to clear that part of the Western Kosi project with Nepal which concerned that country. This in itself is an explanation of the delay that has been caused in this particular part of the Canal. It is only last year that we have come to an understanding with His Majesty's Government of Nepal with regard to the acquisition of the required land, over 34 km in Nepal territory. We have acquired land to the extent of 33 km. so far, not a bad job in a year, and work within the Nepalese territory is proceeding full speed ahead. Unless and until we are able to complete the headworks for this Canal which will lie in the Nepalese territory, it would not be feasible to proceed on an extensive basis with the work of the extension of this Canal within Bihar.

I am grateful to the hon. Member for having made some archaeological studies about the various stones and foundations which have been laid for the Canal. I would have been grateful, at the same time, if he had kindly cared to take into account some of the difficulties which were inherent in this project.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I do not agree that the Government of Nepal was to blame in this case. I have stated in this House earlier that the delay was on our side.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: I am sorry, Sir, that it was not an invitation to the hon. Member to blame an independent, sovereign country, Nepal. It is always our luck, or ill luck, to invite all the criticism and blame on ourselves. Therefore, the hon. Member need not use his knowledge to instruct me as to the causes of the delay for this Canal. I was only submitting some facts which were raised about which some enquiry was made by my hon. friend here

As far as the Gantak Canal is concerned, I would submit that this is one of the finest projects we have conceived in our country. It is capable of irrigating in its final phase nearly 1,100 thousand odd hectares of land in Bihar. The picture which Shri Bibhuti Mishra has drawn about the slow pace of the development of this Canal, more or less, corresponds to facts. These facts are unfortunate and these facts deserve to be remedied quickly. What steps we propose to take in that regard I will presently come to them.

The Rajasthan Canal, like Kosi Canal, is also a two-stage project. It is not in that respect one project. It is a two-stage project though it carries the same label, the same name, namely, the Rajasthan Canal. We have to, therefore, deal more effectively, more expeditiously, with the second stage of this project.

Before I proceed to answer one by one the questions which have been raised regarding the financial outlays in the Fifth Plan, regarding the provision of autonomous boards in regard to ensuring the technical and administrative guarantees for the completion of projects, before I come to detailed examination of these questions, I would submit for the information of the hon. Members that, in the first instance, the Fifth Plan is yet to be prepared. It would be slightly irresponsible of me if I anticipate in exact terms the quantum of money that will be available for these projects. I can make a broad guess and I am prepared to share that guess with the hon. Members. I hope, the hon. Member from Bihar Shri Bhogendra Jha, will not later on hold me to having indulged in a speculative exercise which I am doing purely for his satisfaction.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Only for implementation.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: My greater satisfaction will be to satisfy him by implementing these projects. If the implemen-

[Shri D. P. Dhar]

tation of these projects does not satisfy the hon. Member, I do not know what else will do.

In any case. I would submit, as far as Kosi and Gandak projects are concerned, I feel fairly confident that, by and large, appropriate financial outlays will be available for the Kosi Project and fairly appropriate outlays will be available for Western Kosi Canal in Bihar. I feel equally confident about the Gandak Project. About the Rajasthan Canal, Stage I, I am equally confident that the required amount will be available in the Fifth Plan period. We have only to examine the question of making the necessary financial outlays possible for the Rajasthan Canal, Stage II. This amount, according to our estimates, will be of the order of Rs. 89.12 crores. So far, in the Fourth Plan, it is our estimate that not more than Rs. 2-1/2 crores to Rs. 3 crores will be spent on this. Therefore, I am not sure that the entire balance amount of Rs. 86 crores will be available for the completion, in all respects, of the Rajasthan Canal, Stage II at this point of time. But taking into account the importance of this Canal, taking into account the benefits which are likely to accrue from this Canal and also, taking into account the fact that the Canal passes through one of the most arid and one of the most dry zones of our country, I think, the Planning Commission will do its utmost to see that this Canal is not stalled for want of finance and we will do our utmost to ensure its completion in the Fifth Plan period. Here it has been suggested that we should have autonomous boards. I would submit for my very learned and knowledgeable friend, Mr. Jha, the fact that there are boards at present which are functioning. For example, for Gandak, there is a Board under the chairmanship of the Governor of Bihar. For Kosi, there is a Board functioning under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister. Of course, it has been unfortunate that, for some years, we have had a spate of Chief Ministers in Bihar. That has somewhat

disturbed the continuity of the process of development.....

18 hrs.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Did the Chief Ministers know of this fact that they were the Chairman of the Board? At least does the present Chief Minister know that?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: Mr. Jha's Party was a party to these frequent changes. I mention this merely to draw on the knowledgeability of facts which Mr. Jha claims with regard to this particular project.

As far as Rajasthan Canal is concerned, there is a Committee of Directors under the chairmanship of the Central Minister for Irrigation and Power and the Chief Minister happens to be a member.....

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Are these autonomous Boards?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: I am slow in explaining my facts. I would be very grateful if the hon. Member could bear with me. Perhaps he might find some satisfaction in the submissions I am about to make.

I have said that it is not a fact that there are no Boards, that there are no directive authorities, that there are no organisations which are in charge of these projects. There are Boards. But what is the difficulty? The difficulty is that these Boards have so far, as the Estimates Committee have at one stage pointed out, concentrated on the completion of the engineering part of the project. The concurrent need to develop the areas with the help of the potential created by these projects has not been either felt or appropriately satisfied. Therefore, we have come to the conclusion, along with the hon. Member, that what we need is a different type of organisation, an organisation which is multi-disciplined in character, which has various disciplines connected with agricultural production in its composition. And when we talk of such a Board, when we talk of autonomy—I think it is a much-abused word, at any rate an ever-used word—, when we talk of a Board

which is multi-disciplined in character, we also want that it should be invested with sufficient powers more or less of the Government of the State, to deal with the problems as they arise and to deal with all the questions which are related to the speedy execution of the project. For this, we are in correspondence with the States, and I have been assured by all the three States concerned—by Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan—that Boards of this character would be set up.....

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: By what time?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: Fairly soon.

The third question is whether the Centre would take over these—this was what was said before and what has been asked once again.

I need not remind hon Members that...

श्री लालजी झाई : हर योजना के लिये एक अधि रक्की जाती है। राजस्थान नहर के लिए क्या अधि रक्की गई है ?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: Irrigation is a State subject. Therefore, it is not enough declaring a wish that such and such project should be taken over by the Centre or it can automatically take it over etc.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मभापति महोदय

SHRI D. P. DHAR: I am prepared to answer a supplementary question.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मभापति महोदय, गण्डक का सम्बन्ध नेपाल से है। प्राचा बैराज नेपाल से पड़ता है और प्राचा हिन्दुस्तान में पड़ता है। अगर गण्डक योजना को मेटर ले ले तो नेपाल से प्रवाह और डीलिंग में महुलियत होगी। प्राचा स्थिति यह है कि बिहार गवर्नमेंट यहां चिट्ठी लिखती है और वह यहां से नेपाल जाती है और नेपाल से यहां जबाब आता है

और वह बिहार गवर्नमेंट का भेजा जाता है। यद्यपि इरिगेशन एक स्टेट सबजेक्ट लेकिन प्राचा रूपया सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का लगता है, इस लिए वह इस योजना को ले ले।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या मंत्री महोदय न इस सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों से सलाह-मशवरा किया है ? अभी क्या चल रहा है कि वे लोग इस के लिए तैयार हैं या नहीं और इस से क्या कठिनाई है।

श्री डी.पी. धर : आनरेबल मेम्बर और श्री मिश्र को क्वालिफाई या मुझे इज्जत है, लेकिन उस को पूरा करने के नतीजे होने हैं और वे नतीजे ऐसे नहीं हो सकत, जो प्राईन के बिनाफ हो। प्राईन में वह बात माफ है कि सिचाई का सबजेक्ट स्टेट्स के प्रन्सिपल में है। अगर वह सबजेक्ट हम ने उन से हासिल करना है, या उस सबजेक्ट पर नेजिस्मेंट करना है, या उस के सिलमिने में किसी नतीजे से बराह-गाम काम करना है, तो उसके लिए जरूरी है कि कुछ प्राईनी कदम उठाये जाये। मैं कहता हूँ कि मुझे आनरेबल मेम्बरों की इस क्वालिफाई का एह-तराम है, लेकिन एहतयास काफी नहीं है। एहतयास के सामने प्राईन की कुछ क्वाबटे हैं और उन क्वाबटो को हम ने दूर करना है। साफ और दियानतदारी की बात यह है कि जहां तक मेरा ताल्लुक है, मैं अभी इस नतीजे पर नहीं पहुंचा हूँ कि हमारी ग्यामती सरकारें इस काबिल नहीं हैं कि वे इन प्राजेक्ट्स को मुकम्मल कर सकें। लेकिन जब मेरे मोहतरिम दोस्त और इस ऐवान के मेम्बर यह मसलते हैं कि इन प्राजेक्ट्स में ताखीर हो रही है, इस में बहुत वकन लग रहा है, इस लिए सरकारों को इन्हें अपने हाथ में ले लेना चाहिए, तो मैं उन से अजें करूंगा कि अगर ऐसे हालात हमारे सामने आये और हम इस बात पर मुतम-इन हुए कि इन प्राजेक्ट्स की तकमील स्टेट सरकारों के बम का रंग नहीं है, तो जाहिर है कि ऐसे बड़े प्राजेक्ट्स के मुनासिब सरकारों

[श्री डी० पी० धर]

सरकार कुछ न कुछ मुनासिब कदम चकर उठावेगी।

श्री जगन्नाथ निधः बिहार सरकार ने यह रिक्वेस्ट की है कि बंस्टन कोसी कैनल का एक्सीक्यूशन सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट अपने हाथ में ले ले।

श्री डी० पी० धर : वह रिक्वेस्ट आते आते बकन लगता है। अभी वह हमारे पास नहीं पहुँची है। मुझे धानरेबल मेम्बरों की वकालत पर सुबहा नहीं है, लेकिन अगर कोई खत-यत्न उन की तरफ से आए, तो अच्छा हो।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : वे आप के पास रिक्वेस्ट नहीं भेजे।

श्री डी० पी० धर : यह फैसला आपस में कर लीजिए। अगर आप मुझ पर गनवार करते हैं, तो मुझ पर छोड़ दीजिए।

जहाँ तक इन तीनों प्रोजेक्ट्स का ताल्लुक है, श्री साहब ने कई बातों का तजकिया किया है। जाहिर है कि कोसी, गडक और राजस्थान कैनल में से कुछ न कुछ सियासत निबालना मकसूद होता है। उन्होंने कुछ निगामत इस में झाड़ दी— कुछ धरूरे की और कुछ दूसरी बातों की। लेकिन मैं उन बातों में उलझना नहीं चाहता। क्योंकि उन बातों का कोई खास ताल्लुक हमारी बहम के साथ नहीं है। इसलिए मैं आप की खिदमत में सिर्फ यह प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि ये तीन प्रोजेक्ट्स और यही तीन प्रोजेक्ट नहीं, बल्कि सारे देश में हम न कोई बीम एक प्रोजेक्ट्स

ऐसे चुन लिये हैं जिन को हम नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट कहते हैं। नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट इस बजह से कहते हैं कि कौमी हिसियत में उन की एक खास महमियत है और उन प्रोजेक्ट्स में इस तरह के फायदा हासिल करने की गुवाइशें हैं जिससे कि हमारे अनाज की जो पैदावार है उस पर बहुत बड़ा फर्क पड़ेगा और गडक, कोसी और राजस्थान इस सिलसिले में एक इन्तिफाज्जी हिस्सा रखते हैं। इस सिलसिले में इन तीनों प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए जो कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में फैले हुए हैं चाहे वह वेस्ट बंगाल हो, चाहे आसाम हो, चाहे उड़ीसा हो और चाहे हमारे दक्षिण के राज्य हो, वहाँ भी इस किस्म के प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, और हमने इसीलिए इस बात का फैसला किया है कि मौजूदा प्लान में, चौसे पच वर्षों प्लान के आखिरी साल में जो, कि अब चल रहा है, हम इन पर ऐडवांस गेक्शन लेने की बान माँच रहे हैं। उसके लिए, पैसा भी रखा गया है बजट में। आप इत्मीनान रखिए कि हम पूरी कोशिश करेंगे और हम को पूरी कोशिश करनी चाहिए। इस में मैं समझता हूँ कि श्री साहब जरूर हम से मिलें व शिकायतें करें लेकिन अब काम करने का वक़्त आया है और उसमें वह हमारी मदद करें। हम आप के मसकूर हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.12 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, May 8 1973/Vaisakha 18 1895 (Saka).