

**Fifth Series Vol. XXIX - No. 6**

**Monday, July 30, 1973**  
**Sravana 8, 1895 (Saka)**

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

**(Eighth Session)**



*(Vol. XXIX contains Nos. 1 - 10)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

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## LOK SABHA

Monday, July 30, 1973/Sravana 8, 1895  
(Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Implementation of Land Reform Laws in  
Different States

+

\*101. SHRI B. K. DAS CHOW-  
DHURY.

SHRI R. N. BARMAN

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE  
be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States where land re-  
form and laws of land ceilings have not  
been properly enforced; and

(b) the steps taken for proper imple-  
mentation of ceiling laws in various  
States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI  
ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) A state-  
ment is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) The question of implementation of  
ceiling laws was discussed in Chief Minis-  
ters' Conference held in July, 1972. It  
was agreed that the implementation would  
be the responsibility of the State Gov-  
ernments and they would set up non-offi-  
cial bodies at appropriate levels and place  
competent official organisation in order to  
administer the ceiling legislation.

## Statement

## Abolition of Intermediaries:

Abolition of intermediaries is practically  
complete in all the States. Some minor  
1160 LS—1.

intermediaries, however, still remain.  
Steps are afoot to abolish these as well?  
The total compensation payable has been  
computed at Rs. 600 crores out of which  
about Rs. 275 crores have already been  
paid in cash and bonds

## Ceiling on land holdings:

Revision of the ceiling laws to lower  
the ceiling and bring about a degree of  
uniformity has been completed in the  
following States:—Andhra Pradesh, Assam,  
Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh,  
Jammu and Kashmir, Tamil Nadu, Kerala,  
Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan,  
Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The  
progress in the implementation of the  
revised ceiling laws is as follows:—

*Assam:* Revised law enacted but some  
further amendments are under  
consideration.

*Bihar:* The revised law came into  
force with effect from 9th Sep-  
tember, 1970.

*Haryana:* Revised law in force from  
22nd December, 1972. Scheme  
for allotment of surplus land  
being finalised.

*Himachal Pradesh:* Recently enacted.

*Jammu and Kashmir:* Revised law in  
force from 1st May, 1973

*Kerala:* The revised law in force  
from 1st January, 1970. An  
extent of 10407 acres ordered to  
be surrendered out of which  
6827 acres taken possession of  
and 1192 acres distributed to  
1336 persons (including 573 per-  
sons belonging to Scheduled  
Castes and Scheduled Tribes).

*Madhya Pradesh:* The amended law  
has come into force

*Punjab:* The revised law is deemed  
to have come into force from  
24th January, 1971. Rules and

Scheme of distribution are being finalised.

**Rajasthan:** The revised law in force from 1st January, 1973.

**Tamil Nadu:** The revised ceiling law in force from 15th February, 1970. Subsequently surplus area notified—1431 acres, extent taken possession—743 acres.

**Uttar Pradesh:** Revised ceiling law recently enacted.

**West Bengal:** The revised law came into force on 15th February, 1971. Returns furnished by the raiyat being scrutinised. So far 53,000 acres of agricultural land vested in the State under the amended law.

In the remaining States the amending Bills are in different stages of finalisation.

#### *Tenancy Reforms:*

All States have enacted legislation to regulate rent in accordance with the guidelines laid down in this regard in the Five Year Plans, namely, that the maximum rate of rent should not exceed 1/5th to 1/4th of the gross produce. In the State of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Telengana area of Andhra Pradesh, the rates prescribed are within these limits. However, the rate of rent remains slightly higher in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Tamil Nadu and the Andhra area of Andhra Pradesh.

To ensure security of tenure several States have included provisions to restrict the rights of the land-lord to resume land for personal cultivation and restrict eviction of tenants under various guises. However, in the States of Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Andhra area of Andhra Pradesh Saurashtra area of Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana, the position of share-croppers is

not adequately secure and measures are being taken to protect the share-croppers from being evicted. The tenancy laws of Telangana area of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, M. P., Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan, U. P., West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura have provided for the conferment of ownership on tenants.

#### *Consolidation of holdings:*

13 States have already undertaken legislation for the consolidation of holdings. They are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal. By the end of 1972 about 34.4 million hectares of land have been consolidated.

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:** The statement laid by the hon. Minister does not give a proper picture in reply to my question. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the actual performance of land reforms in all the States in the country. I want to know whether it is also a fact that the Task Force set up by the Planning Commission has bitterly criticised the policies of the Government regarding land reforms and whether it has suggested that unless a proper organisation is set up at the district level, like, the district revenue administration to implement the ceiling laws, the land reforms problem will not be solved and that the situation might become very much explosive in the coming years. If that is so, what is the reaction of the Government to the suggestion made by the Task Force set up by the Planning Commission?

**SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE:** As far as the policy adopted is concerned, the guide-lines were evolved by the Chief Ministers' Conference as I said in my main answer. Broadly speaking, there is a uniformity now in the land reforms legislations in the country as a whole. The laws received from various State Governments follow broadly the national guide-lines. Wherever there are departures, we

have suggested to State Governments that they should be consistent with the guidelines

As far as the implementation is concerned, we have advised the State Governments to set up popular committees at various levels. We are very clear on this that all such committees will be very useful in enforcing and implementing the land reforms. I would appeal to the hon Member not to draw any conclusion now. Of course, I am not giving a rosy impression about it. The law has just been enacted. It will take some time. There are certain legal procedures involved also. I agree we should insist on rigorous implementation of land reforms.

**SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY** What is the actual performance? That was first part of my question.

**SHRI ANNASAHIB P SHINDE** As I said the laws have just been enacted. The President's assent has been given recently. Now, notices have to be issued and declarations have to be made. There are certain legal procedures involved. That will take some time.

**SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY** The Planning Commission or the Task Force set up by the Planning Commission has suggested that in the case of land ceiling laws the jurisdiction of the courts should not be invoked. In view of that and in view of the experience that in most of the cases the big landowners or the rich farmers go to the courts and invoke the writ jurisdiction of the High Court or the Supreme Court may I know whether the Government will consider to suitably amend articles 226 and 227 of the Constitution so that in all such cases in the matter of implementation of land ceiling laws, the writ petitions are not allowed and that they should be outside the purview of the courts. Without this there cannot be a proper implementation of land reforms legislation in the country.

**SHRI ANNASAHIB P SHINDE** As far as the processing of the cases in the matter of land ceiling laws is concerned,

we have advised the State Governments and the State Governments have, broadly, accepted the advice that these cases should not be processed through the courts and that the civil court jurisdiction should not be there. In respect of most of the land reforms legislations that have been enacted, they have barred the civil courts from entertaining such cases. But as far as the constitutional power of the High Court or the Supreme Court to entertain a Writ petition is concerned it is a much wider issue. I think, it raises a fundamental issue of under the Constitution. I do not think it is so easy to take away the jurisdiction of the High Court or the Supreme Court so far as the writ petitions are concerned.

**SHRI R N BARMAN** I want to know from the hon Minister how many acres of land have been distributed amongst the members of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities of West Bengal. Will the hon Minister kindly furnish detailed information on this?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB P SHINDE** As far as the new laws are concerned, it is too early to say anything. We had requested the State Governments to inform us that acreage of land was likely to become surplus, and the State Governments have so far informed that 35 lakh acres may become surplus. As to how much should go to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes it is too early for me to say anything though our directives do indicate to the State Governments that preference has to be given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in allotting these lands.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी अ यक्ष  
जी क्या सरकार इस बात पर इन्कार  
कर रही है कि भूमि मुद्राओं का वर्तमान  
दर समाप्त हो जाने के बाद और मनी  
गज्यों में ठीक तरह से कानूना के निर्माण  
होने के पश्चात् सरकार यह ऐलान कर दे  
कि आगामी 10 वर्ष के लिए जोत की  
गधिकृत सीमा छटादी नहीं जायेगी  
जिस से अनिश्चितता समाप्त हो सके

और किसान खेती में पूँजी लगाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित हो सके ?

**SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE:** This should be possible provided all parties, including the Party of the hon. Member, cooperate in vigorously enforcing and implementing the existing ceiling laws. If that happens, then, I think, it should be possible. What is happening in India is that the implementation of the land reforms legislations that have been enacted is poor and tardy. Therefore, with the cooperation of the political parties, if a general consensus is evolved in the country that they have to be vigorously enforced and implemented, then it should be possible and not otherwise.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** सरकारी पार्टी का खर्चा क्या है ? यह भूमि सुधार लागू करने में किस पार्टी ने सब से अधिक बाधा पहुँचायी है ? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि सब से अधिक कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोगो ने बाधा पहुँचाई है ? वैसे हमारी पार्टी कही नहीं है, जब मुसीबत आती है तो सब जगह हम ही दिखाई देते हैं ?

**SHRI BUTA SINGH:** I agree with the hon. Minister that we should not portray a gloomy picture. But when we look at the statement that has come before this House, we find that out of 21 States only six States have given the information, and out of these six States, only two States have given the results achieved so far—and these two States are Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. In the case of all other States, the general reply given is that the law is deemed to have come into force, it is going to be implemented and so on. Since 1970 this thing is going on in the country, and no less a person than our great leader, the hon. Prime Minister of this country, has pointed this out in the Chief Minister's Conference on the 26th September; she has said that the land reforms measures implemented so far have failed to fulfil the legitimate expectations

of the people of this country. This shows the half-heartedness on the part of those who have been assigned this duty to implement these land reforms....

**MR. SPEAKER:** Ask your question.

**SHRI BUTA SINGH:** I am directly concerned with this. It is a fact that the ownership of land in the rural areas is not only a question of solution of economic problems but it also includes the question of social status of those who do not have land. Keeping all these things in view, I want to know from the hon. Minister what concrete steps Government propose to take to change the land relationship in the rural areas for the sustained growth of agriculture and for the abolition of semi-feudal agrarian structure in the rural parts of India.

**SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE:** Our position is very well-known. First of all, we have enacted ceiling laws and we have imposed ceilings. Then with regard to unit of application, family has been made the unit and not the individual. Then exemptions have been done away with. Then, with regard to tenancies, we want the tenants to become owners of the land and permanent cultivators with inheritable rights. Theoretically, we have taken the position, but it is really at the implementation stage all the difficulties are coming in. But, as I said we have to insist on their vigorous implementation.

**श्री नाथराम अहिरवार :** नैण्ड रिफार्म के अन्तर्गत सरकार भूमिहीनों को जो भूमि देने जा रही है उस में दो तरह से भूमि निकलने वाली है। एक तो जिन के पास ज्यादा जमीन है उनके पास से सीलिंग के अन्तर्गत आने वाली है और दूसरे जो सरकार की परती जमीन है वह मिलने वाली है। सरकार क्या इसके बारे में राज्य सरकारों को ध्यान दिलायेगी कि नैण्ड रिफार्म कानून के बनने के बाद इन राज्यों में जो बड़े-बड़े काश्तकार हैं जिन्होंने पट्टाकारियों से सरकारी जमीनों

को अपने नाम लिखवा लिया है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह जमीन भूमिहीनो को मिल सकेगी ? दूसरी बात यह है कि जिन भूमिहीनो को जमीन मिली है, बड़े बड़े लोगो ने या तो उन पर अधि-कार जमा रखा है या लोगो को कर्जो आदि दे कर उन की भूमि को गिरवी रख लिया है इसके फलस्वरूप वह ज्यों के त्यों भूमिहीन बने हुए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है जिससे भूमिहीनो को जमीन मिल सके और उन को सुरक्षा मिल सके ?

**SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE** As far as the lands owned by the Government are concerned, we have written to the State Governments repeatedly that those lands which are not to be used for forest development and which are cultivable should be disposed of and made available to the landless labour, giving preference to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and quite an amount of land has been so distributed. We have written to the State Governments to complete this process very quickly and we will also write to those State Governments which have not yet done.

The social aspect is really the most important part of the application because even if the land is given to the people, there are difficulties of the wherewithal, credit and other things and the lenders and other elements take advantage of the difficulties of the poor man. We have also drawn attention of the State Governments to this, so that the necessary infrastructure is built up and necessary help is given to the State Governments.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the critical remark made by the Task Force of the Planning Commission which has said:

"In no sphere of public activity in our country since Independence has a hiatus between the precept and practice,

between policy-pronouncement and actual execution, been as great as in the domain of land reforms."

If so, has the Government studied the implication of this observation and if so, what is the conclusion of the Government?

Secondly, is it a fact that even after the ceiling law is imposed, in Mysore, Rajasthan and Orissa, not a single acre of land was found to be surplus and in Bihar only 700 acres of land were found surplus and only 2.27 million acres of surplus land in the whole of the country which means only 7 per cent of the surplus land has been found and if so, whether 93 per cent of the surplus land is still in the hands of big landlords in the name of benami holdings or as un-irrigated land?

**SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE:** As far as the first part of the hon. Member's question is concerned, I have already covered the larger issues.

With regard to the second part of the hon. Member's question about surplus land still not having been made available in a large scale, I said the implementation of law has just been initiated because to some of the laws the Presidential assent has been given just a month or two months ago and we have to wait for some time. We will take it up with the State Governments to see that this is vigorously implemented.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** According to the Chief Ministers' conference it was decided that it should be completed by the end of December. It is a commitment of the Government on the floor of the House that the land reform measures will be completed by the end of December 1973. I want to know...

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am not allowing.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** I would like to know whether that commitment is going to be implemented.

**MR. SPEAKER:** He has already replied to it in his main statement.

डा० योगेश्वर बास रिश्कारिया : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय इस से सहमत हैं कि भूमिसुधार लागू करने में और कार्यान्वित करने में अधिक कठिनाई होती है ? क्या वह इस के लिए तैयार हैं कि ग्रामीण स्तर पर वह कुछ इस तरह की समितियाँ बनाये जिन में गैर-सरकारी लोग हों और उन में अधिकतर भूमिहीनों का बहुमत हो तथा उन की देख-रेख में प्रान्तीय सरकारें जो कानून बनाती हैं भूमिसुधार के लिए वह लागू हों ? क्या मंत्री महोदय इस से भी सहमत हैं कि कोई तारीख निश्चित की जाये जब तक सारे देश के राज्यों में भूमि सुधार लागू कर दिए जायें, तथा इन दोनों उद्देश्यों के लिए मंत्री महोदय क्या कार्रवाई करने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: I have already said about association of beneficiaries with regard to implementation of land reforms. There are these popular committees and Government has accepted this position. We have communicated in writing to the State Governments that that will be the position as far as the implementation is concerned. I have also mentioned already about the processes of law having been completed by the States. There are only two or three States where the laws are before the Assemblies or Select Committees. They are also elected bodies like ours and they take their own time. However we have approached the Chief Ministers to expedite the process, as I have mentioned already.

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH: Are Government aware that the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh has enacted the Land Ceiling Act recently? If so, what steps have the Central Government taken to see that the Land Ceiling Act is implemented in Andhra Pradesh?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: This matter was discussed....

MR. SPEAKER: It is a general question.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: This matter was recently discussed in the Consultative Committee and Government of India wants to see that this is done as early as possible.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में श्री मंत्री मंडोदय ने कहा कि भूमि-सुधार कानून लागू करने में उन को काफी कठिनाइयाँ हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन-कौन सी कठिनाइयाँ आ रही हैं और वह किन के द्वारा पैदा की जा रही हैं ? राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश के डाकूग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में अभी कुछ दिन पूर्व बीहड़ों को समान करने की एक योजना चली थी, उस को बन्द कर दिया गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर कितना मुद्दा किया गया है और अभी तक कोई जमीन बांटी गई है या नहीं ? अगर नहीं बांटी गई है तो कब तक बंटने वाली है ?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: What I said was that the implementation was tardy. But, as I said, by involvement politically, by formation of political committees, with the support of all political parties, etc. implementation process may be expedited. So far as individual States are concerned, Madhya Pradesh has enacted the law and they will be implementing it and surplus land will be declared as such in the course of implementation of the land reforms.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश में जो डाकू-ग्रस्त क्षेत्र हैं वहाँ भूमि को समतल करने की एक केन्द्रीय योजना थी, उस को अब बन्द कर दिया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस को बन्द करने के क्या कारण हैं, और जो भूमि समतल की गई



है उस को वितरित करने में क्या कठिनाई आ रही है ? इस का उत्तर मुझ को नहीं दिया गया ।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDI : I require notice.

#### Scheme for Slum Improvement

\*106 SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:-

SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

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

(a) whether the Central Government's scheme for slum improvement is gaining ground;

(b) if so, the positive features of this scheme;

(c) which are the States where this scheme was implemented, and

(d) names of the cities and number of people benefited by this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Scheme for Environmental Improvement in Slum Areas envisages cent per cent grants to the State Governments for providing amenities like water supply, sewers, storm water drains, community baths and latrines, widening and paving of existing lanes and street lighting in slum areas.

(c) and (d). A statement is placed below

#### STATEMENT

*Statement showing the State, City and Population benefited under the Central Scheme for Environmental Improvement in Slum Areas*

	State	City	Population benefited
1	Maharashtra . . .	Bombay . . . . .	3,36,449
2	Maharashtra . . .	Poona . . . . .	8,006
3	Maharashtra . . .	Nagpur . . . . .	95,959
4	Uttar Pradesh . . .	Lucknow . . . . .	1,69,400
5	Uttar Pradesh . . .	Kanpur . . . . .	1,57,951
6	Delhi Union Territory . . .	Delhi . . . . .	3,70,040
7	Andhra Pradesh . . .	Hyderabad . . . . .	1,06,770
8	Gujarat . . . . .	Ahmedabad . . . . .	23,139
9	Mysore . . . . .	Bangalore . . . . .	80,146
10	Tamil Nadu . . . . .	Madras . . . . .	2,05,896
11	West Bengal . . . . .	Calcutta . . . . .	10,00,000
12	Rajasthan . . . . .	Jaipur . . . . .	22,858
13	Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	Indore . . . . .	38,433
14	Haryana . . . . .	Rohtak . . . . .	12,112
		TOTAL . . . . .	26,30,159

**SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:** Are Government aware that in spite of the slum clearance scheme having been in force for so many years, the number of slums has increased in big cities like Madras? Even in Delhi, in the New Delhi area, if we visit the galis between two bungalows, we shall see a number of slums. May I know the amounts asked for by the different States, especially Tamil Nadu for slum clearance and the amount allotted by the Central Government?

**SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI:** That is given in the statement. It is true that the number of slum is increasing and, therefore, Government have provided funds for removing the slums. It is admitted that the number has increased, whether it be in Delhi or in Patna or in Bombay or in Madras.

**SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:** It is not enough to admit that the number of slums has increased. What does it show? It shows that the provision of funds for slum clearance has not been adequate, and that is why the problem is not tackled properly by the State Governments. Will Government give us an assurance that adequate funds will be provided at least for big cities during the Fifth Plan period in order to see that the spreading of slums at least is checked?

**SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI:** It is very difficult to check it just now. But we are providing funds in the plan budget, and we are taking up the matter gradually with a view to removing these slums. It cannot be done overnight.

**SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:** From the statement placed on the Table of the House, I find that only big cities have been taken up. In Tamil Nadu, only Madras city has been taken up for slum clearance. What about other cities like Tiruchirappalli and Madurai? When will they be taken up?

**SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI:** The Madras Government have their own scheme. They have a slum clearance board. The Central Government are making grants to the Madras Govern-

ment. As regards other cities, we are taking up the other cities also gradually.

**SHRI R. S. PANDEY:** May I know how much money has been earmarked for slum clearance in the Fifth Plan? I would particularly like to refer to Bombay where half a million people are sleeping on the footpath, and nearly half the population, namely three million people, are living in gutter in bad conditions. May I know whether any substantial provision has been made in the Fifth Plan in this regard? I was told that the World Bank was approached by Government for monetary assistance to do something in a massive way to remove the slums.

**SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI:** So far as the Fifth Plan is concerned, it has not been formulated as yet, but there is a proposal. It is expected that the Scheme will continue.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us the performance record of two State Governments, namely Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, in the matter of slum clearance?

**SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI:** So far as the Central scheme is concerned, these two States have made progress, and it has been mentioned in the statement.

**श्री बी० पी० शर्मा :** गन्दी बस्तियों की सफाई के मिलसिले से आंकड़ दिए गए हैं। दिल्ली के बारे में कहा गया है कि 3 लाख सत्तर हजार चालीस लोगों को इसका लाभ पहुंचाया गया है। देखा यह जाता है कि गन्दी बस्तियाँ जो साफ हो जाती हैं वहाँ पर रहने वाले लोगों को तो दूर बसा दिया जाता है और उसका फायदा दूसरे लोगों को ही पहुँचता है। क्या यहाँ भी उसी तरह का लाभ पहुँचाया गया है कि बड़े-बड़े बंगले उन पर बसा दिए गए, मल्टी-स्टोरीड बिल्डिंग बना दी गई, बड़े-बड़े दफ्तर बना दिए गए और उन गन्दी

बस्तियों में रहने वाले लोगों को दूर जगहों पर बसा दिया गया ?

**श्री भोला पास्वान शास्त्री :** हम में किसी को उजाड़ा नहीं गया है। अभी तक जहाँ-जहाँ ये बस्तियाँ हैं वहाँ पर पानी का प्रबन्ध किया गया है, बिजली का प्रबन्ध किया गया है, सार्वजनिक शौचालय, सार्वजनिक स्नानागार का भी प्रबन्ध किया गया है। किसी को उजाड़ा नहीं गया है या किसी बड़े आदमी को वहाँ बसाया नहीं गया है।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** एक ओर सरकार गन्दी बस्तियों को हटाने की योजना बना रही है और दूसरी ओर गृहीकरण, औद्योगीकरण आदि की इनकी सारी नीतियाँ ऐसी हैं कि आबादी का केन्द्रीयकरण होने लगे शहरों में हो रहा है, जिन के चलते नई-नई गन्दी बस्तियाँ पैदा हो रही हैं। गन्दी बस्तियाँ हटाने का कार्यक्रम अभी सफल होगा जब नई गन्दी बस्तियों का निर्माण न हो। महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा जो बृहद् बम्बई की योजना बनाई गई है उसके चलते पचास हजार एकड़ किसानों की जमीन को अजित किया जाएगा तीस करोड़ रुपये में और उसको बेचा जाएगा 525 करोड़ में। मैं उतना ही टेबल के नीचे लिया जाएगा मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इससे नई गन्दी बस्तियाँ बनने का क्या सिलसिला शुरू नहीं होगा ? क्या सरकार इस तरह के केन्द्रीयकरण के जो सुझाव हैं उन पर रोक लगाएगी और उद्योगों का विकेन्द्रीयकरण करके गन्दी बस्तियों के निर्माण की जो प्रक्रिया चल रही है, उसको रोकेंगी ?

**श्री भोला पास्वान शास्त्री :** जहाँ तक महाराष्ट्र सरकार का प्रश्न है उसको यहाँ से हम बाध्य नहीं कर सकते हैं कि

आप यह काम मत करिये। कानून के अन्दर उन्हें जो करना है कर रहे हैं।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** आपकी कोई नीति नहीं है ? प्लानिंग कमिशन की क्या नीति है ?

**श्री भोला पास्वान शास्त्री :** कानून के अन्दर महाराष्ट्र सरकार काम कर रही है। हम उसे बाध्य नहीं कर सकते हैं। उसको अपनी आदतों में मिला हुआ है। लेकिन जहाँ तक गन्दी बस्तियों के बढ़ने का सवाल है, जैसा मैंने शुरू में कहा है कि वे बढ़ती ही कभी। क्योंकि इसके मूल में गरीबी और जहालत है। इस चीज को हटाना जरूरी है। जैसे-जैसे इण्डस्ट्रियलाइजेशन होगा गन्दी बस्तियाँ बढ़ेंगी। गरीब लोग देहातों में शहरों की तरफ आ रहे हैं। यही टैंडेमी है।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आपकी प्रोटेक्शन चाहता हूँ। गरीबी की बात इन्होंने कही है। क्या उन लोगों का विकेन्द्रीयकरण नहीं किया जाएगा और इन्हें गिने शहरों में आबादी केन्द्रित न हो, इसका ध्यान नहीं रखा जाएगा ? इसका ट्रैफिक के ऊपर भी बोझ पड़ रहा है। अकेले जून महीने में बम्बई में वैस्टर्न रेलवे के ऊपर छ दुर्घटनाएँ हुई हैं। इन्हें गिने शहरों में जब आबादी बढ़ेगी, उद्योगों का केन्द्रीयकरण होगा तो गरीबी हटे न हटे, यह लाजिमी है कि गन्दी बस्तियाँ उत्पन्न होंगी। मेरा नीति का सवाल है।

**श्री भोला पास्वान शास्त्री :** यह प्रस्ताव भी सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

**श्री डी० एन० सिन्हा :** जो विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है उस में बिहार

का, पटना का ब्यौरा नहीं है। क्या मैं यह समझूँ कि पटना में कोई स्लम एरिया नहीं है या वहाँ के लिए कोई स्कीम नहीं है या सैदूल गवर्नमेंट उस पर कोई ध्यान देना ही नहीं चाहती है ?

श्री भोला पास्वान शास्त्री : सैदूल गवर्नमेंट उस पर पूरा ध्यान देना चाहती, है। बिहार गवर्नमेंट को दिसम्बर में कहा गया था कि वह अपनी योजना भेजे। लेकिन आपने स्टेटमेंट में देखा होगा कि बिहार गवर्नमेंट से कोई योजना अभी तक नहीं आई है।

#### Scheme of Autonomous Colleges

\*107. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to adopt the scheme of autonomous colleges; and

(b) if so, the criteria for the selection of colleges?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The Government of India have accepted in principle the recommendations of the Education Commission (1964-66) and of the Gajendragadkar Committee on Governance of Universities on Autonomous Colleges. It is for the State Governments and Universities to take further action in this regard.

(b) The University Grants Commission had appointed a Committee to look into the question of determining criteria, guidelines and pattern of assistance to autonomous colleges. The report of the Committee is likely to be considered by the Commission shortly.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: May I know if the State Governments and Universities have been advised by the Central Gov-

ernment to adopt it and if yes, the response of these bodies to this?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: One of the important aspects of this recommendation would be the pattern of assistance which the UGC would be able to offer for this purpose. They have set up this committee whose report is awaited. Otherwise all the recommendations have been submitted to the State Governments. The UGC has appointed from time to time a number of committees and they have gone into it. They have attempted to meet the objections that were raised by some of the universities and some of the State Governments and they felt that in the existing situation it would be desirable for the universities to give the status of autonomous colleges to selected institutions.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: By when the committee appointed by the UGC is expected to submit its report and will that report, when available, be laid on the Table of the House?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The committee is expected to submit its report shortly. I cannot give the exact date but I believe it is expected within the month of August and as soon as the decision of the Commission has been taken on that report, I will be glad to lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The Minister has stated that the Government had accepted the Kothari Commission's recommendations with regard to autonomous colleges and that the process is already going on. May I know by which date he expects the first autonomous college to function in India and whether the Government have given any promise of additional financial assistance to the autonomous colleges which will be functioning whenever they start? In other words unless the Government comes forward with the necessary extra finances, how can autonomous colleges really function as autonomous colleges?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The first autonomous college started functioning last year, that was the Birla Institute of

Technology, Ranchi; it has started functioning. So far as the second part of the question is concerned, I entirely agree with him that until the pattern of financial assistance is made known to the universities, State Governments, etc. it will not be possible for them to take a decision only on academic merits. It was for this reason that the UGC decided to appoint this committee which will give guidelines: what are the criteria, what is the nature of autonomy to be given and what is the pattern of financial assistance that could be given. It is about this committee, I submitted that I would lay a report on the Table of the House as soon as the UGC took a decision and I hope it will be fairly soon.

**SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN:** Is it true that teachers in some parts of the country have opposed the concept of autonomous colleges? They believe that under such an arrangement, the examinations would have to be taken by those autonomous institutions and if this is so, they would be subject to terrible pressure by the students. This was the report in some papers.

**PROF. S. NURUL HASAN:** Although I have not received any formal representation in this regard, I have heard that some of the teachers are not entirely happy about the concept of autonomous colleges. I presume that since this is a voluntary scheme, unless the college is willing to come forward to offer itself for autonomous status and the university academic bodies come to the conclusion that it should be given autonomous status, the question of giving it autonomous status by anyone else does not arise.

**Sale of Children and Suicide by a Person in Koraput, Orissa due to inability to provide Food**

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\*108. **SHRI P. GANGADEB:**  
**SHRI M. S. PURTY:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether children have been sold and a person hanged himself to death in

Koraput District in Orissa, because of his inability to provide food to members of his family; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken for proper distribution of rice and paddy to the people of Orissa?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):** (a) The State Government have denied the allegations.

(b) Does not arise.

**SHRI P. GANGADEB:** Whatever be the technical answer, in view of the continuous failure of rice crops in Orissa for the last three years and again this year also, and acute shortage is being felt, while the people are still poised against the unabated all-India price rise. May I know whether the Centre will step in immediately to review the present administrative machinery in the State to mitigate the shortage of rice and ensure equitable distribution?

**SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE:** The problem of poverty in Orissa can be a separate one. We know there is extreme poverty there. But as far as the crop position is concerned, last year, Orissa had one of the best crops. This year also, though the monsoon was delayed, there has been excess rainfall and there is no question of shortage or drought as in some other parts of India.

**SHRI P. GANGADEB:** May I know when Government will come forward with an effective all-India famine code instead of the various outmoded State famine codes of days gone by still in use in all the States?

**SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE:** Actually most of the States have brought their famine codes up to date. But we are reviewing the all-India position and we propose to evolve all-India guidelines for famine codes of all the States.

श्री एस० एस० पुरती : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उड़ीसा की राज्य सरकार कोरापुट जिले में बच्चों के बेचे जाने और एक आदमी की आत्म-हत्या के सम्बन्ध में इन्कार कर रही है। वहाँ जो भयंकर भुखमरी की स्थिति व्याप्त है, क्या वह उससे भी इन्कार कर रही है? यह बात सत्य है कि कोरापुट जिले में ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में लोग अपने बच्चों को बेच रहे हैं और एक आदमी ने अपने परिवार के लिए भोजन सामग्री न जुटा पाने के कारण आत्म-हत्या कर ली है। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस लज्जास्पद घटना की जांच के लिए केन्द्र से एक सक्षम अधिकारी को भेजने की व्यवस्था करेंगे?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE. There is a case of suicide reported by the State Government, but the reasons mentioned are different. He was living with a kept woman and it is suspected that due to the infidelity of his kept wife, he committed suicide. It has nothing to do with starvation. Some other facts also were mentioned that he was a drunkard, a gambler and a known thief

श्री फूलचंद वर्मा : मैं कनमल्टेटिव कमेटी की बैठक के सम्बन्ध में 2 जुलाई को भुवनेश्वर गया हुआ था। वहाँ पर मुझे सौ, सौ एकड़ के कास्तकारों से भेट करने का अवसर मिला। स्थिति यह है कि वे आज भीख माग रहे हैं, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय इस से इन्कार कर रहे हैं और कह रहे हैं कि वहाँ मानसून अच्छा है और फसल अच्छी हुई है। क्या इस प्रकार की कोई घटना मंत्री महोदय की नज़र में आई है, या अखबारों में उन्होंने ऐसा कई समाचार देखा है कि एक बाप ने अपनी लड़की को इस लिए बेच दिया कि उसके घर खाने को नहीं था? इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ वहाँ हो रही हैं और यह केवल उड़ीसा में नहीं, बल्कि

में बसा रहा हूँ कि पूरे देश के अन्दर इस प्रकार की स्थिति है और आप यहाँ पर खाद्य मंत्री की हैसियत से बैठे हैं। मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उड़ीसा हो चाहे मध्य प्रदेश हो इन सब घटनाओं के बारे में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट इन्कार कर रही है तो इन सब बातों की जांच करने के लिए क्या आप पार्लियामेंट का एक डेलीगेशन भेजेंगे और यदि नहीं भेजेंगे तो क्या उनकी जांच के लिए कोई दूसरा तरीका अपनाना चाहते हैं? यदि अपनाना चाहते हैं तो उस की रूपरेखा बताएँ और इन सब बातों की जांच कराएँ। आज पूरा देश भूख में परेशान है। मैं चाहता हूँ माननीय मंत्री जी इस प्रश्न का स्पेसिफिक उत्तर दें।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: This particular case was enquired into by the State Government and it transpired that nothing has happened as alleged by the hon. Member. I do not think there is need for any further enquiry. There is starvation due to poverty and other reasons but they have nothing to do with the non-availability of food as a result of drought.

MR. SPEAKER Next Question. Shri A. K. Gopalan. We all wish him quick recovery. Next question. Shri Bhaura. Absent.

**Slackness of Government Machinery in dealing with Food Samples and Adulteration cases in Delhi**

\*111. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of collecting food samples in Delhi is being done only by three Food inspectors at present;

(b) whether as against 2056 adulteration cases reported in 1962, the number for the current year has come down to 122; and

(c) whether Government's slackness is one of the contributing factors for increase in food adulteration in the capital and if so, what steps are being taken to tone up the administrative machinery to make it really effective to deal with the problem?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The number of adulteration cases reported upto June this year is 235.

(c) The primary responsibility for the enforcement of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act in Delhi is that of the Local Bodies. There is, no doubt, considerable room for improvement in this matter. To ensure this the Local Bodies had been advised to set up whole-time Enforcement Squads. Special drives are also being organised to create public alertness so that the enforcement machinery could become more effective. Now the Central Citizens' Council is also taking special interest in combating this evil through public vigilance.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: In the background of this fact that everything in the market is adulterated, including the poison which people want to use for committing suicide, and in view of the fact that the local bodies have miserably failed in tackling this problem, is the Government thinking of taking over this problem on its own hands and setting up an independent body to tackle the problem? Though the talk about adulteration has been going on, nothing seems to have been done all these years.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): On the basis of the report of the Enquiry Committee Parliament enacted a law in June 1964. Formerly we had no authority. Under this legislation we took some concurrent power to deal with this problem. I entirely agree with the hon. Member that local bodies do not give sufficient importance to this social evil and the implementation machinery should be strengthened. Now the

State Governments do not have sufficient testing laboratories. Sometimes instead of appointing food inspectors the matter is left to the sanitary inspector. We are trying to bring this to their notice. But the important thing is arousing the social conscience of the people. Unless social vigilance is there by independent voluntary organisations, whatever measures we take will not be effective.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: My question was very simple. In view of the fact that the State Government have failed to tackle this problem, why not the Central Government take over this subject? As against 1,225 cases registered last year and 2,050 cases the year before, only 235 cases were registered this year. The other day the hon. Minister for Home Affairs, Shri K. C. Pant, stated that the enactment about food adulteration should be made applicable to other food offences also. In the light of all this, have you any proposals to deal with this serious problem?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: Taking over the entire problem in the Central sphere will mean strengthening the staff and more laboratories for testing samples. It will be very difficult for us to do it at the present juncture. We will have to depend to some extent on the local governments. So far as the local bodies are concerned, merely strengthening the enforcement machinery is not enough. They will have to take many other steps. This evil is rampant now. In the present critical situation, adulteration of food has become a very prosperous industry.

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJEE: A news has appeared in the papers that instead of *besan*, they are selling *kesridal* which is very harmful and which produces paralysis in the body. May I know whether that news is correct and, if it is correct, what action the Government is thinking of taking, whether they have decided to withdraw all the *besan* from the market or what other action they propose to take?

MR. SPEAKER: I have admitted a Motion on it. I think, she could wait till then.

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि खाद्य में मिलावट की जहाँ तक बात है जो इंस्पेक्टर जांच करने जाते हैं वह अधिकांश लोगों से ले दे कर मामले को छोड़ देते हैं, ऐसी शिकायतें आई हैं और जो छोटे दुकानदार हैं जो अन्य जगहों से पैकड माल मंगा कर बेचते हैं जिसमें उनका कोई दोष नहीं होता उन को भी दंडित किया जाता है, तो क्या इस तरह की व्यवस्था करेंगे कि जहाँ से माल बन कर निकलता है पैक हो कर वहाँ उस की जांच कर के जो दांपी पाए जाएं उन को जुर्माना या दूसरा दण्ड जो भी हो दिया जाये और छोटे दुकानदारों को तंग न किया जाये ? इस के अलावा जो इंस्पेक्टर ले दे कर मामले को छोड़ देते हैं उन की क्या मंत्री महोदय जांच करायेगे और इस की उचित व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: To shift the entire responsibility on the wholesaler would be sometimes difficult and not productive in the sense because, after taking over the stuff, a small retailer might practise adulteration. That cannot be excluded altogether. The trade practices in this country are such, whether it is the wholesaler or the retailer, that there is no standard and no responsibility. As the hon. Member said, we must exercise some more control on it.

MR. SPEAKER: He has given some suggestions. I think, you could have just said, "I have noted them."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us whether he is aware of the fact that the Consumer Council of India which is a body of the Planning Commission has reported that there are as many as 342 items where adulteration and fake substitutes are being

created now-a-days and, if so, what steps are being taken in this regard?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I would require notice to see exactly whether these figures are correct.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What are your figures?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: About the figures given by the Consumer Council of India, I have no information about it.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: I have noted the tone of the hon. Minister's reply. The adulteration in food-stuffs has gone to such an extent that one has forgotten the taste of an original commodity, an unadulterated commodity. If one takes an unadulterated commodity, he cannot recognise that it is an original commodity. That is the extent of adulteration in the country. That being the case, will the Government take the offences of this nature very seriously, try to persuade the authorities concerned and see that the Central Government takes these offences very seriously and the criminals dealt with properly?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: We shall certainly take a very serious view of it. In the 1964 Act, the punishment was enhanced to a minimum period of six months imprisonment.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: In view of the fact that a crime more heinous than 'adulteration' is unimaginable and in view also of the fact that not only social conscience but also social wrath and anger has been aroused on a massive scale in the country, will the Government assure us that nothing short of death penalty will be provided to adulterators?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: There is a suggestion to enhance the penalty, and we shall take the hon. Member's suggestion into consideration when we do it

**Selective approach for Maximising Food Production**

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\*112. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:  
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL  
REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:



(a) whether Government propose 'selective approach' for maximising food production in the shortest possible time; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(b) In addition to the High-Yielding Varieties and Multiple Cropping Programmes, which are being implemented in irrigated and assured rainfall areas, a high priority is proposed for Command Area Development with a view to increasing intensity of cropping and productivity of crops.

**SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:** May I know from the Government whether they have in view selecting certain areas in each State for concentrated efforts and action and then going to the areas around them with the research and whatever knowledge they have been able to acquire by concentrating on those areas?

**SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE:** That is what I have replied. Actually the command areas of the canals and the assured rainfall areas have been taken up. In certain areas like Punjab and Haryana, concentrated programmes have already come up. We are selecting on a country-wide basis. It is like an industry where the potential is there but we are unable to utilise. We propose to concentrate on this in the coming period.

**SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:** May I know whether the Government has made any progress in doing something about dry farming, in selecting certain areas which are not being irrigated at the moment and are actually dry and which can be utilised with a little more efforts to produce some crops.

**SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE:** Dry farming programmes are separate. They have been taken up in the Fourth Plan itself. But in the case of dry farming the problems are very difficult and complicated. More research and development efforts are being undertaken in this direc-

tion. The question is one of cropping the crop pattern, developing new strength which can stand the moisture strain, etc., and we are attending to that. It will take some time before the full impact is felt.

**श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे :** क्या

मन्त्री महोदय इस बात को देखते हुए, बतायेंगे कि उत्पादन के लिए, खाद और पानी की विशेष आवश्यकता थी और जो एमजेंसी प्रोग्राम बनाये गये तथा पाचवे फाइव ईयर प्लान का जो एप्रोच था, उस को सीट-आउट करने के लिए खेती की तरफ, पानी की तरफ, बिजली की तरफ, ड्रेनेज की तरफ काफी ध्यान नहीं दिया गया ? क्या इस तरह की कार्ट स्कीम, उन एग्लियाज के लिए जो ड्रि-प्रोड्यूसिंग एग्लियाज है, लागू करने की कृपा करेंगे जिससे वहाँ की ग्लिवायर्मेन्ट पूरी हो सके ?

**SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE:** As far as exploitation of water resources are concerned, more and more efforts are made for exploiting underground and surplus flow of water. It is a different matter that the water resources may be considered by the hon. Member as inadequate. He can suggest that there should be more resources and we would welcome that.

As far as the other part is concerned, this is an approach on a country-wide basis.

As far as fertilisers are concerned, unless the production aspect of fertilisers is paid adequate attention, I anticipate that we may have some difficulty in the years to come. But the matter about fertilisers is attended to by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and is beyond the control of my Ministry.

**Distribution of Basic Consumer Goods  
through Government Agencies**

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**\*114. SHRI R. K. SINHA:  
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of price rise, hoarding and shortage of essential commodities Government propose to distribute basic consumer goods like rice, wheat, pulses, kerosene oil and vegetable ghee through Government agencies only; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Rice, coarse grains, wheat and wheat products are already being distributed at fixed prices through a net-work of fair price shops throughout the country. In addition, a limited quantity of pulses, kerosene oil and vegetable ghee are also being distributed in some places through fair price shops and cooperative stores. Since distribution is the responsibility of the State Government, they have been advised from time to time to improve the working of the fair price shops, particularly in the rural and inaccessible areas.

SHRI R. K. SINHA: Is the Minister aware that in view of hoarding in the rural areas by rich peasants, weaker sections of the community, landless peasants, Harijans and those who are more resourceless are not able to get the necessary items which are necessary for the very survival of the people and what measures have the Government taken to alleviate their hardships?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: The hon. Member is well aware that the very take-over of wholesale trade in wheat is done with that purpose in view. Now it is a question of really creating the necessary atmosphere in the country and even Government would like to encourage anti-hoarding movements in the country so that nobody in the country hoards more

than what is needed for the community requirements but in the present economic set-up some difficulties are obvious.

SHRI R. K. SINHA: Our difficulties are also vacillation of the Government to punish hoarders and take the necessary steps in order to punish those who are holding the community to ransom. There is only a marginal shortage of foodgrains. It is the commodities of certain sections of the people in India who are a block on the way to the wholesale procurement of foodgrains. So, in view of the difficulties all over the country—even in Delhi people go to the ration shops and they get one thing one day and they do not get other things—and in view of the fact that there is an artificial scarcity in the country and even in regard to informal rationing a lot of unfair practices are going on, will the Government take some harsh steps and associate people's committee to punish those who are holding the community to ransom.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: We have already written to the State Governments that anti-hoarding measures should be taken up and necessary legal action taken and even action under MISA can be taken against food offenders. That has been suggested to the State Governments and with the support of the political parties it should be possible to intensify this.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Is it a fact that the whole-sale price index of the essential commodities are only misleading in the sense that the retail prices in the market are much higher than the index of the whole-sale prices and I want to know whether it is also a fact that during the last six months the prices of almost all the essential commodities like dal, edible oils like mustard oil have gone up in some cases by 50 per cent and in some cases, even by 100 per cent. If it is so, will the Government take measures to provide these essential commodities to all people, if possible; if not, at least to the vulnerable sections of the population both in the urban and in the rural areas through fairprice shops?

**SHRI ANNASAHAB P SHINDE.** That is the Government's approach that, to the extent possible, we should be in a position to distribute essential commodities to the vulnerable sections of the population through fair price shops. But there are some difficulties. For instance, the hon Member said about edible oils. Last year there was a sharp fall in the production of groundnut because in Gujarat, Maharashtra etc which are producing two-thirds of the groundnut, there has been a shortage and some anti-social elements have been taken advantage of the shortage. As far as the long-term measures of the Government of India are concerned, we propose to proceed in that direction.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA.** To what percentage of the population of the country you are providing?

**MR SPEAKER.** Please do not prolong your question further. You should ask one single, self contained question.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA.** Government is giving an impression as if they are providing food to the whole population. I want to know to what extent they are providing.

**SHRI ANNASAHAB P SHINDE.** We have been distributing roughly a million tonnes of foodgrains every month and that goes through the fairprice shops. Other essential commodities are not distributed so far on a large scale but we propose to proceed in that direction.

श्री नजल किशोर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है वह स्वयं में सन्तोषजनक नहीं है। प्रश्न यह है कि जीवन की आवश्यक वस्तुओं को किस तरह से लोगों को सस्ते और ठीक ढंग से मुलभ कगया जाये उस की क्या व्यवस्था हो ? इस सम्बन्ध में मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या सरकार यदि इस स्थिति में नहीं है कि जीवन की आवश्यक वस्तुये सारे देश के नागरिकों को

मुहैया कर सके तो ऐसी स्थिति में एक ऐी योजना पर विचार करेगी कि जिस में गरीब लोगों को ये चीजे सस्ते दामों पर मुहैया हो सके और वैंल टुडू क्लास के लोग खुले बाजार से इन चीजों को मुहैया कर सके। क्या इस पर कोई विचार किया जा रहा है ? यदि हा, तो सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**SHRI ANNASAHAB P SHINDE.** Whether there should be two markets, two prices, etc is a matter which is under the consideration of the Government. The problems of distribution and availability are very closely tied up with procurement production production programmes etc. Distribution and production should be looked upon as one package.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Admission in Colleges in Delhi

\*102 **SHRI M KATHAMUTHU.** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the students are facing difficulty in getting admission in Colleges in Delhi due to the non availability of seats and

(b) if so the total number of students who applied for admission and the total number of seats filled up?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN).** (a) and (b). According to Delhi University, there is no such difficulty. Some college have still seats lying vacant. The latest figure of students who applied for admission and those actually admitted are being collected by the University from its colleges and a statement will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**Supply of Wheat to Gujarat for the Year 1973-74**

**\*104. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:  
SHRI VEKARIA:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand of wheat of Gujarat State for the year 1973-74;

(b) the total quantity procured; and

(c) the action taken by Government to supply more wheat to Gujarat State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The demands are made on monthly basis. For the period April to July, the demand was of the order of 5.75 lakh tonnes.

(b) Three tones

(c) Keeping in view the overall availability of wheat in the Central Pool both from internal procurement and from imports and the needs of other deficit and drought affected States maximum possible supplies are being made to Gujarat to meet the reasonable requirements of the State. With the improvement in the availability of wheat as a result of early procurement this year the supplies of wheat were stepped up from May 1973.

**Fish production West Bengal and Orissa**

**\*105 SHRI D. K. PANDA:  
DR. RANEN SEN:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal and Orissa together account for less than 3 per cent of the total marine fish production in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons for this poor contribution of these States in the marine fish production; and

(c) the steps being taken to help these States in stepping up marine fish production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The marine fish landings of West Bengal and Orissa during the last 5 years have ranged between 1.5 and 3.3 per cent of the total marine fish production of the country.

(b) The concentration of effort under the five year Plans of these States has been on Inland fish production. There is a high demand in these States for inland water fish. The proportion of the outlay on marine fisheries development to the total outlay on fisheries development in the State Fourth Five Year Plans is 2 per cent in the case of West Bengal and 17 per cent in the case of Orissa.

(c) The Central Government has been assisting the State Governments in the development of marine fisheries by providing infra-structural facilities in the form of fishing harbours, and information on fisheries resources. A Deep Sea survey unit has been established at Calcutta. A survey unit is also being established at Paradeep. Fishing harbours have been sanctioned for Roychowk and Namkhana in West Bengal and Chandipur in Orissa. Proposals for fishing harbours at Paradeep and Dhamra are also under consideration.

**Rice Supplied to Kerala during last Three Months**

**\*109. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of rice supplied to Kerala from the Central pool during the last three months;

(b) whether Government are aware of the difficulties facing Kerala due to the shortage of rice; and

(c) if so, whether Government will consider to supply one lakh tonnes rice every month to Kerala from the Central pool?

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

total quantity of rice supplied to Kerala from the Central Pool during the last 3 months was about 176 thousand tonnes

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Keeping in view the overall availability of rice in the Central Pool and the needs of other deficit and drought affected States, reasonable requirements of rice of the State would be met. In addition to supplies from the Central Pool, Kerala Government has been allowed to purchase some quantities of rice from Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry, on State to State basis to supplement the Central allocations made to the State

**Imposition of Cess on Land Revenue or Building for Supplementing Fifth Plan Allocation for Development of Education**

\*110 SHRI B S BHURA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education has recommended an imposition of a cess on land revenue or building for supplementing the Fifth Plan allocation of Rs 2200 crores for the development of education,

(b) whether Government have examined the recommendation and

(c) if so, what decision has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUI HASAN) (a) to (c) Yes Sir The Recommendations of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education have been forwarded to the State Governments for necessary action

**Construction of Super Tanker Berth in Cochin**

\*113 SHRI C H. MOHAMED KOYA Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the latest position with regard to the construction of a Super Tanker Berth in Cochin?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) The Consultants to the Cochin Port Trust, M/s Engineers India Limited, New Delhi are being asked to prepare the Detailed Project Report The Report is expected to be ready in about six months The Chief Engineer of the Port has simultaneously been authorised by Port Trust Authorities to start urgently pre-project works such as survey soil investigation etc

**Meeting of Project Co-ordinators and Directors of Indian Council of Agricultural Research**

\*115 SHRI DEVINDR SINGH GARCHA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the outcome of the meeting of the Project Co-ordinators and Directors of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, held recently in the capital and

(b) the reaction of Government to the suggestions made for implementation during the Fifth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P SHINDE) (a) Fifth Five Year Plan proposals for Agricultural Research, Education and Manpower Planning have been finalised on the basis of discussions held in the meeting of the Projects Coordinators and Directors of I C A R Institutes held from the 25th to 30th June, 1973.

(b) The proposals are under the consideration of the Planning Commission.

### कृषि श्रमिकों की समस्याओं की विशेषज्ञ समिति

1.6. श्री ओपुष्प शर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कृषि श्रमिकों की समस्याएं हल करने के लिए एक विशेषज्ञ समिति का गठन करने का निर्णय किया है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो समिति के गठन की रूप रेखा क्या होगी ; और

(ग) समिति के सदस्यों का चयन किस आधार पर और किस प्रकार किया जाएगा ?

कृषि मंत्री, पं. राजेश्वर (प्र. 0 और सिद्ध) : (क) व (ग). श्रम रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय ने देश में कृषि श्रमिकों की समस्याओं का अध्ययन करने के लिए एक विशेषज्ञ समिति गठित करने का निर्णय किया है। इस बारे में वह मंत्रालय आगे आर डायग्नोस देगा।

### Comparative figures of production of Wheat and Dals, Cotton and Oilseeds

\*117. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative figures, State-wise, of the yearly production of wheat, on the one hand, and dals, cotton and oilseeds, on the other, between the years 1967-68 to 1972-73;

(b) the reasons for the stagnation in the production of agricultural produce in the latter category; and

(c) the steps proposed to stimulate production of the crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5232/73]

### Review of functioning of Food Corporation of India

\*118. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the functioning of the Food Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) what steps are being taken to improve the functioning of the Food Corporation of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The Government have been keeping a continuous watch over the working of the Food Corporation of India. A Committee of officials has been constituted to examine whether some reduction in the incidentals of the Corporation could be effected

वनस्पति की कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए खाद्य तेल का आयात

\*119. चन्द्र लाल चन्द्राकर : श्री यमना प्रसाद मंडल :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार देश में वनस्पति की कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए विदेशों से खाद्य तेल का आयात करने का है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक ; और

(ग) उसकी मुख्य रूप रेखा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (प्रो०  
शेर सिंह): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). एक विवरण सभा  
के पटल पर रखा जाता है जिस में चालू

### विवरण

1973-74 के दौरान खाने योग्य तेलों, तिलहनों को आयात करने का कार्यक्रम

(मोटरी टन )

तेल/तिलहन का नाम	जुलाई के अन्त तक आयात किए गए	जिनकी अश्वत्वार के अन्त तक 1974 के आयात करने की आशा है	जिनकी मार्च, अन्त तक आयात करने की आशा है	जोड़
सायाबीन तेल	9,000	12,000	..	21,000
ताड़ का तेल	26,112	2,550	42,672	71,334
तोरिये का तेल	..	38,900	..	38,900
अर्र आयात करने की योजना	..	..	60,000	60,000
जाड़	35,112	53,450	102,672	191,234
तोरियां	12,777	..	80,000	92,777
			(अथवा तेल के बराबर )	

### Submission of study Report by Gujarat Government regarding setting of Shipyard at Tapti

\*120. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Gujarat Government have submitted a study report to the Central Government in connection with the establishment of the country's fifth shipyard to be set up at Tapti; and

(b) what steps are taken by Government in considering the report and for an early decision in this regard?

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

(b) Various other maritime State Governments have also sent proposals for establishment of new shipyards in their States. A techno-economic group has been set up to evaluate sites proposed by the State Governments including the site proposed by Government of Gujarat.

Proposals for the establishment of new shipyards have also been forwarded to the Planning Commission and are presently under consideration. A final decision regarding establishment of new shipyards

will be taken after the contents of the Fifth Plan are known and their location decided in the light of the recommendations of the Techno-Economic Group.

**Construction of Bridge Across Balia-pattam River near Cannanore, Kerala**

1001. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the probable date by which the construction of the bridge across Balia-pattam river near Cannanore in Kerala State will be completed; and

(b) the present stage of the work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) The construction of the bridge is expected to be completed by the end of November 1974.

(b) All the piles required for construction of the bridge have been cast and 26 per cent of them have been driven. The driving of the remaining piles is in progress. The design of superstructure is under examination.

मध्य प्रदेश में सामूहिक फार्म स्थापित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता का अनुरोध

1002 श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य के कुछ जिलों में सामूहिक फार्म स्थापित करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता मागी है ; और

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

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अशोक सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख).

सूचना राज्य सरकार से एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-मटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

**मध्य प्रदेश में सरकार का आपातकालीन राज्य उत्पादन कार्यक्रम**

1003. श्री गंगाचरण बीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने कोई आपातकालीन कार्यक्रम बनाया है और इसको सफल बनाने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार की सहायता मागी है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अशोक सिंह) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार से सूचना मागी गई है और प्राप्त होते ही यथाशीघ्र सभा-मटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश में भूमिगत जल से रहित भूमि का कृषि योग्य बनाया जाना

1004 श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसी भूमि का क्षेत्रफल कितना है जहाँ मिचाई के लिए भूमिगत जल भी उपलब्ध नहीं है , और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार वहाँ जल की व्यवस्था करके उक्त भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने के लिये कार्यवाही करने का है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अशोक सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सूचना



एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

—नर प्रेश में भू-राजस्व तथा नकाबो  
ऋणों का वकी उगाही

1005. श्री कुमल चंद कछवायः  
क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में भू-राजस्व ,  
तथा मूखा एवं बाढग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में दिए गए  
नकाबो ऋणों तथा सहकारी संस्थाओं द्वारा  
लागो को दिये गये ऋण की भारी रकमे  
वकाया पडी है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसकी अनुमानित  
राशि कितनी है ; और

(ग) उन ऋणो की उगाही के लिये  
सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करना चाहती है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री  
अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्डे) . (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) (i) भू-राजस्व — 7 करोड रुपये

(ii) नकाबो — 8 करोड रुपये

(iii) सहकारी संस्थाओं की ओर  
वकाया राशि — 40 करोड रुपये

(ग) जिन जिनो पर मूखे का भ्रमर नहीं  
पडा है. राज्य सरकार ने उन से इन  
वकाया रकमो की उगाही के लिए एक विशेष  
अभियान चलाया है ।

#### Issue of Licences for Import of Food- grains

1006. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are proposing  
to issue import licences to Government

organisations and private parties to im-  
port foodgrains; and

(b) if so, main features thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Post of Deputy Director in the Institute of Family Planning at Delhi

1007. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will  
the Minister of HEALTH AND FAM-  
ILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Post of Deputy Direc-  
tor in the Institute of Family Planning at  
Delhi has been advertised in July, 1972;

(b) if so, what were the prescribed qua-  
lifications of the advertised post and the  
particular and qualifications of each can-  
didate for the post; and

(c) whether the interview for the post  
has not so far been conducted and if so,  
the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAM-  
ILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJ  
BASAPPA). (a) Yes

(b) A statement containing an extract  
from the advertisement indicating the  
qualifications of the post is attached. As  
the selection for the post has not yet been  
made, it is not in the public interest to  
disclose the particulars and qualifications  
of the applicants therefor as it is likely  
to prejudice the selection if and when  
made.

(c) Yes, the interview has not so far  
been held as the question whether the  
post should be filled in the context of the  
present need for economy is being exam-  
ined.

#### Statement

Extract from the advertisement:

#### NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FAMILY PLANNING

One Deputy Director (Training) Pay  
RS. 1300—60—1600 Qualifications:

**Essential:** (1) A recognised Medical qualification included in the First or Second Schedule or Part II of the Third Schedule (other than Licentiate qualifications) to the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956. Holders of educational qualifications included in Part II of the Third Schedule should also fulfil the conditions stipulated in Section 13(3) of the Indian Medical Council Act of 1956. (ii) Post-graduate degree/diploma e.g. MPH., DPH., DCH., DGO., MD/D.M.C.W. (iii) 12 years standing in the profession with 'at least 10 years' experience in the field of Family Planning or Health Programme in a Senior Capacity. (iv) Experience in Planning, organising and conducting Medical Research Training Programmes for Personnel working in or associated with family welfare planning programme (Relaxable at the discretion of the appointing authority).

**Desirable:** (i) Experience of teaching/training in a Regional Family Planning Research Centre/Medical College/Research Institute. (ii) Research Publications of high standard pertaining to Family Planning and/or Health Programme. Candidates with medical qualifications would be entitled to Non-Practising Allowance as admissible under the rules of the Institute.

#### Financial Assistance for the Development of Cashew Cultivation in Kerala

1008. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the implementation of the scheme submitted by the Kerala Cashew Development Corporation for the development of Cashew cultivation in Kerala; and

(b) whether the Central Government have sanctioned any financial assistance for this scheme and if so, the details thereof?

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

scheme for the development of Cashew in Kerala has been received from the Kerala Cashew Development Corporation.

(b) Does not arise.

#### मृगी के झंडों का उत्पादन का लक्ष्य

1009. श्री हुकुम चंद कछवाह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971 में देश में मृगी के झंडों का कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ है; और

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित लक्ष्य का ग्योरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) 1971-72 में 58,130 लाख अण्डे।

(ख) 69,270 लाख अण्डे।

#### नियंत्रित मूल्य पर बनस्पति धी बेचने के लिए दिल्ली में दुकानों का आबंटन

1010 श्री शिवकुमार शारत्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नियंत्रित मूल्यो पर बनस्पति धी बेचने के लिए दिल्ली में कितनी दुकानें अथवा केन्द्र खोले गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन दुकानों के आबंटन के लिए सरकार को कुछ आबेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ग) इनका आबंटन करने के लिए क्या माफ़्ड अपनाए गए हैं; और

(घ) इस संबंध में अनिवार्यताएं न होने देने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शंर सिंह) : (क) हम समय तक दिल्ली प्रशासन ने दिल्ली हाइड्रोजिनेटिड वनस्पति तेल व्यापारी लाइसेंसिंग आदेश, 1966 के उपबंधों के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली में वनस्पति की बिक्री के लिए 174 थोक व्यापारियों और 3600 खुदरा व्यापारियों को लाइसेंस दिए हैं ।

(ख) 1973 के दौरान अब तक दिल्ली प्रशासन के पास 1590 प्राथम पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं ।

(ग) प्रार्थी के पूर्व वृत्त और उसके द्वारा परिसर के कानूनी कब्जे की जांच करने के बाद ही उसे लाइसेंस दिया जाता है ।

(घ) लाइसेंसिंग आदेश में यह व्यवस्था है कि कोई पोड़ित व्यक्ति (1) लाइसेंसिंग प्राधिकारी, जो लाइसेंस देने, अथवा उसका नवीकरण करने की मनाही करता है या उसका लाइसेंस निरस्त अथवा निलम्बित करता है अथवा उपर्युक्त आदेश के उपबन्धों के अधीन लाइसेंसधारी द्वारा जमा करवायी गई प्रतिभूति को जप्त करता है, के आदेश के विरुद्ध राज्य सरकार के पास अपील दायर कर सकता है ; (2) ऐसी किसी अपील के निश्चारे के पूर्व उपर्युक्त व्यक्ति को अपने मामले को पेश करने का उपयुक्त मौका दिया जा सकता है ।

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली में गेहूं का खुदरा मूल्य 83 रुपये ति क्विंटल निर्धारित किया है ;

(ख) दिल्ली में कितने लाइसेंसशुदा व्यापारियों को गेहूं बेचने की सुविधाएं दी गई हैं ;

(ग) कितने लाइसेंस शुदा व्यापारियों ने इन सुविधाओं को मांगा है ; और

(घ) इन व्यापारियों को सुविधाएं न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री-अण्णासाहेब शिंदे) : (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने बढ़िया (फार्म) गेहूं और अन्य किस्मों की गेहूं के अधिकतम खुदरा मूल्य क्रमशः 89.00 रुपये और 83.00 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित किए हैं ।

(ख) 17 जुलाई, 1973 को 8492 ।

(ग) 30 अप्रैल, 1973 तक 10,902 ।

(घ) कुछ मामलों विचाराधीन हैं । कुछ आवेदनपत्र अस्वीकार कर दिए गए हैं क्योंकि आवेदक या तो उचित मूल्य के दूकानदार थे या पम्पों का कानूनी कब्जा नहीं था अथवा आवेदनपत्र नियत तारीख अर्थात् 30 अप्रैल, 1973 के बाद प्राप्त हुए थे ।

दिल्ली में गेहूं बेचने के लिए लाइसेंसशुदा व्यापारी

1011. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

Collection of Money from Members of Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society

1012. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4576 on the 26th March, 1973 and state:

(a) whether certain gross irregularities in the affairs of the Society, some unauthorised persons' Cooperative House Building Society Ltd., Delhi have been brought to the notice of Government through a Memorandum signed by a large number of Members of the Society;

(b) if so, the contents thereof;

(c) whether in spite of the enquiry into the affairs of the Society, some unauthorised persons collecting large sums of money from the members in the name of development of land and the same are being expropriated by them thus cheating innocent Members and putting the society to a great monetary loss; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to check the activities of these persons?

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

(a) and (b). Complaints alleging commission of irregularities like holding of illegal elections, wrong enrolment of members, delay in development work and mis-application and mis-appropriation of funds of the Society by some of the office-bearers and other persons claiming themselves to be office-bearers, have come to the notice of the Delhi Administration.

(c) Some members of the Society have brought to the notice of the Delhi Administration that they have received demand notices from a person claiming to be the officiating Secretary of the Society. The report of the enquiry ordered by the Delhi Administration, when completed, can alone throw light on the actual position.

(d) Immediately after the enquiry into the constitution, working and financial position of the Society was ordered in March, 1972, the Enquiry Officer communicated the fact of the enquiry order, and the reasons therefor, to most of the members of the Society whose addresses

were available. Some newspapers also carried the news item relating to the enquiry. It is now for the members to be careful and not to make any payments to unauthorised persons who have been claiming to be the office-bearers of the Society.

**Tampering of the Record of Membership of Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society**

1013. **SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4545 dated the 26th March, 1973 and state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the records of the Delhi School Teachers' Cooperative House Building Society Ltd., Delhi are being tampered with by the so-called office bearers of the Society so much so that a large number of bonafide members are being denied their right to get a plot of land from the Society as their names either do not appear in the membership Roster of the Society or they have been shifted to the bottom of the Roster which has been made topsyturvy; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

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

(a) Complaints about the alleged tampering of records of the Delhi School Teachers' Cooperative House Building Society and irregularities pertaining to its constitution, working, and financial position have come to the notice of the Delhi Administration

(b) The complaints have been forwarded to the Enquiry Officer appointed by the Delhi Administration, for examination. Necessary action, according to law will be taken by the Delhi Administration on receipt of the Enquiry Officer's findings.

**Afghanistan's Demand for Professors from India**

1014. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Afghanistan has demanded some University level professors from India; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) The terms and conditions will be according to the norms laid down for Indian experts deputed to Afghanistan.

**दिल्ली में पानी की सप्लाई में बाधा पड़ने से जनता को कठिनाई**

1015. श्री एन० एस० पुरती : क्या निमोन शर आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जून के दूसरे सप्ताह में दिल्ली में पानी की सप्लाई में बाधा पड़ने से दिल्ली की जनता को बहुत कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ा; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण थे ?

संशोधन कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. मेहता) : (क) जून, 1973 के महीने की 9 से 12 तारीख तक पश्चिमी दिल्ली में जल-सप्लाई प्रभावित हुई थी ।

(ख) इसका मुख्य कारण यह था कि कुतुब गढ़ रोड तथा रिंग रोड के चौराहों के नजदीक 1100 मिलीमीटर के व्यास की पी० एस० सी० मेन लाईन में से पानी चूकर बह गया था ।

**Price of Ground-nut Oil in Calcutta Market**

1016. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether while Gujarat Fair Price Shops sell ground-nut oil at the rate of Rs. 6 per Kg. it is sold in Calcutta market at the rate of Rs. 11 per Kg.;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to reduce the abnormally high price of groundnut oil in the Calcutta market when the consumption of this refined groundnut oil by the Calcutta people has been daily increasing for various reasons; and

(c) what measures the Ministry have taken to see that the Calcutta market gets regular supply of refined groundnut oil from Gujarat and other States that produce such oil?

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

(a) to (c). No doubt, prices of groundnut oil have shown an upward trend in Calcutta during the current season. The latest available price as on 13th July, 1973 was Rs. 8.70 per kg. However, the rise in prices of groundnut oil is not confined to Calcutta but is an all-India phenomenon, caused by sharp decline in groundnut production in the country (from 61.81 lakh tonnes in 1971-72 to 39.24 lakh tonnes in 1972-73). In Gujarat, production of groundnut declined from 15.41 lakh tonnes in 1971-72 to 3.50 lakh tonnes in 1972-73. Consequently market price of groundnut oil at Ahmedabad on 20th July, 1973 was as much as Rs. 9.30 per kg. So far as Government of India is concerned, it has taken a number of steps to improve

the availability of vegetable oilseeds and oils in the country. These steps include the augmentation of supplies through import of oilseeds, oils and tallow to the extent feasible, encouraging larger crushing of cotton-seed and rice bran and utilisation of their oils, promoting greater utilisation of minor oilseeds of tree origin, restricting the use of groundnut oil and encouraging greater utilisation of other substitute oils in the manufacture of vanaspati and increasing the production of traditional as well as non-traditional oilseeds like soyabean and sunflower seed. It may be added that at present there is no restriction on the movement of groundnut oil from one State to another.

#### Ration Supplies in Tripura

1017. SHRI DASARATHA DIB. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the complete paralysation of ration supplies in Tripura;

(b) if so, what steps had been taken by Government to rush enough quantities of foodgrains to Tripura, and

(c) if not, the reason for the failure of the Government therefor?

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

(b) and (c). Owing to drought conditions last year and on account of floods this year, supplies of foodgrains to Tripura have been considerably stepped up. The total quantity of foodgrains supplied to the State during the period January to June, 1973 amounted to 39.4 thousand tonnes as against 3.4 thousand tonnes supplied during the corresponding period of last year. Arrangements have also been made for stocking of foodgrains in the Food Corporation Depots in Tripura.

#### Rules for posting of an Executive Engineer in C.P.W.D. at one place

1018. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the rules for posting an Executive Engineer in the C. P. W. D. at one place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): The normal tenure of an Executive Engineer (Civil) at each station is 4 years except in Nepal and difficult areas like Andamans and Arunachal Pradesh where the normal tenure is 3 years. The normal tenure for an Executive Engineer (Elect.) at Delhi is 6 years and at other stations, it is 4 years. The tenure period is subject to exigencies of public service and can be curtailed or extended for such reasons.

#### Enquiry against Inferior Construction of Quarters in D.L.Z. area, New Delhi

1019. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were many complaints regarding the inferior construction of quarters in Sector 'D', D.L.Z. area New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government 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). Even before the complaints regarding the inferior construction were received, some defects came to notice during the routine inspection by Senior Officers while the work was still in progress. These were duly rectified wherever possible. The contractor was penalized in cases where the defects could not be rectified. This apart, an investigation to find out as to whether any individual officer can be held responsible, is under way.

**समाज कल्याण विभाग, बिहारी में अनियमितता**

1020. श्री फूल चंद दर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 31 मई, 1973 के 'नव भारत टाइम्स' हिन्दी दैनिक में छोट्टा समाचार की ओर दिनाया गया है कि राजा कल्याण विभाग में समाज कल्याण के नाम पर धावनी की जा रही है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन सम्बन्ध में की गई कार्यवाही तथा भविष्य में की जाने वाली कार्यवाही का दर्ज़ा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में ०१ मई और ३०.०५.७३ (१) जी, हाँ।

(ख) जांच करने पर समाचार में दी गई शिकायतों का गहन तथा निगूहण पाया गया।

1 जून 1973 के नवभारत टाइम्स में छोट्टा समाचार की ओर ध्यान आकषिप्त किया जाता है जिसमें शिला प्रशासन ने १५ दिनों का खण्डन करने वाला उत्तर जारी किया है।

#### Labour Management Relations in Aralam State Farm Kerala

1021 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that the

relations between the labour and management in Aralam State Farm, Kerala are rapidly deteriorating,

(b) whether a few workers and employees of this farm have been retrenched on flimsy grounds,

(c) whether farm authorities have filed a police case against some of those retrenched workers; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) (a) to (d) With the setting up of the State Farms Corporation of India the administrative control of all the Central State Farms including Central State Farm, Aralam (Kerala) now vests in the Corporation.

On 1st April 1973, the farm management had to remove sixteen agricultural labourers, from their muster roll due to their misconduct and other destructive actions inside the farm, during the past one year. 8 persons out of 16 are reported to have assaulted the Director of the farm on 7th February, 1973 and a criminal case is reported to be pending against them in a court of law. One of the persons among them was he who had broken the doors of the office building and used violence and had entered the upstairs of the office to assault the Director. The remaining 7 persons are reported to be involved in activities detrimental to the farm, including theft, destroying farm produce, etc. They are also reported to be using violence at the time of any strike and instigating other loyal labourers to go on strike. They are also reported to be indisciplined with their immediate superior staff whenever they are allotted any work in the field. Their presence in the farm was also found to be dangerous to life of other members of the staff. In general all these persons were considered undesirable elements who committed criminal offences, quite often.

Hence these persons were removed from the service of the Corporation.

**Employment of Beggars as Forced Labourers in Delhi's Rehabilitation Homes**

1022. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the beggars in Delhi's Rehabilitation Homes are being employed as forced labourers in projects by various public authorities;

(b) whether these beggars are also being used as unpaid labour for unskilled work in the homes of officials; and

(c) if so, what measures are proposed by Government to end this exploitation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Complaints Regarding the Sale of Long Term Leases of Mosques by Punjab Wakf Board**

1023. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaint, from Muslims of Punjab and Haryana about the sale on long term leases of mosques and graveyards by the Punjab Wakf Board;

(b) whether besides Muslims, Swami Kewalan and Giri of Karnal (Haryana) and some non-muslim residents of Sunam (District) Sangrur, (Punjab) have brought to the notice of Government the leasing out by the Punjab Wakf Board of the two mosques at these places;

(c) whether Government intend to take steps for the restoration of these mosques; and

(d) whether Government have received any complaints from Muslims of Haryana and Punjab where no lands are

available for burial because of the leasing out of graveyards by the Board, if so, whether copies of such complaints will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED):

(a) Yes, Sir. Some complaints have been received by the Government in this connection;

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As regards Mosque at Sunam (District Sangrur), the Government have asked the Punjab Wakf Board to cancel the allotment and for resumption of the site. The Punjab Wakf Board is taking action accordingly. As regards the Mosque at Karnal the matter is still under the consideration of the Government.

(d) Yes, Sir. Some complaints have been received in this connection. It is the policy of the Government not to lease out graveyards for other purposes where it is required for burial purposes. The Government have issued suitable instructions to the Punjab Wakf Board from time to time. The complaints of this type are being received on various occasion. It is not practicable to lay all of them on the Table of the House.

**Normal Terms of the Existing Punjab Waqf Board**

1024. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the normal term of five years of the existing Punjab Wakf Board expired on 30th September, 1970 and this Board is functioning for the last 2-1/2 years beyond its normal tenure; and

(b) the reasons for postponement of constituting a new Wakf Board overruling the resolution of 19th August, 1972 despite the complaints against this Board and expiry of tenure?



**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE  
(SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMAD)**

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) As all the concerned States had to be consulted finalisation of the matter took some time. All formalities have now been completed and a notification reconstituting the Board is under issue.

**Demand of Government School Teachers Association**

1025 SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHAI  
Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether a deputation of Government School Teachers Association Delhi met the Chief Executive Councillor on the 15th June, 1973,

(b) if so, their demands and

(c) the action taken thereon?

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) 1 Removal of lapses in departmental promotions in respect of Assistant Teachers, Craft Teachers and Trained Graduate Teachers

2 Removal of anomalies in the grant of selection grade to the teachers

3 Finalisation of seniority lists of teachers and their confirmation

4 Provision of office accommodation for the Association

(c) Demands No. 1 and 2 are under consideration of Delhi Administration.

Regarding demand No. 3 Delhi Administration have informed that the seniority list of P.G.Ts working upto 1-5-70 and of all other categories of teachers working upto 1st July 1969 have been issued and that efforts are also being made to bring the Seniority list upto date. Against 6857 permanent posts

of teachers under the Directorate of Education on 6706 teachers of various categories have already been confirmed. The cases of remaining 151 teachers for confirmation are already under consideration in the Department. Steps are also being taken to convert the remaining temporary posts into permanent ones.

Regarding demand No. 4, on account of shortage of office accommodation, no room has so far been given to the Government School Teachers Association of the Headquarters although this problem is being examined and a decision is expected to be taken shortly.

**Retail Centres of Education**

1026 SHRI VASANT SATHI Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing under the caption Retail Centres of Education on page three of The Hindustan Times (City Edition) dated the 23rd May 1973 and

(b) if so the steps taken/proposed to curb the shopping in education?

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 educational institutions as well as private educational institutions recognised by State Governments offer a variety of courses. There is also a proposal to bring Legislation for regulation and control of Private Coaching in Delhi.

**Assessment of Loss of Production in Agriculture due to Shortage of Power**

1027 SHRI P. VENKATASUB-  
BAIAH  
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the loss of production in agriculture due to shortage of power in the country during the current year; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The level of agricultural production in a particular year depends on a number of factors including weather, supply of irrigation water, use of important inputs like fertilizers etc. In actual practice, it is very difficult to isolate the precise effect of these different factors on agricultural production. It is, however, a fact that agricultural production was affected to some extent during 1972-73 by shortage of power.

#### Average use of Fertilizers per Acre

1028. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the average quantity of the chemical fertilizer used per acre in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): Sir, the all-India average consumption of  $N + P_{2O_5} + K_2O$  in 1972-73 was 16.86 kg per hectare.

#### Irrigated Area in Sugar Factory Zones in U. P. and Maharashtra

1029. SHRI CHANDRA BHAL MANI TEWARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of irrigated area in sugar factory zones in U.P. and Maharashtra; and

(b) whether the irrigated area of sugar factory zones in Uttar Pradesh is far below the minimum requirements?

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

irrigated sugarcane area in factory zones was 77 per cent in Uttar Pradesh and 100 per cent in Maharashtra during 1971-72.

(b) Yes, Sir.

#### Proposal to Amend the Drug Control Act to Prevent Marketing Evils and Ensuring Uniformity in Enforcement

1030. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of amending the Drugs Control Act with a view to preventing marketing evils and ensuring uniformity in its enforcement;

(b) if so, at what stage the proposal stands;

(c) what other measures are proposed to be taken to make the enforcement of the Act uniform and stringent all over the States; and

(d) to what extent the existing system of inspection, control and prosecution is proposed to be restructured and strengthened to ensure effective implementation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, in its present form has sufficient safeguards for prevention of all types of marketing evils and abuses.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Three Committees had earlier studied the impact of quality control measures in respect of drugs and have made recommendations. The Central Council of Health, which consists of Central and State Ministers had considered their recommendations and suggested certain measures for uniform and stringent enforcement of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act all over the States. The State Governments have been asked to implement these recommendations.

(d) The activities of the State Drug Control authorities are being supplemented by the Central Drugs Inspectors of the

Zonal offices who carry out joint inspections of manufacturing firms throughout the country, to detect deficiencies, if any. These joint inspections have had a salutary effect and have helped in bringing up standards of drugs in the country. A planned programme of sampling of essential and life saving drugs moving in inter-State commerce has been arranged by the Central Drugs Control Organisation throughout the country. The technical competence of the Drug Inspectors employed by State Governments, especially their knowledge of methods and procedures for launching prosecutions, is brought upto-date by the Organisation by means of training programmes. Drug testing facilities for State Governments have been made available in the Central Laboratories. Follow-up action on adverse test reports are pursued with the State Governments. A constant watch is maintained on the drug manufacturing firms, and on drugs purchased, stored and distributed by Hospitals.

#### **Afforestation Scheme for Reduction of Floods and Silting of River Beds**

1032. SHRI P. GANGADEB Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the all India scheme of afforestation of the eroded catchment areas throughout the country has found place in the Fifth Plan;

(b) whether the implementation of the above scheme will reduce floods and silting of river-beds in India; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH). (a) to (c) There is no Central scheme for afforestation of eroded catchment areas throughout the country in the Fifth Plan. Afforestation is, however, a part of the integrated programme of soil conservation under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the protection of the catchments of 21 River  
1160 LS-3.

Valley Projects, spread over 14 States. 9 more projects are proposed to be included during the Fifth Five Year Plan for integrated soil and water conservation treatments and the programme will thus be executed in the catchments of 30 major projects in the country. The areas suitable for afforestation and improvement of forests will be taken care of in this programme. This scheme aims primarily at the protection of reservoirs against silting.

#### **Water Famine in Bhavnagar Villages in Gujarat**

1033. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether water famine in 27 Bhavnagar villages in Gujarat State has affected the people and many people had died of thirst;

(b) whether the Gujarat Government had prepared a scheme of Rs. 2.5 crore for Bhavnagar water plan but it has not been implemented due to the shortage of funds; and

(c) if so, whether Union Government will help the State Government in implementation of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No.

(b) Government of Gujarat has received proposal from Bhavnagar Municipality for providing water to Bhavnagar city through pipe line from Shetrunji Dam at Palitana which is under consideration of the State Government.

(c) The question does not arise at this stage in view of (b) above.

#### **Supply of Foodgrains to Mysore**

1034. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mysore Government has approached Central Government to speed up supplies of foodgrains; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). All steps are being taken to ensure the supply of the foodgrains allotted to the Government of Mysore.

किसानों को तत्सही दरों पर पानी की सप्लाई

1035. श्री फूल बंद बर्वा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गेहूँ की उत्पादन लागत को कम करके उसकी उपज को प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु सरकार का विचार किसानों को सस्ता तथा कुलम पानी उपलब्ध कराने का है ;

(ख) इस समय किसानों की विभिन्न सिंचाई साधनों से पानी प्राप्त करने के लिए अलग अलग राज्य में किस दर पर भुगतान करना पड़ रहा है, और

(ग) क्या इन दरों को कम करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है और यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य वाले क्या हैं ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (प्रो० शर सिंह) : (क) बड़ी, मध्यम तथा लघु सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत किसानों के लिए पानी की व्यवस्था करना तथा राष्ट्रीय सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए पानी की दरें निर्धारित करना राज्य सरकारों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है।

(ख) प्रमुख गेहूँ उत्पादक राज्यों में नहरी प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत पानी की

दरें, वर्तमान दरों का विवरण अनुसूच में दिया गया है।

(ग) इस प्रकार की कोई योजना विचाराधीन नहीं है।

#### किस्तर

क्रम संख्या	राज्य का नाम	पानी की दर (रुपये प्रति एकड़)
1.	बिहार	7.00 से 12.00 तक
2.	हरियाणा	2.75 से 5.84 तक
3.	मध्य प्रदेश	4.00 से 10.00 तक
4.	महाराष्ट्र	9.00
5.	पंजाब	2.75 से 5.90 तक
6.	राजस्थान	8.00 से 10.00 तक
7.	उत्तर प्रदेश	3.75 से 12.00 तक

#### Effect of Shortage of Power in Andhra Pradesh on Agricultural Operations

1036. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state to what extent the current shortage of power in Andhra Pradesh has affected the agricultural operations there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): The information has been called for from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

#### Demand of Edible Oils in Gulbarga, Mysore

1037. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are aware that there is a great demand of edible oils in drought-hit areas of Gulbarga District in Mysore; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). There is no specific information available about the position in Gulsarga District. However, edible oils are in short supply all over the country, because of short production of oilseeds.

**Dharna by Blind Students near Prime Minister's House**

1038. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GO-SWAMI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Blind Higher Secondary Students staged a dharna near the Prime Minister's House;

(b) if so, what were their demands; and

(c) what steps have been taken to meet their demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. A group of blind students staged a dharna outside the Prime Minister's House on May 21, 1973

(b) The demands were as follows:—

(i) Hostel accommodation should be provided for blind students passing the Higher Secondary Education Examination;

(ii) A hostel for working blind persons should be set up in Delhi;

(iii) An Act should be passed, making it compulsory for every office having 20 persons or more to have one blind employee;

(iv) The Delhi Administration should create some jobs for the blind;

(v) Some typewriters should be provided to schools for the blind.

(c) The blind students are being accommodated in hostels of the Delhi University and of its affiliated colleges. Some voluntary organisations are also assisting the blind college students in the matter of accommodation. No separate enactment for the blind is proposed. The other demands have been forwarded to the Delhi Administration for sympathetic consideration.

**Road Accidents in Delhi**

1039. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: SHRI G. P. YADAV:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been abnormal increase in the road accidents in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of road accidents occurred during the years 1970, 1971 and 1972; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check these accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) No, Sir. On the other hand, the number of such accidents in the capital has been decreasing

(b) 7912, 6893 and 5143 accidents took place during the years 1970, 1971 and 1972 respectively, despite the progressive increase in the number of vehicles of all description. The following measures have been taken by the Delhi Administration to prevent/minimise road accidents:—

(i) Gradual improvements in roads and road inter-sections are being effected with a view to ensuring smoother flow of traffic. During the year 1972, traffic signals were provided at 32 inter-sections and blinkers installed at seven places. In all, hundred traffic signals have been provided at inter-sections in Delhi upto 31st December, 1973 and blinkers installed at 123 places.

- (ii) In addition to four additional jeeps recently sanctioned, twenty-two more motor cycles have been placed at the disposal of the traffic police to increase its mobility.
- (iii) Extensive speed checking operations are carried out by traffic police regularly, particularly on accident prone roads and offending drivers are brought to book for driving vehicles at speeds more than the prescribed ones. Other cases of bad driving like disobedience to signals, overtaking from wrong side, turning without proper signal, etc. are also detected and offenders prosecuted.
- (iv) Constant efforts are being made to impart road safety instructions to various categories of road users with a view to minimise accidents. With this end in view, road safety instructions are imparted to school children through lectures and demonstrations. Delhi Traffic Police has recently organised a School Road Safety Corps in a large number of schools in which cadets have been trained in elementary traffic control and observance of various road safety rules. Lectures are delivered by traffic officers to students, teachers, drivers of commercial vehicles and other road users with a view to propagate road safety rules. The use of mass media is also extensively made for imparting road safety instructions.

**Demand of National Book Trust  
Employees' Union**

1040. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any demand from the National Book Trust Employees' Union, New Delhi;

(b) if so, their demands;

(c) whether the officiating Chairman and Director of National Book Trust did not look into the grievances of its employees and closed down the Office; and

(d) if so, action taken to settle the demands by negotiating with the Union?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (d). A copy of the charter of demands of the National Book Trust Employees' Union has been made available to the Government.

The demands of the Union relate to the recognition of their trade union, enhancement of house rent allowance, stoppage of deputation of non-Trust employees to the Trust Organisation, framing of the Recruitment Rules, promotions, confirmation after one year's service, cadre-wise distribution of work, leave and travel concession and encashment of leave, etc.

The Chairman and Officers of the Trust have met the representatives of the employees and informed them that the Trust, being neither a trade nor an industry, it could not recognise their trade union. They have also informed the employees that they are always willing to negotiate with them on matters relating to their service conditions and other demands, if they form themselves into an employees association, without any outsiders being office bearers.

Thereafter the Trustees had met and considered other demands of the employees and the Trust has recommended payment of enhanced house rent allowance to their employees, which is under consideration of the Government. The Trust has also finalised the Recruitment Rules and the same have been circulated for the comments of the members of the staff. The Trust has also identified certain posts, which could be declared permanent, against which eligible employees could be confirmed.

The Office of the Trust had to be closed down in order to avoid any untoward incident following unruly demonstrations and disorderly behaviour by some members of the Union in the Trust premises.

The Trust being an autonomous organisation, it is not possible for the Government to interfere in a dispute between the Trust and its employees. The Education Minister has, however, made available his good offices and met some representatives of the employees and some trade union leaders recently and discussed with them some of the service matters. He informed them that he was willing to take up the matter with the Chairman of the Trust, but he could not give any assurance on behalf of the Trust. He also informed them that he was willing to get the legal position with regard to registration of the union as a trade union re-examined in consultation with the Ministry of Law and Ministry of Labour and Employment. Government feel that if the employees would like to negotiate with the Trust, they will be more than willing to fully cooperate and it may be possible to settle some of the grievances on the spot.

**Letter from Ex-Minister of Orissa to Governor Re. Sale of Children due to Poverty and Drought**

1041. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an ex-Minister of Orissa had written letter to the Governor of Orissa about the selling of children by their parents due to poverty and drought condition in that state;

(b) whether some persons committed suicide because of their inability to provide food for their family members;

(c) if so, the contents of the letter and facts ascertained by Government; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto?

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

State Government has reported that such allegations have been made.

(b) The State Government has denied the allegations.

(c) The State Government has reported that one person committed suicide due to personal reasons not connected with food availability.

(d) Does not arise.

**Teaching of Bengali Language in Andaman and Nicobar Islands ..**

1042. SHRI R. N. BARMAN:  
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWD-  
HURY:

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

(a) whether in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the biggest population group are Bengali-speaking people;

(b) if so, whether Bengali language is taught there in all educational institutions and particularly in Port Blair; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) About 24 per cent of the population are Bengali-speaking people.

(b) and (c). Facilities for teaching Bengali language are provided in schools located in areas where there is a concentration of Bengali population. In Port Blair, there is a Bengali medium Higher Secondary School from Class I to XI.

**Report of the Committee for promotion of Urdu**

1043. SHRI B. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Urdu Committee for Promotion of Urdu;

(b) if so, salient points thereof; and

(c) if not when the Committee is likely to submit its Report?

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 likely to take some more time.

**Pilot Project in Agriculture in Bahraich (U. P.)**

1044. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to initiate pilot project in agriculture or marginal farmers scheme in the District of Bahraich (U.P.) in the near future; and

(b) if so, the main feature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government of India at present.

(b) Does not arise.

**Smuggling of Coarse Grains from Andhra Pradesh to neighbouring States**

1045. SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that large-scale smuggling of coarse grains like Jowar, Bajra, Maize is going on unchecked in some parts of Andhra Pradesh to other neighbouring States;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check the same; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). According to available information, there is no large scale smuggling of coarse grains like Jowar, Bajra and Maize going unchecked in any part of Andhra Pradesh. The State Government has established inter-State check posts to arrest movement of coarse grains. There is a ban on inter-State movement of coarse grains from Andhra Pradesh apart from the inter-District ban on movement of Jowar. The Vigilance Cell of the State Government carries out raids to check the movement.

**Inclusion of "Housing" in the Concurrent List of the Constitution**

1046. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:  
SHRI E. M. MEHTA:

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

(a) whether the Parliamentary Consultative Committee on Works and Housing has recommended that Housing should be included in the Concurrent List of the Constitution; and

(b) if so, what is Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The matter came for consideration in the Consultative Committee meeting held at Trivandrum in June, 1973 and Government's stand was explained.

This question, however, figured at the time of examination of estimates on 'Housing' by the Estimates Committee during the year 1972-73. A view was expressed by the Ministry of Works and Housing that it had not been possible to



enact any housing law for the country so far because 'Housing' did not find a specific place in any of the three Lists of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution and that a Central Housing Law would be possible if the subject is included in the Concurrent List. This matter was considered during the Conference of Ministers of Housing, etc. held at Srinagar from 5th to 7th July, 1973. The Conference has recommended that for the present, there was no need to amend the Constitution but that the Central Government should first spell out a national housing policy.

#### Setting up of a National Theatre in Calcutta

1047. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Theatre is being set up in Calcutta with the help of Government of India by the West Bengal State Government; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned?

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

#### Country-wide Drive against Adulteration of Food Stuffs and Drugs

1048. SHRI D P. JADEJA:  
DR. RANEN SEN:

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

(a) whether former Union Home Minister, Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, said that an intensive country-wide drive against adulteration of food stuffs and drugs has been planned; and

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

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

(b) The main features of the Scheme prepared by the Citizens' Central Council of which Shri Gulzarilal Nanda is the Vice Chairman are given below:—

#### (1) Adulteration of Food.

- (i) In important localities and in areas where complaints about food adulteration are persistent and serious, whole-time food-inspectors may be appointed.
- (ii) Supervisory arrangements may be tightened up.
- (iii) Local Government officials may be directed by administrative orders to act as witnesses when called upon by Food Inspectors to do so.
- (iv) More Public Analysts may be appointed.
- (v) It may be made compulsory for retailers to obtain a warranty from manufacturers and distributors for any food-stuff sold by them.
- (vi) Emphasis should be on action against the producer, manufacturer and distributor and at points where adulteration actually takes place.
- (vii) Delay should be avoided at every stage in initiating action in conducting tests and sending test reports, in launching prosecutions and in trials.
- (viii) The possibility of introducing summary trials for offences involving food adulteration may be considered.
- (ix) Courts may be moved to give severe punishments, keeping in view the minimum provided in the Act.

- (x) Selected Police Officers not below the rank of Sub-Inspectors may be given training in this work and then authorised to take action under the Food Adulteration Act like Food Inspectors. As a safeguard it may be laid down administratively that they should take action only on the basis of written complaints by consumers or purchasers.
- (xi) Special Units may be established in the State C.I.D. to deal with those cases of food adulteration which are serious and important or which have inter-District or inter-State ramifications. Food Inspectors might be permanently attached to such Units or, alternatively, some Food Inspectors might be earmarked whose services could be requisitioned by these special units whenever required.
- (xii) Arrangements should be made for suitable contact and liaison between the Police and the State Health authorities controlling this work.
- (xiii) In rural areas, the possibility of Panchayats being associated with this work or being entrusted with some responsibility in this sphere, may be considered.
- (xiv) Assistance of voluntary organisations should be enlisted to help the State authorities in this work and to secure the cooperation and support of the people.
- (2) *Adulteration of Drugs:*
- (i) The number of Inspectors and Government Analysts may be increased, particularly in those localities and areas where complaints about drug adulteration are persistent.
- (ii) Supervisory arrangements may be tightened up.
- (iii) A competent Public Prosecutor may be earmarked whom ins-

pectors appointed under this Act could approach for consultation on the legal aspects of the case during the stage of investigation.

- (iv) The services of competent CID Investigating Officers may be made available to assist and guide these Inspectors in the investigation of serious and difficult cases.
- (v) The possibility of joining selected Police Officers in the State CID or in the CBI powers under this Act may be considered. They could take up cases having inter-District and inter-State ramifications. For assisting these Police Officers in technical aspects of the matter the services of Inspector appointed under this Act should be made available to them.
- (vi) Emphasis should be laid on action against the producer, manufacturer and distributor, of spurious drugs and at points where misbranding or adulteration of drugs actually takes place.
- (vii) Delay should be avoided at every stage in initiating action, in conducting tests and sending test reports in completing investigations, in launching prosecutions and in trials.
- (viii) The possibility of introducing summary trials for offences under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 may be considered, alternatively, to expedite disposal, trials of cases involving such offences may be given precedence over other ordinary cases.
- (ix) It may be considered whether, in the light of experience gained, there is need for enhancing the penalties provided in the Act for offences relating to imported drugs or to Ayurvedic/Unani Drugs.

- (x) Courts might be moved to give severe punishments keeping in view the minimum provided under the Act.
- (xi) Assistance of voluntary organisations should be enlisted to help the Central and State authorities in this work and to secure the co-operation and support of the people.
- (xii) Facilities should be afforded to purchasers to lodge reports about misbranded or adulterated drugs, Inspectors should be required to take cognizance of, and to act upon, such reports.
- (xiii) In important centres, chemists' shops might be established by co-operative societies or Super-Bazars where drugs of standard quality are available at fair prices.

**Complaints regarding stationery supplied by M/s. Kores India Limited**

1049. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the stationery supplied by M/s. Kores India Limited to Government Offices is of sub-standard quality;

(b) whether users in several Government Offices in the lower strata have complained several times about the sub-standard material supplied by the above firm, but no effective action has yet been taken by Government; and

(c) whether Government are considering of blacklisting this firm?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Since no complaint has been received by the Government of India Stationery Office, Calcutta, the question of taking any action does not arise.

**Appointments in Indian Institute of Management Bangalore**

1050. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Management at Bangalore has recently appointed about 33 members of the faculty belonging to one communal group; if so, what is the name of that communal group;

(b) whether these appointments have been ratified by the concerned Governmental authority, if so, when; and

(c) whether in the past these ratifications had been stayed or delayed by the concerned Governmental authority, if so, why?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) No, Sir. A Selection Committee appointed by the Board of Governors of the Institute has recommended 32 candidates for appointment of its faculty. These candidates do not belong to any one communal group.

(b) The Institute being an autonomous body, its Board of Governors is competent to make appointments of the faulty members. These appointments do not require ratification by the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

**मार्डन बेकरी, हैदराबाद में श्रेणीवार कर्मचारियों की संख्या**

1051. श्री फूल चंद वर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्डन बेकरी, हैदराबाद में श्रेणीवार कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) इनमें से अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या कर्मचारियों का नियोजन/वहा अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों के अनुपात को बढ़ाने का है; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहेब शिंदे) (क) हुंदराबाद यूनिट में 30-8-73 को श्रेणीवार कर्मचारियों की संख्या इस प्रकार थी —

श्रेणी 1—	2
श्रेणी 2—	9
श्रेणी 3—	43
श्रेणी 4—	60

114

(ख) उनमें से अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या इस प्रकार थी —

श्रेणी	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति
1	—	—
2	1	—
3	1	—
4	16	—

18

(ग) और (घ) कम्पनी अपनी सेवा में अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की संख्या के बारे में सरकारी निर्देश के उपबन्धों का कड़ाई से अनुपालन कर रही है। जहाँ स्थानीय रोजगार दिलाऊ कार्यालय तथा अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति के स्थानीय संस्थानों से अनुसूचित जाति/

जनजाति के उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध नहीं होते हैं वहाँ केन्द्रीय रोजगार दिलाऊ-कार्यालय अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति के अखिल भारतीय संस्थानों से प्राप्ति रिक्रियों को भरने के लिए उपयुक्त उम्मीदवार भेजने के लिए अनुरोध किया जाता है। श्रेणी 1 और 2 में प्रारम्भित रिक्रियों का अखिल भारतीय आधार पर विज्ञापन भी दिया जाता है।

### Food Subsidy

1052 SHRI P M MEHTA  
SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether food subsidy may touch Rs 300 crores, whereas it was estimated that food subsidy might amount Rs 130 crores,

(b) if so, whether Government has thought of plans to reduce it to Rs 100 crores, and

(c) what were the reasons for not reducing that figure and whether any steps are being considered to reduce it even now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) The food subsidy is expected to be much higher than the original estimates of Rs 130 crores

(b) and (c) The question of reducing the subsidy burden by adjustment in issue prices is under consideration of the Government

### Foodgrain Exchange for Import of Edible Oils

1054 SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-  
PURKAR  
SHRI M S PURTY

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have sanctioned some additional foreign exchange for

the import of edible oils, and if so, to what extent; and

(b) the names of the articles as well as the names of the countries with whom long term arrangements have been made by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir—Rs 35 crores, so far, during 1973-74

(b) In the present state of fluidity in international markets, it has not been possible to conclude long-term arrangements with any country nor would this be available. Efforts to this end will, however, be made at the appropriate time. Out of the above grant, specific contracts for purchase of palm oil, soyabean oil and rapeseed oil mainly from Malaysia, Europe and Canada for a total sum of Rs 21.09 crores have already been concluded.

मई और जून, 1973 में दिल्ली में आयातकों के भाव

1053 डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण बाबय : श्री विश्वनाथ मूलशुनकराला .

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मई, 1973 में दिल्ली में आयातकों के भाव के क्या भाव थे ,

(ख) जून, 1973 में आयातकों के भावों में कितनी वृद्धि हुई ,

(ग) इस के क्या कारण थे, और

(घ) मूल्यों में वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की गई है, और उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहेब शिंदे): (क) और (ख)

अपेक्षित सूचना देने वाला एक विवरण सलग है ।

(ग) जून, 1973 के दौरान दिल्ली में आयातकों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि के मुख्य कारण ये हैं —(1) बहुत से क्षेत्रों में सूख से हुई क्षति के कारण खरीफ के अनाजों के उत्पादन में गिरावट , (2) चावल विषण्ण मौसम में मडियों में कम आमद , (3) खरीफ के अनाजों और गेहूँ की सट्टे के लिए जमाखोरी, और (4) जनता के पास अधिक पैसा होना ।

(घ) मूल्यों में वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए, एक विशाल आपातकालीन उत्पादन कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया था ताकि रबी और ग्रीष्म की फसलों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि की जा सके और जो पग उठाए गये हैं उनमें ये शामिल हैं (1) सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली को सशक्त करना और सभी सरकारी स्टॉक को उचित मूल्य की दुकानों से देना , (2) गेहूँ के पदार्थों के थोक और खुदरा मूल्यों पर नियंत्रण लगाना और उचित मूल्य की दुकानों के माध्यम से उनका वितरण विनियमित करना , (3) इस समय लागू विनियामक कानूनों को प्रभावी ढंग से कार्यान्वित करना , (4) अतिविधि नियंत्रण आदेश लागू कर आयातकों की खपत पर रोक लगाना , (5) आयातकों की अधिप्राप्ति में तेजी लाना , (6) विदेशों से आयातों का आयात करना , (7) आयातों के प्रति बैंक के पेशगियों पर नियंत्रण सख्त करना , (8) चावल रबी मौसम से गेहूँ का थोक व्यापार लेना, और (9) जमाखोरी और काले बाजार आदि के विरुद्ध तेजी से कार्यवाही करना ।

## विबरण

(रुपये प्रति किबटल)

जिन्स	बिल्ली में खाद्यान्नों के थोक मूल्य		मई की तुलना में जून में मूल्यों में वास्तविक वृद्धि (+) कमी (-)
	मई, 1973 (26-5-73)	जून, 1973 (30-6-73)	
चावल	150.00	192 00	(+) 42 00
गेहूँ	83 00	*83.00	
बाजरा	164.00	170 00	(+) 6.00
चना	14 00	162 00	(+) 16 00

\*थोक व्यापार लने के समय से सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित अधिकतम खुदरा मूल्य ।

खाद्यान्नों का मूल्य और अधिक बढ़ने से रोकने के लिए योजना

1056 श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या खाद्यान्नों के मूल्यों में गत 10 वर्षों के दौरान ढाई गुना वृद्धि हुई है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसकी मुख्य बाते क्या है ,

(ग) क्या सरकार मूल्यों में और अधिक वृद्धि न होने देने के लिए कोई योजना बना रही है, और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने मूल्यों में वृद्धि का अनुमान लगाया था ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पो० शिन्डे) (क) और (ख) खाद्यान्नों के थोक मूल्यों का जून 1973 का सूचकांक 278 0 था जबकि जून, 1963 में यह सूचकांक 110.7 था ।

(ग) और (घ) व्यापक रूप से सूखा पड़ने और फसल के खराब होने, साथ में राष्ट्रीय धर्म-व्यवस्था में मुद्रा स्फीति का दबाव बढ़ने के कारण खाद्यान्नों का मूल्य में कुछ वृद्धि होने की आशा की जाती थी । क्योंकि उचित मूल्यों पर खाद्यान्नों की उपलब्धता बढ़ा कर मूल्य वृद्धि को रोका जा सकता है, इसलिए व्यापक कृषि उत्पादन कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से खाद्यान्नों की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए पग उठाये गए हैं । खाद्यान्नों की अपेक्षित मात्रा का आयात कर स्टॉक बढ़ाने के अलावा खाद्यान्नों की अधिप्राप्ति और नियन्त्रित वितरण से खाद्यान्नों की अधिकतर उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कुछेक नियमित उपाय भी किए गए हैं ।

Handing over of Import of Fish from Bangladesh to Private Sector

1057 SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether any decision has been taken by Government to hand over the handling of fish imports from Bangladesh to the private sector, and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) No decision has been taken to hand over the handling of fish imports from Bangladesh to the private sector. The Central Fisheries Corporation has been authorised and equipped to handle this trade.

(b) Does not arise.

**Admission in Educational Institutions under Central Universities**

1058. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:**  
**SHRI. R. N. BARMAN:**

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

(a) whether admissions into the Educational Institutions under the Central Universities are open to all students in the country without restrictions and limitations whatsoever; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and whether such restrictions are creating misunderstanding in the process of National Integration in the country because of unreasonable restrictions?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN):** (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the Central Universities and a statement will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**Freight Rate from Calcutta Port and Madras or Vizag Port to Bangladesh**

1059. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:**  
**SHRI R. N. BARMAN:**

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

(a) whether the freight rate from Madras or Vizag Port to Bangladesh Ports is equal to the rate of the Calcutta Port though the distance from Calcutta Port to Bangladesh Port is much less; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):** (a) and (b). The freight rates from Madras to Bangladesh Ports are higher than those from Calcutta to Bangladesh ports. The freight rates from Coromandal range (which includes Vizag) and Calcutta to Bangladesh ports are the same. Although the distance from Calcutta to Bangladesh ports is less than the distance from Vizag to Bangladesh the stevedoring costs at Calcutta are much higher than those at Vizag port which accounts for the higher freight rate from Calcutta to Bangladesh as compared to Vizag

**Diversion of Items meant for delivery or Export from Calcutta Port to other Ports**

1060. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:**  
**SHRI R. N. BARMAN:**

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

(a) whether many of the items required to be delivered at or exported from the Calcutta Port are now being diverted to other ports of the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and the items or the commodities thus diverted from the Calcutta Port to other Ports in the country during the last three years, year-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):** (a) and (b). There has been no large scale diversion of either import cargo or export cargo from the Calcutta Port to other Ports. So far as imports are concerned, traffic in sulphur started being diverted from Calcutta to Visakhapatnam Port in 1969-70, as Visakhapatnam Port offered facilities for bulk discharge while

Calcutta Port was not in a position to do so owing to certain labour difficulties. The Dock Labour Board has since agreed to handle sulphur in bulk and imports of sulphur through Calcutta have again start-

ed picking up from 1971-72. The average annual import of sulphur through this Port till 1968-69 was about 65,000 tonnes. The figures for the years 1969-70 to 1972-73 are given below:—

1969-70	.	.	.	27,000	Tonnes	approx.
1970-71	.	.	.	3,000	"	"
1971-72	.	.	.	20,000	"	"
1972-73	.	.	.	33,600	"	"

On the export side, there has been diversion of iron ore traffic to Paradip because of the inability of Calcutta to cater to bulk carriers by which iron ore is now being transported to economise in

transportation costs. The diversion started in 1967-68. The quantities of iron ore exported through Calcutta since 1966-67 are given below:—

1966-67	.	.	.	9,11,000	Tonnes	approx.
1967-68	.	.	.	6,83,000	"	"
1968-69	.	.	.	4,57,000	"	"
1969-70	.	.	.	3,80,000	"	"
1970-71	.	.	.	4,30,000	"	"
1971-72	.	.	.	2,36,000	"	"
1972-73	.	.	.	2,67,000	"	"

In other export commodities like bone meal and oil cakes, there has been a marginal diversion to Bombay Port, as the traffic in these commodities emanates from up-country stations and the overall cost of shipment from Bombay is cheaper. It is not possible to quantify the diversion in these commodities.

#### Cargo Traffic at Calcutta Port

1061. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:  
SHRI R. N. BARMAN:

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

(a) whether Cargo Traffic, both export and import handled at the Calcutta Port has considerably decreased during the past few years;

(b) if so, the volume of main items of export and import cargo handled at the Calcutta Port during the last three years;

(c) the reasons for such decreases and the steps taken to improve the Cargo Traffic at the said Port; and

(d) if no, steps have been taken, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Traffic handled at Calcutta Port started declining after 1964-65. It has shown some improvement lately.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) The factors leading to the decline in traffic in Calcutta are the decline in imports of foodgrains, heavy machine-tools and plants and exports of coal, as also to some extent the restrictions on the draught and length of vessels entering the



Port in the context of the change that has taken place in the nature and character of ocean going vessels leading to the use of large sized vessels e.g. bulk carriers, OBO carriers etc.

After the new Dock System at Haldia is commissioned in 1974, Calcutta would be able to cater to larger ships and provide fast loading and unloading facilities for bulk cargo. With this and the commissioning of the Farakka Project and the completion of the new refinery and other

industries in the area, it is hoped that there would be a substantial increase in the traffic of Calcutta Port System including Haldia Docks. The river training works being undertaken to maintain adequate depth in the River Hooghly with release of Farakka waters would also help by reducing the frequency of bores and improving navigability in the river. Coal traffic is also expected to pick up in the Fifth Plan.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Statement

*Import and Export Traffic handled at the Port of Calcutta*

(Figures in lakhs of tonnes)

Imports		1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Name of commodity				
P. O. L.	. . . . .	13.75	18.57	19.66
Foodgrains	. . . . .	8.52	10.84	1.57
Salt	. . . . .	1.51	3.00	3.62
Fertiliser	. . . . .	1.11	1.66	3.43
Other Cargo	. . . . .	7.58	13.43	13.20
TOTAL		32.47	47.50	41.48
Exports				
Name of commodity				
Coal	. . . . .	6.60	7.86	7.97
Ores	. . . . .	4.30	2.36	2.67
Gunnies	. . . . .	6.54	8.08	6.74
Tea	. . . . .	1.24	1.25	1.36
Other Cargo	. . . . .	8.99	6.54	6.57
TOTAL		27.67	26.09	25.31
TOTAL SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC		60.14	73.59	66.79

**"No Sale to Government" Campaign by Farmers' Federation of India**

1062. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL  
SHRI P GANGADEB

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Farmers' Federation of India has threatened to launch a "no sales to Government" campaign in the South Indian rice growing States, if the Central Government did not appreciably raise the kharif procurement prices for the year 1973-74; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government of India thereon?

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

(b) Government have already announced an increased support price for paddy and kharif coarse grains for 1973-74 season. The procurement prices will be fixed towards the beginning of the procurement season.

**India's participation in Asian Athletics meet at Seoul and Asian Wrestling Championships at Ulan Bator**

**1063. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:**  
**SHRI JAGANNATH MISRA:**

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

(a) whether the President of the Amateur Athletics Federation of India has demanded a probe that prevented India's participation in the Asian Athletics meet at Seoul and the first Asian Wrestling Championships at Ulan Bator (Mongolia);

(b) whether any enquiry has been made; and

(c) if so, the result of the enquiry made and the action taken by Government thereon?

**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). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. IT-5233/73].

**Rs. 5 lakh scheme for prevention of blindness among children of one to five years in U.P.**

**1064. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether to prevent blindness among the children of the age group one to five

years, a scheme for 6.25 lakh children in U.P. will be started with a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs;

(b) if so, whether any assessment has been made of the exact number of children in this age group in the State; and

(c) if so, whether the scheme covers every single child in this age group?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJI BASAPPA):** (a) The scheme for Prophylaxis against blindness in children caused by Vitamin 'A' deficiency is proposed to be started in the selected districts of Azamgarh, Basti, Deoria, Gorakhpur, Jaunpur and Varanasi of U.P. during the 5th Five Year Plan with annual provision of Rs. 4.20 lakhs to cover 14 lakh children of age group 1—5 years.

(b) The number of children in age group 1—4 years in these districts is estimated to be 23.57 lakhs.

(c) No.

**Authority to Inter-State Transport Commission to issue Inter-State Permits and introduction of Tax exemption**

**1065. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that inter-State road transport has many hurdles in its improvement even after zonal agreements and reciprocal agreements between States;

(b) whether the corridor States collect overlapping taxes from transit vehicles; and

(c) if the replies to (a) and (b) be in the affirmative, whether to overcome these hurdles Government are prepared to authorise Inter-State Transport Commission to issue directly inter-State permit and to introduce the 30-day tax exemption that was prevalent prior to the thirties?

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

Yes, Sir. Multiplicity of taxes, absence of uniformity in the rates and the method of collection of taxes and existence of octroi and other check-posts are the main impediments to the free flow of inter-State traffic

(b) Yes, Sir. Even where there is reciprocity between two States, the exemption is mostly available only in respect of motor vehicle tax and not goods/passenger tax

(c) A Working Group has been set up by Government to go into the question of amplification of powers for the levy and collection of various taxes on motor vehicles, avoidance of multiplicity of agencies for collection of these taxes, and rationalisation of the prevailing tax structure generally. This Group has not yet completed its work

The question of abolition of octroi and creating a single check-post organisation to meet the needs of the several Departments is being pursued with the States

The question of delegation of powers to the Inter-State Transport Commission under Section 63A(2)(d) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, to grant, revoke, suspend or countersign permits for operation of transport vehicles on inter-State routes has been examined by Government in consultation with the State Governments but some of the States have raised objection to these powers being given to the Commission. Since regulation of intra-State traffic would still be the responsibility of the States, it is necessary to avoid overlapping between the functions of the Inter-State Transport Commission and the State/Regional Transport Authorities. It would, therefore, be difficult for the Commission to deal with the grant of inter-State permits without the co-operation of the States

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**Raj Nagar Colony of Ghaziabad  
Improvement Trust**

1066. **SHRI P. GANGADEB:  
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:**

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

(a) whether a newly developed colony, Raj Nagar in Ghaziabad, U. P. wherein plots were sold to individuals by the Ghaziabad Improvement Trust in 1965 and 1966 has not been fully provided with street lighting poles and modern system of sewerage;

(b) if so the reasons for not providing street poles in the whole colony and also trouble free, sewerage in spite of the fact that individual plot holders have paid premium for fully developed plots; and

(c) the justification for compelling plot holders to build their houses when the area is not fully developed in respect of street poles and trouble free sewerage?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY  
AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY  
OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI  
OM MEHTA):** (a) to (c). In the Raj Nagar Colony, Ghaziabad, the Improvement Trust sold plots on the condition that construction of houses would be completed within six years. As the progress of construction was slow, this period was extended by two years.

There is provision for street lighting on all the roads and sewer lines have also been laid. All efforts are made by the Improvement Trust to maintain the sewer lines trouble free

Street lighting in the whole colony was not provided in advance because of the danger of wires etc. being stolen. However, full provision for street lighting already exists and lighting will be completed as and when houses are constructed.

**Incentive to Farmers of Orissa to sell their Wheat to Government Agency**

1067. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether special efforts are made to induce farmers in Orissa to sell their hoarded stocks to Government agencies; and

(b) whether Orissa will not be able to achieve its procurement target of 3 lakh tons of rice during the Kharif Year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Presumably the Question relates to the procurement of paddy/rice. The Government of Orissa have instructed the Collectors, Sub-Divisional Officers and other field Officers to hold meetings of the big farmers to persuade them to part with their paddy stocks voluntarily. New Provision introduced in Orissa Rice and Paddy (Control) Order enables Government to requisition stocks in excess of 75 quintals from producers.

As against the target of 3 lakh tonnes of rice, procurement till the middle of July, 1973 has been 178.2 thousand tonnes of rice. The State Government anticipates that the procurement of rice will be 2 lakh tonnes in this Kharif Year, against the above target.

**Modification of Scheme of Model Schools**

1068. SHRI P. GANGADEB:  
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) whether the Scheme of Model Schools approved by the Central Advisory Board of Education for inclusion in the Fifth Plan is going to be modified; and

(b) if so, the changes sought to be made out?

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 scheme is under consideration of Government. A final decision on the nature of the model school and the number of schools to be established in the Fifth Plan is yet to be taken.

**Setting up of Homoeo Research Institute in Kuruchi (Kerala)**

1069. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to start a Homoeo Research Institute in Kuruchi in Kerala under the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) whether the Kerala Government have offered sufficient land to establish the Institute, and if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) A proposal regarding establishment of a Regional Research Institute (Homoeopathy) at Kuruchi in Kerala is under consideration of the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy.

(b) The details are being worked out.

(c) The Government of Kerala have offered a block of building to accommodate 50 beds and 5 acres of cultivable land for the purpose.

**Central help to Government of Kerala for their one-lakh housing programme**

1070. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government has requested for financial help to their lakh-house programme;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) the total amount sanctioned so far and

(d) if not, fully sanctioned according to Kerala Government's demand, 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) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of Kerala had sought Central assistance amounting to about Rs. 6.00 crores for acquisition of land required for providing 96,000 house-sites and Rs. 7.00 crores towards development of these sites, under the Scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas

(c) and (d). Under the Scheme, the entire cost of acquisition of land, where it is not excessive, and the cost of development, not exceeding Rs. 150 per house site, is provided by the Central Government to the State Governments as grants in-aid. The average cost of acquisition of land in Kerala being rather high and also in view of the fact that the Government of Kerala proposed to provide a much bigger house-site than that prescribed under the Scheme, it was decided with the consent of the State Government that the cost of development of land required for the Kerala project would be shared 50:50 between the Central and the State Government. Accordingly, sanction to the projects of the State Government was accorded in April, 1972, involving Central assistance of about Rs. 6.74 crores (Rs. 6.06 crores for acquisition of land and Rs. 0.72 crore for development of land). The State Government subsequently approached the Central Government for sanction of the Central assistance @ Rs. 150 per house site as against Rs. 75 sanctioned to them earlier. Final decision on the request of the State Government for the increased Central assistance has not been taken

**Grant of Scholarship to Students of Hindi Department of Cochin University**

1071. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Cochin University Students Union regarding the grant of Government of India Scholarship to students of the Hindi Department;

(b) if so, what are their demands; and

(c) action taken by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). Some students of the Hindi Department of Cochin University were late in submitting their applications for the award of scholarship for the year 1972-73 under the Scheme "Scholarship to Students from non-Hindi Speaking States for Post-Matric Studies in Hindi". They represented for consideration of their cases for grant of scholarship. The awards for 1972-73 have already been finalised. However, their claims are being considered against the scholarships available as a result of some cancellation, of awards made for 1972-73 and also against the quota of scholarships for 1973-74, subject to their eligibility

**News-item captioned "Wheat Smuggler goes scot-free: Influence pays" in Patriot dated 26th May, 1973.**

1072. SHRI B. S. BHURA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report appearing in the Patriot dated the 26th May, 1973 under the caption "Wheat smuggler goes scot-free. Influence pays";

(b) whether there is any truth in the allegation made in the report that no

action was taken against the shopkeeper who smuggled wheat, even though the police had seized a number of bags containing smuggled wheat from his shop and godown; and

(c) if so, the reason for not taking action against the shopkeeper?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SINDE):** (a) to (c). Government are aware of the report appearing in the Patriot dated the 26th May, 1973 under the caption "Wheat smuggler goes scot-free: Influence pays". The Delhi Administration have informed that no such incident had come to the notice of the Delhi police.

#### **D.T.C. bus trips missed every day**

**1073. SHRI N. K. SANGHI.** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether out of the 18,000 trips that the D.T.C. buses make every day, nearly 6000 trips comprising one third of the total number of trips are missed,

(b) whether Government have analysed the causes for the same and if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the total amount of money that is thus lost and the remedial measures proposed to be taken to deal with the situation?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA):** (a) and (b) On an average, the D.T.C. is missing about 5000 trips per day. This is mainly due to the fact that the Corporation has inherited as bus fleet that includes a very large number of over-aged buses with which the services have to be run and maintained any how and which, at the same time, has to cope up with the every increasing demand for additional services and trips from the fast growing population of the capital, including the importunate but understandable requirements of the student community. Such a fleet, evident-

ly, is liable to suffer frequent break-downs, and yet the services have to be kept running to the extent possible. Moreover due to the country-wide scarcity of tyres and essential spare parts, the maintenance of these old buses has also become a great problem. Some of the other reasons for the missing of trips, apart from the aforesaid break-downs on line, are the traffic jams and bottlenecks on roads with consequent late running of buses, hi-jacking of buses by the students, and occasional hold-ups by other commuters etc. Although the missing trips cause considerable inconvenience to the travelling public, the D.T.C. endeavours in most cases to provide the stranded passengers special buses to take them to their destinations. The passengers also make use of the buses running on parallel routes

(c) It is difficult to estimate correctly the financial loss caused to the Corporation by these missing trips but it is likely to be quite substantial. Vigorous steps are being taken to deal with the situation by making all possible efforts to procure the essential spare parts and tyres in order to enable the Corporation to put the maximum number of buses on the road. Besides, a number of new buses are being procured. The other remedial measures taken to reduce trip missing are

- (i) Incentive awards to the drivers to increase the utilization of buses by inducing them to complete their scheduled duty/kilometrage and to avoid accidents,
- (ii) Quick recovery of break-down vehicles through recovery trucks fitted with wireless equipment,
- (iii) Establishment of maintenance points at important points of the operational area,
- (iv) Change over of crew on the line without bringing the vehicle to the garage and thus maintain regular service
- (v) Construction of new depots and improving the existing ones to increase the repair and maintenance facilities

**Requirement and promotion in I.A.R.I. through Union Public Service Commission**

1074. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:  
SHRI RAM BHAGAT PAS-  
WAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision that recruitment and promotions will henceforth be made by the Union Public Service Commission for all the IARI posts; and

(b) whether the above decision is based on the report of Gajendragadkar Committee which was appointed to go into the working of the IARI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Pending decisions on the various recommendations made by the ICAR Inquiry Committee, it has been decided by the Government of India to fill up the existing about 1200 posts in Class I and Class II pay-scales under the ICAR and future vacancies that may arise, through an emergency recruitment procedure to be worked out in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission. This is in accordance with the recommendations of the ICAR Inquiry Committee, which has suggested that recruitment for ICAR posts may be made through the UPSC for a five-year period.

**Cutting down of Research Grants by Indian Council of Medical Research**

1075. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA.  
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH  
GARCHA:

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

(a) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research has cut down and cancelled many research grants; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). Yes. 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 to Rs. 160 lakhs. It has been suggested that the Council may manage its Health Programme within the sanctioned budget of Rs. 160 lakhs during 1973-74.

**New Medical Colleges in Backward Areas**

1076 SHRI R. K. SINHA:  
SHRI P. R. SHENOY:

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

(a) the particulars of proposals under consideration of Government for starting new Medical Colleges in backward areas and in metropolitan cities during the coming years;

(b) whether there is any proposal to start a Medical College in Eastern U.P. and, if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) whether the new Medical College to be set up in Eastern U.P. is proposed to be set up anywhere in Faizabad Division and if so, the particulars thereof, and, if not the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government of India. The schemes for setting up of new medical colleges is in the State Sector.

(b) The Government of Uttar Pradesh have intimated that they propose to open two medical colleges—one at Rishikesh in Dehradun and other at Bareilly.

(c) There are no such proposals under consideration of the State Government.

**Imposition of Rent Control in Delhi on Houses whose costs have been realised by Landlords**

1077 SHRI R K SINHA Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal to impose rent control in Delhi on such houses whose cost has already been realised by the landlords through rent, and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and if so, the particulars thereof?

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 Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 provides for the control of rents. Any tenant can have the standard rent of his premises fixed by the Rent Controller under this Act

**मैरीन इंजीनियरों की कमी**

1078. श्री कृष्ण अग्रवाल . क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या देश में मैरीन इंजीनियरों की कमी महसूस की जा रही है

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन कोई योजना है जिससे इस कमी को पूरा करने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इन प्रयत्नों से अब तक कितनी सफलता मिली है ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज-बहादुर) : (क) जी हा।

(ख) व्यापारी बेड़ा (व्यापारी बेड़े में इंजीनियरों की परीक्षा) नियम

1963 में, समुद्री इंजीनियरी व्यवसाय में स्नातक इंजीनियरों तथा डिप्लोमाधारियों के प्रवेश को उबार बनाने हेतु, सशोधन किया गया है। यह भी प्रस्ताव किया गया है कि समुद्री इंजीनियरी प्रशिक्षण के निदेशालय में प्रशिक्षण की पद्धति को नया रूप दिया जाये जिससे कार्यशाला में प्रशिक्षण की अवधि 3 वर्षों से घटा कर 2 वर्ष कर दी जायेगी और समुद्री कार्य-शाला में स्नातक इंजीनियरों को, उनके जहाजों में जाने से पूर्व, प्रशिक्षण देने हेतु लगभग 100 घाट उपलब्ध किये जायेंगे।

(ग) उक्त उदाहरण के बाद, विभिन्न नौबहन कंपनियों द्वारा लगभग 400 स्नातक इंजीनियर तथा डिप्लोमा-धारियों का काम पर लगाया गया है।

“डॉजिंग” कार्यों व विस्तार की योजना

1079 श्री कृष्ण अग्रवाल .

श्री. एम० एम० संजोष राव

क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि

(1) क्या सरकार ने निवट भविष्य में ‘डॉजिंग’ कार्यों के विस्तार के लिए कोई नई योजना तैयार की है

(ख) यदि हा तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है,

(ग) क्या डॉजिंग मचा का एक निगम व अनगन लान का कोई प्रस्ताव है और

(घ) यदि हा तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है और निगम की स्थापना कब तक की जायेगी ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज-बहादुर) (घ) और (ख) हमारे पत्तों पर निवर्षण की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये केन्द्रीय निवर्षण समूह के निवर्षणों के मौजूदा बड़े का सशक्त करने के लिये



कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

(ग) और (घ) केन्द्रीय निर्वर्ण सगठन के निर्वर्ण शिपिंग वांछन और डाइया द्वारा पहले से ही उपयोग लिये जा रहे हैं। निर्वर्ण उपयोग समिति ने सिफारिश की है कि निर्वर्णको और उपकरणों के परिचालन और अनुक्षण के लिये एक पर्यटन सगठन बनाया जाये परन्तु ऐसे सगठन का व्यौरा नहीं दिया है।

गेहूँ के उत्पादन के लिए "मास्टर प्लान"

1080 श्री कृष्ण अग्रवाल क्या कृषि मंत्रा यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या देश में गेहूँ के उत्पादन का बढ़ाने के लिए कोई "मास्टर प्लान्स" (बृहत योजनाएँ) सरकार के विचारगन्धन हैं

(ख) यदि हाँ तो उनकी क्रमरेखा क्या है और

(ग) योजना का कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री अण्णा-साहेब शिंदे (क) का नहीं। तथापि वर्ष 1973-74 के लिए 480 लाख मीटरी टन खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन करने की योजना है, जिसमें गेहूँ का उत्पादन 300 लाख मीटरी टन होना चाहिए।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उत्तरा।

#### Implementation of Assurances given on Floor of Lok Sabha

1081 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the structure

passed by the Committee on Government Assurances in their First and Fifth reports (Fifth Lok Sabha) on the non-implementation of the assurance given on the floor of Lok Sabha,

(b) if so whether the Minister has taken up the matter with the Ministries which have failed to carry out their assurances, and

(c) whether the Minister is in a position to reassure the House about the Government's improved performance in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH) (a) The observations of the Committee on Government Assurances in the First and Fifth reports have been noted

(b) Ministries concerned have been requested to launch a special drive to implement old outstanding assurances

(c) It is hoped that there will be an appreciable improvement in the implementation of assurances, as a result of the special drive initiated

#### Production and Price of Wheat and Coarse Grains

1082 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the comparative, State wise, figures of the production of wheat and coarse grain like maize, bajra, jowar and jaw, and

(b) the prices of these coarse grains both whole sale and retail in the main urban and rural centres in the first six months of 1973,

(c) whether the procurement price of wheat bears any relationship to the prices of coarse grains, and

(d) if not, the steps taken to establish a reasonable relationship between different types of foodgrains?

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

(a) The final estimates of production of wheat and coarse grains for 1972-73 are not yet available. A Statement showing the Statewise estimates of production of these crops during 1971-72 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-5234/73].

(b) Statement II giving the range of wholesale and retail prices in the primary and secondary market, from January to June 1973 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-5234/73].

(c) The procurement prices of wheat are fixed at a level higher than that for coarse grains. These cannot necessarily have parity with prices in the open market.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Production and Acreage of Groundnut during 1972-73

1083 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE—Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the production of groundnuts Statewise, in 1972-73.

(b) the area to be sown and production expected, Statewise, from the centrally sponsored groundnut scheme.

(c) whether possibilities of summer groundnut with the help of irrigation are being explored by Government, and

(d) if so, the nature of the proposals that are being formulated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE): (a) A statement indicating the production of groundnuts, Statewise, in 1972-73 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-5235/73].

(b) It is proposed to cover an area of 26,33,000 hectares under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Maximised Production of Groundnut during 1973-74. It is estimated to yield an additional

production of 7,48,002 tonnes. The Statewise area targets and likely production under the scheme are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No LT-5235/73].

(c) and (d) During 1973-74, it is proposed to bring an area of 7 lakhs hectares in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Mysore, Orissa, Maharashtra and Gujarat under summer groundnut. The Southern States, where maximum potentialities exist for the development of summer groundnut, particularly under the command of major irrigation projects, have been requested to take suitable measures for bringing as much areas as possible under summer groundnut.

#### Working of Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Projects and their extension to other Areas

1084 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA  
SHRI P. R. SHENOY

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the experience gained in the working of the marginal farmers and agricultural labourers projects,

(b) whether the project is to be extended to other areas during the Fifth Plan; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c) 41 MFAL agencies have been set up in the IV Plan. They were expected to identify about 20,000 marginal farmers and agricultural labourers each, study their problems, draw-up appropriate programmes and have them implemented through existing institutions/organisations, etc. These agencies have identified 8.81 lakhs of marginal farmers and 2.73 lakhs of agricultural labourers as on 31st May, 1973. Roughly 33 per cent of the identified numbers have been enrolled as members of cooperatives. The agencies

have assisted the identified participants to set up 14,500 irrigation units like dug-wells, pumpsets, tube-wells, etc., 16,500 dairy units and 2,500 poultry units. About 1 lakh of participants have benefited from wage employment under the Rural Works Programme of the agencies. In all approximately 2.15 lakhs of participants have benefited under improved agriculture programmes and 1.5 lakhs under all other programmes of the agencies. The programmes of selected agencies are being evaluated by different agencies. It is expected that during the V Plan, programmes for the weaker sections will have substantial provision and would be continued in one form or the other. Details of the programmes have not yet been decided upon.

#### Situation in Aligarh Muslim University

1085. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6591 on the 9th April, 1973 regarding agitations inside Aligarh Muslim University and state

(a) whether the situation in the Aligarh Muslim University has, since, normalised, if so, the facts thereof; and, if not, the reasons therefor,

(b) whether it is proposed to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Act to ensure democratic representation to students, teachers and employees in the proposed bodies of the University; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) (a) Yes, Sir. The University opened in peaceful atmosphere on 2nd July, 1973. The examinations of the University are being held according to schedule.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Government will, however, be prepared to give due consideration to such amendments to the Statutes of the University, including those relating to the composition of the various

Authorities of the University, as may be suggested by the academic community of the University and accepted by the Executive Council.

अभियमितताओं के कारण दिल्ली में राशन की दुकानों के लाइसेंस परमिटों का रद्द किया जाना

1086. श्री चन्नु लाल खन्नाकर : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या कुछ दिन पूर्व दिल्ली में राशन की दुकानों के द्वारा अभियमितताये किये जाने के कारण दिल्ली प्रशासन ने उनके लाइसेंस (परमिट) रद्द कर दिये थे, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उनकी पृथक्-पृथक् सख्या कितनी कितनी है तथा उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब शिंदे) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) 1-6-73 से 24-7-73 की अवधि के दौरान दो उचित मूल्य की दुकानों को रद्द कर दिया गया था और 25 उचित मूल्य की दुकानों को निर्वाचन कर दिया गया था ।

#### Increase in Price of Vanaspati

1087. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK:  
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA.

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of Vanaspati have been raised repeatedly during the last six months;

(b) if so, the number of times Government have given permission for raising the prices; and

(c) the reasons for increased prices of vanaspati?

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

(b) Thrice

(c) The increases were necessitated by steep increases in the prices of raw oils used in the manufacture of vanaspathi during the period, which could not be offset fully by release of comparatively cheaper imported oils

**News-Item 'Government Health Service Crisis in the making' appearing in the Hindustan Times**

1088 SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item 'Government Health Service crisis in the making' in the 'Hindustan Times' of 15th June, 1973, and

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

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

(b) The demands of the various categories of Central Health Service medical officers will be duly considered while processing the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission

As regards the lack of accommodation in the Central Government Health Scheme dispensaries, out of 62 allopathic dispensaries 15 are housed in buildings constructed according to approved design and specification, 18 in private rented buildings and 3 in purchased buildings. The remaining 26 are housed in Government residential quarters after carrying out additions and alterations. Every effort is being made to expedite construction of suitable buildings for Central Government Health Scheme dispensaries

The question of enhancement of the rates of stipends of junior doctors in Government Hospitals, in Delhi namely Interns, House Surgeons and Post-graduates is under examination

**सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में बैलों की कमी**

1089. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी

श्री मानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(अ) क्या देश के अनेक भागों में अत्याधिक सूखे की स्थिति के कारण बैलों की बहुत कमी है

(ख) क्या भूमि को जोतने के लिए बैलों के स्थान पर मनुष्यों को लगाया जाता है और

(ग) यदि हाँ तो प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में बैलों की कमी का पूरा करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री० शेर सिंह) (क) से (ग) इस प्रश्न में उठाये गये मुद्दों पर राज्य सरकारों से हम ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है। तथापि सूखे की स्थिति के कारण बैलों की कमी हो सकती है। अतः हम इस विषय पर विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों से सूचना एवज कर रहे हैं। यह प्राप्त होने पर लोक सभा पत्र पर रख दी जायगी।

महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात राज्यों के कुछ भागों में वर्तमान सूखे के दौरान पशुओं का घास तौर पर पड़ोसी राज्यों और क्षेत्रों से ले जाया गया था। सरकार और निजी संगठनों ने ऐसे सुविधाजनक स्थानों पर पशु राहत कैंप स्थापित किये हैं जहाँ पानी का पानी और चारा (गेहूँ का भूसा जगली घास और खोई आदि) पशुओं के रख-रखाव

के लिए आवश्यक सीमा तक सप्लाई किया जाता था।

**ग्राम सचिवालय से देवनगर तक विशेष बस सेवा**

1090 श्री ईश्वर चौधरी क्या नौबहन और परिबहन को यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे।

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सचिवालय से नौरोजी नगर के लिए 27 नम्बर रूट पर ता विशेष बसे चलाई जाती हैं परन्तु उसी रूट पर केन्द्रीय सचिवालय से देवनगर तक बस चलाने का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) क्या इसमें परिणामस्वरूप केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा धर्मचारियों को कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो सरकार इस दिशा में तत्काल कार्यवाही करेगी?

**नौबहन और परिबहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (ध.० एम० बी० रान) :** (क) में (ग) उद्योग भवन तथा केन्द्रीय सचिवालय से देवनगर तथा मारोजी नगर 27 नम्बर बस द्वारा होकर मोट्रे जुड़े हुए हैं। इस मार्ग पर केन्द्रीय सचिवालय से देवनगर या नौरोजी नगर तक किसी विशेष सेवा की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है परन्तु इन स्थानों पर रहने वाली और केन्द्रीय सचिवालय के आप्रवास 25 विषय ट्रिप कार्य करने वालों की सुविधा के लिए 37 नम्बर के मार्ग पर केन्द्रीय सचिवालय से नौरोजी नगर/मारोजी नगर और 7-वां मार्ग पर उद्योग भवन/केन्द्रीय सचिवालय से आर्य समाज रोड/देवनगर तक केन्द्रीय सचिवालय से आसपास शाम को केन्द्रीय सचिवालय से इन बस्तियों को यातायातनुसार

समाप्ति होती है। प्रातः देवनगर से आर्य समाज रोड और मारोजी नगर से केन्द्रीय सचिवालय को विशेष सेवाएं केन्द्रीय सचिवालय के लिए विशेष फेरों की संख्या कम 24 और 17 हैं। इन मार्गों पर 27 नम्बर की बस की अपेक्षा कम समय लगता है। इन विशेष सेवाओं के अलावा उच्च वायुमार्ग वाले मार्ग से 5, 5ए, 6, 6ए, 7 और 7ए, 8 चलती हैं जिनके केन्द्रीय सचिवालय से आर्य समाज रोड अंश से देवनगर पैदल भी जाया जा सकता है की व्यवस्था की गई है इसके अलावा विशेष अनिवार्य सेवाएं केन्द्रीय सचिवालय के आसपास यातायात धर्मचारियों द्वारा भी आवश्यकतानुसार चलाई जाते हैं। वर्तमान व्यवस्था में सत्रक समझी गई है।

**यमुना पार क्षेत्र में नए कालेज खोलने का मांग**

1091 श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :  
श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :

क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यमुना पार के लोगों ने अपने इलाके में दो नए कालेज खोलने की मांग की है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में सरकार का क्या विचार है?

**शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस नृएल हसन) :** (क) इस संबंध में दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा कुछ प्रतिबन्ध प्राप्त हुए थे।

(ख) प्रशासन नहीं समझता कि इस वर्ष कोई नया कालेज खोलना सम्भव होगा।

**Refusal of Central Government for Payment of Centenary Bonus to Employees of Bombay Port**

**1092. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:**  
**SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:**

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

(a) whether Government have rejected the majority decision of the Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust in respect of payment of Centenary Bonus to its employees;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have offered to modify the decision of the Trustees, and

(d) if not, the reasons for the same?

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

(a) to (d) The Trustees of the Port of Bombay made the following proposals -

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

(ii) A personal pay (to be termed "Centenary Pay") equal to the rate of increment at the stage at which pay is drawn (or, in the case of those who are on the maximum of their pay scale at the rate equal to the rate of increment last drawn) in the pay scale, substantive or officiating, as the case may be, applicable to the employee as on the 1st June, 1973, should be given, with effect from the 1st June, 1973 to all categories of Bombay Port Trust employees who

are in service on the eve of the Centenary. The personal pay should not be set off against any increases in pay on account of future revisions of pay scales, promotions/appointments, etc., but should continue to be drawn in the revised or higher pay scales as a separate component, till the employee retires, or otherwise quits service.

As these proposals would have benefited only those employees who happened to be in service on a particular day and as a sudden large outgo of money was not desirable in the present general economic situation, Government suggested the following alternative scheme which would have conferred a perpetual benefit on all employees, present and future, as a group:—

(a) Creation of a Centenary Fund of Rs. 1 crore by Bombay Port Trust from their own resources. This money will be invested suitably to yield an annual interest of about Rs 7-8 lakhs. This interest can be utilised for schemes to be prepared by the BPT for educational, social or medical relief and for grant of relief to employees in strained circumstances. If the employees are keen on bonus equivalent to a month's pay, even this can be granted on the day they retire, from out of the interest. This is not expected to exceed Rs. 4 lakhs per annum. The remaining amount of interest could be used for social benefits as stated above.

(b) An ex-gratia payment of Rs 50 to each employee on 26th June, 1973.

The Trustees, however, reiterated their earlier proposals by a majority. Eventually, a settlement was reached between the employer and the employees in the following terms with a view to maintaining industrial peace in this vital sector:—

(i) A Special payment will be made to all employees of the Bombay

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

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

#### **Suspension of Steamer Service at Malvan Port in Maharashtra**

1093 PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the port 'Malvan' in Ratnagiri District of Maharashtra has remained closed for the steamer service for passengers after the capsizing of steamer 'Rohini';

(b) if so, whether the suspension of steamer service has caused a grave inconvenience to the passengers and discontent among them; and

(c) what steps are proposed to resume the steamer service from port Malvan?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR)

(a). Yes, Sir

(b) A few complaints have been received from the travelling public in this behalf.

(c) The matter is under discussion between M/s. Chowgule Steamships Company Ltd., who are operating the passenger service and the Government of Maharashtra.

#### **Proposal of Maharashtra Government to undertake Naval Survey of Deogad Port, Maharashtra**

1094. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra had made a proposal to the Central Government to undertake a naval survey of Deogad port in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, what were the findings of the Naval Survey; and

(c) what steps have been taken to implement the recommendations made after the naval survey?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Survey of Devgarh and approaches was completed by the Chief Hydrographer in March, 1971. This did not show any change from the previous survey

(c) No recommendations were asked for or made.

#### **Working of Ports on Konkan Coast of Maharashtra**

1095. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any schemes to ensure the working of ports on Konkan Coast of Maharashtra throughout the year so that the steamer service can operate all round the year; and

(b) if so, whether any time limit has been fixed for the operation of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR)

(a) and (b). The development of Minor Ports is the responsibility of State Governments concerned. The Government of Maharashtra have reported that schemes to ensure working of Bhagwati Bunder and Dighi ports on the Konkan Coast throughout the year are in progress but time limit cannot be fixed as it depends

upon the availability of funds for the completion of the schemes.

**Grievances of Staff on the merger of Jayanti Shipping Company with Shipping Corporation of India**

**1096. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the merger of the Jayanti Shipping Company Limited with the Shipping Corporation of India has led to certain grievances of the staff of the Company; and

(b) if so, what steps are taken for redressal of these grievances?

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

(a) and (b). The merger of Jayanti Shipping Company with the Shipping Corporation of India had led to some apprehensions in the minds of a few employees. As far as shore employees of the erstwhile Jayanti Shipping Company are concerned, whatever apprehensions they had about the merger were all discussed and settled by the Shipping Corporation of India with the erstwhile Jayanti Staff Union. After the amalgamation, the erstwhile Jayanti employees have joined the Shipping Corporation of India Staff Union and there is no separate Jayanti Union now. As regards erstwhile Jayanti Shipping Company's floating staff employees, out of a total of 415 officers, the Corporation received representations from only 13 of them. The points raised by these officers were duly clarified. The amalgamation of these two companies has been very well received by the employees in general.

**Damage of Crop in Tripura due to Rain**

**1097. SHRI BIREN DUTTA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recent heavy rain has damaged Aush, Iri and Boru crops of Tripura;

(b) whether seeds for Poush crops have been eaten away; and

(c) if so, steps Government propose to compensate the agriculturists of Tripura?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH):** (a) and (b). We have not received any such reports from the State Government so far. Telegraphic requests for the same have been made to the State Government. An account of the flood situation in the country including Tripura upto 20-7-73 was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha by the Union Minister of Irrigation and Power.

(c) The provision of relief following the occurrence of rain havoc or any natural calamity is primarily the responsibility of the States. In case the expenditure on relief and rehabilitation measures, etc. is not within the means of a State Government, they approach the Union Ministry of Finance for financial assistance according to a prescribed procedure. The Ministry of Finance have released a loan of Rs. 100 crore to the State Government towards expenditure on flood relief on 26-5-73.

The Ministry of Agriculture provides short-term loan assistance including tac-cavi to State Governments for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs like fertilisers, seeds and pesticides. An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been approved for the State under the kharif programme for 1973-74, but no specific demand in this regard has been received from the State Government.

**Streamlining Supply of Farm Inputs to Farmers**

**1098. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to streamline the supply of farm inputs to the farmers without delay to achieve the production target of the current year; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?



**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):** (a) and (b) The Government of India have had discussions with the State Governments in assessing the requirements and making arrangements for supply of important farm inputs like fertilisers, seeds and pesticides for the Kharif and Rabi of 1973-74. The entire fertiliser distribution system is being regulated to ensure that the maximum use of the available fertiliser is achieved by distribution to priority crops and areas as decided by State Governments. A rationalised coordinated supply plan for the distribution of imported and indigenously manufactured fertilisers has been drawn up keeping in view the requirements of fertilisers for the different crop seasons of the current year. The Government have invoked powers conferred under the Essential Commodities Act requiring each manufacturer to deliver specified quantities of fertiliser to specified States.

The Government of India had also convened Zonal Conferences with representatives of State Governments to assess the seed requirements of all States and the arrangements to be made for ensuring availability to farmers for the Kharif and Rabi seasons. Special seed production programmes were organised in summer 1973 in the case of hybrid jowar and groundnut to ensure larger availability. A Conference of representatives of State Governments and the Pesticide and Agro Aviation Industry was convened in May, 1973 to assess the requirements of Pesticides and aircraft for Kharif and Rabi 1973-74 and to reviewed the arrangements for undertaking adequate plant protection measures.

**Representation of the Employees of Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin**

**1099. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Marine Fisheries Research Institute at Cochin have submitted any representation to the authorities for redressing their long-standing grievances including promotion facilities and improved pay scales; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof and the steps taken thereon?

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

(b) The main points in the representation and steps taken thereon are as under:—

(i) Promotion avenues, improved pay scales and service conditions of the employees of the Institute.

Government decision on the I. C. A. R. Inquiry Committee Report and the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission are awaited on the subject.

(ii) Duty hours and overtime allowance to Class III and IV staff:—

Duty hours have been fixed according to Government of India instructions, and the staff is eligible for overtime allowance.

(iii) Other lesser points are under the consideration of the Council

**Representation from Food Corporation of India Employees Union**

**1100. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India Employees Union has submitted any representation to Government regarding their long standing grievances and the reluctance of the management to solve their problems; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof and actions taken thereon?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main grievances listed and the action taken thereon are indicated in the statement attached.

#### STATEMENT

List of main grievances	Action taken
1. Implementation of rotational transfers of officers of the rank of Assistant Managers and above.	The transfer policy as laid down by the Management is being implemented gradually.
2. Clearance of all pending cases in the Food Department pertaining to Management Union agreements.	The representatives of the Union met Food Secretary on the 5th March, 1973 to discuss certain issues pending in the Ministry and were assured that the pending issues in the Department would be pursued vigorously.
3. Cancellation of proposed retrenchment of about 1,000 employees on 3-7-73	The posts which were created for rabi procurement have been extended upto 31st August, 1973, and as such there will be no retrenchment on 31-7-1973.
4. Regularisation of promotions given on <i>ad-hoc</i> basis during March-April, 1973.	<i>Ad-hoc</i> promotions were necessitated during the current rabi season in view of the urgency to fill up vacant posts. The Management proposes to review the position regarding their regularisation at the closure of the procurement season.

#### Relieving of congestion in other Ports due to setting up of new Major Ports

1101. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:  
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to set up two more major ports in the country; and

(b) if so, to what extent these ports will relieve the congestion in ports like Bombay, Visakhapatnam, Madras and Cochin?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):  
(a) Yes, at Mangalore and Tuticorin.

(b) These ports will serve their own hinterlands. There are separate development plans for the other ports like Bombay, Visakhapatnam, Madras and Cochin.

#### Evaluation of Text Books

1102. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:  
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA  
GOWDA:

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

(a) whether the Committee of Educationists and Student Leaders has recommended a continuous evaluation of text books to ensure that material prejudicial to national integration is eliminated;

(b) if so, what are the other recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) who represented in the Committee at its meeting held in New Delhi on 12th June, 1973; and

(d) how many recommendations Government have accepted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SO-

**CIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The other major recommendation of the Committee was for promotion of a sense of national integration in universities and college campuses through the establishment of National Integration Samities in Universities and, to the extent possible in affiliated colleges.

(c) A list of the members of the Committee which met on 11th (not 12th) June, 1973 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5236/73.]

(d) Both the major recommendations made by the Committee of the educationists and the student leaders at their meetings held in January, 1970 and July, 1970 have been accepted. The recommendations made by the Committee at its third meeting held in New Delhi on 11th (not 12th) June, 1973 are under consideration.

**Import of Fertiliser in Bulk instead of Bags and saving of Foreign Exchange**

1103. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have taken vigorous steps to import fertilisers entirely in bulk instead of bags;

(b) if so, whether it has been proved that bulk shipments are more economical and save valuable foreign exchange; and

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange and money saved due to this change over?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India have been vigorously pursuing the policy of switching over from bagged to bulk shipments of fertiliser in respect of various types of fertiliser in Bulk shipment of DAP, Amm, Sulphate, MOP, NPK had been done upto recent years, but this had not been possible in case of Urea and ANP due to their highly hygroscopic

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nature. Recent trials after requisite precautions have established the feasibility of bulk shipment of Urea and ANP also. The feasibility of bulk shipments of some more fertilisers like, Calcium Ammonium Nitrate and Triple Super Phosphate are yet to be established.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) At the existing differential between bagged and bulk fertiliser imports, the total foreign exchange savings on account of bulk fertiliser shipments during last 4 years work out to US \$ 4.24 crores, i.e. about Rs. 31.80 crores.

**Easy Loan Facility for Agro-Service Centre from Nationalised Banks**

1104. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are mobilising the nationalised banks to provide easy loan facilities to the Agro service Centres being set up all over the country;

(b) if so, to what extent Government have been able to mobilise the resources; and

(c) the quantum of assistance to be provided to the State Agro-industries Corporations for setting up Training Centres?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. 5237/73.]

**Scheme to popularise Modern Methods of Foodgrains Storage**

1105. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Rs. one crore scheme to popularise modern methods of foodgrains

storage at village and trade levels has been launched by the Union Government; and

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

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

(a) A scheme for "Improvement of storage facilities at farmers' level and popularisation of scientific methods of food grain storage and pest control" with an outlay of about Rs. 90 lakhs has been taken up by the Government for implementation during the year 1973-74.

(b) The scheme aims at:—

- (i) popularisation of improved storage structures;
- (ii) adaptive research and apex level training; and
- (iii) extension and training at state level.

Rs. 68 lakhs are earmarked for grant of loans to the various State Governments for the specific purpose of getting manufactured improved types of storage structures as per the designs developed by the Union Food Department's Indian Grain Storage Institute, Hapur (U.P.) and supplying the same to farmers on respective States on deferred payment basis, which will be interest free.

Out of the remaining amount of Rs. 22 lakhs, about 2 lakhs are earmarked for adaptive research on specific food-grain storage problems and apex level training for trainers which will be conducted by the Indian Grain Storage Institute. The balance amount is for extension and training of village level workers which will be conducted by the Save Grain Campaign Regional Teams.

In addition to the Teams already established at Bombay and Patna during 1970-71, four more teams will be established at Ghaziabad, Bhopal, Hyderabad and Madras for the purpose.

खाद्यान्नों के ऐसे गोदाम जहाँ वर्ष 1972-73 के अन्त में खाद्यान्न सड़ा हुआ और खराब पाया गया

1106. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के उन विभिन्न गोदामों के नाम क्या हैं, जहाँ वर्ष 1972-73 के अन्त में खाद्यान्न सड़ा हुआ या नष्ट हुआ पाया गया ;

(ख) किस किस स्थान पर कौन कौन सी किस्म का कितना-कितना अनाज नष्ट पाया गया ; और

(ग) इन खाद्यान्नों के खराब होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में रजिस्टर्ड श्री अमरसिंह सिंह (पौ० शौ०) (क) से (ग) . अपेक्षित सूचना प्राप्त की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

युवकों को भारतीय संस्कृति की ओर आकृष्ट करने की योजना

1107. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय युवकों को अपनी संस्कृति की ओर आकृष्ट करने के लिए गत तीन वर्षों में विश्वविद्यालयों, कालेजों तथा स्कूलों के माध्यम से कौन कौन से पग उठाये गये हैं ;

(ख) भविष्य में भारतीय युवकों में भारतीय संस्कृति के प्रति रुचि पैदा करने के लिए क्या योजना तैयार की गई है ; और

(ग) इस योजना की मुख्य रूपरेखा क्या है ?

विज्ञा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में उपसत्री (बी 30 पी० या 35) : (क) से (ग) . भारत की सांस्कृतिक परम्परा के विभिन्न पहलुओं से कालेजों और स्कूलों के विद्यार्थियों को परिचित कराने तथा भारतीय संस्कृति की विभिन्नता के बावजूद इसकी अन्तर्निहित एकता से उनको अवगत कराने की दृष्टि से भारत सरकार ने "कालेज और स्कूल विद्यार्थियों में संस्कृति का प्रसार" नामक एक योजना शुरू की है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत माध्यमिक स्कूलों और कालेजों के अध्यापकों के लिए भारतीय कला और संस्कृति के कई पहलुओं पर पुनश्चर्चा पाठ्यक्रम चलाये जाते हैं। इसके फलस्वरूप अध्यापक अपनी अपनी सबन्धित संस्थाओं के विद्यार्थियों को देश की सांस्कृतिक परम्परा से परिचित कराने हैं।

अभी तक दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के जरिये दिल्ली में देश के विभिन्न भागों के माध्यमिक स्कूलों तथा कालेजों के लगभग 150 अध्यापकों के लिए तीन पुनश्चर्चा पाठ्यक्रमों का आयोजन किया गया है। इस योजना को, जो कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में एक प्रायोगिक परियोजना के रूप में शुरू की गई है, पांचवी योजना के दौरान भी जारी रखने का विचार है।

2 राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक, अनुसन्धान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद भी, पाठ्यविवरणों, पाठ्य-पुस्तकों, अध्यापक गाइड-पुस्तकों तथा विभाग में तैयार की गई अन्य मार्गदर्शी सामग्री में भारतीय संस्कृति के मुख्य विचारों को पिरोने का प्रयत्न कर रही है। इस ओर रा० शै० अ० प्र० प० के अन्य कार्यकलाप निम्नलिखित हैं —

- (1) राष्ट्रीय एकता परियोजना के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक वर्ष शिविर आयो-

जित करना जिसमें 15 दिनों के लिए देश के विभिन्न भागों के कई विद्यार्थी इकट्ठे होते हैं। संयुक्त भारतीय संस्कृति की मुख्य मुख्य बातों को प्रकाश में लाने के लिए कार्य-वर्गों में प्रदर्शनियाँ और सांस्कृतिक कार्यकलाप शामिल किए जाते हैं।

- (2) समृद्ध कार्यक्रमों के जरिए विद्यार्थियों में सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों और मान्यताओं का प्रसार करने के लिए फिल्म, रेडियो और टेलीवीजन जैसे जन साधनों का प्रयोग करना।

- (3) संग्रहालयों, पुरातत्व स्मारकों इत्यादि में विद्यार्थियों के दौरो को प्रोत्साहित करना।

3. नेहरू युवक केन्द्र योजना के अन्तर्गत देश के सभी जिलों में युवक केन्द्र स्थापित करने का भी प्रस्ताव है। प्रदर्शी कलाओं इत्यादि के जरिए सांस्कृतिक कार्यकलापों में युवकों द्वारा भाग लेना, केन्द्र के सीमित कार्यकलापों में से एक है। इस क्षेत्र में, बठपुतली कला, नाटकीय कला, बँले गायन, कहानी कहने की कला का विकास और विज्ञान तथा सांस्कृतिक संग्रहालयों की स्थापना आदि जैसे कुछ कार्यकलाप प्रस्तावित हैं। ऐसे कार्यकलापों में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में युवकों का हमारी सांस्कृतिक परम्परा का पता चलेगा और कला के इन प्राचीन स्वरूपों को प्रोत्साहन भी मिलेगा। इन केन्द्रों में स्थापित विये जाने वाले संग्रहालयों में इस बात पर जोर दिया जाएगा कि युवक स्वयं ही संग्रहालय का निर्माण करें न कि प्रदर्शी की बनी बनायी ऐसी तैयार कलाविधि उनके लिए प्रस्तुत की जाएँ जिसकी प्रशंसा मात्र करें।

**Raids conducted in Delhi to unearth hoarded Foodgrains**

1196 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN  
KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the total number of raids conducted in various parts of Delhi to unearth hoarded foodgrains;

(b) the number of big traders arrested, convicted and punished and the number of small traders arrested, convicted and punished, and

(c) the reasons why only small traders could be arrested and punished and the specific policy of Government in this regard?

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

(a) 92 raids were conducted during 1973 (upto 30th June, 1973)

(b) 3 big traders were arrested and challaned and are facing trial in Court 77 small traders were arrested, out of whom 22 have been challaned and 21 are facing trial in Court. Cases against 50 traders are pending investigation with the police. 5 traders have been discharged by the Court. Departmental proceedings have been initiated by the Food and Supplies Department of the Delhi Administration in 18 cases against the dealers concerned. The licence of one of them has been cancelled.

(c) Delhi Administration have reported that there has been no discrimination between big and small traders.

**Setting up of new Corporation or Ministry for procurement and distribution of Foodgrains**

1109 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the procurement of wheat could not be made satisfactorily due to

lack of proper machinery for the purpose; and

(b) whether Government are thinking of setting up a new Corporation or a new Ministry for the procurement and distribution of foodgrains to ensure smooth working of the takeover scheme if so, the particulars thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) It is not correct to say that the procurement of wheat could not be made satisfactorily due to lack of proper machinery.

(b) No, Sir.

**Repairs of Ring Road in South Delhi**

1110 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether it has come to his notice that the major part of Ring Road in South Delhi is broken and not safe for use and

(b) the proposals under consideration of Government to get it repaired and re-built and the time by which the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M B RANA) (a) Due to wear and tear, some cracks have developed in some places on the Ring Road in South Delhi, but the road is not unsafe for use.

(b) There is a proposal for strengthening the road by laying Bitumen Macadam Carpet. For this purpose, the Delhi Administration have prepared two estimates amounting to Rs 12,77,500 and Rs 14,26,800 for the Ring Road Phase I (Ahrum to Safdarjang Hospital) and Phase II (Safdarjang Hospital to Dhola Kuan). The work is likely to be completed in one year.

**Delhi Higher Secondary and Primary Schools Functioning in Tents ..**

1111. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN;  
SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN.  
THAM:

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

(a) the number of Higher Secondary and Primary Schools in Delhi which are functioning, partly or wholly in tents;

(b) since when these schools are running in tents and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the specific proposals under consideration of Government to house all these schools in own or rented buildings and the time likely to be taken in this project?

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

	Schools running partly in tents			Schools running wholly in tents		
	Higher Secondary schools	Middle schools	Primary schools	Higher Secondary schools	Middle schools	Primary schools
(i) Delhi Administration ]	54	100	..	24	..	..
(ii) Delhi Municipal Corporation .	..	..	107	..	..	23
(iii) New Delhi Municipal Committee	..	..	..	..	..	2
(iv) Delhi Cantonment Board	..	..	4	..	..	..

(b) (i) Delhi Administration ;

20 Schools are working partly in tents for over 5 years and the rest 34 for over 3 years.

As regards schools working wholly in tents, 17 schools are working for the last 2-4 years. 4 schools for over 5 years and 3 schools have been housed in tents during this year only.

All the 100 Middle schools are working in tents for the last 3 years.

Non-availability of sites for some wholly tented schools and inadequacy of space for providing extensions in the schools partly running in tents has been the main cause for using tents.

(ii) Delhi Municipal Corporation

Most of the schools have been running in tents for the last 3-5 years. Some schools which are located on disputed sites have been running in tents for more than 5 years.

(iii) New Delhi Municipal Committee

Since 16th July, 1973, these schools are running in tents as the building; therefor are under construction.

(iv) Delhi Cantonment Board

Some classes are being run in tent for the last 5 years as sufficient rooms for various classes are not available.

1	2
(c) (i) <i>Delhi Administration</i>	In respect of Government Higher Secondary Schools, the position regarding execution of the construction programme during 1973-74 is as under :—
	(a) New Higher Secondary School Building 22
	(b) Major Extensions in the existing buildings 40
	(c) Temporary Rooms . . . 30
	As regards Middle Schools it is not possible to take up work for construction of pucca rooms to replace tents as these schools are housed in Municipal Corporation Primary School buildings owned by the Municipal Corporation, Delhi and placed at the disposal of the Administration till such time the Administration is able to provide its own alternative accommodation. New sites have to be procured for these schools.
	The procurement of rented buildings for wholly tented school will not meet the requirements of the schools as private buildings of residential for commercial type do not have the accommodation conforming to the educational needs of the students.
	Definite date for elimination of tents in the existing schools cannot be given as the construction programme is entirely dependent upon the availability of sites and funds.
(ii) <i>Delhi Municipal Corporation</i>	As and when disputes regarding sites are resolved or plots of land are available, proposals for construction of buildings for schools are initiated.
(iii) <i>New Delhi Municipal Committee</i>	The two schools are likely to be housed in buildings within 1½ year's time.
(iv) <i>Delhi Cantonment Board</i>	The Board is making efforts to replace the tents by construction of additional rooms.

**Committee for granting Autonomy to selected Colleges**

1112 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN  
SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR

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

(a) whether a Committee has been constituted by the Education Ministry to work out a viable scheme for granting autonomy to selected colleges as a step to improve higher education,

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee and when the report of the Committee is likely to be received, and

(c) in case the report of the Committee has since been received, the main recommendations thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,  
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE  
(PROF S NURUL HASAN) (a) to  
(c) No, Sir. However, the University Grants Commission had appointed a Committee consisting of the following to look into the question of determining the criteria, guidelines and pattern of assistance to autonomous colleges

(1) Chairman University Grants Commission

(2) Vice-Chairman, University Grants Commission

(3) Prof Rais Ahmed

(4) Prof B M Udgankar

(5) Prof R S Sharma

(6) Prof S Gopal

Members of the Commission



The report of the Committee is likely to be considered by the Commission shortly.

**Multiple Cropping and High Yielding Varieties Programme**

1113. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to implement multiple-cropping, and high-yielding varieties programme throughout the country during the current year; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The High Yielding Varieties and Multiple Cropping Programmes are already being implemented in the irrigated and assured rainfall areas of the country.

(b) The High Yielding Varieties Programme was started in 1966-67 and the Multiple Cropping Programme in 1967-68. These programme will continue during 1973-74 also.

**Quantity of Wheat and Rice Supplied to West Bengal during last Three Months**

1114. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA  
SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the required quantity of wheat and rice was supplied to the West Bengal Government during the last three months; and

(b) if no, what is the reason and the resultant effect on the statutory and modified rationing in the State.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE). (a) and (b)

Taking into account the overall availability of foodgrains in the Central pool and the needs of other deficit and drought effected States, reasonable requirements of West Bengal Government are being met. During the last three months about 4.58 lakh tonnes of wheat and rice were supplied to West Bengal from the Central pool. Part of the rice requirement of the State is met from local procurement. As a result of shortfall in the procurement of rice in the State, West Bengal Government have reduced the quantum of rice in statutory rationing areas from 1,000 grams to 750 grams per adult per week with effect from 9th July, 1973.

**Committee on Publication of Agricultural Books and Periodicals in Hindi and other Regional Languages**

1115. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:  
SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Committee to step up publication of agricultural books and periodicals in Hindi and in other regional languages; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). In addition to Hindi Publications Steering Committee's functioning in I. C. A. R., Directorate of Extension, Directorate of Economic and Statistics and Forest Research Institute, a broad based Co-ordination Committee has recently been constituted by the Ministry. This Committee would co-ordinate and promote the entire Indian Language publication programmes of different departments and offices under the Ministry and the Agricultural Universities. A meeting of this Committee is likely to be called shortly.

**Shortage of Wheat during 1973-74**

1116. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:  
SHRI MARTAND SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of shortage of wheat in the country during 1973-74; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to meet the shortage of wheat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) (a) and (b). In view of substitutability between wheat and other grains, it is difficult to estimate the requirements or shortage of any single foodgrain. Moreover, firm estimates of production of wheat for 1972-73 agricultural year (to be marketed in 1973-74) as well as the other foodgrains have not become available so far. However, in view of anticipated fall in production of foodgrains in 1972-73, foodgrains are being imported.

**Disappointment over the Education Policy Framed for 5th Plan**

1117 SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the eminent educationists including the Chairman of the All-India Nai Talim (Basic Education) Samiti have expressed their disappointment at the education policy which has been framed by the Union Government for implementation during the Fifth Plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. So far as Government is aware,

the proposals for the development of education in the Fifth Plan have received general support in the country. The Sevagram Conference held by the Nai Talim Samiti has adopted resolutions which reveal a very large measure of agreement with the proposals adopted by the Central Advisory Board of Education for inclusion in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

**Starvation Deaths in Mysore**

1118. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any starvation death in the State of Mysore during the last eight months; and

(b) if so, the break-up, District-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) (a) There has been no starvation death in the State of Mysore during the last 8 months.

(b) Does not arise.

**दिल्ली में नये दुग्ध प्लांट की श्रमशक्ति**

1119. श्री मजिस्ट्रेट प्रसाद यादव :  
श्री सार० एन० बर्मन :

क्या कृषि मंत्री दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा दूध की सप्लाई बढ़ाने में प्रगति के बारे में 12 मार्च, 1973 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 2853 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि नया दुग्ध प्लांट चालू होने से दिल्ली में दूध की कमी किसने प्रतिशत पूरी हो जायेगी और बाकी कमी को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार क्या प्रयत्न कर रही है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० शेरसिंह) : दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना इस समय

अपनी पूरी संस्थापित क्षमता के अनुसार दूध का वितरण कर रही है, जोकि प्रतिदिन तीन लाख लिटर दूध की है। योजना की संस्थापित क्षमता में वृद्धि करने के बाद ही दूध का वितरण बढ़ाया जा सकता है। दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना अपनी संस्थापित क्षमता के वर्तमान स्तर को प्रतिदिन तीन लाख लिटर परिष्कृत दूध से बढ़ाकर 3.75 लाख लिटर करने के लिये कार्यवाही कर रही है। इस विस्तार का कार्यक्रम में अब बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति हुई है। आशा है कि यह बड़ी हुई क्षमता लगभग चार मास के समय में उपलब्ध हो सकेगी।

हाल में ही किये गये एक सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि दिल्ली में प्रतिदिन लगभग 7 लाख लिटर तरल दूध की आवश्यकता होती है। अतः दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना इस समय अनुमानित आवश्यकता के 43 प्रतिशत तक दूध का वितरण कर रही है। उपर्युक्त विस्तार कार्यक्रम के पूरा कर लिये जाने पर यह अनुमानित आवश्यकता ही लगभग 53.4 प्रतिशत परिसंस्करण और वितरण कर सकेगी। इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुये कि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना की वर्तमान केन्द्रीय डेरी क्षमता का इस सीमा से विस्तार करना सम्भव नहीं होगा, दिल्ली में प्रतिदिन लगभग चार लाख लिटर परिष्कृत दूध सभालने की क्षमता वाली एक दूसरी डेरी स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया गया है। इस दूसरी डेरी परियोजना पर कार्य भी शुरू हो गया है और 1:74 की समाप्ति से पहले इसे पूरा करने की योजना बनाई गई है। दूसरी डेरी के चालू हो जाने पर दिल्ली नगर की दूध की अन्नाधिक आवश्यकता को पूरा करना सम्भव हो सकेगा।

1972-73 में आपात रबी फसल के उत्पादन कार्यक्रम के लक्ष्यों का अंश

1120. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :  
श्री ज्योतिर्बस बसु :

क्या कृषि बली यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1972-73 में आपात रबी फसल

के उत्पादन के कार्यक्रम का राज्यवार तथ्य क्या था और यह किस हद तक पूरा हुआ है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-स.सिंह पी० शिन्डे) : आपात कृषि संस्थान कार्यक्रम, जो 1972-73 में उम वर्ष खरीफ मौसम के दौरान सूखे से उत्पन्न स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए शुरू किया गया था, मुख्यरूप से लघु सिंचाई पर आधारित था। राज्य सरकारों की वित्तीय सहायता विशेष निर्धारण किये गये थे ताकि वे शीघ्र तैयार होने वाले लघु सिंचाई कार्यक्रमों को हाथ में ले सकें जो कि 31 मार्च अथवा अधिक से अधिक 31 मई, 1973 तक पूरे किये जा सकें ताकि रबी और ग्रीष्म कालीन फसलों की सिंचाई की जा सके। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत क्रियान्वित की गई योजनाओं में नलकूपों, पम्पसेटों को रिजल्ट देना, नदियों, तालाबों नहरों और बारह मासी नालों आदि पर उठाऊ सिंचाई परियोजनाओं राजकीय गहरे नलकूपों को निर्माण किसानों की पम्पसेटों की सप्लाई बडों और सजली सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के नहरों में बरो और जल का विस्तार और सुधार करना शामिल है। उसके अलावा तत्काल सिंचाई के लिए तैयार होने वाले अन्य निर्माण कभी भी किये गये हैं इसके नवीनतम जायजे से मालूम हुआ है कि आपात कृषि उत्पादन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत शुरू किये गये लघु सिंचाई कार्यक्रम लगभग सब राज्यों में सफलता पूर्वक क्रिया न्वित किये गये हैं। इनके राज्य वार लक्ष्य और उनकी पूर्तियों के विवरण सभा पटल पर रखे हैं। [अध्यास में रखे गये। देखिये सख्या 5238/73]

Collection of Capitation Fee at the Time of Admission in Private Medical Colleges

1121 DR RANEN SEN Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the practice of collecting capitation fee at the time of admission is still prevalent in many private Medical Colleges; and

(b) if so what steps have been taken to eliminate such practices?

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

(a) Yes

(b) The Government of India are not in favour of growth of institutions charging capitation fee and have, time and again requested the State Governments to discourage the setting up of medical colleges on the basis of charging capitation fee. It is now proposed to undertake legislation on an all India basis to prevent opening of such medical colleges.

**Lack of Pace Bowlers and Seam Bowlers in Indian Cricket**

1122 DR RANEN SEN Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether steps have been taken to remove some of the weaknesses revealed in the Indian Cricket during the last India-England Cricket series such as, lack of pace bowlers and seam bowlers, and

(b) if so what are the steps taken?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NEIAM)** (a) and (b) The matter falls within the purview of the Board of Control for Cricket in India which is the national body responsible for the promotion of the game of cricket in India. It has had under consideration plans to improve the standard of fast and seam bowling. A coaching camp for promising young fast bowlers was held in cooperation of the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports Patiala, during 1972. The Board has also a proposal that 45 young cricketers who are members of the Indian School Boys Cricket Team presently on a tour of U.K., would be kept back at London on the expiry of the tour for training as fast bowlers by well known cricket coaches in U.K. for

a period of 3-4 months. On the advice of the All India Council of Sports, the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare have authorised the Board to pursue this proposal.

**Progress in Development of Haldia**

1123 DR RANEN SEN Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) what is the progress so far made in developing Haldia as a subsidiary port of Calcutta, and

(b) what is the expenditure so far incurred on the project?

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

(a) Out of 5804 acres of land required in the first four phases, 5434.92 acres have been acquired including Government land. Regarding acquisition of 3476 acres of land under the fifth phase, 852.82 acres have been acquired including the Government land. 50 per cent of the dredging work required for Dock and Turning Basin has been completed. The Oil Jetty forming part of the Haldia Project was completed and commissioned in August, 1968. 80 per cent of the Lock Construction work has been completed. Construction of the Ore, Coal and Phosphate berths have been completed excepting the fixtures viz. bollards, fenders etc. Construction of a finger jetty is almost complete. Quay walls of general cargo and container berths have been completed and work of super structure of transit shed is in progress. The Ore and Coal Loading Plants ordered on the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited, Durgapur are expected to be delivered and brought into commission by the December '73—April '74. Seven locomotives ordered on Chittaranjan Locomotive Works have already been delivered. The second Estuarine Dredger intended for dredging the estuary and the approach channel is due to be delivered by M/s Garden Reach Workshops Limited, Calcutta in 1975. Out of the five tugs intended for handling vessels at Haldia, Garden Reach Workshops Limited have delivered one tug and

the second is expected to be delivered in November, 1973 and the remaining three in 1974. Out of 1470 units of quarters of various categories scheduled to be constructed, construction of 354 units has since been completed and of 444 units is in progress. Tenders for 527 units have been invited.

(b) A total expenditure of Rs. 58 crores (approximately) has been incurred on the project up to 30-6-73.

**Shortage in high speed Diesel Oil at  
D. T. C. Depot, Shahdara**

1124. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE  
SINHA:  
SHRI SEZHIYAN:

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

(a) whether 27,000 litres of diesel oil has been found missing from the Shahdara Depot of the Delhi Transport Corporation;

(b) whether the diesel oil registers of other Depots of D. T. C. have also been checked following this and if so, the result thereof;

(c) whether any employees of D. T. C. have been found involved in this and if so, the names and other particulars thereof and the action taken against them; and

(d) the measures proposed to be adopted to check such frauds in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The variations noticed were not significant.

(c) One Depot Manager, one Assistant Engineer and two Store-keepers of the Shahdara Depot who were suspected to be involved in this case were immediately placed under suspension. A departmental enquiry is in progress and appropriate action would be taken against those found guilty on the basis of the findings. In

addition, a case has also been registered with the Police for investigations.

(d) It has been decided to undertake more frequent checks of the stocks.

**Unauthorised Teaching Institutions in  
Delhi in Nursery Course**

1125 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE  
SINHA:  
SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that several unauthorised teaching institutions were claiming to train teachers in nursery course in the capital;

(b) whether the Delhi Administration recognises teachers trained by unofficial organisations; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to trace out such education shops and save the poor from being cheated by them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Delhi Administration is aware of the existence of unrecognised Nursery Teacher's Training Institutes in Delhi.

(b) No, Sir

(c) The Director of Education, Delhi has informed the public through Press about the existence of some unrecognised institutes. He has also written to the managers of such institutes not to deceive the public by assuring them that recognition would be granted.

**News-items "Hospitals must help and  
Nurse-running Racket" appeared in  
 Blitz**

1126. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE  
SINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH,

**AND FAMILY PLANNING** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item which appeared in the 'Blitz' weekly dated 23rd June, 1973 under the heading Hospitals must help end nurse-running racket; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken to improve the situation?

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

(b) The matter relates to the State of Maharashtra. The information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**"Population Project" in U.P. and Mysore**

**1127. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the socio-economic factors that motivate couples to adopt family planning are to be explored in a 'Population Project' to be conducted in six Districts of Uttar Pradesh and five districts of Mysore; and

(b) the main features of the scheme, the budget provided therefor and the benefit likely to accrue by this study?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDARJI BASAPPA):** (a) Yes.

(b) The main features of the scheme are:—

(i) to complete the infra-structure, facilities and equipment in the Project districts according to the existing Government of India pattern;

(ii) to implement a maternity based family planning programme both in urban as well as in rural areas;

(iii) to provide additional inputs in two districts in each state to supplement and test alternatives

to the said programme particularly by the addition of a supplementary Nutrition Programme; and

(iv) to establish one Population Centre each in Uttar Pradesh and Mysore for designing an improved management—information and evaluation services, and for continuous evaluation of the Project the results from which could be applicable to India's family planning programme as a whole. These Centres will be assisted in their task by specialised Management Institutes.

The additional funds that will be available for this Project for a period of five years are about Rs. 23 crores agreed to be provided by the World Bank, International Development Association and Swedish International Development Association.

The benefits likely to accrue by this study are:—

Apart from the obvious benefits that will flow from intensive family planning efforts and nutrition programme in these areas where the project is implemented, it will help to test out and evaluate various alternatives from which lessons could be drawn for more effective implementation of the family planning programme in the rest of the country.

**Allocation for construction of School Buildings in Delhi during 4th Plan**

**1128. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Administration has asked for building funds to construct schools; and

(b) if so, how much was allocated for Fourth Plan period?

**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) Originally an amount of Rs. 752 lakhs was allocated in the Fourth Plan period but this has now been reduced to Rs. 716.5 lakhs.

**Rs. 10 lakh Scheme for Rural Health**

1129. SHRI S. A. MURUGANATHAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to have Rs. 10 lakh Scheme for Rural Health;

(b) whether the previous scheme of Government for Rural Health was turned down by Planning Ministry; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) The Scheme is yet to be finalised.

(b) and (c). The original Scheme was not cleared by the Planning Commission as it was felt that it suffered from certain draw-backs from the view-point of its practical operation. They were also of the view that before implementing the Scheme on such a large scale, a pilot project should first be conducted on an experimental basis.

**Survey of Population of River Basins by the Central Public Health Engineering Organisation**

1130 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Public Health Engineering Organisation has made any survey of the extent of pollution of river basins due to industrial wastes and domestic sewage;

(b) if so, the result of their findings; and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken to control this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A bill to prevent and control pollution of water is before the Parliament.

**Financial and Technical Assistance from Poland for Development of Fishing**

1131. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Poland had recently offered financial and technical assistance in developing fishing in India including supply of 50 fishing trawlers;

(b) if so, the main features thereof and cost of trawlers; and

(c) whether the assistance has been accepted by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). There is no offer of financial assistance by Poland for the development of the fishing industry in India. However, in terms of an agreement entered into with the Government of Poland on April 6, 1973 Poland and India will co-operate in mutually determined sectors of the fisheries industry. Poland would also be willing to provide technical and scientific assistance. The scope for co-operation in the following sectors is being examined.—

(1) Supply of Polish vessels suited to the requirements of the Indian fishing industry.

(2) Supply of designs for fishing vessels as well as equipment and expertise necessary for the construction of vessels in the country.

- (3) Survey of deep sea resources and establishment of joint fishing ventures.

The Government of India have notified a scheme under which it is proposed to allow import from suitable foreign sources of a limited number of deep sea fishing vessels in specified size ranges within a period of 18 months subject to the condition, *inter-alia*, that one vessel is constructed in the country for every vessel imported. The number of vessels to be imported under the scheme is proposed to be limited to fifty. The Polish authorities have indicated that they would be in a position to supply 50 vessels during the 1974 to 1976. They had furnished in 1972 a preliminary indication of the price of fishing vessels of the size of 19.78 metres and 23.25 metres as Rs. 11.6 lakhs and 20.74 lakhs respectively. In the course of discussions with the Polish authorities two designs of fishing vessels of 23.25 metres and 30.36 metres were identified as suitable for our requirements. Modifications required for Indian conditions have been indicated to the Polish authorities, who have agreed to furnish revised designs incorporating the modifications together with terms of payment, date of delivery and price. The question of purchase of Polish vessels within the framework of the notified scheme will be considered further on receipt of these particulars.

गेहूँ की जमाखोरी के आरोप में झांसी (उत्तर-प्रदेश) के एक गांव के सरकारी भंडार के प्रबन्धक की गिरफ्तारी

1132. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्रि यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या झांसी (उ०प्र०) के एक गांव के एक सरकारी भंडार के प्रबन्धक को गेहूँ की जमाखोरी के आरोप में गिरफ्तार किया गया और उसके पास से पांच हजार बोरी गेहूँ बरामद हुआ ;

(ख) संभावित झूठ तरीकों को न अपनाया जाये, इसके लिए सरकार ने क्या नियम तथा विनियम बनाये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो मुख्य-मुख्य नियम क्या है; और उक्त प्रबन्धक के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब पिंगल) : (क) से (ग) : उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से यह सूचना मांगी गयी है। उसके प्राप्त होने पर उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

चावल, अनाज, तेल, घी, मसालों तथा खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट

1133. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर गया है कि चावल में स्वतः ककड़ों के छोटे-छोटे टुकड़ों और काली मिर्च में पपीते के बीजों की मिलावट की जाती है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त उपायों के अतिरिक्त अनाज, तेल, घी, मिर्च-मसालों और सभी प्रकार के खाद्य पदार्थों में बड़े पैमाने पर मिलावट की जा रही है , और

(ग) क्या इस बारे में सरकार ने सुनिश्चित तथा ठास कार्यवाही करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है , और यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या है ?

स्वस्थ और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री अभिय कुमार किशु) : (क) और (ख) : विभिन्न पदार्थों में कौन-कौन सी और कितनी-कितनी चीजें मिलावट की जाती हैं इसके बारे में सरकार को जानकारी है।



(ग) इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए समय समय पर कदम उठाये गये हैं। इस के लिए योजना भी बनाई गई है जिन्हें पांचवी योजना के दौरान कार्यान्वित किया जाना है।

**Investigation into complaint regarding quality and price of Text Books produced by Government sponsored Authors and publishers**

1134. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have received complaints from various quarters that the text books used in the schools and colleges are poorly written and poorly produced at extravagant prices by various Government sponsored authors and publishers; and

(b) whether Government have made investigation into these complaints and if so, the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to text-books at the school level and university-level books produced through the various Textbook Production Boards/Organisations, set up by the State Governments. Model textbooks at school level have been produced by the National Council for Educational Research and Training and there have been no complaints about the quality of books and the price is also moderate. State Textbook Boards/Organisations have produced textbooks at school level. There have also not been any general complaints about the quality of books and these books are also moderately priced.

Under the Centrally-sponsored Scheme of production of university-level books, Government has made available Rs. one crore to the participating States for production of university-level books in regional languages. A number of books have now been produced and many of them are very moderately priced. Government have a subsidy scheme for bringing down the price of university-level books, whenever the price of books is considered to be somewhat on the high side. State Governments attention has been drawn to this scheme and they have been advised that the price of the books written under this programme, if considered high, could be proposed for subsidy under the Central Scheme.

So far as the Hindi-speaking States are concerned, Government are having the quality content reviewed through a Central Committee. So far as other States are concerned, the matter has been left to the State Governments for the maintenance of quality of books. No specific complaints have been received by the Government regarding the quality of books produced under this programme.

**तरक्क-ए-उर्दू बोर्ड का स्थापना**

1135. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने उर्दू भाषा के लिए विकास के लिए एक तरक्क-ए-उर्दू बोर्ड की स्थापना की है,

(ख) यदि हा तो इस बोर्ड में सदस्यों के रूप में नियुक्त व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या है;

(ग) इस बोर्ड ने उद्देश्यों तथा कार्य-कलापों का ब्योरा क्या है; और

(घ) सरकार का इस काम पर प्रत्येक वर्ष कितनी राशि खर्च करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा, और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) से (घ). सरकार ने

तरकि-ए-उर्बू बोर्ड की स्थापना निम्नलिखित कार्यों तथा उद्योगों के लिये की है —

(i) भारतीय भाषाओं में साहित्य के निर्माण की केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना के अन्तर्गत उर्बू में शिक्षा साहित्य तथा आधुनिक ज्ञान के प्रसार हेतु, विज्ञान पुस्तकें, बाल साहित्य, सबर्भ पुस्तकें, विश्वकोषों, बुनियादी पाठ्य-पुस्तकों आदि सहित अन्य किस्मों के साहित्य को उपलब्ध करना,

(ii) उर सम्मिलित उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति से संबंधित सभी मामलों पर केन्द्रीय शिक्षा एवं समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय को सलाह देना।

शिक्षा मंत्री बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष हैं और जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया नई दिल्ली के कुलपति प्रो० एम० मुजीब इसके अध्यक्ष हैं। निम्नलिखित व्यक्ति बोर्ड के अन्य सदस्य हैं —

- 1 अध्यक्ष, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग, नई दिल्ली।
- 2 महानिदेशक वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद, नई दिल्ली।
- 3 प्रो० ए० अलीम, कुलपति, अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय, अलीगढ़।
- 4 श्री ए० एन० मुल्ला, ससद सदस्य, नई दिल्ली।
- 5 डा० एस० आबिद हुसैन, सचिव, इस्लाम, एण्ड मार्शन एज सोसायटी जामियानगर, नई दिल्ली।
- 6 श्री हबीबुर्रहमान, सचिव, अन्जुमन तरकि-ए-उर्बू, उर्बू हाल, हैदराबाद।
- 7 प्रो० ए० ए० कुन्द, उर्बू विभागाध्यक्ष, अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय, अलीगढ़।
- 8 प्रो० के० ए० आरुकी, उर्बू विभागाध्यक्ष, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली।
- 9 श्री एस० एस० दस्तगीर, निदेशक, अन्जुमन-ए-इस्लाम, उर्बू अनुसंधान संस्थान, बम्बई।
- 10 डा० हुकम चंद नय्यर, उर्बू विभाग बनाएँ हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी।
- 11 प्रो० अब्दुल अहमद मोरेनबी, उर्बू विभागाध्यक्ष, पटना विश्वविद्यालय, पटना।
- 12 श्री हबीबुलिसा बेगम, उर्बू स्नातकोत्तर अध्ययन तथा अनुसंधान विभाग के प्रोफेसर एवं अध्यक्ष, मैसूर विश्वविद्यालय, मैसूर।
- 13 श्रीमती एस० जैड० अहमद, शिक्षा स्कूल निदेशक (लड़कियाँ), जम्मू तथा कश्मीर सरकार, श्रीनगर।
- 14 हकीम एस० कमालुल हसन, मुख्य सम्पादक, दैनिक "नबीय" भोपाल।
- 15 श्री एस० रहमानी, अमीर-ए-शेरियत, बिहार और उड़ीसा, मुंगेर।
- 16 कुलपति, पंजाबी विश्वविद्यालय, पटियाला (अथवा उसका प्रतिनिधि)।
- 17 निदेशक, केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय, नई दिल्ली।
- 18 सयुक्त सचिव, (भाषा), शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय (सदस्य सचिव)।

बोर्ड के लिए पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 1 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि का एक योजनागत विनिधान उपलब्ध है, ताकि बोर्ड अपने कार्यक्रमों और उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति कर सके। इसमें से 15 लाख रुपये की राशि की व्यवस्था चालू वित्तीय वर्ष 1973-74 में की गई है।

पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान इस कार्यक्रम के लिए धन की व्यवस्था करने से संबंधित प्रस्ताव को अभी अंतिम रूप दिया जाना है। इस प्रस्ताव को अंतिम रूप दे दिए जाने पर वर्ष-वार विनिधान निर्धारित किया जाएगा। फिर भी यह आशा है कि अपर्याप्त साधनों के कारण इस कार्य को कोई हानि नहीं होगी।

अनीसाबाव केन्द्रीय विद्यालय को कंकडबाग, पटना स्थानान्तरित करना

1136. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पटना स्थित कंकडबाग में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय का अपना भवन बना कर अनीसाबाव केन्द्रीय विद्यालय को उसमें स्थानान्तरित करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कई वर्ष पूर्व लिए गए निर्णय के बावजूद भवन निर्माण का कार्य अभी तक आरम्भ नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और सरकार का विचार भवन-निर्माण-कार्य कब तक पूरा कर लेने का है ?

शिक्षा, और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपसत्री (ओ डी० पी० याचक) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग) . कंकडबाग में जमीन स्वीकार करने का अंतिम निर्णय केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन द्वारा केवल 1972 में लिया गया था। चौहद्दी बीवार पहले से ही बन रही है। कंकडबाग में भवन निर्माण की आयोजनाएं अनुमोदित कर दी गई हैं तथा निर्माण सम्बन्धी अनुमान के० लो० नि० बि० द्वारा तैयार किए जा रहे हैं। अनुमानों को अंतिम रूप दिए जाने के बाद शीघ्र ही निर्माण कार्य को हाथ में ले लिया जायेगा।

समुद्र से उब्धत (रिक्लेम्ड भूमि में खेती)

1137. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समुद्र के उब्धत भूमि में खेती करने की सरकार की कोई योजना है ; और

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

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

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

#### Non-utilisation of Funds by States for the Upliftment of Small Farmers

1138. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the State Governments which have not fully utilised the amount sanctioned by the Central Government during the year 1972-73 for the uplift of the small farmers;

(b) the maximum percentage of such amount which a State has been able to utilise for the purpose;

(c) the reasons advanced by them for not fully utilising the sanctioned amount; and

(d) the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SMER SINGH) (a) and (b) An outlay of Rs 150 lakhs has been approved for each Small Farmers Development Agency for the project period. Grants for these 46 Projects are released by the Government of India direct to the Agencies and not to the State Governments. The en-

closed statement shows, State-wise, funds released by the Government of India, the amounts utilised by the Agencies, along with the percentage of amounts utilised since their inception upto 31st March, 1973.

(c) and (d) The utilisation of funds by the SFDA's is generally satisfactory.

#### STATEMENT

*State-wise break-up of funds released and utilised by Small Farmers Development Agencies*

State	No. of SFDA Projects	Total Amount		Percentage of amount utilised to amount released
		released since inception (Rs lakhs)	Utilised since inception (Rs lakhs)	
1	2	3	4	5
1 Andhra Pradesh	3	90.50	73.99	81.8
2 Assam	2	45.50	27.36	60.1
3 Bihar	3	113.97	70.43	61.8
4 Gujarat	3	138.98	137.29	98.8
5 Haryana	2	139.32	137.54	98.7
6 Himachal Pradesh	1	51.00	40.95	92.1
7 Jammu & Kashmir	2	69.06	66.31	96.0
8 Kerala	2	99.70	73.79	74.0
9 Madhya Pradesh	3	97.17	60.95	66.1
10 Maharashtra	3	67.41	42.30	62.8
11 Mysore	3	23.08	92.12	75.3
12 Nagaland*	1	15.00	28.73	63.5
13 Orissa	3	134.25	144.05	107.3**
14 Punjab	2	68.15	62.63	91.9
15 Rajasthan	3	88.87	67.45	75.9
16 Tamil Nadu	3	101.89	100.93	99.1
17 Uttar Pradesh	4	218.53	209.76	96.0
18 West Bengal	3	86.48	66.76	77.2

\*Includes amount released and expenditure for the MFAL project also

\*\*In cases, where expenditure exceeds the funds released, the Agencies have utilised the funds received under "other receipts", such as interest on deposits, repayment of loans advanced to Central Cooperative Banks, etc

**Opening of Model Schools**

1139. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Model Schools which are likely to be opened throughout the country; and

(b) the funds allocated for the purpose?

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 Fifth Plan proposals in this regard are still under the consideration of Government.

**Plantation of Kair Forests to attract Rainfall**

1140. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Kair wood can help in formation, development and precipitation of clouds;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to undertake extensive plantation of Kair forests to help increase rainfalls in the areas where irrigation facilities are lacking; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

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

to preliminary tests carried out by the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Poona, on the greenwood of Kair, the ash obtained by burning of the green wood has the property of cloud seeding.

(b) Kair is a shrub found naturally in the drier areas of a number of States. As it grows naturally, there is no proposal to undertake extensive plantation of this shrub species at present.

(c) Does not arise.

**Diet served to the Free-Bed Patients in Safdarjang Hospital in New Delhi**

1141. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the quality and quantity of diet served to the free-bed patients in Safdarjang Hospital in Delhi;

(b) whether Government are aware that most of the indoor-patients at that Hospital are not getting diet according to the prescriptions of doctors; and

(c) whether there is any arrangement to check up the quantity and quality of food supplied to the patients?

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

(a) A statement is attached.

(b) The indoor patients of the hospital are supplied diet according to the prescriptions of doctors keeping in view the scale approved by Government.

(c) Yes.

**STATEMENT****ADULTS SCALE**

Type of Diet	Scale of Diet
<b>1. Vegetable Diet</b>	
Wheat or rice	Grams —
Potatoes	400
Dal	115
Vegetables (Other than Potatoes)	85
Salt	230
Condiments	10
Ghee	10
Dahi	50
	115



कॉकन तट के एक जहाज को बलात् मालवण बंदरगाह तक ले जाना

1142. श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मई, 1973 के प्रथम पक्ष में कुछ व्यक्तियों ने कॉकन तट से किसी जहाज को मालवण बंदरगाह तक ले जाने को वाध्य किया था; और

(ख) जहाजों के अपहरण को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख). 4 मई, 1973 को जब "कोकन सेवक" जहाज वेन्गुला पत्तन पर था कुछ व्यक्तियों का एक दल जहाज पर चढ़ गया और जब जहाज उस पत्तन से अगले पत्तन के लिए रवाना हुआ तो जहाज के मास्टर को धमका कर जहाज मालवान पत्तन को ले जाने के लिए मजबूर किया। मास्टर जहाज मालवान पत्तन को ले गया। जहाज के स्वामी, मैसर्स चौगुले स्टीमशिप्स कम्पनी ने 5-5-73 को मामले की रिपोर्ट महाराष्ट्र सरकार को दी। राज्य सरकार ने 5-5-73 को यात्रा पर जा रहे जहाज पर एक पुलिस दल भेजा। पुलिस दल ने जहाज मे रत्नगिरि से पानाजी तथा वापिस रत्नगिरि तक यात्रा की। उसके बाद वहा ऐसी कोई घटना नहीं घटी।

परिवहन विभाग में काम कर रहे कर्मचारी

1143. श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) परिवहन विभाग में इस समय काम कर रहे अस्थायी तथा स्थायी कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है; .

(ख) गत पांच वर्षों से अधिक समय से काम कर रहे उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जो अभी अस्थायी हैं; और

(ग) कर्मचारियों को स्थायी बनाने के बारे में सरकार की भावी नीति क्या है ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय के सचिवालय सम्बन्धी सूचना नीचे दी गई :—

(क) स्थायी 576

अस्थायी 405

(ख) 250

(ग) वर्तमान नीति के अनुसार स्थायीकरण उपलब्ध स्थायी रिक्तियों की संख्या के आधार पर किया जाता है। परन्तु अस्थायी रिक्तियों के स्थायी करने की स्थिति की प्रचलित आदेशों के अनुसार समय समय पर समीक्षा की जाती है।

#### Diversion of Funds Earmarked for Rabi Crop during 1972-73

1144. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a part of the amount earmarked for "grow-more-Rabi Crops" in 1972-73 was diverted to un-productive channel, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and action taken in that regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**"Distress Areas" in the country and the people affected**

1145 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States and Districts which should be called "distress areas" because of acute scarcity, high prices of essential commodities, growing unemployment and poverty,

(b) the total number and proportion of people affected in each State,

(c) the total number of people given test relief work in each State; and

(d) whether Government are considering to declare some parts of the country as "famine areas"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P SHINDE) (a) to (c) Three statements (I II & III) are laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT 5239/73]

(d) Although there is no proposal to declare some parts of the country as "famine areas", 54 Districts in various States have been identified as chronically drought prone districts

**Families Benefited through land distribution**

1146 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased state

(a) the total number of families benefited in each State through land distribution as a result of the recent legislation on land ceiling and

(b) their State wise break up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P SHINDE) (a) and (b) The ceiling laws in most of the States were revised recently and as yet it is too early to assess the surplus area distributed

or the number of families benefited. However, in Kerala, where the amended ceiling law has been in operation for some time now, it is reported that 1192 acres of surplus land was distributed to 1336 families including 573 families belonging to the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes

**Grants to Educational Institutions in India by U.S. Foundations**

1147 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) purpose wise grant to each educational institution in India by the US Ford Foundation, Rockefeller Foundation and other US Foundations year-wise,

(b) how these grants were disposed of during the same period,

(c) whether the foundation representatives are represented in the Governing bodies or academic councils of some grant receiving institutions, and if so, the names of such institutions, and

(d) in which capacity the Foundations are represented in some of the bodies of these institutions?

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 information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

**Flourishing Trade in Adulterated Medicines in India**

1148 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the flourishing trade in adulterated medicines in India in general and West Bengal in particular,

(b) if so, how many cases involving trade in spurious drugs have been re-



ported from West Bengal during the last two years;

(c) the nature of the cases brought to the notice of his Ministry during this period; and

(d) what steps have been or are being taken to put a stop to such anti-social crimes and economic offences?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):**  
(a) and (b). Yes. Detailed information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The cases are broadly of the following categories:—

(i) Drugs, especially antibiotics, Hormone preparations, analgesic syrups etc., anti-septic powder, etc. reported not to contain the active substances/ingredients.

(ii) Certain sulpha drug preparations reported to contain cheaper types of sulpha drugs.

(iii) Imitation products of common household remedies.

(d) The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, contains penal provisions for prevention of manufacture and sale of adulterated drugs. To eliminate unlicensed, manufacturers of drugs who usually indulge in manufacture and sale of spurious drugs an "All India List of Licensed Drug Manufacturers" has been printed and made freely available to all concerned at nominal price. The States have been advised to maintain close liaison with the police authorities for intensive campaign against spurious drugs and to augment their Drugs Inspectorates and testing facilities. The help and co-operation of Association, representing the interests of drug manufacturers and dealers are being enlisted to ensure maximum compliance with good manufacturing and sale practices and for campaign against spurious drugs. Besides this, the activities of the State Drug Control Authorities are being supplemented by the Central Drug Inspectors of the Zonal Offices and by making available to the State Govern-

ments the drug testing facilities in the Central Laboratories. A planned programme of sampling of essential and life-saving drugs moving in inter-State commerce has been arranged by the Central Drug Control Organisation throughout the country.

**Developments proposed to be undertaken at Paradip Port during 1973-74 and Fifth Plan Period**

1149. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what are the developments proposed to be undertaken at Paradip Port during 1973-74 and during the Fifth Plan period; and

(b) what would be the handling capacity of the Port at the end of 1973-74 and at the end of Fifth Plan period?

**THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):**  
(a) During the year 1973-74, the last year of the Fourth Five Year Plan, the important items under construction are:—

(1) General Cargo Berth.

(2) Sea-wall

(3) Railway siding.

(4) New staff quarters

(5) Improvement of existing breakwaters.

(6) Augmentation of existing ore handling plant for exporting upto 4 million tonnes of iron ore per annum.

As regards the Fifth Plan, proposals have not yet been finalised.

(b) The improvements being effected in the iron-ore handling plant will increase the capacity to 4 million tonnes per annum, but this will not be completed by the end of 1973-74. The handling capacity at the end of the Fifth Plan cannot be indicated as the proposals have not been finalised yet.

**Talcher-Rourkela-Bokaro route for improvement as National Highway**

**1150. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:  
SHRI HARI SINGH:**

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

(a) whether Talcher-Rourkela-Bokaro route has been included for improvement as a National Highway during the Fourth Plan; and

(b) if so, the total amount allotted for such an improvement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). Chav-Bokaro-Ranchi-Rourkela-Borkot-Talcher route has been added to the National Highway system in March, 1972. The programme for the improvement of this new National Highway is under formulation in consultation with the State Governments. Necessary funds for the same will be allotted after the programme is finalised.

**Regulating Admission of Students in Universities**

**1151 SHRI ARJUN SETHI:  
SHRI HARI SINGH:**

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

(a) whether Government have taken decision to regulate the administration of students into the Universities; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof and when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The need to regulate enrolments in higher education has been highlighted in the Approach Document to the Fifth Five Year Plan. The relevant paragraph is reproduced below:—

'Judged by the long-term perspective, the problem of the educated job

seeker, cannot be solved by operating only on the demand side. Even in the case of skilled categories, the intake of training institutions has had to be cut back to ease the problem. In the case of generalists, this has to be done much more drastically to reduce the problem to manageable proportions. University Education must be so regulated as to conform increasingly to the likely quantum and pattern of employment opportunities for the educated youth. This will require not merely a restructuring of university education but also greater diversification and vocationalisation of secondary education to reduce the pressure for entry into institutions of higher learning. Furthermore, no regulatory measure can be justified which denies equality of educational opportunity. For promoting vertical mobility, education can be a very powerful instrument. The ineffectiveness of the present education system in this regard calls for important innovations and hard decisions."

The details of the strategy to implement the above policy were discussed by the Steering Group on Education of the Planning Commission and the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education and were broadly approved. While formulating these proposals, both the Steering Group and the C.A.B.E. emphasized that care should be taken to ensure that the weaker sections of the community, including the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and the backward areas of the country should have an increasing and adequate access to higher education. These proposals are now under the consideration of the Government. The policy as finally approved will be implemented during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

**Asian Conference on Teaching and Research in Social Sciences**

**1153 SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL

**WELFARE AND CULTURE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recently held Asian Conference on Teaching and Research in Social Sciences at Manila has made strong plea to the UNESCO to give more attention to Asian countries in its social services programme;

(b) whether the UNESCO has accepted the plea; and

(c) what steps are being taken by UNESCO to implement the recommendation of the Conference?

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

(b) and (c). The recommendations have been sent to UNESCO. Its decisions are awaited.

**Decision regarding receiving of contribution by CARE**

**1154. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided not to receive any further contribution by CARE and other foreign voluntary organisations to the Children's Nutrition Programme;

(b) whether this has resulted in a 40 per cent cut in the special children's Nutrition Programme; and

(c) if so, whether any steps are being taken to restore the cut by raising resources indigenously?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV):** (a). The whole question is under review as a part of Government's policy of self-reliance. No decision has yet been taken in the matter.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. There has been a cut of 40 per cent in the Budget for the year 1973-74 on Special Nutrition Programme on account of financial constraints. However, there has been no corresponding reduction in the coverage of the programme which is being maintained at the level reached at the end of 1972-73. Efforts are being made for additional funds necessary to sustain the programme at the existing level.

**दिल्ली में परिवहन के लिए बसों की आवश्यकता तथा खराब बसों की संख्या**

**1155. श्री अमल बिहारी बाजपेयी :** क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में परिवहन के लिए इस समय कितनी बसों की आवश्यकता है और तीन वर्ष बाद अनुमानित कितनी बसों की आवश्यकता होगी;

(ख) गत मई में कुल उपलब्ध बसों में से औसतन कितनी बसे खराब थी और उसके क्या कारण थे, और

(ग) उनकी पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए क्या उपचारी कार्यवाही की गई है ?

**नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० दाता) :** (क) मोटे तौर पर मूल्यांकन करने पर राजधानी में नियमित यात्रियों की वर्तमान आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के लिए कम से कम 1500 बसों के बड़े का परिचालन आवश्यक है। यह मरुपा पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक लगभग 2600 तक बढ़ानी पड़ेगी।

(ख) निगम की शोमन 134 बसे मई 1973 में खड़ी रही जिनका मुख्य कारण आवश्यक फाल्ट, पुर्जों जिनमें टायर भी शामिल हैं, की अनुपलब्धता है।

(ग) जो बसे इस समय खराब पड़ी है उनको चलने योग्य बनाने के लिए आवश्यक फाल्ट पुर्जों और टायरों की प्राप्ति के लिए

विशेष प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। बड़े से बड़े क्षेत्रों को लाई जा रही है। यह बड़े के अधिकतम प्रयोग को सुनिश्चित करेगा।

#### **Number of Tuberculosis Patients in the Country**

4466. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) the total number of Tuberculosis Patients throughout the country,

(b) what was the number 15 years ago,

(c) whether there is any improvement of the situation after the introduction of T B Control Programme, and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K KISKU) (a) Based on the findings of National Tuberculosis Prevalence survey carried out in 1955—58 it is estimated that about eight million persons aged 5 years or more would show X-ray evidence of Tuberculosis of whom about two millions would be bacteriologically confirmed (sputum positive)

(b) Based on the same findings it is estimated that there would have been approximately 6 million persons with X ray evidence of tuberculosis of whom about 1.5 million would be bacteriologically confirmed

(c) Prevalence Sample Survey carried out in Delhi and rural areas of Madhya Pradesh have revealed that there has been a substantial reduction in the prevalence of sputum positive tuberculosis

(d) Does not arise

#### **Amount Spent for Water Supply During Fourth Plan and Allocation of Funds During the Fifth Five Year Plan**

1157 SHRI S P BHATTACHARYA Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the total

amount spent by Government for water supply during the 4th Plan and what amount will be allocated towards supply of drinking water during the 5th Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) During the IVth Plan an expenditure of the order of Rs 472.00 crores is likely to be incurred on Rural Water Supply and Urban Water Supply & Sanitation Schemes. This includes an estimated expenditure of Rs 34.10 crores to be incurred by the Central Government under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

Regarding Fifth Five Year Plan the document, 'Approach on the Fifth Five Year Plan' envisages an outlay of Rs 800 crores for Rural and Urban Water Supply Rs 550 crores for Rural Water Supply and Rs 250 crores for Urban Water Supply, Sewerage and Sanitation. However, the exact outlay to be provided for the Vth Plan will be known only when the Vth Plan is finalised.

#### **Proposal to increase Strength and Efficiency of DTC Fleet**

1159 SHRI ISHAQF SAMBHALI  
SHRI VIKARAM MAHAJAN

Will the Minister SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the experts of the opinion that unless urgent measures are taken to substantially increase the strength and efficiency of DTC fleet the Capital may be soon in the transport crisis,

(b) if so the nature thereof,

(c) whether experts urged for a multi media transport system for Delhi and

(d) if so, what is Government's decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M B RANA) (a)

to (d). On the basis of the comprehensive survey undertaken by the Central Road Research Institute about future transport needs of Delhi, the Metropolitan Transport Team set up by the Planning Commission has recommended a techno-economic feasibility study for selecting a rapid transit transport system to meet the future demands of commuters in Delhi. These studies are in progress. The provision of a rapid transport system is, however, likely to take considerable time. Till then, and even thereafter, the Delhi Transport Corporation, which is the only mass transportation media in the Capital at present, will be required to cope with the transport requirements of the citizens. On a broad assessment, the Corporation will be required to carry about 20 lakh passengers daily by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan. For this purpose, it has been estimated that it will be necessary to acquire about 2200 additional buses during that Plan period. The DTC's Fifth Plan proposals have been drawn up on this basis and are, at present, under consideration by the Planning Commission.

#### Housing Ministers Conference at Srinagar

1159. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:  
SHRI R. R. SHARMA:

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

(a) whether Housing Ministers' Conference was held at Srinagar in July, 5th and 6th, 1973;

(b) if so, what were the subjects discussed; and

(c) the decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Conference was held from 5th to 7th July, 1973.

(b) and (c). A statement indicating the items of the Agenda and the main

recommendations of the Conference is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5240/73].

#### Rs. 3 Crore Plan to Raise Output of Pulses

1160. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:  
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have prepared a Rs. 3 crore plan to raise output of pulses;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposed plan; and

(c) the total output after completion of the Rs. 3 crore plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on production programme for pulse crops has been launched at a cost of Rs. 1.85 crore during the Fourth plan.

(b) Under this scheme subsidy has been provided to the State Governments for, (i) lay-out of extension demonstration, (ii) nucleus seed and foundation seed multiplication, (iii) plant protection chemicals for adoption of plant protection measures by the farmers, (iv) supply of seed of improved and short duration varieties of pulses and rhizobium culture and (v) equipping of the microbiological laboratories of State Department of Agricultural/Agricultural Universities for production of rhizobium culture for supply to the farmers.

(c) As a result of the above mentioned efforts, it is expected that production of pulses may increase to 12.00 million tonnes in 1973-74 from the production of 11.05 million tonnes in the year 1971-72.

#### Reduction in Educational Plan Outlay

1161. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:  
Will the Minister of EDUCATION,

**SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE**  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the educational outlay for Fifth Plan has been reduced, if so, the reasons for such reduction;

(b) what are the heads that have been reduced, and

(c) to what extent this reduction will harm the educational growth in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) (a) to (c) The Central Advisory Board of Education had approved an outlay of Rs 3320 crores at its meeting held in September, 1972 for Education and Culture in the Fifth Plan. However, subsequently, taking into account the overall limitation of resources and the requirements of various sectors, a sum of Rs 2,200 crores was suggested for Education and Culture in the document "Approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan" approved by the National Development Council. In view of this education programmes have been rephased and a revised strategy has been worked out by the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education at a total cost of Rs 2,200 crores.

**Report of Committee to Implement Reforms in Examination System**

1162 SHRI P A SAMINATHAN  
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL

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

(i) whether the University Grants Commission has appointed a Committee to take steps to implement the reforms in the examination system

(b) if so who are its members, and

(c) when the Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE

(PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (1) Prof Satish Chandra, Vice-Chairman, University Grants Commission

(2) Prof Rais Ahmed, Professor of Physics Chemistry, Madras University.

(3) Prof M Santappa, Professor of Physics, Aligarh Muslim University

(4) Prof M M Ghani, Vice-Chancellor, Calicut University

(5) Prof R C Mehrotra, Professor of Chemistry, Rajasthan University

(6) Prof Moonis Raza, Professor of Geography, Jawaharlal Nehru University.

(7) Dr A Edwin Harper, Jr Bureau of Educational Research, Ewing Christian College, Allahabad

(8) Prof S B Ranganeekar, Professor of Economics, Punjab University

(c) The Committee has finalised its recommendations. These are outlined in the booklet 'Examination Reform—A Plan of Action', which has recently been published by the Commission. Copies of the booklet are being circulated to all the Universities.

The Committee will continue to meet from time to time to assess the progress made by the Universities in implementing examination reform measures and to provide guideline to the Universities for future action in this regard.

**Offer from Argentina to meet Wheat Requirements**

1163 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Argentina have offered to meet India's wheat requirements,

(b) if so the terms and conditions if any, attached to the offer, and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No specific offer from Argentina Government for meeting India's wheat requirements has been received.

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

#### Tiger Sanctuaries in Bihar

1164. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for creation of two sanctuaries for tigers in the State of Bihar in the current year; and

(b) if so, the main features and central assistance asked for in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The Forest Department of Bihar is considering the creation of Two Tiger Sanctuaries in Bihar. They are:—

(i) Bhalua in Gaya District; and

(ii) Madanpur in Champaran District.

The proposal for Madanpur has been submitted to the Bihar Government for approval, that of Bhalua is yet to be submitted.

(b) No Central assistance has been asked for these sanctuaries.

#### Recommendation of the New Delhi Re-Development Advisory Committee

1165. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

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

(a) the main recommendations made by the 23-Member New Delhi Re-Development Advisory Committee in their report submitted in September, 1971;

(b) whether Government have examined the recommendations of the Committee; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) and (c). The recommendations are under consideration of Government.

#### Statement

The main recommendations made by the New Delhi Re-development Advisory Committee in their report submitted in September, 1972 are as follows:—

- (1) The Metropolitan City Centre of Delhi (Connaught Place and its environs) is to be developed primarily at a Floor Area Ratio of 2.5 instead of 4.00 recommended in the Master Plan.
- (2) No buildings proposed in the Connaught Circus—Connaught Place Sector should be more than 48 ft. in height. In other part, of the City Centre, buildings should not exceed 120 ft in height (exception: NDMC plot is permitted 200 ft.).
- (3) The manner of development in the city centre complex may follow one of the 3 following forms:—
  - (a) Area development on comprehensive basis;
  - (b) Plotted development on integrated basis;
  - (c) Plotted development on individual basis;
- (4) Traffic extraneous to Connaught Place area should be diverted to the extent of at least 75 per cent through a system of bye-passes. The primary vehicular movement system in the City Centre will be through Connaught Circus Road.
- (5) Approximately 21,780 car parking spaces are required in the City Centre on ultimate development. The recommendations

would involve municipalisation of all parking spaces—whether pooled, off street or within plots.

**Price for Imported Wheat and Procurement Price of Wheat**

1166. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are paying Rs. 110 per quintal for imported wheat in hard currency; and

(b) if so, why the procurement price of wheat in the country has been kept at Rs. 76 per quintal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) The payment in hard currency comes to about Rs. 93.00 per quintal including ocean freight where foreign flag vessels are used.

(b) The procurement price of indigenous wheat cannot be linked with the price of wheat imported from abroad. While the prices of imported wheat are governed by the prices prevailing in the international markets the procurement prices of indigenous wheat have been fixed on the basis of the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission which takes into account the cost of production and other relevant economic factors.

**Progress in Execution of Pahlezaghat—Muzaffarpur—Sitamarhi—Sonebarsa National Highway**

1167. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the progress made in the execution of Pahlezaghat—Muzaffarpur—Sitamarhi—Sonebarsa National Highway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): This road is not a National Highway but a State Road, the construction and maintenance of which is the responsibility of the

State Government. It may, however, be added that the State Government have sent proposals of new additions to the existing National Highway System in the State for inclusion in the Fifth Plan which includes a proposal covering the Patna—Hajipur—Muzaffarpur—Sitamarhi—Sonebarsa road, which would pass near Pahlezaghat also. This proposal will be considered along with proposals received from other States while finalising projects relating to National Highway for inclusion in the Fifth Plan.

**Art Objects Exported to Europe and U.S.A. by Members of Former Princely States**

1168. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made by the Government of the quantity and quality of precious art objects exported to Europe and U. S. A. by members of the former princely States; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). It would be difficult to make such an assessment. However, no member of the former princely States has ever applied to the Government for the grant of a licence to export antiquities under the Antiquities (Export Control) Act, 1947.

**Staff and Patients in Hospitals in Delhi**

1169. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hospitals in Delhi and their names;

(b) the number of doctors, nurses, Class IV staff and the sweepers employed in each hospital, hospital-wise; and



(c) the number of patients, indoor and outdoor, served by the hospitals during the last two years, hospital-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) According to the information available in this Ministry, the number of hospitals with bed strength of 100 and above in Delhi as on 1-1-1973 is 24. A statement is laid on the Table of the House indicating their names. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5241/73].

(b) and (c). The information so far collected is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5241/73.]

Information in respect of the remaining hospitals will be furnished in due course.

#### Provision of Accommodation to Blind Students in Delhi

1170. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plight of blind Collegians of Delhi has been brought to the notice of Government; and

(b) whether Government are considering any proposal to provide accommodation to the blind students of various Colleges affiliated to Delhi University?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Government have received representations from certain blind students of Delhi University regarding the difficulty faced by them in the matter of accommodation.

(b) The blind students are being accommodated in hostels of the Delhi University and of its affiliated Colleges. Some voluntary organisations are also assisting the blind college students in the matter of accommodation.

#### Prevalance of System of "Bhumidas"

1171. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the system of "Bhumidas" still prevailing in some parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the measures Government proposes to take to eradicate this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) According to information available to the Government, no such system is prevalent in any part of the country.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Sealed Dalda Tins containing Water sold in Delhi during May, June, 1973

1172. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sealed Dalda's Tins containing 'Water' were sold to the consumers in Delhi in the month of May/June, 1973;

(b) if so, whether any person or persons responsible for this have been arrested; and

(c) if not, the reason for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) According to the Delhi Administration, no such case was reported in May or June 1973.

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

#### देश में डाक्टरों की संख्या:

1173. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आज देश में डाक्टरों की संख्या में वृद्धि होती जा रही है ; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में कुल कितने नवयुवकों ने डाक्टरी पास की है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किष्कू) :

(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) 1969, 1970 तथा 1971 के दौरान जिन छात्रों ने आयुविज्ञान की डिग्रीया प्राप्त की उन की कुल संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

1969		9315
1970	..	9587
1971	..	9987

दिल्ली परिवहन उप-क्रम को निगम में परिवर्तित करने का उद्देश्य

1174 डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम का निगम में परिवर्तन करने का क्या उद्देश्य था,

(ख) क्या दिल्ली नगर में परिवहन की समस्या आज भी जटिल बनी हुई है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस परिवर्तन में जनता को क्या लाभ हुआ ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राना) :

(क) से (ग) . चकि दिल्ली में दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम के प्रशासनिक और वित्तीय मामले लगातार खराब होने जा रहे हैं अतः राजधानी में परिवहन सेवाओं को चलाने के लिए कई और से एक साविधिक निगम की स्थापना के लिए माग की गई । इस आधार पर कि निगम साधनों को जुटाने में और

आन्तरिक साधनों के उपयोग में वाणिज्यिक सेवाओं के प्रबन्ध और परिचालन में अधिक स्वायत्तता प्राप्त हो सके । कुछ विशेषज्ञ संस्थाओं (जैसे प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग, मोराको कमीशन और महानगरीय सेवाओं सम्बन्धी कार्य दल) ने एक सडक परिवहन निगम की स्थापना की सिफारिश की और जिमने दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम के कार्य की जाच की थी । अक्टूबर, 1971 तक स्थिति और भी बिगड गई, जबकि परिवहन सेवाओं की भारी कमी के कारण कानून और व्यवस्था की समस्याएँ पैदा हो गई । राजधानी में कुशल परिवहन सेवा की व्यवस्था को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सडक परिवहन निगम अधिनियम, 1950 के अंतर्गत एव साविधिक निगम स्थापित करने का फैसला किया गया ।

नवम्बर, 1971 में अपनी स्थापना से लेकर दिल्ली परिवहन निगम, दिल्ली के नागरिकों की परिवहन सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए सेवाओं में सुधार करने के लिए सभी मभव उपाय कर रहा है । इसके फलस्वरूप सेवाओं में काफी सुधार हा गया है । परन्तु वे की अपर्याप्तता और उपक्रम में प्राप्त अन्य अपरिचालनात्मक और प्रशासनात्मक कठिनाईयों के कारण यह सभव है कि कुछ मार्गों पर और किसी समय बस सेवाओं की बारबारता, उन मार्गों द्वारा सेवित जनता की सारी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए आर्याप्त हा सकती है । समस्त रू में सेवा निम्न लिखित सीमा तक काफी सुधरी है

- (1) अधिग्रहण से पहले चल रही बसों को सख्या की तुलना में अब अधिक बसे चल रही है ।
- (2) दैनिक फेरो की सख्या में तदनुसार वृद्धि हुई है ।
- (3) नए क्षेत्रों में बस सेवाओं की व्यवस्था की गई है ?
- (4) भीड़ भाड़ वाले मार्गों पर अतिरिक्त बसों की व्यवस्था की गई है

(5) मई, 1972 में 408, जुलाई, 1972 में 515 और हाल ही में 591 फेरों की तुलना में निगम अब विश्वविद्यालय / कालेजों और शहर के विभिन्न स्थानों के बीच विद्यार्थियों के लिए निगम अब 700 विगेष फेरों की व्यवस्था कर रहा है। छात्राश्रमों के लिए स्पेशल बसों की संख्या 28 से 58 बढ़ाने के लिए भी कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं। बसों के सम्भव लुप्त फेरों, खराब आदि हों जाने की हालत से निपटने के लिए 20 बसों को रिजर्व रखा जा रहा है।

(6) विद्यार्थियों के लिए 12.50 रुपये प्रतिमास की दर पर विगेष गिरायती सब मासिक मासिक पाम की मुविधा की व्यवस्था की गई है।

नये भंडारों का निर्माण तथा खुले स्थानों में पड़े खाद्यान्न

1175. डा० राकमोनारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) खाद्यान्न के नुकसान को कम करने के लिए बहा-उत्तरा नए भाण्डागार बनाए गए हैं अथवा पुनरा का विस्तार किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या अब भी कुछ स्थान ऐसे हैं जहाँ बिना शंड या चार दीवारी के खाद्यान्न पड़ा हुआ है, और

(ग) इन के नाम क्या हैं और वहाँ कितना और कितने मूल्य का खाद्यान्न है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पिंगे) : (क) वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान भारतीय खाद्य निगम और केन्द्रीय भण्डागार निगम ने देश के कई भागों में क्रमशः 7.15 लाख मीटरी टन और 2.43 लाख मीटरी टन की क्षमता के गोदाम बनवाए थे। 1973-74 के दौरान इन निगमों की योजना क्रमशः 10.7 लाख

मीटरी टन और 1.78 लाख मीटरी टन का क्षमता के गोदाम बनाने की है।

(ख) और (ग) : भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने देश के कुछ स्थानों पर खाद्यान्न की कुछ मात्रा ठककर चबूतरे पर रखी है जोकि बिना चार दीवारी के इस प्रयोजन के लिए बनाया गया है। तथापि, इस प्रकार रखे गए स्टॉक अच्छी प्रकार से परिरक्षित होते हैं और उन की अच्छी प्रकार से देखभाल की जाती है।

गांवों तथा नगर क्षेत्रों में प्रति व्यक्ति गेहूँ सप्लाई की मात्रा में अंतर

1176. श्री मूल चंद डागा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में गेहूँ के व्यापार का राष्ट्रीयकरण होने के पश्चात् तथा खाद्य पालिकाओं में जिनमें गेहूँ प्रमुख राशियों में से एक है, में कृषि मंत्री या अन्य अधिकारी गांवों में भंडी किया जाता था और यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ख) क्या गावा में मजदूरों का तथा ग्रामीणों का जिनमें अन्न की आवश्यकता होती थी उसका टन या भाग दिया जाता था और यदि हा, तो शेष अनाज के लिए सरकार किस प्रकार व्यवस्था करती है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पिंगे) : (क) और (ख) : खाद्यान्न के वितरण की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की होती है। राज्यों में अब तक प्राप्त रिपोर्टों से पता चलता है कि देश में गेहूँ का थोक व्यापार लेने के बाद कुछ राज्यों का छोड़कर ग्रामीण और नगर पालिका के क्षेत्रों में उचित मूल्य की दुकानों के माध्यम से प्रति व्यक्ति को सप्लाई किए गए गेहूँ की मात्रा में कोई अंतर नहीं था। मजदूरों और ग्रामीणों की आवश्यकताओं, सरकार के पास



की योजना चलाई जा रही है जिसके अन्तर्गत केवल हिन्दी की ही पुस्तकें खरीदी जाती हैं। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत न्यूनतम कीमतों को प्रावश्यकता को छोड़ बिना ग्रहिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों के लेखकों की पुस्तकों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है जिसमें दक्षिण भारत की पुस्तकें भी शामिल हैं। वर्ष 1971-72 तथा वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान दक्षिण भारत के लेखकों/प्रकाशकों की लगभग 69,000 रुपये मूल्य की पुस्तकें इस योजना के अन्तर्गत खरीदी गई थी। इसके अलावा इस मंत्रालय द्वारा अब नियमित रूप से प्रतिवर्ष उन पुस्तकों की प्रतिया भी पर्याप्त संख्या में खरीदी जाती हैं जिन पर ग्रहिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों के हिन्दी लेखकों को पुरस्कार दिए जाते हैं।

कर्नाटक महिला हिन्दी सेवा समिति, बालौर (कन्नड महिला हिन्दी सेवा समिति नहीं) के मामले में, समिति द्वारा प्रस्तुत दोनों हिन्दी पुस्तकों की तीन-तीन सौ प्रतियां, इस योजना के अन्तर्गत, 1968-69 और 1969-70 में खरीदी गई थी। समिति ने इस तथा योजना के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 के दौरान कोई भी पुस्तक खरीदने के लिये प्रस्तुत नहीं की।

#### **Resentment of Report of Gajendragadkar Enquiry Committee**

1179. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether gross resentment have grown among the scientists on the recommendations of Gajendragadkar Enquiry Committee into the affairs of Indian Council of Agricultural Research; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) No reports of resentment among the scientists on the recommendations of Gajendragadkar Enquiry Committee into the affairs of Indian Council of Agricultural Research

have been received by the Ministry or the I. C. A. R.

(b) Question does not arise.

#### **Shortage of Manpower Hampers Shipping Tonnage Target**

1180. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:  
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

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

(a) whether manpower shortage is going to hamper his Ministry's efforts to achieve its shipping tonnage target of 10 million GRT; and

(b) if so, whether his Ministry would also have to cope with the problem of building up adequate qualified manpower to run the country's shipyards?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) There is no doubt some shortage of marine officers. Steps are, however, being taken to overcome this. Manpower shortage is not, therefore, likely to hamper achievement of shipping tonnage target which may be fixed for Fifth Plan.

(b) Yes, Sir.

#### **Inclusion of Roads in National Highway System during Fourth Plan**

1181. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:  
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

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

(a) whether the Shipping and Transport Ministry has included ten roads with a total length of 4,800 km. in the National Highway system during the Fourth Plan; and

(b) whether the States and the Union Territories had wanted a total of 32,000 km. to be included in the system?

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

(a) Actually, eleven roads having total length of 4,819 kms. were included in the National Highway System during the IVth Five Year Plan.

(b) Yes, Sir.

**Transfer of Temples to a place near Aurangabad**

1182. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:  
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

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

(a) whether Government are considering a scheme to transfer two temples of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries from their locations, which will be submerged by the waters of a project under construction, to a place near Aurangabad; and

(b) if so, whether the contingency is likely to arise on many other occasions as more and more river projects are constructed?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Of the two temples, one each at Sevta and Saokheda, protected by the Government of Maharashtra and which were threatened by submergence as a result of the completion of the Jayakwadi Project, the one at Sevta has been dismantled by the State Department of Archaeology and transported to Aurangabad. The other, at Saokheda, is proposed to be dismantled and transported to Aurangabad after the monsoons.

The reconstruction of the temples is under the consideration of the State Government.

(b) Yes, Sir.

**New Item Captioned "Wheat Stocks Decline, Purchase Efforts Sag" in 'Indian Express' dated 6-7-1973**

1183. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news appeared in 'Indian Express' dated the 6th July, 1973 under the heading "wheat stocks decline, purchase efforts sag"; and

(b) what is Government's concrete suggestion to meet this difficulty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Government has seen the report appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated the 6th July, 1973. Several steps have been taken by the Government to meet the situation. Purchase efforts have been intensified. The scheme of incentive bonus for purchase of wheat has been extended up to 31st August, 1973. Imports of wheat are being made to replenish the stocks.

**Improvement of Ports in Gujarat State and Construction of Shipyard at Hajira**

1184. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government had appointed a Committee to go into the question of ports in that State;

(b) if so, whether this Committee has suggested to them to press the Centre for constructing a large shipyard at Hajira;

(c) if so, whether the Trivedi panel has suggested many ways for improvement of the ports in the State; and

(d) whether the Union Government have agreed to help the State Government for implementation of the recommendations of the Committee and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes; the Government of Gujarat had

constituted two Committees in August, 1972 both under the Chairmanship of Shri H. M. Trivedi, M. P., to study:

(1) the development requirements of ports, and

(2) to study the Administrative Set-Up of the Port Organisation.

(b) The first Committee has, *inter-alia*, recommended siting a Shipyard at the mouth of Hajira (Tapti) either as a Central Government Project or as a Joint Project of the Central and the State Governments.

(c) and (d). The Government of Gujarat have not, so far, made any proposals for improvement of ports in the State on the basis of the Report of the Trivedi Committees. Certain proposals have been made by the State Government for port development works to be included in the Fifth Five Year Plan for minor ports under the Central Sector which will be taken into account when Fifth Plan scheme for minor ports is formulated. So far as the proposal for siting a shipyard at Tapti is concerned, a techno-economic group has been set up to evaluate sites proposed by various State Governments including the site proposed by the Government of Gujarat.

Shortfall in the production of groundnut in Gujarat, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh due to drought

1185. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether drought in Gujarat, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh has caused a serious setback to the groundnut crop resulting in a 25 per cent decline in the overall groundnut production of the country;

(b) if so, the estimated crop in 1972-73 and 1971-72: and how much less it was than that of 1971-72;

(c) what was the total production of groundnut in Gujarat this year; and

(d) whether Government had taken certain measures to offset the production shortfall by introducing a new package of practices and incentives and if so, the outline of the proposed measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). It is correct that the drought in Gujarat, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh caused a serious set back to groundnut crop during 1972-73 resulting in a steep decline in the overall groundnut production in the country as indicated below:—

Production in '000 tonnes		Decrease in 1972-73 over 1971-72	
1971-72	1972-73	Total in '000 tonnes)	Percentage
6180.5	3923.8	2256.7	36.5

(c) The total production of groundnut in Gujarat during 1972-73 was 349.5 thousand tonnes.

of 5.60 lakh hectares has been assigned to Gujarat. The salient feature of the scheme and the incentives provided thereunder are:—

(d) To increase the production of groundnut in the country, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Maximised Production of Groundnut is being continued during 1973-74 with a coverage target of 26.33 lakh hectares out of which a target

(i) Adoption of package approach over selected areas.

(ii) Laying out problem oriented demonstrations for which Central Assistance upto Rs. 250 per hect-

ture has been provided to meet the cost of import.

- (iii) Adoption of plant protection measures on campaign basis for which 25 per cent subsidy on the cost of plant protection chemicals and hand operated equipment is provided by the Government of India.

- (iv) In order to render technical advice in the formulation and implementation of the scheme, special staff has been provided to the State Governments and the cost thereof is being met by the Government of India.

**Proposal from Gujarat Government to import Butter Oil**

1186. SHRI P. M. MEHTA.  
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL.

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government has forwarded a scheme to the Union Government for import of butter oil;

(b) if so, whether the experiment to make ghee out of butter oil has been tried successfully in the Soviet Union which has made bulk purchases recently in Europe;

(c) whether the State Government's proposal, if accepted, would bring down the price of groundnut oil; and

(d) if so, how far the Centre has examined this point and when the final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Food Minister of Gujarat forwarded a proposal. The proposal is for import of ghee converted from butter oil.

(b) We have no information about the experiment carried out by Soviet Union exceeding that the Soviet Union has purchased 2 lakh tonnes of butter and not butter oil from EEC countries.

(c) and (d). The proposal to import ghee from EEC countries is to meet the short supply of Vanaspathi and ghee noticed in the country and has no direct relationship with the price of groundnut oil. The question of import is still under consideration of the Government and the Indian Dairy Corporation has been authorised to explore the possibility of manufacturing ghee at source and its shipment to India. The final decision will be taken after knowing the feasibility of proposal and also the prices prevalent and the foreign exchange available.

**News-item "One-million toddlers die due to malnutrition"**

1187 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA.  
DR. H. P. SHARMA.

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated the 6th July, 1973 under the heading "one Million toddlers die every year due to malnutrition";

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

(c) the steps Government intend to take to check this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJI BASSAPPA): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Government are implementing the following programmes to improve the nutritional status of children:

- (1) Special Nutrition programme for children in the age group 0-6 years are undertaken in Urban



Slums and Tribal areas through State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

- (2) Prophylaxis programme against Nutritional Anaemia among children and pregnant & nursing mother is being implemented though distribution of tablets containing Iron & Folic Acid, by Health Centres.
- (3) To prevent irreversible blindness due to Vitamin 'A' deficiency, children of age group 1-5 years are being supplied with oral doses of Vitamin 'A' once in six months in areas where Vitamin 'A' deficiency is predominant.
- (4) Provision of curative, preventive & promotional services for the health of children.
- (5) Control of communicable diseases like Small Pox, Malaria, Tuberculosis through National Programmes.

These measures are being further stepped up during the Fifth Plan period.

**Press comments on "Youth against Famine Programme"**

1188. 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 certain press comments on the failure of "Youth Against Famine" programme; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Government's attention has been drawn to both favourable & unfavourable reports which appeared in the Press on "Youth Against Famine Programme".

(b) Government is of the view that generally speaking, the aim with which the programme was launched, has been largely realised, although at some places better planning would have produced much better results.

**Starvation death in Keonjhar, Orissa**

1189. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE, Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several deaths have occurred in Keonjhar District of Orissa due to starvation;

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

(c) the measures being adopted by Government to remedy this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) Orissa Government to whom the matter was referred for inquiry and report has stated that the inquiries made so far have revealed that no deaths due to starvation have taken place.

(b and (c). do not arise.

**Policy regarding absorption of blind and disabled educated persons in Government and semi-Government jobs**

1190. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare has implemented the declared policy of the Government of India to absorb blind and disabled educated persons, mainly youths, in Government and Semi-Government jobs during the last two financial years 1971-72 and 1972-73;

(b) the percentage of employment (Government) fixed for (i) blind and (ii) disabled educated persons; and

(c) the figures of such employment provided, State-wise?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV):** (a) The policy of the Government of India is to do its utmost to promote the placement of the disabled in employment. This is done through special employment. This is done through Special Employment Exchanges for the Physically Handicapped, normal Employment Exchanges, presentation of awards to outstanding employers of the handicapped etc.

(b) No percentage has been fixed.

(c) This information is not available. However, during the years 1971 and 1972 ending on 31st December, 1972, the Special Employment Exchanges for the Physically Handicapped had placed 2,226 handicapped persons in employment.

**Vasectomy Operation of persons belonging to Foreign countries**

**1191. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaint was made to the District Magistrate, Bahraich in December, 1972 that persons belonging to foreign countries were subjected to vasectomy operation;

(b) whether any enquiry was made regarding the same; and

(c) what action, if any, was taken against the delinquent authority concerned?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJI BASAPPA):** (a) Yes.

(b) Yes

(c) Action is being taken by the State Government against the concerned.

**Taking-over of Medical College, Lucknow**

**1192. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state whether there is any scheme under consideration to take over the Medical College, Lucknow and make it a Post-Graduate Medical Institute in the lines of All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):** No.

**Reorientation of Housing Policies in Urban and Rural Areas**

**1193. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to reorient housing policies in urban and rural areas,

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

(c) how far the previous schemes were implemented in the States?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA):** (a) and (b) Policies are reviewed from time to time on the basis of availability of resources, related priorities of different fields and the past experience. The question of evolving a national policy on Housing and Urban Development has been under consideration of the Government of India, keeping in view the various constraints on resources, and their ideas on the subject will be reflected in the Fifth Five Year Plan, when finalised

(c) According to the progress reports received so far from the State Govern-

ments etc., total physical and financial progress under various social housing schemes (except Scheme for Provision of

**Physical Progress:**

Number of houses constructed upto 30th April, 1973.

Area of land acquired and developed upto 30th April, 1973.

**Financial Progress:**

Financial assistance drawn/Expenditure incurred.

As regards the Scheme for provision of House-sites to Landless Workers in Rural Areas, projects of 3 flats for provision of 6,52,828 house-sites at a cost of Rs. 16.12 crores approximately have been approved upto the 31st May, 1973, and funds amounting to Rs. 4.39 crores have been released so far. 65,918 house-sites are reported to have been developed by the State Governments for allotment to landless workers.

**Target Fixed for Rural Housing in the 4th Five Year Plan**

1194. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for Rural Housing in the Fourth Five-Year Plan;

(b) the progress so far achieved in implementing the Rural Housing Scheme; and

(c) what are the proposals for expanding Rural Housing for the Fifth Plan Period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) As per information received from the State Governments the total allocation made for the Village Housing Projects Scheme for the Fourth Five Year Plan is Rs. 5.68 crores. In addition, a provision of Rs. 10 crores has been made for the Central sector scheme for Provision of House-sites to Landless Workers in Rural Areas during the Fourth Five Year Plan. This scheme was introduced in October, 1971 only.

House-sites to Landless Workers in Rural Areas) is as follows:—

50,000 houses

26,400 acres of land acquired and 14,500 acres developed.

Rs. 517.42 crores

(b). Since the inception of the Village Housing Projects Scheme in 1957, construction of about 83,000 houses have been sanctioned under the Scheme out of which about 52,000 units have been completed and an expenditure of Rs. 12.09 crores has been incurred. As regards the Scheme for provision of House-sites to Landless Workers in Rural Areas, projects of 13 States of the value of Rs. 16.12 crores for provision of 6,52,828 house-sites have been approved and Central financial assistance amounting to Rs. 4.39 crores has been released so far. 65,918 house-sites are reported to have been developed by the State Governments for allotment to the landless workers.

(c) Fifth Five Year Plan proposals have not yet been finalised.

**National Housing Policy**

1195. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to evolve a National Housing Policy to tackle the housing problem in the country in an effective and coordinated manner; and

(b) if so, when such a policy is expected to be evolved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). Formulation of a national housing policy to tackle the housing problem in the country in an effective and coordinated manner is a complex issue and is dependent upon several factors, e.g. availability of resources for over-

all economic development, economic level, saving capacity of the masses, etc. Keeping these constraints in view, the Government are giving thought to the matter. It is expected that the components of such a policy will be reflected in the Fifth Plan document, when finalised.

**Reorganisation and Development of Technical Education**

1196. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

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

(a) whether a plan of action for the reorganisation and development of technical education within the frame work of the education plan has been prepared by the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposed plan; and

(c) the expenditure involved in implementing the technical education programme as studied by the Planning Commission?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A Task Force appointed by the Commission has recommended a programme of development and reorganisation of technical education during the Fifth Plan.

(b) The proposals visualise all-round improvement in the quality and standards of technical education. The specific programmes include: consolidation and development of all technical institutions; modernisation of laboratories and workshops; diversification and reorganisation of polytechnic diploma courses; development of sandwich courses; extension Service Programme and further education; revision of staff structure in technical institutions; faculty and curriculum development programme; establishment of Centres of Advanced Study; etc.

(c) The outlay necessary for the implementation of the recommendations of the Task Force is under the consideration of the Planning Commission.

तेल की कमी के कारण बड़े पैमाने पर बेरोजगारी

1197. श्री जनश्याम प्रसाद :

श्री वर्मदास साहूजीपुरकर :  
क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ राज्यों में तेल की कमी के कारण ट्रैक्टरों का कोई प्रयोग नहीं हो रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है।

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य सचिव (श्री जगन्नाथ साहिब पी० सिंह) : (क) और (ख). इस समय राज्यों में तेल की कमी के कारण ट्रैक्टरों के बेकार पड़े रहने की कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है। तथापि अप्रैल 1 मई, 1973 में पंजाब तथा राजस्थान में तेल की अस्थायी कमी के सम्बन्ध में सूचनाये प्राप्त हुई थी और इन राज्यों में तेल की पर्याप्त पूर्ति के लिये शीघ्र ही व्यवस्था कर दी गई थी। इसके बाद भारत सरकार को और कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

**Toddlers Mortality in the country and amount spent in Child Nutrition**

1198. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of the country's population do the children in the age-group upto five years constitute and what percentage of deaths occur in this age-group;

(b) the amount spent on child-nutrition programmes during each of the past three years and how child's mortality has increased/decreased during this period; and

(c) the child-nutrition programmes including foreign aided programmes for the year 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJI BASAPPA): (a) Percentage of country's population in age group 0-4 years is 14.36

(1971 census) and percentage of total deaths in age group 0-4 years is 52.5 (SRG-1969).

Information in the age group 0-5 years is not available.

(b) Amount spent on child nutrition programmes by the Department of Family Planning and Department of Social Welfare during the last three years as the programme was started only in 1970-71, is as follows:—

# I. Department of Family Planning :

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	(Rs. in lakhs)		
(i) Prophylaxis against Nutritional Anaemia among mothers and children . . . . .	10.71	37.60	48.00
(ii) Prophylaxis against blindness in children caused by Vit 'A' deficiency . . . . .	8.00	8.00	12.00

# II. Department of Social Welfare :

(i) Special Nutrition Programme through State Governments and Union Territory Admins . . . . .	128.21	870.73	1721.57
(ii) Nutrition Programme through Balwadis/Day Care Centres . . . . .	6.07	77.37	120.51

Data on the trend of child mortality during this period are not available.

(c) Child Nutrition Programmes for 1973-74

# I Department of Family Planning

Scheme	Targets	
	Financial	Physical
	(Figures in lakhs)	

	Rs.	
(i) Prophylaxis against Nutritional Anaemia among mothers and children . . . . .	29.00	66.00
(ii) Prophylaxis against blindness in children caused by Vit. 'A' deficiency . . . . .	12.00	85.00

(No foreign assistance was taken under these programmes).

# II. Department of Social Welfare :

(i) Special Nutrition Programme through State Governments and Union Territory Administrations . . . . .	2000.00	40.57
(ii) Nutrition Programme through Balwadis/Day Care Centres . . . . .	150.00	2.00

(CARE assistance to the tune of Rs. 5.44 lakhs is expected in the form of food commodities like G.S.M., Bulgar wheat, Salad oil, Milk Powder etc).

**Steps for success of take-over of Food-grain Trade in Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab**

1199. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to make foodgrain trade take-over a success in Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab; and

(b) whether the wheat prices have lately been revised for the purpose, if so, the revised prices and the result of such steps taken in each of the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a). A state ment is attached.

(b) The wheat prices have not been revised. The steps taken have had a salu tary effect on procurement in all the three states.

*Statement*

**HARYANA:** Wholesale trade in Har yana was taken over on the 5th April, 1973 when the Haryana Wheat Dealers' Licensing and Price Control Order, 1973 came into operation. Procurement in Haryana is partly undertaken by the State Government through its Civil Supplies Department, partly through Haryana Market ing Federation and the rest through FCI. The number of procurement centres has been increased from last year's 99 to 126

**PUNJAB:** Whole-sale trade in wheat was taken over on the 3rd April, 1973 when the Punjab Wheat Dealers' Licens ing and Price Control Order, 1973 came into operation. The Procurement is un der taken through the State Food & Civil Supplies Department, FCI and the Pun jab Cooperative Marketing Federation, in 404 Mandis.

**RAJASTHAN:** Wholesale trade in wheat was taken over on the 1st April, 1973 when the Rajasthan Wheat (Regulation of Trade) Order, 1973 came into operation.

Procurement is being undertaken by the FCI and the Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation.

The various statutory orders issued for the purpose of take-over of wholesale trade in wheat are being strictly enforced by the Governments of Rajasthan, Hary ana and Punjab. The stocks held by re tail dealers are restricted. The stock limits for producers and maximum retail prices of wheat have been fixed in Haryana and Rajasthan States. In Rajasthan, the maxi mum prices at which producers in the surplus areas may sell wheat to consumers and dealers have also been fixed at the same level as the procurement prices. Under the Inter-Zonal Wheat and Wheat Products (Movement Control) Order, 1973 issued by the Government of India, Har yana and Rajasthan are separate Wheat Zones, whereas Punjab and Chandigarh together constitute a separate Wheat Zone. In order to maximise procurement, an in centive bonus scheme has been introduced for the wheat procuring States including Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan, to sub sidise agricultural inputs for the farmers, who help in procurement.

**नकली दवायें बनाने वाले कारखाने**

1200. श्री राम रतन शर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को नकली दवायें बनाने वाले कारखानों के बारे में जानकारी मिली है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो गत तीन वर्षों में ऐसे कितने लोग दंडित किये गये हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किष्क) : (क) और (ख). राज्य अधीनस्थ नियन्त्रण संगठनों से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और समा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

12.00 hrs.

RE. ATROCITIES COMMAND ON  
HARIJAN WOMEN IN BIHAR

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (गालियर) :

अध्यक्ष जी, हरिजन महिलाओं पर जो अत्याचार हुए हैं उन के बारे में हम ने काम रोको प्रस्ताव दिये हैं । . . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : काम रोको प्रस्ताव तो मुझे बार बार बताना पड़ता है कि काल अटेशन के बाद आता है ।

12.02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER  
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED HUNDRED PER CENT INCREASE IN  
THE PRICE OF NYLON AND ARTIFICIAL YARN

श्री मधु लिमये : (वांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बतीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर वाणिज्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

“नाईलन तथा कृत्रिम सूत की कीमतों में शत प्रतिशत वृद्धि और उस के परिणामस्वरूप देश के विभिन्न भागों के बुनकरी के लिये उत्पन्न व्यापक संकट के समाचार ।”

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE  
(PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the production of man-made fibre in the country covers a wide range of cellulose and non-cellulose. In 1972, the production of viscose staple fibre was 70,337 tonnes, viscose filament yarn 39,900 tonnes, nylon filament yarn 11,812 tonnes, acetate yarn 1,988 tonnes, polyester fibre 6,604 tonnes, and polyester filament yarn 682 tonnes.

Production figures, therefore, suggest that so far as weavers are concerned, the most commonly used variety of yarns are viscose spun yarn (spun from viscose staple fibre), viscose filament yarn and nylon filament yarn, in that order. The other types of yarn are used only by organized large scale units.

According to available statistics, there are just over 1 lakh powerlooms in the country, of which as many as 66,000 are in the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra.

However, most of the powerlooms in the decentralised sector use viscose spun yarn or viscose filament yarn. While there has been considerable discussion in the Press and elsewhere, it is worth emphasizing that only 10 per cent of the consumption of these powerlooms consists of nylon filament yarn. The bulk of the nylon filament yarn is consumed by organized weaving units and by warp knitting machines and hosiery units.

I will now briefly explain the position in regard to prices and distribution of the three most commonly used types of yarn.

## FIRST

The price of viscose spun yarn have been voluntarily regulated by the spinners since December, 1969, when they agreed to supply yarn at prices ruling in July, 1969. However, an agreement was reached between spinners and weavers in February 1972, which covered 50 per cent of the requirements of each State, and stipulated the maximum prices at which spinners would supply the yarn. In May, 1972, this agreement was further revised covering the entire production of viscose spun yarn and with an increase in prices of roughly 80 paise per kg. There has been no increase in prices in this category of yarn since May, 1972. The distribution of this yarn is made through the Directors of Industries of the State Governments.

## SECOND

In the case of viscose filament yarn, there is a voluntary agreement between the spinners and weavers from July, 1969, which regulates its pricing and distribution. According to this agreement, while 10 per cent of the total production is earmarked for allotment to exporters of rayon fabrics by way of replenishment, 60.5 per cent is available to actual users and the balance of 29.5 per cent is allowed to be sold in the open market. The prices under the voluntary agreement have been fixed at Rs. 11.35 per kg. for exporters and Rs. 14.35 per kg. for actual users. There has been an increase in prices in respect of the open market sales, from Rs. 20.81 per kg. in March, 1973, to Rs. 33.61 per kg. in June, 1973. A substantial part of the price escalation can be related to the fall in production consequent on power cuts, the abolition of

differential in excise duty enjoyed by four smaller units and the lock-out in one of the units leading to a further curtailment in supplies. One of the units has not honoured its commitments under the voluntary agreement. They have been firmly asked to conform to the agreement being followed by the other spinners, failing which Government would take suitable action. The increase in exports of rayon fabrics has also contributed to smaller domestic availability leading to further pressure on prices.

### THIRD

Prices and distribution of nylon yarn have been similarly regulated on a voluntary basis by an agreement between the spinners and weavers which has been in force since 1st July, 1970. Under the agreement, the distribution of the entire production is to be made available through dealers. The agreed prices are subject to revision by mutual agreement, and such a revision was made in April, 1972. These prices were being maintained till February, 1973. Since then, the global shortage of caprolactum resulted in a significant decline in production of yarn from about 1,200 tonnes per month in March, 1973, to about 900 tonnes in April, 1973, and 800 tonnes in May, 1973. There was also some impact on prices due to fiscal changes introduced in the current year's budget. A contributory factor to the upward tendency in prices was the conduct of the cotton yarn dealers who switched over their trading/speculative activity to nylon yarn after the imposition of the Yarn Control Order in March this year.

The voluntary agreements between spinners and weavers had, therefore, been working, by and large, satisfactorily until February, 1973. There was no reason for Government to interfere with these arrangements, as the needs of the decentralised weaving sector were being met. Government have been fully alive to the subsequent developments and have taken a number of remedial steps like—

- (1) State Trading Corporation has already bought 9,200 tonnes of caprolactum. A part of this purchase has already arrived and the balance is in the pipeline. This is expected to meet the immediate needs of industry.

### Artificial yarn (CA)

- (2) There is a global shortage of caprolactum and prices over the past few months have escalated very sharply. In order to make maximum purchases, purchase teams have been and are being sent to locate all possible sources of caprolactum and make-on-the-spot purchases.
- (3) In addition to direct purchases being made by State Trading Corporation, purchases are also being permitted directly by the spinners through the Letters of Authority granted to them.
- (4) Indigenous production of caprolactum from the Gujarat Fertilizers Complex is expected to commence in early 1974. This will augment substantially the availability of raw material for the spinning industry.
- (5) Unfortunately, there is a concurrent shortage of nylon yarn along with that of caprolactum. Nonetheless, State Trading Corporation has already purchased over 400 tonnes of nylon yarn. Efforts are being made to locate and purchase further quantities.
- (6) In the case of viscose filament yarn, in order to conserve the available supplies and meet the requirements of weavers in the country, exports have been banned.
- (7) With the restoration of power-cuts in States, the production of all types of artificial yarn is expected to go up and this is already beginning to have a downward effect on prices.

I am aware that complaints have been voiced about the distribution of the available supplies of yarn, particularly nylon yarn. While we are taking all possible steps to augment production and improve availability, I intend to take additional measures along the following lines:—

- (i) Prices of yarn have to be related to the costs of production, and if there is any propensity on the part of some spinners to make undue profits, this has to be brought down to reasonable levels.



(ii) Under the present pattern of distribution, some intermediaries are not functioning in overall national interests and are indulging in speculative activities. These tendencies have to be curbed.

(iii) An appropriate distributive mechanism will be evolved so that yarn at reasonable prices are made available to the actual users, particularly the weavers in the decentralised sector. In the implementation of the above measures Government will continue to seek the co-operation of all sections of industry both producers and consumers.

I hope all sections of the industry and trade will themselves act with full sense of responsibility in the interests of the weavers and the consumers, failing which, I can assure the House, Government will not hesitate to take firm action.

श्री म. लक्ष्मण मंडोदय, इस पर बोलने के पहले मैं एक बात की ओर आप का ध्यान दिवाना चाहता हूँ कि आप की अनुमति से कुछ दिन पहले मैंने सूत के बारे में यहाँ पर एक बयान दिया था। उसी समय राज्य सभा में श्री मंडोदय एक प्रश्न का जवाब दे रहे थे। लेकिन पहले में नोटिस देने के बाद भी व्यापार मंत्रालय के एक भी प्रतिनिधि ने, एक भी मंत्री ने यहाँ पर रुक जा मुझे मैंने उठावे थे उन के बारे में सफाई नहीं दी। आप ने मुझको आश्वासन दिया था कि व्यापार मंत्रालय से बात कर के जो सूत के दाम और वितरण का मामला है, मैं काटन यार्न की बात कर रहा हूँ, वह एस्टिमेट्स कमटी का भज दिया जाये या नहीं इस के बारे में आप निर्णय करेंगे। इस समय मंत्री मंडोदय आये हुए हैं, यदि आप आदेश देंगे तो वह इस सम्बन्ध में भी बोलेंगे।

अब जो ध्यान आकर्षण का विषय है उस के बारे में मैं कुछ बोलूँगा। हमारे देश में जो कृत्रिम धागे का उत्पादन होता है, वह है वह सेलुलोज हो या गैरसेलुलोज, एक बात स्पष्ट है कि इस उद्योग पर चार-

पांच बड़े पूँजीपति हावी हैं, यानी प्रोक्सिम-पोली वाने। यह स्थिति क्या रेयन और क्या नाइलन, दोनों ही के बारे में है। स्विट्ज़रलैंड के जरिये दाम बढ़ेंगे, यह बातें कम से कम इस उद्योग के बारे में नहीं हो रही हैं। जहाँ तक नाइलन का सवाल है सिघानिया गुज्जरमल मोदी, बिडला, नानूभाई और गरबारे यह पांच इस लोग नाइलन फिलामेंट यार्न पर हावी हैं और जहाँ तक रेयन का सवाल है, बिडला, गायकवाड-शाह, कापडिया, नायडू, जे०के० आदि लोग, इस यार्न पर हावी हैं।

जहाँ तक विकेंद्रित उद्योग का सवाल है, बुनने वाला उद्योग, उसमें सूत और अमृतसर में ज्यादातर नाइलन यार्न का इस्तेमाल होता है, लेकिन अभी मैं दक्षिण हो कर आया हूँ। सेलम के बुनकरों में मुझे एक आवेदन पत्र दिया और कहा कि काटन यार्न के अलावा वह बड़े पैमाने पर स्टेपल, कृत्रिम धागे का भी इस्तेमाल करते हैं, और उस के दामों के वितरण के बारे में उन्होंने मुझ से शिकायत भी की। जहाँ तक बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश का सवाल है, वहाँ पर भी सूत के अलावा स्टेपल, कृत्रिम धागे का इस्तेमाल होता है। इस तरह से पुरे कृत्रिम धागे का सवाल लिया जायेगा तो इस बात का पता चल जायेगा कि उस के ऊपर लाखों बुनकरों की जिन्दगी मुल्हसर है।

विगत तीन चार सालों से स्वेच्छा से दाम और वितरण के सवाल को हल करने की बात चल रही है, बालेंटरी ऐंथीमेट से। लेकिन इस में हो क्या रहा है? जो छोटा बुनकर है छोटा आदमी है, उस के हित का बिन्कुल खयाल नहीं किया जा रहा है, और व्यापार मंत्रालय की नहन जो टेक्स्टाइल कमिशनर है वह साधारण बुनकरों को राहत पहुँचाने में बिन्कुल प्रसफल रह है। सूत के बारे में जब मैं आपके सामने वक्तव्य दे रहा था उस समय मैंने टेक्स्टाइल कमिशनर के ऊपर कई आरोप लगाये थे। मेरी भाव है कि इस टेक्स्टाइल कमिशनर को तत्काल हटाया जाये और साधारण

बुनकरी के हित की रक्षा करने वाले किसी काबिल अफसर कोई उसकी जगह लाया जाये।

नाइलन यार्न कुछ ही दिन पहले 140 रु० कि० ग्राम के हिसाब से बिक रहा था, जब कि स्वेच्छा वाला जो करार है उस के अनुसार 70 रु० के हिसाब से बिकना चाहिए। 70 रु० में 35 रु० एक्साइज ड्यूटी है। लेकिन वह बिक रहा था 140 रु० पर। यदि आप एक्साइज ड्यूटी निकाल दीजिये तो दामों में शत प्रतिशत नहीं, 300 प्रतिशत वृद्धि वास्तव में हुई है, क्योंकि बाकी जो दाम बड़ा है उस में सरकार का एक्साइज ड्यूटी भी नहीं मिल रही है।

इसी तरह श्री चव्हाण ने जब पलीगर्स पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाई तो उन्होंने कहा था कि वह मुविद्या के लिख किया जा रहा है। लेकिन इस ड्यूटी का ब्या भी माभारण बुनकर को ऊपर उठ रहा है। यानी पैदा करने वाले का मूल्य तो कम है, लेकिन इस ड्यूटी का भार जो सरकार में उठ रहा है और सरकार इस का भार म भी सामना रही है।

जहां तक रेयान का प्रभाव और स्वयं मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि उस का हिस्सा बहुत ज्यादा है, यह तय हुआ कि 40 प्रतिशत जो उस की पैदावार है वह जो स्वेच्छा वाला करार है उस के अनुसार वितरित की जायेगी और वह बिक रहा था 11 80 रु० के 0 जी० के हिस्सा में। लेकिन बाकी धागा जिस के ऊपर कोई नियन्त्रण नहीं था में आप की जानकारी के लिये कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह 30 रु० के 0 जी० के हिस्सा में बिक रहा था। इस का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि रेयान में लूट हो रही है और अकले नाइलन में जो पाच बड़े उत्पादकों का स्वामित्व है वह चोरवाजारी में। लाख रुपये में लेकर 2 लाख रुपये तक प्रति दिन कमा रहे हैं। अगर फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री इस मामले की जांच करेगी तो सरकार को बिना कोई नया टैक्स लगाये कंगड़ा राशियों की आमदनी

हो सकती है इन चोरवाजारी को पकड़ने पर। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की जितनी टैक्स सम्बन्धी एजेसिया है वह इस मामले की जांच क्यों नहीं कर रही है।

जहां तक मुनाफे का सवाल है, पिछले सत्र में मैंने 1972 के मुनाफे के घोषित आकड़े दिये थे। मैंने यह कहा था कि 1972 में उनको कितना मुनाफा हुआ। मैंने पांच नाइलन स्पिनरों के तीन साल के डिक्लेअर्ड प्रॉफिट्स, घोषित मुनाफे का जोड़ा है। नाइलन स्पिनरों को 50 करोड़ रुपये का मुनाफा हुआ और 50 करोड़ उन को चोरवाजारी से मिला है। स्वयं एक एक्विटि मैन के मंत्री ने कहा है कि मंत्री जो आकड़े हैं वह नहीं हैं। पचास करोड़ चोरवाजारी का जोड़ा है उधरे ऊपर टैक्स वसूल किया जागा तो सरकार का संग्रह कम हो जाएगा।

एक आश्चर्य की बात है। गार्वथ उल्लेख किया कि नाइलन का मूल्य 1972 में 1 रु० 5 पैसे था, 1973 में 1 रु० 10 पैसे था, 1974 में 1 रु० 15 पैसे था, 1975 में 1 रु० 20 पैसे था, 1976 में 1 रु० 25 पैसे था, 1977 में 1 रु० 30 पैसे था, 1978 में 1 रु० 35 पैसे था। चार वाजारा में मूल्य में 100% का वृद्धि अलग बात है।

एक और सवाल है कि नाइलन के मूल्य में अमी अमी आनी लापता मभा म प्रतपापणा की है कि एक जेयरा के प्रति दाम बाजार में दिया जायेगा। ऐसी समय बाजार में सरकार का कभी कबल नहीं बरनी चाहिए थी। उसने बार में जा करोलर आफ कंफिटल इण्डूज है त इन्स मवालय के अधीन नहीं है वह विल मवालय के तहत है और उसमें मरी माग है कि इस तरह वान्स शेयर देने की इजाजत है। विलकुल नहीं देनी चाहिए थी। विगत तीन साल में रेयान और नाइलन माला ने जो लट मन्ट्री है उसका नतीजा यह रहा है कि आठ गुना इनके शेयरों के दाम बढ़ गए हैं। इस राशि के जे०के० और मोदी पी० के शेयर अस्सी रुपये के बाजार में आज काट हो रहे हैं। गार्वथ के दाम

स्वयं का 45 रुपये में बिक रहा है। घाट नुन शोधकों के दाम बढ़ने का कारण यही है कि इस में बड़े पैमाने पर तीन साल से लूट चल रही है जिस के बारे में सरकार कुछ नहीं कर रही है।

सरकार ने कई राज्यों को सार्वजनिक पब्लिक सैंक्टर में स्थैतिक यार्न बनाने के लैटर आफ इंटेंट दिए। लेकिन आश्चर्य की बात है कि एक राज्य ने भी कोप्रोप्रिटिव या पब्लिक सैंक्टर में एक भी कारखाना अभी तक नहीं लगाया है क्योंकि नाकरवाही और मोनोपोलिस्ट्स इन दोनों ने मिल कर इस बात का प्रयास किया है कि न सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में कोई यूनिट लगे और न ही कोप्रोप्रिटिव क्षेत्र में और न ही कोई छंटा नया प्रादमी इस तरह का कारखाना खोलने के लिए आगे आए ताकि प्रतिमता से अभाव पैदा करके जिस तरह से वे तीन साल से लूट मचा रहे हैं आगे भी मचाते जाएं।

इस वस्तु धागे का निर्यात भी होता है। मैं कपड़ा निर्यात करने के विरुद्ध नहीं हूँ मगर धागा और सूत के निर्यात से हमारे जो बुनकर हैं उन लोगों का रोजगार छिन जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि धागे का निर्यात बन्द कर दिया जाए और इन बुनकरों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाए और जो ये कपड़ा बनाए वह सरकार बाहर भेजे। सूत के बारे में मेरा यह कहना है कि सूत का निर्यात करने के बजाय हैडलूम फैब्रिक्स जो हैं उसके निर्यात का काम किया जाए ताकि हमारे साधु जो बुनकर हैं उनको काम मिल सके।

टैरिफ कमिशन की रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित होने के बाद एक दो रोज के लिए दाम बीस रुपये किलो पर निचे गए। बीच में सरकार ने चूँकि कुछ भी नहीं किया इस वास्ते मोनोपोलिस्ट यह समझ रहे हैं कि सरकार कुछ भी करने वाली नहीं है, बालेंटरी एक्सीमेंट का नाटक चलने वाला है, इसलिए फिर दाम बढ़ा है।

इसमें दो बड़े सबाल हैं। एक दाम का है। स्वयं मंत्री जो मानते हैं कि स्पिनर्स वा जो खर्चा है, कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन है, उससे दामों का सम्बन्ध होना चाहिए। उसके अनुसार सरकार स्वयं तय कर के जो डिस्ट्रीब्यूज्ड सैंक्टर है, उससे, बुनकरों से बात कर के जो दाम निर्धारित करने हैं, वह करे। इसको मोनोपोलिस्ट्स, रेयान मैनुफैक्चरर्स के ऊपर छोड़ न दिया जाए। जहाँ तक वितरण का स्वाल है मेरी भाव है कि बुनकरों की जाँ कोप्रोप्रिटिव है, छोटे लोगों के जो संगठन हैं उन्हीं लोगों को प्रायोगिक लूज के आधार पर—क्योंकि बहुत से बड़े लोग अनप्रायोगिक लूज उत्पन्न करके लूट का काम करते हैं—यह वितरण का काम किया जाए।

अन्तसर में, सूत में धागे के अभाव में आज हजारों बुनकर काम में हटाए गए हैं। वे भूखे मर रहे हैं। उस की जो भुखमरी की स्थिति है उस स्थिति में उनको बचाने के लिए मंत्री महोदय से मैं कहूँगा कि सरकार ने जो तीन मिडियम रखे हैं, वे तो ठीक हैं, उमी से इस कालिग एटेंशन का आचित्य सिद्ध हो गया है और पता लग गया है कि इनकी जरूरत थी, तो मैं कहूँगा कि उन पर कड़ाई से अमल हो। पहले तो दाम निश्चित करते समय अनाप-शनाप नाफाखोरी जो चल रही है, उसको न चलने दे, उत्पादन का जो खर्चा है उससे दामों का सम्बन्ध जोड़ें। वितरण का जहाँ तक सबाल है जो छोटे लोग हैं उन लोगों की संस्थाओं की भांति वितरण किया गया।

अन्त में मैं कहूँगा कि मोनोपोली मैनुफैक्चरर्स का जो आज उत्पादन के ऊपर कब्जा हो गया है, वे हावी हो गए हैं, उनके वर्चस्व को तोड़ने की मंत्री महोदय कोशिश करें। जिन राज्यों को सैंटर आफ इंटेंट दिए हैं वे कारखाने जल्दी

[श्री मधु लिमये]

से जल्दी लगाएँ। नीकरशाही और राजभोगति करने वाले लोग, सरकारी नेता जब मोनोपोलिस्ट्स से मिल जाए तो इस तरह के कारखाने नहीं लग सकते हैं। मेरा मांग है कि जिन-जिन लोगों को लेटर्स आफ इंटेंड दिए गए हैं वे कारखाने जल्दी से जल्दी खोलें। छोटे लोगों को मोटा दिया जाए। एकाधिकारशाही को खत्म करके उद्योगिकताओं को राहत देने का काम किया जाए, यह मेरी मांग है।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Most of the questions raised by the hon. Member have already been referred to, if not answered in full, in my original statement. However, I would like to say something about the other points which have been emphasized, not that I have not referred to them before. Firstly coming to the excise duty, in our country the sort of garments using synthetic yarn are used by the elite and affluent sections. So, if excise duty has to be imposed, it is a very suitable and permissible area for taxation. Even then, I would like to assure my friend that his view will be conveyed to the Finance Ministry. Secondly, coming to the recommendations of the Tariff Commission, I had occasion to say something about it on the floor of the House, which is public record and which everybody can look into. It will be very clear from the Report that the Tariff Commission suggested the prices on the basis of detailed study of the factors of production, relative weightage of the factors of production, the prices of the raw materials and also some desirable parity between the international prices and domestic prices and the actual prices till February this year did not deviate from those prices in any significant manner. It has deviated in some cases very marginally, almost negligibly. To bear out my point, for example, for nylon yarn of 20 denier the price prior to the agreement of 1st July, 1971 was Rs. 75 per kilogram. After the agreement it was

brought down to Rs. 70 per kilogram. That was valid from 1st July, 1970 till 28th February, 1972. The agreement price from 1st March, 1972 was a gain Rs. 70 and not more. The market price was Rs. 73 in December 1971, Rs. 77 in June, Rs. 73 in December and Rs. 71 in January. It should be remembered that the Tariff Commission, which had submitted its Report in 1970, had suggested some prices.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Don't forget that U.P. elections are coming.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Let him take care of that. He has no *locus standi*, no influence, nothing of the sort in U.P.

The price of 20 Denier was Rs. 30 per kg. It is only after taking into account the excise duty that it comes up to something more than that. So, the actual price between the Tariff Commission's price recommended in 1970 and the actual price obtaining in 1973 was almost comparable....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: What about the July price?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have already said in my statement that it was much more; it was hundred per cent more. I did not deny it. But what is more interesting to know is that the Tariff Commission's Report about which so much has been said in the House that it has been suppressed—the suppressed thing is surface—is now available for everybody and everybody can see that the price recommended by the Tariff Commission in 1970 was maintained by the Government till March this year. It is only between March and June that it has gone up. My hon. friend is correct there. As to why it has gone up, I have said very clearly and, firstly, it is a world-wide phenomenon....(Interruptions) I listened to you patiently. You have to listen to me now.

It is very interesting to know that when in 1970 the Tariff Commission suggested the price, they assumed that the price of raw material caprolactam would be

Rs. 6,800 per tonne. Mr. Madhu Limaye must know that when the Tariff Commission suggested the price in 1970, it was on their assumption that the price of caprolactum was Rs. 6,800 per tonne. Now, this year, in February, when the caprolactum price went up as high as Rs. 9000, even then the price in Indian market was the same. It rose only between March and July. Why? Firstly, it was because the caprolactum price had gone up in the world market. The whole world knew that caprolactum was a scarce commodity and it was physically non-available. It is not price debarred; it is physically-debarred, absolutely non-available. (Interruption) Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, you will have your time and I will listen to you. Now, it is your turn to listen to me patiently.

Now, the world price of caprolactum is Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 13,000 per tonne. That is one reason why between March and June it had gone up....

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** This Minister was a professor. He thinks he is addressing his students.

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA** If a tea-taster can be a good parliamentarian, a professor can also be a good parliamentarian. (Interruptions).

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** Don't consider us to be your pupils.

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** An antecedent does not make a man competent or incompetent.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Irrelevant.

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** It is very much relevant. If the physical shortage and high prices are not relevant to the cost or price of a thing, what else is relevant I do not know.

I come to the second question ...

**MR. SPEAKER:** Being a professor is not bad. It is a great honour in any country to be a professor.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** 'We know you were a professor also. (Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** This gentleman does not like professors.

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** I have said that that was one reason. I have not denied that. The first reason is shortage and high price of caprolactum.

My second point was, after the introduction of cotton yarn scheme, some speculators and traders hoarded some nylon yarn. That is a fact. I have said that. Now the question is why some people have made exorbitant profits....

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please be brief. The tip to success is being brief.

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** The third point is, there are some people who have made exorbitant profits. I have already said that against those who are making exorbitant profits, we are taking firm action, and some administrative measures have already been taken to curb the profitability.

श्री मधु लिमः अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मंत्री महोदय को कहा है कि वह ब्रीफ जवाब दे। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि वह मेरे मुद्दों का जवाब ही न दे। मैंने स्पेसिफिक सवाल उठाया है कि इस इंडस्ट्री में लोग बड़े पैमाने पर प्राफिट कर रहे हैं। अगर उत्पादन के खर्च और दाम में रिश्ता ही, तो इतना अधिक प्राफिट, तीन साल में 50 करोड़ रुपया, नहीं लिया जा सकता है। मैंने इम्पोर्ट के बारे में भी पूछा है।

**MR. SPEAKER:** He should answer all your points.

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** I have already said that some units have made some unjustified profits and we are coming with a scheme to control and curb that, and against those who have done wrongs, firm actions are being

[Shri D. P. Chattopadhyaya]

taken. In respect of one particular firm, it has already been taken.

MR. SPEAKER: May I remind the House again that we have decided in the Committee that the time allotted to each member on this motion is five minutes each. The reply should also be equally brief. We were to finish this call-attention motion within 45 minutes, but already the first member and the Minister have taken 40 minutes. I would, therefore, make a request to everyone to stick to the time-limit.

Mr. S. M. Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I have read the statement of the hon. Minister. He has made certain observations about price and about distribution. I agree with many of the points that were raised. He has also confessed in his statement:

"Under the present pattern of distribution, some intermediaries are not functioning in overall national interests and are indulging in speculative activities. These tendencies have to be curbed."

He has just said that there are some people who have hoarded and that has to be rectified. I was very happy to read yesterday the speech delivered by the President of this country in Lucknow. He was very angry that hoarding was going on and he said "I order my adviser and Secretary to go to urban and rural areas and put the hoarders in jail." All those who indulge in hoarding should be put in jail. I hope this will apply to the whole country.

Then two things are going on to-day. It must be remembered that nylon or rayon is not only the luxury because even middle class people are using it and even though initially it is costly, it can be mixed with other low-cost yarns. So, has the Government the courage and the conviction—I hope they have—to nationalise all the nylon and yarn mills because this is the only solution to stop this loot so that the weavers get their share? Are

they prepared and will they consider nationalisation of these nylon and rayon factories which are minting money at the cost of the nation?

Secondly, will the excise duty be charged from the source point? It should not be shifted to the consumers as in the case of cloth. Let it be charged at the source point. Then, I fully agree with hon. Shri Madhu Limaye that it should be distributed through the agency of weavers' co-operative societies and where co-operative societies are not there, they should be formed.

I am sure the hon. Minister's attention might have been drawn to the *Economic Times* of July 21 wherein a full article has been published saying "High officials join hands with powerful interests to defy Government's policy." I do not want to read the entire thing but I am sure Prof. Chattopadhyaya would have read it. Even the Textile Commissioner has been accused of siding with one group or the other. I have got nothing against the Textile Commissioner. I know him personally. He is a man of integrity. But the question is whether it is a fact that some organisations and especially, I am told, one organization headed by one Mr. Chokani who is a multi-millionaire—this organization is called Art Silk Manufacturers' Association—want to come in the queue. They have nothing to do with nylon or rayon. Art silk is something which can be mixed. Rayon can be mixed with it. I am sure this organization is not capable of distributing to the poor weavers.

When we talk of weavers, unless these mills are taken over by the Government, the distribution can never be fair or equitable. Therefore, my suggestion will be: take over all these mills and not to have any patronage with organizations like the Art Silk Manufacturers Association whether it is Chokani or Chutani and it should be clearly mentioned to them that the Government is interested to see that equitable distribution is made to all the weavers.

My call attention was meant for these lakhs of weavers, handloom weavers who

are dealing with cotton yarn but it has been clubbed and nylon has been given preference to cotton yarn.

I might also request the hon. Minister to let us know what arrangements he has made in this regard.

Previously he announced in this House and in the other House also that necessary arrangements have been made and I want to know whether on account of those steps the prices have been reduced and whether cotton yarn has been made available to these weavers. There are 14 lakhs weavers in UP alone and these weavers get only in 3 months or 4 months time 2½ kg of yarn. Sir, you can imagine how they are going to survive. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly let me know something about cotton yarn weavers also.

Last but not the least, I would request him to kindly let us know whether this will be taken over by the State Trading Corporation and a machinery will be evolved free from corruption (*Interruptions*). The private trade may be efficient but it is out and out corrupt whereas the State machinery may be inefficient but not that corrupt. Private agency is corrupt, but the State Agency is inefficient though not corrupt to that extent. So, State machinery should be there to take over this particular distribution. Is the Government seriously considering taking over of the nylon and rayon mills? May I know whether excise duty will be levied at the point of the source and not at the point of the consumer so that the burden may not be put on the consumers? May I know whether distribution will be done through actual weavers' societies? May I know finally whether Mr. Gokani, chairman of SASMA (Silk and Art Silk Manufacturing Association) will not be given any preference in this regard because they are the sort of people who loot the Government and cheat the weavers?

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** The hon. Member has raised three points. So far as curbing profitability is concerned, as I have already said, we have taken certain measures. We see that the supply

of raw material is regulated consistent with the object of guarding against profitability. But the question of nationalisation does not arise at this stage and there is no proposal at the moment with us. Regarding distribution, it is a very complex question. In the last few weeks we have received numerous complaints and also counter-complaints for and against the association, spinners, etc. etc. As I said, it is a very complex situation. We have looked into the matter and we are evolving the policy which has got three main features. They are: (i) Curbing the profit-motive of the spinners; (ii) Minimising the role of the intermediaries; and (iii) helping the actual users.

My hon. friend Mr. Banerjee has enquired if we are ready to give yarn to the actual weavers or their cooperatives. Certainly we will be very glad to help them and make any such arrangements whereby such actual users will themselves get them, but I do not know whether it is possible at this stage. It is a very complex problem. But we are evolving the formula which will benefit the actual users and societies.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):** I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to certain facts so that we get at the whole matter in the right perspective. 85,000 powerlooms are there in the non-cotton fabrics sector in the country. 81 per cent of those who have 1 to 9 looms and only 19 per cent belong to those who have more than 10 looms. Hardly 5 per cent are those who own looms above 100. And now this so-called SASMA (Silk and Art Silk Manufacturing Association) is publishing huge advertisements comprising of whole page and even two pages. How much that would have cost, nobody knows.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** His name is Gokani.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** I am told that his name is Gokani.

I am told that this gentleman, the chairman is being given 3000 k.g. per month.

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

although he has not got a single running loom....

**SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN** (South Delhi): He is Gokani.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE**: I do not know the name.

Now, what is the position? Consider the capacity of production in use. As you know, Government are alive to this problem. 75 per cent of the capacity is in the small-scale sector, at the rate of one to ten looms per unit, and it is only 25 per cent capacity which is in the larger sector. And yet, what is the demand and how is it being fulfilled?

It is true that there was shortage of caprolactum and therefore, there was a tremendous rise in prices from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1200, nearly three times, in the international market. It is these things which make the prices shoot up and create a scarcity. The result was that even those persons who were not dealing with yarn rushed for this yarn, and even cotton producers rushed forward and started indulging in speculation.

I must say that as is our habit in this country we talk too much about taking firm action against hoarders and black-marketeers, but I have yet to see any Ministry taking action. Do Government not have enough laws for the purpose? They have got even the MISA now and also the Essential Commodities Act. Why should they not put at least one man, one non-user behind the bars and then see what happens?

**SHRI PILOO MODY** (Godhra): The MISA is only for the students.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE**: But the pity is that no action is taken. The demand by the large manufacturers is that we should import yarn, particularly what is known as 6X6. This is required by them for manufacturing fabrics whose cost per metre is between Rs. 50 to Rs. 500. Gwalior Rayons have put in the market a cloth which costs Rs. 500 per metre. It is these people who are demanding that this yarn should be imported. They alone are, in

the advisory committee through representatives; the small man is not there. I would like to know whether Government are going to give representation to the small man also, on the advisory committee attached to the Textile Commissioner's office. There, it can be decided for whom this yarn is going to be imported.

The hon. Minister has stated that import has been allowed. The major question today is what protection Government are going to give to the small man. My hon. friend here was talking about the profits. May I point out the figures in this respect? In the case of JK Synthetics, it was 34.3 per cent of the sales and 21.6 per cent of the total capital employed. You know how fantastic by any standard this profit is. When, in the case of Modipon.—I do not know whether this has something to do with Shri Piloo Mody....

**SHRI PILOO MODY**: It has something to do with Pon-Pon.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE**:...it was 38.6 per cent of the gross on sales and 23.3 per cent on the total capital employed. In the case of Nirlon Synthetics, it was 18.3 per cent, in the case of Garwari Nylons, it was 42.0 per cent, in the case of Century Enka (Birlas), it was 56.2 per cent on gross sales and 28.7 per cent on the total capital employed. Now, this is absolutely a loot. (Interruptions) The chartered accountant, who is an expert, is saying it is an absolute loot, by any standard. Yet, you are not asking them to stop it. You allowed them to increase their capacity. At that time there was an understanding that they would reduce the price at least by 15 per cent. Did you see to it that they reduced the price? Today, I ask the Government, these questions. Will you get these manufacturers across the table, bring them round, rope them together, and tell them to have an agreement with the actual users, the small users, that a certain percentage—

**MR. SPEAKER**: The hon. Member's time is up.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE**: I am putting only questions. Sir, 1, 2, 3—like that. My first question is, will you see that they have



a mutual agreement. Do not introduce a middleman; do not introduce this SASMA as a distributing agency. They will again loot and again hurt the small people. Therefore, will you have a straight agreement with them and see to it that that agreement is made before the Textile Commissioner and is implemented and protection is given to the small grower? Secondly, will you see that they reduce the price? Thirdly, will you see that the imported yarn is distributed and given directly to the actual users?

These are the basic things required to be done for the small weaver. Do not be carried away by those who talk in the name of the small weaver and who are, in fact, representatives of the big spinners—indirectly spinners and weavers themselves such as the association, SASMA, and monopoly weavers also. (Interruptions) I do not want anybody to plead the cause of those who are giving advertisements. I am sure you will not be carried away. The Government is already doing its best to import caprolactum. Up till now they have. I am sure they will do more. Kindly do. Please reply to my questions.

SHRI PILOO MODY: One question: what share did the Congress Party get in all this? (Interruptions)

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Nothing; whatever there was, went to others. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I do not allow; it is not permitted. Mr. Bosu, you take up the time unnecessarily. Now, the Minister.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have already said that some of the spinning units have made unjustifiable profits. It has been brought to our notice and appropriate action is being taken and in respect of one or two units some drastic action has to be taken. I can assure you that we will let you know sometime later on; this is being processed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Political contribution...

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing? He is unnecessarily disturbing the House. Please sit down.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: What the hon. Member said is absolutely a baseless charge.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not called him. I do not permit him.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: About the price, I have already said that a high-powered Commission like the Tariff Commission has gone into the matter, and recommended certain things and we are going to follow them with suitable modifications. Thirdly, as I have already said, our distribution system will take care, primarily, of the interests of the weaker sections, namely, actual users... (Interruptions)

13.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: He sits too near me; it is not only the Minister who is involved; the Speaker is also involved. He sits too near me distracting my attention every time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order, under rule 376, arising out of your observations. Did they not receive Rs. 20 lakhs as donation to their party? .... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. He seeks protection, I seek protection from him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am always in obedience to the Chair.

SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM (Tirunelveli): I would like to ask a few questions. In Tamilnadu large number of weavers engaged in the power looms are unemployed due to the sudden increase in the prices and the blackmarket. The actual number of power looms is higher than the authorised number. The weavers are unable to get sufficient yarn to work for 26 days to earn the wages.

Will the Government help to ensure the proper distribution of yarns on the basis of the actual number of power looms, and take necessary action to curb the black-market?

[Shri S. A. Muruganatham]

Was the Century SIRKA of Birlas kept out of the voluntary price agreement on the plea that its earning capacity is less? Can the Minister give us details as to who examined the earning capacity of the concern, and what is the profit made by this concern in the last three years.

What are the steps that the Government are going to take to effectively check blackmarket in the distribution of nylon yarn and artificial silk and may I know whether the entire stock of yarn will be brought under control for effective distribution?

MR. SPEAKER. That is the right manner, the way in which questions should be asked in call-attention matters

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA. I have already said that action will be taken against the units which have gone out of the voluntary agreement. Secondly, I have said that the high price was due to many other factors, shortage of caprolactum, etc. We are aware of the difficulties of the powerloom weavers in Tamilnadu and we are evolving a scheme, the main features of which I have already submitted to the House

SHRI S. A. MURUGANATHAM. I have raised about Birla Mills.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA. The mill he mentioned was Birlas, so far as I know.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA. The hon. Minister said in the statement that the voluntary price agreement was working quite all right and there was no reason for the Government to interfere with that arrangement as the needs of the decentralised weaving sector were being met. According to the voluntary price agreement you have fixed certain price for these commodities but the poor weaver goes to the market to buy these things according to the voluntary price agreement, only to find that he will not get it.

He will get a bill where the price is written according to your agreement, but he has to give some extra money to the

spinner. Only by paying that black money the weaver will get the artificial yarn. I do not know whether you are aware of it but that is a reality which the poor weavers are facing all over the country. I want to know whether the Government is going to take any step by which this malpractice will be removed. I have been going through various statements made by your predecessor, Mr. L. N. Mishra. From 1971 onwards he repeatedly said that we are going to bring down and control the prices, etc., but he failed. You are also failing in the same way because you came with a kind of complacency saying that the voluntary price agreement is wonderful. This dark reality of encouraging black money in the name of voluntary price agreement is scuttling the voluntary price agreement, Government sitting all the time as a helpless spectator. I want to know whether you will come out of that and take some firm measures against that

Secondly, I would repeat Mr. Muruganatham's question which you tried to evade successfully. That is about the Birla Company—Century. In another paper the name is given in a different way. That Birla concern has been exempted from the voluntary price control by the Government. Whether it was due to your excessive love for Birlas or due to something else, I do not know. I want a categorical answer whether the said Birla firm has been exempted, whatever might have been the excuse for that and if so, what are the reasons for that. Is it not a fact that this Birla concern has amassed huge profits?

In reply to comrade S. M. Banerjee's question whether you are going to nationalise this industry, the Minister said, the time has not yet come. That is a wonderful answer. This is a sector where the large monopoly houses of this country are entrenched so deeply and they are looting the poor weavers and the country as a whole. You simply say, the time has not come. But is it not a fact that you are taking over the sick mills because when the mills are sick, the monopoly houses are no more interested in them because the profit possibility is not there. You gracefully step in to help the mono-

polists out of it. Here is an industry which is continuously being profitable and you say, we cannot nationalise it. I want to know when the time will come, what is the criterion for taking over these mills and whether you have a policy by which monopolies will be curbed and the interests of the poor man will be served.

I hope the minister will directly answer my questions without going round and round.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: My hon. friend has said that the voluntary price agreement has totally failed. I do not share his view, nor his figures. I have already said that the price recommended by the Tariff Commission in September, 1970 for nylon 15 denier was Rs. 73.80.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: I have said that the voluntary price agreement is there. The price will be written in the bills. But when the weaver goes to the market apart from what is written in the bill, he has got to pay black money to get the yarn.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have said that in between September, 1970 and January, 1973 there was no question of price increase. I have already said that because of the scarcity of the commodity there has been some malpractice. I have also said very clearly that some units have went out of the voluntary agreement and action is being taken against them. I have already said that profit motive was evident from the high dividends declared by some companies. In the formula that we are evolving we will take care of these things so that the high profit rate is not allowed. Then he asked a question about nationalisation, which is a big question. There are two considerations for nationalisation. One is that it must be in the priority sector. Here it does not come under the priority sector. Secondly, if in the larger interest of the people and the employees some sick units have to be taken over, they will be taken over.

SHRI PILGO MOBY: Thirdly, the most important thing is that you do not know how to manage them.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I will solicit your help in this matter.

I can only say that whatever voluntary statutory agreement we arrive at will be uniformly applicable and nobody will be exempt from it.

13.13 hrs.

RE. ATROCITIES COMMITTED ON HARIJAN WOMEN IN BIHAR —contd.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed any adjournment motion.

(Interruptions)

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) 27  
तारीख को दिल्ली में लोगों पर लाठिया  
चलाई गई है। ग्रामों में लूटोई गई है।  
इसके बारे में (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैंने किसी को  
काम रोकने का प्रस्ताव रखने की इजाजत  
नहीं दी है।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा दिल्ली में हुआ है,  
महिलाओं पर हुआ है, युवकों पर हुआ  
है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैंने किसी को  
काम रोकने का प्रस्ताव रखने की इजाजत  
नहीं दी है।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा: यह सदन में भ्रान्त  
चाहिए....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: (बालिबोर)  
काम रोकने का प्रस्ताव बिहार में हरिजन  
महिलाओं पर जो अत्याचार हुए हैं, उसके

[श्री अमल बिहारी बाजुदेवी] :  
 बारे में है। आप अत्याचारों के विवरण  
 को देखिए। उन के साथ बलात्कार  
 किया गया है। उनको गर्म सलाखों —  
 (अध्यक्ष) जब मामला पुलिस में गया  
 तो पुलिस ने कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की।  
 डाक्टरों से भी ठीक रिपोर्ट नहीं दी।  
 यह केन्द्र का विषय है —

श्री ज्योतिष्य बसु (बायमंड हाऊस) :  
 डी एस० पी० ने जा कर खुद रेप करवाया।  
 क्या कभी हरिजन, लड़कियों की इज्जत  
 की रक्षा होगी?

श्री अमल बिहारी बाजुदेवी : अध्यक्ष  
 महोदय आप सविधान की इस धारा को  
 देखें :

"The State shall promote with special  
 care the educational and economic in-  
 terests of the weaker sections of the  
 people, and, in particular, of the  
 Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled  
 Tribes, and shall protect them from  
 social injustice and all forms of ex-  
 ploitation."

यह मामला केवल राज्य सरकार  
 पर नहीं छोड़ा जा सकता है। केन्द्रीय  
 सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। ये घटनाएँ  
 बढ़ रही हैं। इससे पहले भी बिहार  
 में मुंघेर में पुलिस थाने में हरिजन  
 महिलाओं के साथ बलात्कार किया गया।  
 सारी दुनिया में यह भारत के लिए बड़े  
 कलंक की बात है। आप चर्चा का मौका  
 दें। .... (अध्यक्ष)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने हरिजन  
 महिलाओं के बारे में चिन्ता किया है।  
 एडजर्नेमेंट मोशन से पहले आपके मेरे पास  
 पांच सात नोटिस 377 के तहत आए थे।  
 उसकी मैंने प्रजापद दे दी थी। अब  
 आपने जो कह दिया है उसको मिनिस्टर के  
 पास भेजेंगे। जो जवान आएगा वह आपके  
 सामने रखेंगे। बहस करने की जरूरत

होगी तो बहस करेंगे। पूरे हालात प्रा-  
 जाते हैं, पूरे फैसले प्रा जाते हैं।

श्री अमल बिहारी बाजुदेवी (बैकसराय) :  
 यह एडजर्नेमेंट मोशन के लिए उपयुक्त  
 विषय है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देने को तैयार  
 हूँ। आप अपनी तात्सम्य देख लीजिए।

श्री अमल बिहारी बाजुदेवी (बांका) : क्या  
 बहस या कथम रोकें या कार्रवाई एजेंडा  
 इन में से किसी की भी आप इजाजत  
 दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 377 में दी थी।  
 उसके बाद मैंने सोचा कि फील्ड्स प्रा जाएं।  
 एडजर्नेमेंट मोशन में आप मत पढ़िये।

श्री अमल बिहारी बाजुदेवी : बिहार  
 प्रसेम्बली में फील्ड्स प्रा गए हैं। स्पीकर  
 ने माना है कि अत्याचार किए गए  
 हैं और पुलिस देखती रही। सरकार  
 की निन्दा करने का सवाल है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हरिजनों के बारे  
 में रेफ्रीस की इजाजत दे देता हूँ। मिनिस्टर  
 का जवाब जब आएगा आपके सामने  
 रख दूंगा। अगर आप उस पर बहस  
 करना चाहेंगे तो बहस की जा सकती है  
 और अगर कालिग एटेंशन चाहेंगे तो  
 उसकी इजाजत दे दूंगा।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The ob-  
 servation of the Speaker of Bihar As-  
 sembly should be an eye-opener, shocking  
 the Government.... (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : This means that  
 the Assembly is already seized of it.

श्री अमल बिहारी बाजुदेवी : बिहार प्रसेम्बली  
 में आए। दे प्रार सैज्ड ऑफ इट।

कार्मिक एंटीशन करने से उसकी इजाजत दे दूंगा + कैद करूंगा, तो करने दें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कमिश्नर फार सैफुल्लाह कास्टल् एण्ड ट्राइबल् को रिपोर्ट भी भेजना होगा। मधुबनी में जाए और कह दें कि क्या हुआ है और सदन को रिपोर्ट दें। वह पार्लियामेंट के प्रति जिम्मेदार हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रिपोर्ट भेजना लगा।

कार्मिक एंटीशन इसको एलाउ करे और सदन में भेजने दें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बक्सियर) दिल्ली में प्रसिद्ध नहीं है। कानून और व्यवस्था के लिए पार्लियामेंट जिम्मेदार है, केन्द्रीय सरकार उत्तरदायी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय डेटुडे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और मेटर्स आफ आर्डर यह यहाँ कैसे आया।

All I can do is to send your protest to the Home Minister and ask him to make a statement

13.18 hrs.

# RE USE OF TEAR GAS ON DEMONSTRATORS IN DELHI

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब दिल्ली में जो डेमस्ट्रेशन हुआ और आसू गैस छोड़ी गई है वह कैसे पार्लियामेंट में आ जाए

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा राजधानी (जयपुर) दिल्ली में जलूस निकलेगा शान्तिपूर्ण और उस पर आसू गैस छोड़ी जाएगी और लाठिया चलाई जाएगी और यह यहाँ एलाउ नहीं होगा तो कहा होगा ?

श्री ज्योतिष बसु डाममड हार्बर जंगल राज है।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा शान्तिपूर्ण प्रदर्शना पर ऐसा होगा तो शान्ति नहीं रहेगी। कृपा करके आप मौका दें और इसको एलाउ करें। लोग चुप नहीं रहेंगे। जो दिल्ली में हुआ है वह सारे देश में होगा। लोग शान्तिपूर्ण प्रदर्शन करेंगे और उन पर आप आसू गैस चलाएंगे, लाठिया चलाएंगे तो यह नहीं चलेगा। आप

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) If the procedure is that the Minister should make a statement, then he should have *suo motu* come to make that statement and not after we have brought the matter to the notice of the House, after we have agitated so much on it

MR SPEAKER I suggest a *via media* What they say, I will send it to him I shall allow two or three members

SHRI PILOO MODY The Minister should have come out with a statement on his own and not after my friends have raised it After they have demanded every type of motion in existence, you say, 'I will ask the Minister to make a statement' It does not make any sense We must have a discussion first before the Minister can reply

MR SPEAKER I will allow two or three members

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I want to bring to the notice of the House the atrocities that are committed on Harijans particularly on women, almost every day It happened in Banda district, then in Monghyr district.

MR SPEAKER You had already made your point earlier.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** The Prime Minister is here. We want an assurance that the matter will be looked into at once. This is happening every day. We have to hang our heads in shame before the rest of the world.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):** My point of order is this. On the 27th when thousands of workers, including women, were demonstrating outside the Old Secretariat against high prices, black marketeers and hoarders under the banner of the Communist Party of India, they were cane-charged, lathi-charged and tear-gassed. It was only a demonstration against hoarders and black-marketeers. When the President of India said in Lucknow that hoarders and black-marketeers should be punished and put in chain, we thought that he said it seriously. Now this has happened in Delhi under the very nose of the Prime Minister and the Home Minister. If no statement is made by the Minister, then we should be allowed to move our Adjournment Motion to censure this Government. We want some action against hoarders and black-marketeers. If no action is taken against them, we would be constrained to believe that the Home Minister of this country, Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit, does not want to take any action against the hoarders and black-marketeers but wants to take action only against the political parties. I request you to allow us to discuss this matter.

**श्री भीमसेन झा :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने इस काम-रोको प्रस्ताव की सूचना इस लिए दी है कि देश में महंगाई बढ़ रही है और उसके लिए सरकार की नीति जिम्मेदार है। उसने मुनाफाखोरों और चोर-व्यापारियों को खुली छूट दे रखी है। इस के विरोध में दिल्ली महिला संघ और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की युनियनों की धोर से एक शान्तिपूर्ण प्रदर्शन किया गया। पुलिस ने शान्त प्रदर्शनकारियों पर लाठीचार्ज किया और उन के विरुद्ध अशुभनीय का प्रयोग किया। इस के परिणामस्वरूप भीमती

विमला कालकी और भीमती सरका सती, जिन्होंने भारतीय संघ से शान्तिपूर्ण सेवा में कार्य किया है, बायल हुई। किसी ने यह इल्जम नहीं लगाया है कि अशुभनीय-कारियों ने कोई हिंसात्मक कार्यवाही की। वह प्रदर्शन बिल्कुल शान्तिपूर्ण था। आपको पता है कि 1 अगस्त से राष्ट्रीय पैसे पर महंगाई, मुनाफाखोरी और चोर-बाजारी के खिलाफ शान्तिपूर्ण अभियान होने जा रहा है। क्या दिल्ली में की गई यह कार्यवाही इस बात की गारंटी है कि सारे देश में दमन का राज्य कायम किया जाये? इस लिए आप से हमारा यह आग्रह है कि आप इस काम-रोको प्रस्ताव को मंजूर करें और सरकार अपनी नीति को स्पष्ट करे कि क्या वह जनता के साथ है या चोर-बाजारियों और मुनाफाखोरों के साथ है, ताकि भविष्य में इस प्रकार की दुर्घटनाएँ बड़े पैमाने पर नहीं।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमें खुशी है कि हमारे कम्युनिस्ट मित्र भी अब सरकार से संघर्ष का रस्ता अपना रहे हैं। (व्यवधान) और उन का जो प्रेम-व्यवहार चल रहा था, अब वह समाप्ति पर आ गया है। दिल्ली की स्थिति बड़ी विचित्र है। दिल्ली का शासन कानून और व्यवस्था के लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं है। दिल्ली में जब प्रदर्शन होते हैं, तो पुलिस कानून और वायदे के बाहर जा कर उन का दमन करती है, वह लाठियों और अशुभनीय का इस्तेमाल करती है और केन्द्रीय सरकार पर भी कोई दबाव नहीं देती है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह जरूरी नहीं है कि वह हर बारे में दबाव दे। (व्यवधान)

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Where should we go in such cases?

MR. SPEAKER: I will send it to the Minister.

Next item, Shri Raj Bahadur.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी दिल्ली के मामले को राज्य का मामला कह कर टाला नहीं जा सकता है। अगर शान्तिपूर्ण प्रदर्शनकारियों पर लाठी-चार्ज किया जाता है, तो यह मामला पार्लियामेंट में नहीं उठेगा, तो कहा उठेगा? मेरा निवेदन है कि आप गृह मंत्री को कहें कि वह इस बारे में बयान दें और आप उस को देख कर बहम के लिए समय निर्धारित करें।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): With your permission under Rule 377, I want to draw the attention of the House and of the Government to the most unusual speech made by the President which raises great constitutional issues. I will seek your permission to Table a motion.

MR. SPEAKER: That is to come under Rule 377, not here.... (Interruptions) I do not like President to be brought in into the proceedings like this.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Don't you think that his speech raises great constitutional issues?.. (Interruptions)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I congratulate the President when he said that the black-marketeers and hoarders should be chained....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA That speech might be welcomed. I am not going into the substance of his speech. In fact, hoarders and black-marketeers should be put behind the prison bars. But the speech is of an unusual nature; the speech indicates the dissatisfaction of the President with the state of affairs in the country. He said

that in spite of the big majority secured by the ruling Party, it was not able to fulfil the promises it has made to the people .. (Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एक बड़ा नाबिधानिक मामला है। राष्ट्रपति के भाषण सरकार द्वारा लिखे जाते हैं। राष्ट्रपति जो कुछ कहते हैं, उस में वह अपनी व्यक्तिगत राय प्रकट नहीं करते हैं। जब वह सार्वजनिक रूप से बोलते हैं, तो सरकार की राय प्रकट करते हैं। लेकिन राष्ट्रपति ने कहा कि मैं राष्ट्रपति के नाते वह रहा हूँ कि मुनाफाखोरो को पकड़ लो उन को जजीरों में बांध दो, यह बात उन्होंने अच्छी कही। लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सरकार की नीति है? क्या यह बात उन के भाषण में सरकार ने लिखी थी?

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रेसीडेंट साहब ने जो कहा उस के बारे में कोई दो राय नहीं हो सकती हम लोग तो इस के बारे में बराबर आवाज उठाते हैं कि ब्लैक मार्केटर्स और होर्डर्स के खिलाफ सख्त कदम उठाए जायें। हम तो कहेंगे कि कर्पट मिनिस्टर्स को भी बिहाइंड दि प्रिजन बार रखा जाय। हम तो यहाँ तक कह रहे हैं कि मिनिस्टर्स आज हाथों से नहीं बकेट्स से रुपये ले रहे हैं। उन के लिए भी प्रेसीडेंट इस तरह का आर्डर करें। .... (अव्यवधान) ।

SHRI PILOO MODY: I have written to you....

MR. SPEAKER: Such matters should not be raised here. Order please. This was raised earlier. I gave my ruling. I said, these are State matters. Why should such matters come to Parliament?

SHRI PILOO MODY: You will yourself realise, Sir....

MR. SPEAKER: I saw your photograph, you are seen moving freely in the streets of Karnal.

SHRI PILOO MODY: 99 per cent of the territory of this country falls in one State or the other. Are you suggesting that we only discuss things that happen in Delhi?

MR. SPEAKER: These are not within our competence.

SHRI PILOO MODY: If there are certain atrocities, are we not allowed to discuss those things? Are we to discuss only what Mr. Raghuramaiah says?

MR. SPEAKER: Law and order is a State subject. I saw your photograph where you were freely moving in the streets. I have seen your picture.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You don't know that policemen were there at every place. I would have liked to take you over there. Then I am sure you would have seen things for yourself

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कर्नाल में गन्धार का बिजली और पानी काट दिया गया क्या यह धार्मिक मन्त्राओं की स्वतंत्रता पर आघात नहीं है (अव्यवहार)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप को यह कहूँगा कि जो पोलिटिकल फाइट्स हैं वह पोलिटिकल लेवल पर करें। पार्लियामेंट में क्यों बार बार भागते हैं ? वहाँ अमेम्बलो है, वहाँ फाइट कर सकते हैं ।

SHRI PILOO MODY: There were policemen on every roof-top. Repression and oppression of the population is not law and order, Sir. Thousands of policemen were there.

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid on the Table.

श्री अश्वि सिन्घे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब रेलगाड़ी बन्द हो जाती है तो यह किस का मामला है ? केंद्र का या राज्य का ?

13.33 hrs.

# PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ACCTIS. OF BOMBAY PORT TRUST FOR 1971-72 AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER SHIPPING ACT, 1958

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Bombay Port Trust for the year 1971-72 and the Audit Report thereon.

(2) (i) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958:—

(a) The Merchant Shipping (Continuous Discharge Certificates) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No G.S.R. 305 in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1973.

(b) The National Welfare Board for Sea-farers (Amendment) Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 616 in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 1973.

(c) The Merchant Shipping (Certificates of Competency) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 658 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd June, 1973.

(ii) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notification mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5229/73.]



**NOTIFICATION UNDER ANDHRA PRADESH  
MUNICIPALITIES ACT 1965.**

13.34 hrs.

**ELECTION TO COMMITTEE**

**ALL INDIA COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL  
EDUCATION**

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND  
SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI  
D. P. YADAV):** I beg to move.

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN  
SHASTRI):** I beg to lay on the Table a  
copy of Notification No. G.O./Ms. 632  
published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated  
the 8th September, 1972 making certain  
amendments to the Andhra Pradesh Muni-  
cipal Councils (Conduct of Election)  
Rules, 1965, under sub-section (2) of  
section 327 of the Andhra Pradesh Muni-  
cipalities Act, 1965, 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,  
together with an explanatory memoran-  
dum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-  
5230/73.]

**NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMO-  
DITIES ACT, 1955**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
(PROF. SHER SINGH):** I beg to lay on  
the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O.  
394(E) (Hindi and English versions) pub-  
lished in Gazette of India dated the 13th  
July, 1973, making certain amendment to  
the Delhi, Meerut and Bulandshahr Milk  
and Milk Products Control Order, 1973,  
under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the  
Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed  
in Library. See No. LT-5231/73.]

13.33 hrs.

**MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA**

**SECRETARY:** Sir, I have to report the  
following message received from the  
Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of  
sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules  
of Procedure and Conduct of Business  
in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to  
return herewith the Manipur Appropria-  
tion Bill, 1973, which was passed by  
the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the  
24th July, 1973, and transmitted to the  
Rajya Sabha for its recommendations  
and to state that this House has no  
recommendations to make to the Lok  
Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

"That in pursuance of clause i(g)  
of paragraph 3 of the Ministry of  
Education Resolution No. F. 16-10/44-  
E. III. dated the 30th November, 1945,  
the members of this House do proceed  
to elect, in such manner as the Speaker  
may direct, two members from among  
themselves to serve as members of the  
All India Council for Technical Edu-  
cation for the next term of three years,  
subject to the other provisions of the  
said Resolution."

श्री मधु लिमये (बाका) : अध्यक्ष  
महोदय, मद्रास में रेल कर्मचारियों पर  
लाठी चली, शनिवार और इतवार को  
बाडिया बन्द हो गई। जालारघेट से मुझे  
पैदल आने की नीवत आ गई। बड़ी  
मुश्किल से मैं आया। तो यह केन्द्र  
का मामला है या राज्य का? रेल  
कर्मचारियों का मामला किसका मामला  
है? (अवधान) . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं खड़ा हूँ और  
आप लोग आपस में झगड़ रहे हैं। यह  
बड़ी मुश्किल हो जाती है। इतने  
डिस्ट्रेंक्शन में दिमाग को सही रखना  
बड़ा मुश्किल हो जाता है।

**MR. SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause i(g) of  
Paragraph 3 of the Ministry of Edu-

[Mr. Speaker]

Resolution No. F, 16-10/44-E. III, dated the 30th November, 1945, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the All India Council for Technical Education for the next term of three years, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I want to raise....

MR. SPEAKER: After my observations, I do not think that it is necessary....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want to raise the whole thing. Kindly permit me to raise it.

MR. SPEAKER: This motion was received from Shri Banerjee and then Shri Chavda and then Prof Madhu Dandavate and Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. I allowed the first one ..

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly permit me to raise it, because many facts have not been brought to light ...

MR. SPEAKER: This had already been raised. The notice under rule 377 was included in that. After the statement comes, we shall take it up later on.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The only thing is this. When Shri Vajpayee and others raised it, something was heard and something was not heard, and something was written and something was not written. I do not know what has been written. The other day also, when Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu had raised it, you said that he was entitled, but everything did not come and only your answer came on the record. This is what is actually happening.

So, may I raise this matter in just two minutes? Nothing is going to be lost by it. Since you have permitted me, and my name has come on the Order Paper, how can I be expunged? I am shown under item 7A.

MR. SPEAKER: It may be there on the Order Paper, but only what I had allowed came earlier on the record....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: But when you allowed it, it did not come on the record....

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member has got to wait for some time. I shall be sending it to the Home Minister.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोगों ने कामरोको प्रस्ताव के बारे में जो कहा है क्या वह लिखा नहीं गया है ?

MR. SPEAKER: Part of it has been written

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly allow me to raise this ..

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी नहीं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, उसमें से कौन सा ऐसा हिस्सा था जो अनपार्लियामेन्टरी था और लिखा नहीं गया ? यह गंभीर मामला है ...

MR. SPEAKER: When he raised this question, I said that I would be sending it to the Home Minister.

श्री स्वाजनंदन मिश्र (बेगूसराय) : आप ने यह भी कहा था कि जो कुछ आप लोगो ने कहा है वह भी उन को भेज दिया जायगा ।

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नहीं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तो एक नई मसदीय पद्धति है कि सदन में जो कुछ बोला जायगा वह लिखा नहीं जायगा]

MR. SPEAKER: This will be taken from the taperecorder.

SHRI PHLOO MODY (Godhra): If I may make a suggestion, nothing should ever be left out from the records.

यह भी टेप रेकार्ड में आने दीजिए ।

MR. SPEAKER. If anything is not audible due to noise, then I must know it

मिस्टर बंनर्जी, अगर यह पहले न आया होता और आप का अकेला रह जाता तो मैं इजाजत दे देता ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी • अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि जो आप की मर्जी हो वह करे । लेकिन आप 37 में उसे परमिट क्या है मने आ की जो जो है । वगैरे जाजत के मैं बात समझता हूँ । तो आप अगर चाहें जब तब आफ़ी वक्त गुजर चुका है तो अगर आप ही तयार न हो तो दो मिनट मैं नेच ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी • अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रेस को इस बारे में क्या इम्प्लिकेशन है ?

MR. SPEAKER The press will write only what is on the record In this case a record of the observations which are on the taperecorder will be given to them

जब मैं आप का कहना है वन मिनट टाइम और दालीन मेम्बरों का वोटन है तो उस में जो मरिजिन आ जाती है किसी का भी नहीं लिखा जात एन ता मेरे गुनने में मरिजिन आती है और एन रिपोर्टर्स का ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी उम ५१ तरीका यह है कि आप एक एक मेम्बर को बुलाए और थोड़ा थोड़ा समय दें । एक एक को सुने आप एक एक मेम्बर को बुलाए तो गड़बड़ बिल्कुल न हो, लेकिन जब आप किसी को भी नहीं बुलाते हैं तो सब बोलते हैं ।

SHRI PILOO MODY Everything must come on record  
1160 LS.—9

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी बात दो मिनट में रख देता हूँ ।

MR. SPEAKER Now, Shri Banerjee may please sit down We shall see to it later on

SHRI S M BANERJEE I have given notice under rule 377 and my name is there on the Order Paper, and so, I may be permitted to raise it

PROF. MADHU DANDAVAT (Rajapur) I had also given notice under rule 377 and I have been informed by the Secretariat that I would be permitted to raise it

SHRI K S CHAVDA (Patan) You have admitted my notice also under rule 377 and according to the rules, I must be allowed to raise it, but you are not allowing me

MR. SPEAKER Please sit down Do not get excited Now if one motion is in the name of a Member, and if so many other Members come then on the basis of first comes first he is given the chance I have been following that procedure (Interruptions)

SHRI K S CHAVDA May I submit one thing to you regarding this?

MR. SPEAKER Rule 377 is there, but please do not make it as a matter of claim right and title Please do not do it Please sit down I am not going to hear anybody on it

SHRI K S CHAVDA When you allowed forty minutes for a supplementary regarding representation for the minorities when there is no reservation, you do not allow this important thing What wrong have I committed? (Interruptions) May I make one small suggestion to you Sir? In this case, the Speaker of the Bihar Legislative Assembly—

MR. SPEAKER I know it

SHRI K S CHAVDA What I am going to suggest, do you know that? You

[Shri K. S. Chavda]  
know what I am going to suggest? That is our difficulty.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am No. 1. He is No. 2. Kindly allow me.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing any Member. Please sit down.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: The Bihar Legislative Assembly appointed a committee of the Assembly for an on-the-spot duty and report the findings to the Speaker. May I suggest to you, Sir, that you may appoint a committee of the Members of Parliament for an on-the-spot study and report it to you?

MR. SPEAKER: Why not wait for that?

PROF. MADHU DADAVATE: Sir, may I seek a clarification from you regarding procedure? According to the rules, the members write to you, and we are informed through the office that "you are permitted to raise this issue when your time will come after item No. 7 or such and such an item." And that is why some of us do not get up and try to browbeat the House. I think that is the procedure and I think all of us follow the procedure. When the time comes, when we are not allowed to raise it, what is the point, Sir, in our writing about it earlier and being informed that we are permitted to raise it?

MR. SPEAKER: An identical issue was raised on one and the same matter.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: But you are not allowing us to speak.

13.43 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Forty-five Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Forty-nine minutes past Fourteen Hours of the Clock.*

**MYSORE STATE (ALTERATION OF NAME) BILL—Contd.**

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now resume discussion on the Mysore

State (Alteration of name) Bill. I still have quite a number of Members. May I repeat that they should not take more than five minutes?

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR (Pollachi): I just want a minute or two. I fully support the Bill brought forward by the Government to alter the name of the State of Mysore; on behalf of my party I fully support it. This Bill should have come long time when our State, under the leadership of the late Annadorai, wanted to change the name from Madras State to Tamilnadu. The people of Tamilnadu wanted the change and the late Annadorai fulfilled their aspirations and he successfully implemented their wishes. I congratulate the people of Karnataka on attaining the long-awaited goal and once again on behalf of my party I should like to congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing this Bill forward.

SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR (Gulbarga): Sir, I welcome this Bill on my behalf and on behalf of the people of Mysore. Karnataka consists of the old Mysore State two districts from Madras, three districts from Bombay and three districts from Hyderabad and Coorg. At the time of States' reorganisation on the basis of language, some Kannada speaking areas had been merged in the adjoining States. I request that those areas must be brought into the Karnataka State.

Karnataka has got its own history, language, culture and civilisation. It has got natural resources which unfortunately Government has not exploited so far. It is rich in forests and minerals. So many rivers are flowing in this area. There are river disputes between Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka about Krishna river and between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka about Cauvery. I request the Central Government to solve these problems by using their good offices as soon as possible so that Karnataka may develop in all respects, because it is a predominantly agricultural State.

Upper Krishna Project is pending since long. It was included in the third plan

but even now it is in the initial stage. This may be taken up as a national project in the fifth plan and completed within that plan. Apart from that there are so many regional imbalances. Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur are completely backward agriculturally and industrially. Recently we faced a severe drought. Sometimes we could not even get drinking water. That is why I request the Central Government to locate some public sector industries there. Limestone and other facilities are available and we can easily have a cement factory there. Recently the Industrial Development Minister declared that six cement plants would be established. I request that one plant may be set up in the Hyderabad—Karnatak area. Other industries should also be established. Bima and other projects should be completed so that the regional imbalances may be ended and all round development may take place. Vijayanagar steel plant must also be expedited. Some ports have been pending for a long time and they must be taken up because this area is rich in mineral resources. Recently some copper deposits have been found in Gulbarga district. In these circumstances, unless and until these natural resources are exploited, regional imbalances will not be removed. I only submit that we should not be forced to take up any issue in the manner in which Telengana and Andhra are doing due to regional imbalances.

\*SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands) Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wholeheartedly welcome the Mysore State (Alteration of Name) Bill, 1972 which is under discussion.

Sir you were kind enough to inquire of me about the interest I have in this Bill. Even though my mother tongue is Malayalam I studied Kannada during my school and college days in Mysore State. I acquired the knowledge of Kannada and thus created a love for the language of the State of Karnataka. I decided to dedicate myself to the development of this language Kannada.

I wish to point out that upto 1956 half of the Lakshadweep—Amindivi area was under the administrative charge of the Collector of Mangalore, in other words for nearly ten years after the departure of Britishers from India half of the Lakshadweep was a part of the Mysore State, which was then in composite State of Madras. I might say here that even the court judgement there were delivered in Kannada. I am sure, Sir, that you will now appreciate my genuine love of the language Kannada.

Sir, I do not wish to take more time because many hon. Members are desirous of participating in the discussions. I have taken the privilege of participating in the debate because even in my school days I have heard the song, namely,

"Udaya vagali namma cheluva Kannada Nadu"

(Let the beautiful Kannada Nadu arise)

I am happy to say that this song has become a reality. Sir, after the Mysore State Legislative Assembly passed a unanimous resolution last year in this regard the Central Government have come forward with this Bill. I express my sense of gratitude to all those who made this possible and I wish all prosperity for the State of Karnataka. With these words I conclude.

श्री मधु लिमये (वाका) नाम बदलने के इस मुझाव का मैं तहे दिल से समर्थन करना चाहता हूँ। इस इलाके का कर्नाटक बहुत प्राचीन नाम है और सुन्दर भी है। लेकिन रह रह कर एक बात मुझे याद आती है कि इस सुन्दर राज में उस समय जो सरकार राज कर रही है वह सुन्दर नहीं है और उसके द्वारा ऐसे सारे काम किये जा रहे हैं जिससे कर्नाटक के सुन्दर नाम पर धब्बा लग जाता है। यहाँ एक भूतपूर्व मंत्री मेरी बगल में बैठे हुए हैं। उन्होंने इस सरकार के खिलाफ विद्रोह की भाग को तो लगा

[श्री मधु लिनये]

दिया था लेकिन इस सरकार को हटाने में अभी तक वह सफल नहीं हुए हैं। जब बंगलूर में हमारी जनरल काउंसिल की बैठक हो रही थी तो हमारे दल के कुछ नेता श्री मधु वण्डवते आदि राष्ट्रपति जी से मिलने गए थे और कर्नाटक के नाम पर यह जो वर्तमान सरकार के पाटिल साहब, किन्नर जी आदि जो दूसरे मंत्री हैं उनका जो कलक लगा हुआ है उसको हटाने के लिए उन्होंने राष्ट्रपति जी से विनती की थी और कहा था कि इन मंत्रियों ने खिलाफ जांच करने के लिए एक कमिशन कायम किया जाए। मुझे कोई लम्बा भाषण नहीं देना है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसका नाम कर्नाट अथवा जो ऐतिहासिक नाम प्राचीन और मुन्दर राज्य है उसके अनुरूप बड़ा की जनता को सरकार भी मिले, जितने दावी वर्तमान मंत्री हैं उनका तत्काल हटाया जाए और उनके खिलाफ जांच कमिशन कायम किया जाए। यही मैं आपको मार्ग दे रहा चाहता हूँ।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN JHLY MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN)\* Hon Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to say a few words on the Bill to change the name of the Mysore State to the State of Karnataka which is under discussion. I wish to say Sir, that the demand for changing the name of Mysore State is long standing. I am happy that today that this demand is being fulfilled. The entire people of Karnataka are jubilant and happy beyond words.

15 00 hrs

Sir, I wish to say here that it is not simply a question of the suitability of name. When the States were reorganised in 1956 a question arose as to whether the State should be named Mysore State or Karnataka State. The leaders of the old Mysore wanted that the name of the Mysore State should continue. In deference to their wishes the State was named

Mysore. Now the elected representatives of the entire people of the State of Mysore passed a unanimous resolution in the State Legislative Assembly to change the name of the State to Karnataka. They had to do this because people of State of Mysore had expressed their unanimous desire changing for the name. The unanimous resolution passed by Mysore State Assembly is an expression of the desire of all the people of Mysore. This Bill is the fulfilment of the aspirations of the people of the State of Karnataka. I can say without any hesitation that this Bill has brought to the forefront the feeling of emotional integration of the people of the State. At the time of the reorganisation of the State this kind of emotional integration was not visible. The unanimous resolution of the Mysore Assembly has confirmed that the people of the State are emotionally integrated and this is an indication that they will all work together for the prosperity of the State. In fact, this augurs well for the State of Karnataka. I am sure that this sense of unity among the people of the State will be everlasting.

Several hon Members who preceded me referred to the great economic potential of the State with its vast untapped mineral resources, forest wealth, water resources etc. They expressed the desire that the natural wealth of the state should be exploited in full for the benefit of the people. I am in full agreement with their demands, because I am convinced that the economic potential of the State is yet to be exploited fully.

Sir, I may be permitted to point out here that several leaders of Organisational Congress had imputed some ulterior motives for the delay in changing the name of the State. They even went to the extent of saying that the Ruling Congress Party was determined to make this issue an election strategy. As far as ruling Congress was concerned there was no need for it to exploit the change of name for election purposes. The Ruling Party has its own programme of development which assured the people of their well being and prosperity. The Ruling Congress Party did not want to catch the

\*The original speech was delivered in Kannada

votes of the people on this issue. We actually do what we preach. I hope that such unfounded wild allegations will not be made against the Ruling Party.

I hope that the new State of Karnataka will be an illustrious and illuminating example of unity for the entire country. I thank the Ruling Party and also all other political parties responsible for bringing about the change in the name of State. I wish that the State will prosper in all spheres.

**SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA (Raichur):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to welcome this Bill to change the name of Mysore State to Karnataka. It is a day of great rejoicing and happiness to all the 30 million Kannadikas. We had to wait for 17 long years, after the States Reorganisation Commission, for this. Now the credit for this should go to the present Chief Minister because he carried all the parties and all the sections of both the Houses of Legislature with him. What the previous Chief Ministers could not do, he has done. I congratulate him on this point, and also our Minister of State for Home Affairs for having brought forward this Bill to change the name of the State.

On this occasion I would point out that there is a great imbalance in the different regions, generally the northern districts and particularly the three districts which have come from the erstwhile Hyderabad State are backward. If this state of affairs continues, if this dissatisfaction and discontentment continues, I fear that it may take a very bad turn as it has taken in Andhra Pradesh. So I feel that the present Government should try to remove this imbalance and try to develop the backward regions.

On this occasion I would point out that the Capital city is in the southernmost part of the State, and the common man has to travel from Bidar to Bangalore—he has to travel about 500 miles. So, I would suggest that some of the offices may be shifted to some convenient place—to Dharwar or Munirabad or Raichur—so

that it may be convenient to the people; similarly, the High Court sittings also should be held there for some months in a year so that it may be convenient to the people.

With these suggestions, I welcome the Bill.

**\*SHRI SIDRAMESHWAR SWAMY (Koppal):** Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to welcome the Mysore State (Alteration of Name) Bill, 1972. The State of Karnataka with its hoary past, age old traditions, ancient literature and cultural heritage of its own has carved for itself a distinctive place in the map of the country. The Kannada people have got now an opportunity for reviving the ancient glory of the State. Several poets like Ranna, Pampa and Janna had worked for the revival of the Kannada literature. Further several rulers Chalukya, Nripa Thunga, Vikramaditya, rulers of Vijaynagar Empire and Maharajas of Mysore had also contributed greatly to the unification of Kannada Nadu. We are happy that we have got an opportunity now to recall the services of all these great people to the State of Karnataka. It may not be out of place for me to point out here that after the reign of Ram Raya in the year 1565, the Vijaynagar Empire had split and it took nearly four centuries to unite the State of Karnataka.

In 1956 the States were reorganised, then Bombay-Karnataka, Hyderabad-Karnataka and Madras Karnataka were brought together and the dream of the Kannada speaking people to have a vishal Kannada Nadu came to be realised. After 17 years the aspirations of the Kannada speaking people to have the name of the State as Karnataka State has also been fulfilled. I had pointed out earlier that the State of Karnataka had the benefit of the unselfish services of many eminent thinkers. In the 12th century, the State of Mysore was blessed by the emergence of Basaveshwara. He was born in Bagewad of Bijapur district. Basaveshwara is even now being remembered by the people of the State for his progressive

\*The original speech was delivered in Kannada.

(Sidrameshwar Swamy)

views of socialism and religious tolerance. Thanks to the great efforts of Mahatma Basaweshwara, Karnataka has the distinction of being the State of practical socialism which is now being implemented by Smt. Indira Gandhi. I might also say that Coorg in the State of Karnataka has produced valiant warriors like Gen. Cariappa and Gen. Thimmaya and Gen. Bewoor who is also from the State of Karnataka. All these people have rendered yeoman service to the country. I may be permitted to say that in all these respects, Karnataka is the backbone of our country. Eminent leaders like Alur Venkata Rao, Modubied Krishna Rao, and Shri Hanumanthiaya former Chief Minister of Mysore worked ceaselessly for achieving Vishal Karnataka. I am happy to say that the untiring efforts of these leaders have borne fruit today.

I wish that Karnataka should prosper in all sphere and I request that the Central Government should extend their helping hand in this regard.

I conclude my speech by thanking Shri K. C Pant for having brought this Bill before this House.

श्री शंकर देव (बोदर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहूँ और श्री अभिनन्दन प्रस्तुत करता हूँ उन ओल्ड मैसूर स्टेट के लोगों के लिए जिन्होंने अपने नाम के मोह को त्याग कर के कर्नाटका नाम रखने के लिए अपनी स्वीकृति दी क्योंकि मैसूर स्टेट के अन्दर हैदराबाद कर्नाटक, बाम्बे कर्नाटक ओल्ड और मैसूर ये सब मिल कर एक बने हुए हैं। जब कर्नाटका का नाम आया तो उस समय मैसूर स्टेट के लोगों को धक्का लग रहा था, लेकिन उस वक्त उन्होंने अपने नाम के प्रति मोह का त्याग करके कर्नाटका नाम सेलेक्ट कर लिया। इस नाम के प्रात मोह को जो उन्होंने त्यागा और वह भी ईमोजनल इटीप्रेशन, एक भावात्मक एकता से लाने के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए त्यागा उन के लिए

मैं उन को ब्रास कर धन्यवाद देता हूँ। यह एक सबक होना चाहिए जो सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिए इस वक्त जरूरी है। हमारे देश के अन्दर भ्रान्तवाद, भाषावाद, मजहब और तरह तरह के जो डिफरेंस हैं उन सब को खत्म करने के लिए यह जरूरी है। अगर हम को नेशनल इटीप्रेशन को लाना है तो ईमोजनल इटीप्रेशन लाना होगा, भावात्मक एकता को लाना होगा और देश को समृद्ध और मजबूत बनाना होगा। उस के लिए कुछ चीजों के प्रति जो हमारा मोह है उसे छोड़ना पड़ेगा नेशनल इटीप्रेशन लाने के लिए। अगर वास्तव में नेशनल इटीप्रेशन लाना है तो तमाम तरह के मोह को छोड़ कर एकता की ओर जाने के लिए हमें कदम बढ़ाना होगा। यही नहीं, हिन्दुस्तान की एकता ही नहीं, मैं तो पूरे विश्व की एकता चाहता हूँ। विश्व की एकता उतनी ही आवश्यक है जितनी कि राष्ट्रीय एकता और विश्व की एकता के लिए आज यही नहीं कि नेशनल इटीप्रेशन हो बल्कि मैं चाहता हूँ कि इटरनेशनल इटीप्रेशन होना चाहिए। अगर विश्व के अन्दर शांति लानी है तो उस के लिए इटरनेशनल इटीप्रेशन होना चाहिए। इटरनेशनल इटीप्रेशन अगर हम चाहते हैं, विश्व के अन्दर शांति की स्थापना करना चाहते हैं तो हम कुछ मोह का त्याग करना पड़ेगा और वह है नेशनल माजरेन्टी का मोह। राष्ट्रीय एकता और नेशनल माजरेन्टी के कुछ हिस्से को हम त्यागें तभी हम इटरनेशनल इटीप्रिटी को पा सकेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं जो ओल्ड मैसूर के लोग हैं जिन्होंने हमें रास्ता बताया है कि जब तक हम स्वार्थ त्याग नहीं करेंगे, मोह का त्याग नहीं करेंगे तब तक हम एकता की ओर नहीं जा सकेंगे, उन को मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं तो कहूँ कि पाकिस्तान



की ओर बैठे हुए जो पाकिस्तान के प्रतिनिधि है, मुझे विश्वास है भगवान उन के अन्दर ऐसी मद्बुद्धि है कि वह राष्ट्र के प्रति मोह को त्याग, अपने अन्तराष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण को लाने और शांति के साथ बैठ कर के एक ऐसा स्थान निकालें जिस में पूरे उत्तर-महाद्वीप के अन्दर शांति स्थापित हो और यह एक बोज हो जा विश्व शांति की ओर ले जाये। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं उन के इस के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara) : Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir,....

AN HON. MEMBER. Please speak in Kannada....

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I speak for the audience....

मैं गांव में जब रहता हूँ उस समय मैं कन्नड में ही बोलता हूँ।  
(Interruptions) I can as well speak in Marathi as in Kannada

Sir, I welcome the Bill brought forward by the hon Minister, Shri K. C. Pant for the re-naming of the State of Mysore into a State of Karnataka. In this behalf, Sir, I take this opportunity to congratulate the present Government and more particularly the present Chief Minister of Mysore, Mr. Devraj Urs. I join completely in the sentiments expressed by the hon Member Shri Pampan Gowda that the C. M. Shri Urs was principally the architect in regard to the change of name, with this one difference, Sir

Shri Pampan Gowda said that he was able to achieve what the previous Chief Ministers could not do. I would like to make a change in that. He has been able to achieve what the previous Chief Ministers would not do and that shows that he is very secular and he considers himself not this part of Karnataka State or that part of Karnataka State from which the hon. Member, Shri Pam-

pan Gowda comes. Therefore, the gloomy attitude in which the hon. Member looked at the future State of Karnataka, I think, under the leadership of Shri Dev Raj Urs, does not call for anything at all because he feels himself a part of every part of Karnataka. Under these circumstances, I join the sentiments expressed by all our colleagues in felicitating the Chief Minister. At this time and at this juncture I would like to bring out a certain amount of misunderstanding that has occurred, particularly in the case which has been very well publicised—for good or bad. I do not know, Sir, and in regard to which you had once stated about the relevancy; but it has gone on record. It has been said by my hon. friend...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Well that does not mean that you should repeat it

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I may be permitted, Sir, I seek your protection

"In our country, our women had always been given an honoured place in the society and they continue to have that status even now. It is really regrettable that one Miss Sumitra Desai who left the residence of the Minister in the Government"

I wonder, Sir, whether this hon Member considers

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You first tell me how is it connected with the re-naming of Mysore State into Karnataka State?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I wonder, Sir, whether this hon Member considers Miss Desai as an honourable part of the Indian womanhood. I think going to protect people like Miss Sumitra Desai is an insult to Indian womanhood. I therefore, feel very strongly that this is an irrelevant matter as far as the question of re-naming of the State is concerned and it should not be brought in, because there are greater problems that we are facing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What have you done yourself?

**SHRI B. V. NAIK:** We have been trying to see that the matters improved and they look up.

As far as the question of administration of Mysore is concerned, I think that a considerable amount of interest has been evinced in regard to the borders by the Centre. I was in Belgaum only two days back. On the 28th of this month I was there. I would like to disabuse the minds of our hon. friends, Shri Madhu Dandavate as well as Shri Madhu Limaye—they come from the other State—as also the minds of the Maharashtra Government that Belgaum is absolutely peaceful. I had been to that place 48 hours back. The credit for keeping it peaceful on the border area lies with the present Government of Mysore.

Under the circumstances, I would like to welcome once again that the re-naming of the State has got its implications as far as the emotional integration of the State is concerned. I am quite sure that emotionally, socially, politically and culturally we stand united to-day.

**SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA** (Bangalore). Today happens to be a very happy day in the annals of Kannada-speaking people. Kannada-speaking people suffered much more than the people of any other language group. Before Independence they had been divided under five different administrations. No other language group had been so divided, and this was the only one. Naturally, therefore, the Kannada-speaking people wanted to come under one administration and forge their destiny along the lines of progress.

Along with the freedom movement, the demand for linguistic States also grew side by side. It was inevitable that after the winning of Independence, the carving out of linguistic States had to be done. As soon as I came to Delhi for the first time as a member of the Constituent Assembly in 1957, almost the first thing that some of us did was to wait in a deputation on Mahatma Gandhi. Shri Nijalingappa, Shri Diwakar and myself

went and pleaded before him the formation of the Kannada State. But there was an insuperable difficulty in those days in that there were two or three native States which could not be merged into the territories which were British territories or *vice versa*. So, we had to wait. The time came in 1956 for us to see the concretisation of our aspirations in the form of one State. That was our and that was our desire. That was the ambition of all Kannada-speaking people. The naming took some time, perhaps, 17 years. I think that that is the pattern that is followed in our households. The very day the baby is born the name is not given. The naming ceremony comes separately in the name of *namakarana*, may be, eight days later or one month or even two months later in some cases. There may be very many reasons for the delay, but following this pattern, the naming did not take place on the very day the State came into existence. But it has come happily, a little later, with unanimity. It was the unanimous opinion that was sought for and it took quite a long time to see that everybody agreed to this position.

Without blaming anybody, I would only say that historical events take their own course and the course has fulfilled today the hope and desire of three crores of Kannada-speaking people.

After the formation of the Karnataka State, we have rather not realised yet our aspirations of economic progress. Some Members were very proud that our State was very beautiful. I have travelled all over India. Probably, I have visited every State in this country of ours. I cannot say that one State is more beautiful than the other. God and Nature have been so good that each State has its own special attraction and special pattern of beauty. To claim that one State is much more beautiful than another is to betray one's own fondness for one's place. Apart from beauty, has this integration which took place in 1956 led to the progress that we all hoped for?

Sir the National Council of Applied Economic Research has made a study of

Mysore State a few years ago. I will merely read four sentences in order to show whether the hopes and expectations of the Kannada people have been fulfilled. It says:

"Though some industrial units of national importance are located in Mysore and the State Government has taken the initiative in entering the industrial field on its own, the State as a whole is still among the industrially less developed regions in the country. . . . The *per capita* income in the State in 1967 was Rs. 305 and was lower than the national average of Rs. 334."

So far as agriculture is concerned, it says:

"Mysore is comparatively backward as far as irrigation is concerned. Only 83 per cent of its gross area cultivated is irrigated as against the proportion of 18 per cent in India."

So, far as power is concerned, it says:

"Although a pioneer State in the field of power generation and utilisation, Mysore is now occupying a lower position than the neighbouring States of the southern region. Both in respect of power availability and *per capita* consumption. This is partly due to the integration of the comparatively poorly developed districts of the neighbouring States, when the State was reorganised in 1956."

But in one thing Mysore can boast what is called a higher figure and that is in the matter of taxation. The report says that the incidence of taxation in Mysore has gone up from Rs. 7.77 in 1957-58 to Rs. 14.5 in 1963-64. During the same period, the *per capita* incidence of States taxes in all the States had gone up from Rs. 8.7 to Rs. 13.

This gives briefly the picture, and the nature of the bargain that we have entered into; whether those responsible are the State Government or the Central Government is a matter of opinion. All that

I say today is that the Central Government and the State Government have to make up much leeway in order to bring what people call, this beautiful State on a par with other neighbouring States, leave alone some of the most economically forward States like Haryana and Punjab.

It may not be the proper place or the time for me to dilate upon the deficiencies of the administration. But I only want to state and state it clearly that the Central Government, the people who command power in Delhi, have not been fair to Mysore State politically and administratively for the last 25 years. The detailed discussions of this charge can take place in other forums, but it is a hard fact. If these political and administrative opportunities had been given to the people of the Mysore State on an equal basis, on the basis of their deserts, the State could have made much more progress than it has, attained today.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA  
Kindly give me four or five minutes more.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER I have given you 10 minutes instead of five.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA Five minutes does not matter much. Many of my hon. friends here spoke of me and several other leaders who are responsible for this integration of bringing this new State of Karnataka into existence. This Karnataka has to be measured not merely by its economics, not merely by its forest wealth. I want to measure it, and the people have measured it, by its cultural value.

It has to be measured by its wealth of *dharma* and *niti*. One of my friends spoke of Basavanna who lived 800 years ago. He was a samant-statesman-Chief Minister of the state ruled by Bijjala in those days. Then the Vijayanagar empire came the biggest empire in the South and safeguarded the indigenous culture and society and religion. It was born in Kar

[Shri K. Hanumanthaiya]  
 nataka. The people of Karnataka built it up and the great saint-statesman Vidyanarya was responsible for much of the cultural heritage that we are proud of today. If you go to the epic times, Kishkinda of Ramayana fame is 'in Bellary district in Mysore State. It is there that Rama and Lakshmana sought the help of Sugriva and made the friendship of Hanuman. Whenever we think of the height of our achievements, or we dilate upon things for emulation, we quote Hanuman who was the Minister under Sugriva and later with Rama, and Vidyanarya the Minister of Vijayanagara empire, and Basavanna the saint-statesman-minister under Bijjala. Those are our standards and traditions; and we judge the standards of any Mysore Ministry by those traditions and standards. It is not a matter supporting or opposing for the sake of one's own selfishness. Those traditions have been established and they have to be looked up to and followed. If in this context some friends who had spoken felt a little disappointed at the performance of some administrations, it has to be taken with good grace

One or two Members mentioned the episode of Sumitra Desai Papers have published different versions. Many people say that this episode is not merely of a sexual scandal and also of a smuggling racket. The Bombay area and Gujarat are a smuggling people were involved in it. People make allegations against ministries of one or two states also. It is such a serious matter that it is the bounden duty of the Government which is in charge of Central intelligence, to ascertain the truth behind those allegations. Many of us who are laymen do not have the necessary evidence or the machinery to get at the truth. Government is equipped with all the paraphernalia so that it could do justice by finding out the truth. A minister has resigned. It has attracted wide publicity. The Chief Minister of Mysore has been saying for the last two months that he had not been able to trace her. Two months have elapsed; the girl has not been traced and truth has not been made known—this itself is a commentary upon administrative tactics and

techniques. It is not the Mysore State alone which is involved; it is also the Government of India. The Home Ministry, the Central Intelligence Department and the C.B.I. are also concerned. It is the Centre's moral and constitutional responsibility to see that things are revealed and resolved so that the guilty might be caught and the innocent might be proved that they were innocent. It is an urgent matter and I appeal to you in the fair name of Karnataka which has, as I said, such good traditions, to see that this Sumitra episode is resolved to the satisfaction of the State, the Centre and the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): Sir, I would like to begin by thanking Mr. Vir Basappa and some other friends who made personal references to me to my father. I am very happy to have had the good fortune to come before this House with this Bill. This Bill had the unanimous support of the Mysore legislature and that unanimity has been reflected in this House. All the speeches that have been made have reflected the satisfaction and the joy of the legislature and the people of Mysore at the fulfilment of their long cherished desire to name their State as Karnataka. So, this House is today about to name the State in a manner which many people in Mysore had wanted even in 1956 at the time of States' reorganisation. But as was mentioned by several members, at that time in deference to the wishes of the old Mysore State, the leaders and people of other parts of Mysore agreed to keep the name Mysore for the State and through this act of statesmanship, they brought the State of Mysore into being 17 years ago. In these 17 years, the new State has resolved its teething troubles. It has forged ahead in various directions and has an enviable record of peace, quite industrialisation, utilisation of its resources and exploration for further resources.

Many hon. Members referred to the history of Karnataka. They referred to the beauty of Karnataka. Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao spent the major part of the time allotted for his speech in referring to the

various beautiful aspects of Mysore, its culture, the contribution it has made to the history of India, its flora and fauna, natural resources, etc. In fact, the only thing he failed to mention was the Mysore also sends a very fine batch of M.Ps. to this House.

There have been references to the need to develop Mysore, references to regional imbalances and to the need to step up the rate of growth. While these are not strictly germane to the point we are discussing, the anxiety for development is natural except that I must mildly and respectfully protest against Shri Hanumanthaiya's saying that the Centre has not been fair to Mysore in the last 25 years. Even if on other occasions the Centre might not have been wholly fair, when he was there, representing the heritage of Hanuman...

**SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA:** I would very much wish that my friend does not touch on the point. It does not lie in his hands. It is at the higher echelons of the Government and organisation. There are other forums. By merely stating, he will not be able to carry conviction because he has not got the necessary power or responsibility on these matters.

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** Unfortunately, as my hon. friend does not need to be told, when anyone from the Treasury Benches stands to reply, it becomes his painful duty to take up the points that have been mentioned.

**SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA:** Technically you are right.

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** And as one who had been in the Finance Ministry, I had some little knowledge of the distribution of resources to the various States. I can say that there is no State in India which is wholly satisfied with the allocations made to it during the last 25 years and it would be highly unfair for any single State to make this kind of a statement, and I repeat what I said earlier.

**SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA:** I stand by what I say. Therefore, let us agree to differ.

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** Well, I differ; but I speak with knowledge.

**SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA:** I speak with better knowledge of 25 years of politics and administration.

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** Sir, there was a reference to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, again not germane to the issue under discussion. I would only like to say that when the people of any territory want any change to be brought about in its name, then alone we consider a change in its name. Therefore, it is for the people of Andaman and Nicobar Islands to make proposals, which we shall consider. So far as I know, they have not been very keen to change the name of those islands. It is really in deference to their wishes that no change has been brought about in their name.

Then a reference was made to the lady, Shrimati Sumitra Desai. The State Government have sought the help of CBI in their efforts to locate Shrimati Desai. The Central Government will provide whatever assistance is possible in this regard.

Another point to which some reference was made was with regard to the various outstanding disputes, border disputes, water disputes and the like. All I would like to say is that the manner in which the State of Mysore became the State of Karnataka provides a fine instance—though this was not exactly a dispute—of how it is possible through persuasion to achieve the desired objective. As I said earlier, this was an act of statesmanship; over the years the people of different parts of the State have come close to each other and they have all now jointly come up with this proposal.

So, without any agitation, without any violence, without any bitterness what was sought to be achieved was achieved in a manner that has to be emulated. I hope that this method will be adopted for the

[Shri K. C. Pant]  
solution of the many outstanding problems that still face us.

I do not think I have anything more to say. I would like to avail of this opportunity to convey my good wishes to the people of Mysore. Earlier I had thought of trying to speak in Kannada. But as I did not know the language, I found it was very difficult. I wish I had the facility of my hon. friend, Shri Sayeed, in the matter. But in a few broken words, if you will permit me, Sir, I would still like to convey my good wishes.

\*In this connection, I am happy to convey my good wishes to the people of Karnataka.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Although this Bill seeks to amend the Constitution, it is not the Constitution Amendment Bill within the meaning of article 368. We can, therefore, dispose of it as an ordinary Bill.

The question is:

"That the Bill to alter the name of the State of Mysore be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Some amendments have been given notice of by the Government. But they relate to Clause 1 and the Enacting Formula. We will come to those amendments later on.

There are no further amendments. I think, I can put all the Clauses together.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 stand part of the Bill."

\*Spoke in Kannada.

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 8 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1 (Short title and commencement)*

SHRI K. C. PANT: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1972" substitute "1973" (2)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is only a formal amendment, changing the year.

The question is:

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1972" substitute "1973". (2)

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Enacting Formula**

SHRI K. C. PANT: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Twenty-third" substitute  
"Twenty-fourth" (1)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The amendment that has been moved is also a formal one.

The question is:

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Twenty-third" substitute  
"Twenty-fourth" (1)

*The motion was adopted.*

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill "

*The motion was adopted*

*The Enacting Formula as amended was added to the Bill*

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER The question is

"That the Title stand part of the Bill "

*The motion was adopted*

*The Title was added to the Bill*

SHRI K C PANT I move

"That the Bill as amended be passed "

श्री मधु लिमये उमाश्याम महादय  
आपसी अनुमति से श्री के० एच० पाटिल के  
सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रपति जी जो मैमोरेडम  
महेश्वरगंगा वैक्टराम ज० एच० पटेल जी  
भूतपूर्व सदस्य थे, राजर्ज फर्नेडीस जो यहाँ के  
सदस्य रह चुके हैं न दिया था उसको मैं  
सदन में पटल पर रखने की अनुमति चाहता  
हूँ।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER You hand it over to me We will examine it

श्री मधु लिमये उसके बारे में पूछनी  
कुछ कहेंगे ? वहाँ की पब्लिश प्रडर-  
टेक्निश कमटी ने के० एच० पाटिल जी वार में  
एक मत से रिपोर्ट दी थी आर रहा था जाच  
होनी चाहिये। अन राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो  
मैमोरेडम दिया गया है मेर खयाल में  
इसके बारे में भी गृह मंत्री जी कुछ कहेंगे।

SHRI B V NAIK I rise on a point of order Shri K H Patil is a part of the

Government of Mysore The Public Undertakings Committee of Mysore is responsible to the State Legislature of Mysore Under the circumstances I would like to know whether it is within the competence of this House to discuss the conduct of Shri K H Patil, a Minister in the Government of Mysore Time and again they have been told, if it is to be politicalised as an issue in order to twist the arms of the Government of Mysore which has been carrying on very well it is a different matter

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Order please I do not think it is proper for this House to discuss the conduct of any State Minister especially when the State Assembly is there But Mr Madhu Limaye has only sought permission to lay certain papers on the Table of the House and I have said that he could hand them over to me for examination That is all that I have said

Now the question is

That the Bill as amended be passed "

*The motion was adopted*

--

15 57 hrs.

LACCADIVE MINICOY AND AMIN  
DIVI ISLANDS (ALTERATION OF  
NAME) BILL

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER We take up the next Bill to alter the name of the Union territory of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands

[Shri K C Pant]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI K C PANT) I beg to move

That the Bill to alter the name of the Union territory of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands be taken into consideration "

\*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the paper was not treated as laid on the Table

[Shri K. C. Pant]

Sir, the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands form three district groups of islands in the Laccadive Archipelago which lies in the Arabian Sea. Prior to reorganisation of States they formed part of the State of Madras. They were constituted into a Union territory in 1956 and at that time this Union territory was named after all the three groups of islands. Since then, with the improvement in communications between these islands, a sense of unity is growing among the people of these islands. This led to a suggestion that the Union territory should be given a single name 'Lakshadweep'. There are indications that in ancient times also these Islands were known by the collective name of 'Lakshadweep' meaning a hundred thousand islands. The present name 'Laccadive' which survives in respect of only one group of islands seems to be an anglicised version of the old name. The Administrator's Advisory Council for the Islands who considered this matter unanimously recommended that the Union territory should be renamed as "Lakshadweep" as this would give to the people of the Islands a feeling of oneness. The suggestion was later considered by the Home Minister's Advisory Committee for the Islands and was supported by them.

15.58 hrs. . .

[SHRI S. A. KADER in the Chair]

Sir, keeping in view the wishes and aspirations of the local people, the Government have put forth this Bill, which I commend to the House

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved.

"That the Bill to alter the name of the Union territory of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, be taken into consideration."

It seems that the time allotted for this Bill is one hour. I have got a list of ten speakers on this side and about four or five on the other side. 15 speakers cannot be accommodated in one hour. . .

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands): The time may please be extended by another half an hour or one hour.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU-RAMIAH): It may be extended by half an hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time is extended by half an hour. Even then I would request the members to be brief because I do not think any member can be allowed more than five minutes even with this extension of time.

Mr. Bhattacharyya . . . Not here. Mr. M. K. Krishnan . . . He is also not here. Mr. Ishaque Sambali.

श्री इसहाक स-भली (अमरोहा) :  
चेयरमैन साहब, लक्कादिव, मिनीकाय और  
अमीनदीवी जजीरो का नाम बदल कर लक्षद्वीप  
रखे जाने के बारे में कि जो बिल लाया गया  
है, मैं उसकी तारीफ करता हूँ। लेकिन नाम  
बदलना तो कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है। ये  
जजीरे यूनिन टेरीटरी हैं और मैटल गवर्न-  
मेंट का मान्यता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता  
हूँ कि इन जजीरो की तरक्की व लक्षण-  
में आज तक क्या किया है। आज वहाँ  
का मजदूर और अग्लैण्ड यूथ जिम  
हालत में है, उनको देख कर बहुत दुख  
होता है। उन जजीरो में कदरत की  
मेहरबानियों की कमी नहीं है। जहाँ पर  
बहुत बड़ी तादाद में मछलियाँ पाली जाती हैं।  
फिशरीज डिपार्टमेंट मुख्तलिफ तरीकों में  
फिशरीज का बहुत कुछ तरक्की कर सकता  
है। आज मछलियों की माँग खुद हिन्दुस्तान  
में और हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर भी बहुत काफी  
है। क्या मिनिस्टर सा बतलायेंगे कि उन्होंने  
फिशरीज के डेवलपमेंट के लिए क्या क्या  
कदम उठाये हैं। जितने बड़े पैमाने पर फिश-  
रीज को डेवलप किया जा सकता था, मेरा  
खयाल कि वह हो किया गया है।

कुदरत ने इस इलाके को जितनी खूब-  
सूरती और हुर्रत अता किया है, जाहिर है



कि उस में एक नही कई टूरिज्म सेंटर बनाये जा सकते हैं। टूरिज्म डिपार्टमेंट भी उन इलाके को बहुत ज्यादा ररक्की दे सकता है, लेकिन इस तरह भी तबज्जह नही दी गई है।

[شہری استحقاق سببہائی - (امروہی -)]

تا سکتا تھا میرا خہالی ہے کہ وہ  
 نہیں کا گیا ہے۔

MR. CHAIRMAN. I would like to remind the House that the Bill is specifically for changing the name of a territory. Are we going to take up the development of the territory? If that is so, then we will not be able to conclude the debate.

**सभापति महोदय :** श्री मधु लिमये मे मेरी गुजारिश है कि जब चेंबरमैन खड़ा हो, तो उन्हें उठ कर नहीं बालना चाहिए। वह बाद में बोल सकते हैं।

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE**  
(Rajapur): If anyone feels that the development of the territory should be in

[Shri Madhu Dandavate]

tune with the beauty of the new name, that theme can be developed.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): You should not be very technical and hard and fast about the rule. It is not very often that we get an opportunity to discuss the problems of the territory. It is only when the Home Ministry's Demands come up when hundreds of other things are also involved.

MR CHAIRMAN, I would like to point out that although the Bill is confined to a certain thing, if irrelevant issues are raised, then you cannot expect the Minister to answer all those irrelevant issues. I would request that in view of the beauty of the island, the speeches should also be equally beautiful.

श्री इसरो सभली जैसा कि श्री पांडे ने कहा है, नाम के साथ साथ काम का भी अन्दाज बदलना चाहिए। अडमान या लक्कादीव के बारे में यहाँ कुछ कहने का ज्यादा मौका नहीं मिलता है। मैं ज्यादा तफसील में नहीं जाऊंगा, लेकिन मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि अडमान हो या लक्कादीव, उन का डेवेलपमेंट नहीं हो सकता है, जब तक कि सीन्ज आफ कम्पनिक्शन न बढ़ाये जाये। मुझे मालूम है कि सीन्ज आफ कम्पनिक्शन की वहा क्या हालत है? मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस बारे में भी बाण।

एक आखिरी चीज की तरफ मैं बहुत ज्यादा तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आज हमारे यहाँ बहुत जोर के साथ कहा जा रहा है कि हम जम्हूरियन को तरक्की दे रहे हैं, जम्हूरियत के दावेदार यहाँ पर बैठे हैं। आप को मुन कर नाजुब होगा और दुख होगा कि वहा पर जो ऐडवाइजरी काउंसिल है ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर साहब और कमिश्नर साहब को ऐडवाइस करने के लिए वह एलेक्टेड नहीं है, नामिनेटेड है। मैं जानता हूँ वहा के नुमाइन्दे थी पी एम सईद साहब यहाँ पर इस के बारे में अवाज उठाते रहे हैं और सही बात तो यह है कि पब्लिक ने उन को इडिपेंडेंट चुन कर भेजा था। हम तो उम्मीद करते थे कि वह अपोजीशन में आकर बैठेंगे वह उधर चले गए। मैं नहीं जानता

उधर जा कर वह जो फायदा उन को पहुँचाना चाहते थे वह पहुँचा पाए या नहीं। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह निहायत जरूरी है कि उस इलाके को उन के इस जम्हूरियत के हक से महत्व न रखा जाय। आज भी वहा पर नामिनेटेड ऐडवाइजरी काउंसिल का होना हमारे लिए अफसोसनाक नहीं शर्मनाक बात है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि सरकार इसके बारे में तवज्जह करेगी और इसके बारे में मिनिस्टर साहब बताएंगे कि क्यों वहा पर नामिनेटेड कांसिल चल रही है? क्यों नहीं वहा पर एलेक्टेड बाडी बनाई गई? मैं समझता हूँ कि एलेक्टेड बाडी हों। तो यकीनन वहा की हर चीज का खाल रखें। आज कहा गया कि वहा की कमेटी ने कहा कि नाम पेश किया जाय। नाम अच्छा है, तब्दील करने की मैं तारीफ करता हूँ। लेकिन हमें उस से कोई जोश नहीं पैदा होना है। नामिनेटेड कोई बाडी कोई रेकमेन्डेशन करता है तो वह कोई जोश की वान नहीं है।

मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वहा के रहने वालों को उन के सही हक दिए जाएंगे, उन का जम्हूरियन में महत्त्व नहीं दूरखा जाएगा। वहा पर डिस्ट्रिक्ट कौमिल या जिला परिषद जैसे हमारे यहाँ एलेक्टेड होती हैं इस तरह की कौमिल बनाई जायगी और वहा के इलाके को बहुत ज्यादा तरक्की दी जायगी। इन अफाज के साथ मैं इस बिल की तारीफ करता हूँ और सरकार से कहता हूँ कि वहा के अनामलायड यूथ मजदूर और किसानों जो बुरी हालत में बसर कर रहे हैं। उनकी हालत को वह बेहतर बनाएँ।

شرعی استحقاق سانبھلی (امروہ):  
جھسا کہ تروی پانڈے نے کہا ہے نام کے ساتھ ساتھ کام کا بھی انداز بدلنا چاہیئے۔  
انتہامان، انڈیپنڈنٹ کے بارے میں یہاں کچھ کہنے کا زیادہ موقعہ نہیں ملتا ہے۔ میں زیادہ تفصیل میں نہیں جانتا۔ لیکن میں عرض کروں گا کہ انتہامان ہو یا انڈیپنڈنٹ ان کا قوانینست نہیں ہو سکتے۔ جب تک کہ میلز آف کومونیکیشن نہ بوجائے جائیں۔

مجموعہ معلوم ہے کہ مہلڑ آف  
کوسٹونیکیشن کی وہاں کیا حالت ہے -  
میں چاہوں گا کہ سرکار اس کے بارے  
میں بھی بتائے -

ایک آخری چیز کی طرف میں  
بہت زیادہ توجہ دلاتا چاہتا ہوں - آج  
ہمارے یہاں بہت زور نے ساتھ کہا جا  
رہا ہے کہ ہم جمہوریت کو ترقی دے  
دے ہیں - جمہوریت کے دعوے دار  
یہاں پر پہنچے ہوئے ہیں - آپ کو سن  
کر تعجب ہوگا اور دیکھ ہوگا کہ وہاں پر  
- ایڈوائزری کونسل ہے - ایڈمنسٹریٹر  
صاحب اور کمشنر صاحب کو ایڈوائزری کے  
لئے وہ الیکشن نہیں ہے - ڈیپٹی کمشنر  
میں جانتا ہوں - وہاں نے نمائندے  
شرعی ہیں - ایم - سعید صاحب یہاں  
پر اس کے بارے میں سوال اٹھاتے رہے  
ہے - اور صحیح بات تو یہ ہے کہ  
ملک کے انکو، انڈیپنڈنٹ چین کر  
بھیجا دیا - ہم تو اس وقت دیتے تھے کہ وہ  
ایور - تن میں آ کر بیٹھیں گے - لیکن وہ  
ادھر چلے گئے - میں نہیں جانتا کہ ادھر  
جا کر وہ جو فائدہ ان کو پہنچانا  
چاہتے تھے وہ پہنچا پائے یا نہیں -  
لیکن میں یہ کہہ چاہتا ہوں کہ  
یہ نہایت ضروری ہے کہ اس علاقے  
کو ان نے اس جمہوریت کے حق  
سے محروم نہ رکھا جائے - آج بھی  
وہاں پر ڈیپٹی کونسل کا ہونا  
ہمارے لئے اس میں ناک نہیں  
شرمناک بات ہے - میں اس وقت کو  
ہوں کہ سرکار اس کے بارے میں  
نوٹ کریگی - اور ان کے بارے میں  
مستقر صاحب ہدایت کریں گے کہ کیا وہاں  
پر ڈیپٹی کونسل چل رہی ہے -  
کہیں وہاں پر الیکشن باقی  
ہڈائی گئی - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ  
الیکشن باقی ہو رہے ہیں وہاں کی

ہر چیز کا خیال رکھ - آج کہا گیا  
کہ وہاں کی کمیٹی نے کہا کہ نام  
پھر کیا جائے - نام اچھا ہے - تبدیل  
کرنے کی میں تائید کرتا ہوں - لیکن  
میں اس سے کوئی جوش نہیں پیدا  
ہوتا ہے - ڈیپٹی کونسل باقی کوئی  
ڈیپٹی کمیشن کرتا ہے تو وہ کوئی جوش  
کی بات نہیں ہے -

میں اس وقت کرتا ہوں کہ وہاں کے  
رہنے والوں کو ان کے صحیح حق دئے  
جائیں گے، ان کو جمہوریت سے محروم  
نہیں رکھا جائے گا - وہاں پر سیکورٹ  
کونسل یا ضلع پر شدیں جیسے ہمارے  
یہاں الیکشن ہوتی ہیں اس طرح کی  
کونسل ہڈائی جائیگی اور وہاں کے  
علاقے کو بہت زیادہ ترقی دی جائیگی -  
ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں اس بل کی  
تائید کرتا ہوں اور سرکار سے کہتا ہوں  
کہ وہاں کے ان الیکشن یوہ - مزدور  
اور کسان جو بری حالت میں بسر  
کر رہے ہیں - ان کی حالت کو وہ  
بہتر بنائیں -]

DR HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam) I welcome the Bill to alter the name of the Union Territory of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands. In welcoming this Bill I recapture certain historical developments concerning these beautiful islands. From times immemorial this territory had been considered part of my own State, Kerala. It has been called Visala Kerala. During the Sangam period that is, from 1st to the 3rd Century AD, this was one of the leading overseas outposts of Kerala. It was the time when trade of the Chera Kings with the Roman Empire was at its zenith. During that period the Chera Kings of Kerala used to have this as an offshore outpost of Kerala. The Chera navy was also stationed there. Cranganore was the international seaport, an interport where ships from Rome and China and other places used to come. I want to bring these historical aspects to the notice of

(Dr. Henry Austin)

the House because in the subsequent centuries, particularly in the British period, this territory was separated from Kerala; still, strong emotional attachment has survived in the minds of the people of Kerala and those in the Union territory.

Therefore, we are proud today that our neighbouring territory is getting a new name in tune with its historical past and consistent with their emotional attachment to Kerala.

This Bill focusses our attention to the offshore possessions of our country. I think all of us would do well to disabuse ourselves of certain incorrect geographical notions. If any one is asked as to which is the southernmost point of our country one would jump up and say, Cape Comorin is the southernmost part of our country. It is not really so. My friend hon. Mr. Ganesh is here. He would say. Car Nicobar islands is the southernmost part of our country. It is in a way true. And, perhaps, a part of the southernmost part of the Minicoy Islands could also claim to be the southernmost part of the country.

So, we have got to disabuse ourselves about wrong geographical impression, and to bring to bear on our understanding the fact that these islands are part and parcel of our own great country and deserve better understanding of their role

As I told you the Chera Emperors of Kerala had converted some of the islands into a big naval base. One of the reasons why it was called Lakshadweep was that these 100 thousand islands were fully in by the Chera Navy, so much so, that the sea pirates imperialists, who came threatened the islands. It was then an area of peace protecting the Coasts of Kerala. Even the Portuguese imperialists, who came to Calicut in 1498, were able to dominate our West Coast only after knocking down our naval base in the islands. The Lakshadweep was once known for our defence position. So, when we consider enhancing their status and moving to bring them closer to our mainland we should also explore the possibility of converting this as a fine naval base. The problem of Indian ocean,

these days, is assuming so much importance. We had debates, discussions and seminars on the difficult problems in the Indian Ocean. The Laccadive islands developed as a bastion of our naval strength could perhaps take care of this situation.

Another point that I would like to highlight is that there is a tremendous possibility of beautifying this island for purposes of tourism. I am sorry I had not been able to go there so far. I have been talking to my friends who have visited these islands which is in a way contiguous to my own constituency. This beautiful island could be converted as one of the best tourist centres of our country or perhaps of the world. Such are the attractions of the palmgroves, lagoons and back waters which beautify these islands. From an economic point of view, there are tremendous possibilities of fishery development. Tuna fishing prospects in these islands are well known. The marine experts have discovered the possibility of tuna fishing. We can even develop the fishing. In the matter of fishery development, as I said, we can develop marine products. The theory of salt water and land locked myths have been exploded by those advanced science and technology as also advanced communications. The fact however, is that these islands are not only off-shore possessions and we should persuade the people to think that this is a remote area and so this requires to be integrated with the main land. Therefore, the Bill, that has been brought before the House by the hon. Home Minister, is particularly, welcome

In this connection I would request the Home Minister to afford better communication facilities between the mainland and the island. For instance every M.P. is allowed to travel anywhere in the country during the inter-session period. But you have not given us the facilities to visit these islands. That facility should also be given to us to visit Andaman Nicobar islands and others. Shri Ganesh would be particularly interested to see that we change our rules so that we are allowed facilities to travel to these islands also. This would give the people the feeling that they are very much part and parcel of the mainland.

I am sure my hon. friend Shri P. M. Sayeed will agree with me when I say that he should also take the initiative in securing further communication facilities to these islands. There is already one ship running between the islands and the mainland, but this is rather inadequate.

It is a beautiful territory, and I share the joy of these 35,000 compatriots scattered over a number of islands in this territory. I hope that after renaming the islands as Lakshadwip, they will be able to better recapture the great historic past of these islands which served as a bastion of strength and security for the whole country.

Once again, I congratulate the hon. Minister on having brought forward this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the House would like to hear the hon. Member who represents these islands in the House, so that the discussion also can be more meaningful. Now, Shri P. M. Sayeed.

\*SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands): Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to express the emotions of Lakshadwip Islands in a language which is spoken there. Sir, Malayalam is my mother tongue. Half an hour back I spoke in Kannada. Even though Kannada is not my mother tongue it is as good as my mother tongue. I did not get an opportunity to gain mastery over my mother tongue. That being so, on this occasion it is in the fitness of things that I should express my feelings in my mother tongue.

Sir, this Bill has been brought before the House long ago. We have been calling these Islands by the name Lakshadwip. This name was given to these group of islands long ago. I do not know how these group of islands came to be known as Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands. If you will look into it you will find that it gives us different interpretations. The most sustainable interpretation is that Cheraman Perumal once went to Arabia and he dreamt of Prophet Mohammed as a result of which he went to Mecca. It was said that at the time

of his departure he met these group of islands. This belief is prevailing in that part of the country. Another version is that Cheraman Perumal went to Mecca without seeing these islands and his followers who went to trace him found these islands. This is the most accepted interpretation.

I do not want to go into the details in regard to that. When we are now renaming Laccadives as Lakshadweep it is a very welcome thing. This is a long-cherished desire of the people of these islands. This is the wish of the people of that area. In Malayalam we call it Lakshadwip and not Laccadives. Therefore, the Advisory Committee under the Administrator which advises the Home Ministry also has acknowledged it formally.

Sir, this Bill was to be introduced during the last Session, but due to paucity of time we had to postpone it to this session. On this occasion I would like to say a few words about the development we have achieved in that part of our country. Sir, we have finished the First Five Year Plan, the Second Five Year Plan and also the Third Five Year Plan. But these islands did not even know that these Five Year Plans were executed by the Government. By the end of the Third Five Year Plan we achieved a certain amount of progress. Now the Fourth Plan is coming to an end. Certainly it is a good beginning. I am happy to say it is a good beginning. We have to achieve progress in all its dimensions.

The reason why we have not achieved this so far is that our planning has not been fully in tune with the needs of that area. The minimum distance between the islands and the main land is 124 miles and the maximum is 240 miles. Sometimes in order to cover this distance we take one month. This is because there are many obstacles. The weather is one factor. The transport facilities are inadequate. That is the major problem there. That is why I said in the beginning that lack of planning has been responsible for the problems obtaining in these islands.

\*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

[Shri P. M. Sayeed]

The hon. Minister should take special attention in the welfare of these islands. I know he is taking a large amount of interest. I hope he will continue doing that. When he came there I told him that he should pay special attention for the welfare of the people there. I also told him that if he does not show interest I will also not take any interest in the welfare of Lakshadwip. Before he came the Prime Minister also paid a visit to those islands. I brought the problems of those islands to her notice also. After that we have achieved many things. We have still to go a long way, travel a long distance.

In fact, Sir, the people of that area are not considered for employment. Out of 12 Class I officers only six are from the local people. Out of 25 Class II Gazetted officers only two are from the local people. Out of 16 non-gazetted Class II officers only one is from Lakshadwip area. This is a fact. This is a very sorry state of affairs. In the Class III category out of 855 only 350 are from the local people. In the Class IV sector out of 496 about 300 are from the local area. I am saying this to tell the Government that in the Class IV sector at least people from the islands should be appointed. I had been demanding this many times in the past. I have quoted these figures to show that the demand of the people of that area has not been met.

Sir, I have to mention only three points regarding these islands. Fishery is the major industry in Lakshadwip. Unfortunately, in order to exploit the marine products to the fullest extent we are not making any decisive effort. If this is done it will increase the income of the people there. Till recently no significant effort has been made. We cannot make any serious effort in that direction because in our country the Tuna fish is available only in Lakshadwip area. Other varieties like shrimp, mackerel and sardine are there. These cannot be found in other places. The most important fish is Tuna. What have we done to exploit the marine products. We should compete with countries like Japan who have gone a long way in exploiting ma-

rine products. Other countries will really laugh at us. Having got the resources we should exploit them and develop our country. In our country no effort has been made to catch Tuna fish. No facility has been provided so far. Therefore something should be done in this matter. In Minicoy islands the common fish caught was Tuna fish. Government has not done anything in that direction. Government should, therefore, provide the necessary facilities for us to exploit our marine products. That will help in the overall development of the country. The people in this area should be given training in this matter. From 1957 we have been demanding on the floor of this House that this facility should be provided. The Government of India should provide it at least now. The Government had given us the assurance that they will give us all facilities. I congratulate the Government and I welcome it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will touch upon only two points more. As far as fish catching is concerned much has to be done. We have not got enough number of boats. We have no marine facilities for catching fish. One painful fact which I have to state is that in the Amindive islands—the Minister visited that place—they have only common country boats. That cannot be used because there are many big stones in those islands. No machinery has been provided to remove these stones. No big boats are also available there. We have only two ships. One ship could not be taken to the capital. In this matter I must say that the Government should give subsidy for acquiring fishing boats and the stones that are there at the entrance should be removed. The subsidy that was being given earlier has been stopped. Therefore, anybody who comes forward to catch fish is discouraged because the subsidy is not there. Looking at the technical aspect, the Advisory Committee had passed a resolution urging the Government to restore the subsidy.

As far as tourism is concerned there is immense potentiality. Tourist centres can be established in this group of



islands. There are certain islands which are not inhabited. When I went to that area a study team from Germany and Italy also came there. We found that there were several spots which could be developed as tourist centres. There are very clean lagoons and all facilities of modern tourist centres are available there.

For improving the transport facilities when Lakshadweep wanted some ships only after ten years we could get one ship. Since there is no proper planning for development of that area tourism is suffering and we are losing our income from foreigners. Foreigners should be attracted to this area. The Government of India took ten years to give a ship. So we can imagine how many years it will take before something tangible is done.

One more thing, and that is about the un-employment of educated people. That has not been solved so far. That is a very burning problem. Many hon. Members will be shocked and surprised to know that even in such a small area big problems are there. Hon. Member Shri Vajpayee who visited my area knows that the people there are very mild. Shri Vajpayee himself will say about that. But those mild people should not be forced to resort to revolution. The hon. Minister should take a serious view of this. The other day I spoke to him about this. I am saying this from my heart. He may not be able to see as much as I do because I am emotionally involved in it. He is a very busy man and he has many things to do. He may not be able to see the seriousness of the problems there as I can see. Therefore, I urge him to do something to provide employment to the people in these islands. Sir, this is the nerve-centre of our country. Therefore the people here should be kept satisfied. It is due to lack of proper planning that such problems are there. Communication facilities are not adequate and the Government have not done anything. If communication facilities are provided many of the problems can be solved. I am not a technical expert and I do not know much about technical education. It may

take another five years to provide experts, but if the problem is to be solved the Central Government should take up the responsibility. On behalf of the people of Lakshadweep I once again request the hon. Minister to pay special attention to the problems of this area. I thank you, Sir, for having given me an opportunity and I lay stress on the problems of that area. I hope the Minister will do everything possible to solve the problems.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (वालियर)**

सभापति जी, आज का दिन लोक सभा के इतिहास में नामकरण संस्कार दिवस के रूप में याद किया जायगा। अभी अभी हम ने मैसूर का नया नामकरण किया है और अब मैसूर कर्नाटक के रूप में विद्यमान रहेगा। उसके पश्चात् लक्कादीव, मिनिकाय और अमीनदीवी द्वीपसमूहों को हम लक्षद्वीप नाम दे रहे हैं। यह नाम बहुत प्राचीन नाम है, हम किसी नये नाम को उस द्वीपसमूह पर थोपने नहीं जा रहे हैं। उस के नाम के साथ एक इतिहास जुड़ा हुआ है।

मुझे इस द्वीप समूह को देखने का सुअवसर मिला है। सागर की गोद में बसा हुआ यह द्वीपसमूह प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य की दृष्टि से एक दर्शनीय स्थल है। प्रकृति ने मुक्त हस्त से अपना वैभव यहां बिखेरा है। लेकिन प्रकृति ने जो वैभव बिखेरा है उसे मानव ने ठीक तरह से सजाया या सवारा नहीं है।

अभी चर्चा की गई है कि इस द्वीपसमूह में विकास की गम्भीर एवं महान सम्भावनाएं सन्निहित हैं। सामरिक दृष्टि से अन्वयास ही यह द्वीपसमूह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हो गया है। अरब सागर में जो कुछ घट रहा है, विश्व की शक्तियां जिस ढंग से इस झूँड से हुए सागर में अपना प्रभाव जमाना चाहती हैं, माल, द्वीप में जिस तरह से एक बड़ा दीर्घनिवः अड्डा बनाया गया है, उस क्षेत्र को श्यान में रखते हुए लक्षद्वीप में, जो भारत

[श्री भदल बिहारी बाजपेयी:]

का भग है, और न केवल यह हमारा प्रहरी है बल्कि भारत का रक्षक भी बन सकता है और इस लिए एक बड़ा नौसेना का भूआ हम इस द्वीप समूह में ऐसे स्थल में, जहाँ कि वहाँ निवास करने वाले लोगों की कठिनाई न हो, स्थापित कर सकते हैं।

अभी हमारे वहाँ के योग्य प्रतिनिधि श्री सईद चर्चा कर रहे थे वहाँ के नौजवानों से व्याप्त बेकारी की। यह समस्या जरूर गम्भीर रूप धारण कर रही है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि वहाँ के नौजवान जन्म में ही सागर की तरफों में खेलते रहे हैं, नावें चलाना, मछलियाँ पकड़ना यह उनका परम्परागत काम है। बड़ी सख्या में वहाँ के नौजवानों का नौसेना में लिया जा सकता है, उन्हें लिए स्थान सुरक्षित किए जा सकते हैं, उन्हें प्राथमिकता दी जा सकती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि वे नौसेना में उपयोगी सिद्ध होंगे। और उन के लिए एक रोजगार का द्वार भी खुल जाएगा।

इसके साथ ही वहाँ उद्योगों के विकास का जितना काम होना चाहिये था अभी तक नहीं हुआ है। इस में सब में बड़ी बाधा यातायात के साधनों की है। अभी हमारे मंत्र चर्चा कर रहे थे कि वहाँ पर्यटक जाएंगे। लेकिन पर्यटक किस साधन से आएंगे। महीने भर में जाने वाला जहाज जो बहुत वर्षों बाद प्रदान किया गया है वह उस क्षेत्र को हम से जोड़ता है। मचमुच में ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि मुख्य भूमि से लक्षद्वीप को जोड़ने का कोई निरंतर यातायात का प्रबन्ध रहे। अभी तक हम ऐसे यातायात का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं कर सके हैं।

एक बात और है। इस द्वीप समूह में जाने के लिए सरकारी अनुमति की जरूरत होती है। यह इस आधार पर किया गया है कि वह द्राइवबल एरिया है। बिना

परमिट के कोई इस द्वीप समूह में नहीं जा सकता है। अगर पर्यटकों को जाने के लिए अनुमति देने की जरूरत पड़गी तो फिर पर्यटन को विकसित नहीं किया जा सकेगा। यह ठीक है कि वहाँ प्रवाचनीय तब जाए इसकी हम इजाजत नहीं दे सकते हैं। मैं जानता हूँ केरल में ऐसे नव विद्यमान हैं जो लक्षद्वीप को भी अपने आचल में लेना चाहेंगे और लक्षद्वीप को भी अपने लक्ष्य बना रहे हैं। उन से इस द्वीप को बचाना जरूरी है। लेकिन भारत का कोई भी नागरिक अगर अपने इस प्रदेश में जाना चाहता है तो उसको जाने की न केवल अनुमति होनी चाहिये बल्कि उसके ठहरने का वहाँ उचित प्रबन्ध भी होना चाहिये। ऐसा कर के ही यात्रियों को आकर्षित किया जा सकता है। लेकिन उसके लिए पर्यटन का विकास जरूरी है।

अभी टना मछली की चर्चा हुई है। उसका स्वाद मैंने लिया था। मझे ऐसा लगा कि वह तो बड़ी श्रेष्ठ मछली है और मारी दुनिया में उसके लिए बाजार है। हमने वहाँ एक छोटा सा कारखाना बनाया है जहाँ उसको डिब्बों में बन्द किया जाता है। कुछ डिब्बे हमारे सईद साहब न हमें भी दिए थे। उनका भी हम सपुर्योग करने रहे हैं। लेकिन टना मछली के लिए दुनिया भर में बाजार है। हम अगर उन्हें ऐसे जहाज दें मके जिस में मछलियाँ पकड़ी जा सकें, इन मछलियों का शीतागार में रखा जा सके और फिर डिब्बों में बन्द करके सारे मसार में भेजा जा सके तो इस द्वीप का भी विकास हो सकता है, हमें विदेशी मुद्रा भी प्राप्त हो सकती है और हम अपने विदेशी व्यापार को भी बढ़ा सकते हैं। इस दिशा में ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

यह अभी भी जरूरी है कि वहाँ कोई ऐसा बन्दरगाह विकसित हम करे जहाँ जहाज जा कर टिक सके, जहाँ से यात्री सुरक्षित रूप में जहाज पर चढ़ सकें। हमारा



जहाज बहुत दूर समुद्र में रह गया था। फिर नाव पर बिठा कर हमें द्वीप तक पहुंचाया गया और जब हम लौटने लगे तो सागर ने अपना गीढ़ रूप प्रकट किया और अनेक सदस्यों के मन में यह भावना पैदा हो गई कि कहीं जल समाधि भी हमें नहीं लेनी पड़ेगी? आप जानते हैं दुनिया वितनी आगे बढ़ गई है। क्या हम वहां कोई ऐसा गहरा बन्दरगाह नहीं बना सकते हैं कि जहाज बिना रुके जहाज जा सके लोग चट्टानों के और जब मौसम अनुकूल नहीं होता तब भी वहां आने जाने का क्रम लगातार चलता रहे? द्वीप का नाम बदलना तो अच्छा है। 'स' नाम के लिए हम लक्षद्वीप के निवासियों का बड़ाई देते हैं और वहां के योग्य उम्मीदवार ए. प्रतिनिधि को भी बधाई देते हैं। हमारे मित्रों को हमारे साथ करना चाहिये था। लेकिन हमारे काश्मी मित्रों ने टना मछली को पकड़ने के बजाय श्री सईद के रूप में उठते वडी अनोल मछली को पकड़ लिया है। जो भट्ठनी हमारे चलो गई है उसका हमें बड़ा प्रशंसनीय है। हम जानते हैं कि वह बड़े जगह का प्रतिनिधि है। आप द्वीप समूह को नामग्राहों का बराबर उठाने रहते हैं।

मरा एक आग्र निवासन है। वहां का प्रशासक आग्र नियुक्त करने है। अधिकतर प्रशासक केन्द्र में जाते हैं। प्रशासक केवल योग्य हो इतना ही आवश्यक नहीं है। प्रशासक जनता के प्रति देनाशील भी होना चाहिये। मैं किता आधिकारी पर आक्षेप नहीं कर रहा हूँ। लेकिन ध्यान में रखें कि वहां जो भी प्रशासक भेजा जाए वह लोगों की भावनाओं को समझे, उग के साथ अपने को एकाकार करे और ऊंचे आसन से बैठकर राज करने के बजाय उन के मेवक के रूप में उन के साथ सम्पर्क स्थापित करे यह बहुत आवश्यक है।

श्री राज सहार्य पांडे ( राजनदमाव )  
लक्षद्वीप के नए नामकरण का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ और चालीस हजार जो वहां के निवासी हैं सदन के माध्यम से उन को बधाई देता हूँ।

नाम परिवर्तन ही यथेष्ट नहीं है। नाम परिवर्तन के साथ कुछ काम में भी परिवर्तन होना चाहिये। काम परिवर्तन के साथ कुछ काम परिवर्तन भी होना चाहिये। तब आपका जो वहां काम है उस में परिवर्तन होगा। काम, नाम वाम इस सब का समन्वय हम सदन के माध्यम में वहां होना चाहिये।

बाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि आज का दिन बना शुभ दिन है जब हम अपने छोटे-छोटे द्वीप समूहों का नाम बड़ा सुन्दर रखने जा रहे हैं। पन्त जी ने कहा है कि एक लाख के समूह के प्रतीक स्वरूप लक्ष द्वीप नाम है। लेकिन वही ऐसा नहीं कि पृथ्वी पर नाम तो हम इतना बड़ा द दे और धरती उसकी मुई की नोक के बराबर भी न हो तो उसका उपहास ही होगा। नाम इतना सुन्दर, श्रेष्ठ इतिहास से मजिद मने दे दिया लेकिन अगर उस को वाम से और काम से हम सुसज्जित नहीं करेंगे तो केवल नाम माल से उस द्वीप समूह का नाम पूरा नहीं होगा।

बड़ी शालीना और नम्रता के साथ सईद भाई ने सदन का ध्यान वहां के यत्नयात मछनों की ओर आकर्षित किया है, नैसर्गिक साधना की ओर आकर्षित किया है। वहां पर्यटक लोग जाएँ और उस द्वीप की शोभा को देखें उनका निरीक्षण करें, यह तब संभव नहीं होगा जब तक उसका आर्थिक विकास न हो। सूरज का डबना अगर किसी को देखना हो, दिवस का जब अवसान होता है, उस में निखरी हुई लालिमा जिस में सिंहर जैसा बिखरा रहता है वह अगर कहीं देखना हो तो आपकी लक्ष द्वीप जाना पड़ेगा।

बित मंत्र लय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री क. आर. गणेश) अडमान में थी।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे अडमान में सूर्योदय देखने लायक है। जब सूर्य लालिमा बख्तरा हुआ दूसरे दिन की प्रतीक्षा में डूबता है, तो उस दृश्य को देखने के लिए लक्षद्वीप जाना होगा।

जिम धरती का इतने नैसर्गिक प्रसाधनो से भ्रगर किया गया हो भ्रगर बहा पर बेकारी हो श्रीर यातायात के साधन न हो ता यह उपयुक्त नहीं है। श्री बाजपेयी ने ठीक कहा है कि अरब सागर की गाद में पला हुआ यह द्वीप समूह हमारी सुरक्षा की दृष्टि में भी महत्व रखता है। मैं बहा गया नहीं हूँ लेकिन बहा कितने अच्छे लोग होंगे यह ता मैं उन के एक मात्र प्रतिनिधि श्री सईद, को देख कर ही समझ सकता हूँ जिनकी कितनी सुन्दर भाषा कितना अच्छा आचरण और कितना अच्छा मज़ी का भाव है।

यह सब होत हुआ भी वह द्वीपसमूह अर्थात् भाव के कारण पीछे रह जाये इस सुन्दर नामकरण के बाद ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। जब हम किसी पुत्र या पुत्री का नामकरण करते हैं तो उनके भविष्य की परिकल्पना हमारे सामने होती है ताकि नाम के अनुसार उस का आचरण और व्यवहार भी हो ता उसका सौभाग्य चारा तरफ बिखर। हम ने उस द्वीप समूह का जैसा सुन्दर नाम दिया है उस के अनुरूप ही हम उस का माधना में सजा दें उसके आर्थिक विकास के चरण आगे बढ़ और वह एक सुन्दर आदर्श द्वीप समूह बन जाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं श्री पन्त का अन्य वाद देता हूँ और श्री सईद तथा उस द्वीपसमूह के नागरिकों को बधाई देता हूँ।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISSNAN (Badagara) Mr Chairman I wish to confine my remarks, very briefly, to the new change of name, a very welcome change

that has been introduced by Shri K. C. Pant and also to the pressing problems of development of the Islands which is our island neighbour and which is an outpost of freedom of this great country in the Arabian Sea which is assuming very strategic importance after the Indian Ocean has become a matter of considerable interest and controversy all over the world. It is a very gratifying for me to take part in this debate today because Lakshadweep, not only the word but also its products, have historical associations with my State and also the town from where I come, which is the nearest point of Indian mainland to the group of Islands—it is only about 120 miles away. As a child I still remember, with great aversion I used to consume the special gur which we can get only in Lakshadweep, made out of coconut, and also the vinegar and small types of coconut which are grown there.

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee mentioned about the look that Kerala was casting on its island neighbour but I would emphatically deny this suggestion and say that there might be some elements—some irresponsible people who would want to make it a part of Kerala or something of that kind but responsible leaders of all parties have emphatically denied this. We would wish them all prosperity in their own present political form as a Union territory as a part of this great country rather than as a part of the problem-ridden State of Kerala. When I wish them well I again underline the close cultural links because we share the common language and also the close economic ties that have developed over the centuries. This I hope will be further strengthened. Unfortunately, there may be some elements—they are not here now—belonging to the Marxist Party who have been in recent months trying to create trouble in the islands and encouraging the unemployed young men of my State to enter unauthorisedly into this group of islands.

While I do not say anything about another important factor which Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee mentioned, that is about the need for permit to travel to these islands, I do think that if the character of

these islands has to be maintained—by character, I mean the identity, the cultural traditions and the progress of the local people—then a certain amount of restraint and licence may be necessary. A certain amount of regulation may be necessary. But, at the same time, in the perspective of development, if it is necessary to throw the islands open to a large number of people, not only to the people of this country but a certain amount of foreign tourists also, I think the people of the islands will not object.

I also support another suggestion made by Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee that in the matter of recruitment to our Navy and also to our Merchant Fleet, there should be some reservation and consideration shown to the people of Laccadives and also Andamans so that they could feel not only that territorially and geographically they are the outposts of our freedom but they are actual participants in the whole thing.

My friend, Dr. Austin, referred to the Chera and others. I do not wish to say anything about this because this day it continues its historical associations and also what I am more concerned is the growing important role the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean will play in future. Very recently, I do remember to have read an article in *The Guardian* by its military correspondent stressing the strategic importance of the Laccadive islands and also the Andaman islands and more so, the importance of the Laccadives in the context of the development of a British base in Maldives and so on. Here we take ten years to find a ship for them as well as for the mainlanders to communicate and we still find it very difficult. There are other people sitting in the other capitals of the world, military correspondents and naval strategists and so on who find them very important and study in depth about the potential of these territories. It does not augur very well for us that more than Delhi, it should be London and Washington that should

be taking interest in matters of Laccadives and Andamans.

So, it is absolutely essential that development should proceed along with the change of the name and this development should mean not only the development of the possibilities of the fishery industry or tourism or development of coconut and its bye-products but we have to create an awareness among the people of the island that they belong to this great country and its traditions. In the context of the international developments this will not be possible unless you give them a stake in its development. So I would appeal to the Home Minister and to the Government that we would not mind and the House would not mind if a little more money is spent on the developmental efforts of this two groups of islands.

A reference is also made to the fisheries development and especially, Tuna development and Laccadives Tuna is made very famous in France by those French men who used to live in Mahe. In some restaurants of Paris Laccadives tuna is still preferred even if it is not available. It is also a fact that the Arabian sea tuna is fetching much more than what the Japanese are getting for their tuna. It is a matter of deep regret that this industry has not been developed. Still only a pilot plant is operating. I hope that this industry will be developed in the future on right lines.

Now, about tourism, I am told that Indian Tourism Development Corporation and Air India have taken great interest in developing tourism in Laccadive islands. Some of the international airlines and charter companies are very much interested. They have also suggested that a very modern airport within a radius of 100 miles should be developed in Calicut or Cochin. A plan for this Calicut Airport has been before the Government of India for the past 25 years. It is ideally suited and it is within a radius of 120 miles. A study team of tourism has recommended the development of this airport. But, it is hanging fire between the Ministry of Tourism, Civil Aviation and the Planning Commission. The hon

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

Minister should look into all the aspects of the problem. It is a matter of communications; it is a matter of development of a vital and strategic area.

I congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing this Bill, and, while felicitating my hon. friend Mr. Sayeed and the people of Laccadives, I would urge upon the hon. Minister to look into the development problems also.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY (Udipi): I stand to support the Bill to alter the name of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands as Lakshadweep. The Bill seeks to make only formal change because people throughout the country knew this islands always as Lakshadweep and we are only recognising this fact by passing this Bill. My friend Dr. Austin said that Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands formed part of Kerala State. Sir, I do not want to repudiate this. But, these islands formed part of South Kanara District which is now a part of Mysore State. Perhaps, historically, South Kanara itself was part of Kerala. Therefore, there is no dispute between Dr. Henry Austin and myself on this point.

I hope that change of name will mark the beginning of a new era of economic development of Lakshadweep.

The communications between this island and the mainland are very poor and they should be developed. Tourism should also be developed in the islands. Fisheries can be developed in all these islands. These islands have their own historical problems. They should remain as Union Territory. It is not correct to suggest that there should be some sort of restriction in the movement into the islands. These islands form part of India and every citizen has a right to move anywhere in the country and settle anywhere in the country. Therefore there should not be any restriction on any Indian citizen to move into any one of these islands of India.

Half of these islands, formerly, until the reorganisation of States in 1956, were under the administration of the Collector

of South Kanara district. I feel happy on this occasion and I congratulate the people of Laccadives on this happy occasion of altering the name of the island.

17.00 hrs.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the change in the name of the island as proposed in the Bill. I say that I welcome not only the change in the name of the island but I want that there should also be a reasonable change in the conditions of the people inhabiting these islands. Then only the Bill can serve the useful purpose.

I should say that these islands are sentinels of our south-western coast. These islands have been neglected during the 25 years. Many friends said many things. One hon. friend said that Kerala men are looking towards the islands. Why Kerala alone will look to this island? I say that the whole of India should look to the islands and the people who have living there should feel that they belong to India. The Bill has only suggested the change in the name of the island. I say that the objective should be to change the conditions of the people living there.

As has been suggested by my friends there is ample scope for the development of the islands particularly, with regard to fishing industry. As has been pointed out rightly, there is need for improvement of the naval base in the islands. There is scope for development of marine industry there. I should say that there should be a marine research centre that should be set up in the islands—Laccadive Islands—so that the people may have an opportunity of exploring the possibilities of augmenting the resources of the country.

As has already been stated by many friends here, the cultural identity of the people of the islands should be maintained. I wholeheartedly support this Bill. I do not want to say more in regard to this Bill. I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Members here on this Bill and I wish

the people all prosperity and development. I wish the people there all the prosperity. The people of Laccadive islands should feel that they are in integral union with the great people of India.

**SHRI BUTA SINGH (Rupar):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I join my friends here to send our greetings from Lok Sabha to the people of Laksha Dweep for which this Bill is being brought before the House.

For this I congratulate Shri K. C. Pant for giving this ancient island the new name which is part of our country. We have acquired some experience of the living conditions of the tribals in different parts of the country. We have also experience of the tribal people living in the hills as also the interior parts of the islands. I want to share some of my experience with the members of the Hon. House. A group of Parliamentary Committee visited these islands, which now have become Laksha Dweep islands. We had talked to the people there and we have seen some of the problems faced by them. As has been rightly pointed out by Shri Unni Krishnan, their main problems are communication problems. When we speak of communications, we should not take the communications in the ordinary sense. As we see in the main land, for the people living in the islands too, communication is the lifeline. Communication means everything for them. Provision of essential commodities to these far flung areas is important. Our brothers these tribal people who are living in these islands should be encouraged in every way possible. When we are going to give them a new name, there would be jubiliations or celebrations in these islands. We should also bear in mind the responsibilities and duties with which this Government are faced so far as tribal people are concerned. As I mentioned earlier, the tribal people's main problem is communication. Just now Shri Unni Krishnan submitted that there should be a development board in the islands. It has taken ten long years for the Shipping Corporation or whosoever, it may be to provide the islands with such a board. That is required there on an urgent basis. I am sure that Shri K. C. Pant will definitely

take note of the serious difficulties that these people face today.

When we look at the performance of the last three Five Year Plans, we find that the picture is rather gloomy. These people could not draw benefits out of the First Five Year Plan. It was only during the Second Five Year Plan that our plan projects were extended to these islands. When we see the actual utilisation of the funds allocated, we feel that it is rather a matter of shame that out of Rs. 73.85 lakhs, only Rs. 40.29 lakhs was utilised. I must say that it was criminal on the part of those who were charged with the duty of implementation of the Five Year Plans in this area. It may be that there were difficulties, but such a huge shortfall to the tune of about Rs. 33 lakhs is something which cannot be easily explained. I am sure that Shri K. C. Pant will take note of this serious lacuna in the implementation of the Five Year Plans. Moreover, we see that in the subsequent years, namely 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 also, the same shortfall continues. I would not like to add to the many suggestions that have been made in the House, but I would only request the hon. Minister to take serious note of these things and see that the industries which are already there namely the coir industry, fisheries, coconut etc. are given due importance and the people are saved from rural indebtedness which is another problem to be solved there.

Public health is also deteriorating for want of doctors. There is unemployment among the educated people also on these islands. All these are the problems of this area. When we are running the administration of these islands from Delhi as a union territory under a Union territory administration, its administration should serve as a model to the other States. But the administration is not doing so well as to be really called a model.

There are two advisory bodies; one is the Home Minister's advisory committee and the other is the Chief Administrator's council. Both are nominated

[Shri Buta Singh]

bodies Let there be some sort of election, and let there be more and more involvement of the local leaders in the planning processes and in the execution of the Five Year Plan projects that we allocate for these people

When I congratulate the people of the Lakshadweep Islands, I would also like to congratulate our young friend Shri P M Sayeed during whose term these islands are going to have this name, because his name will also go down in history as a great event in the life of the people of these islands

With these words I welcome the Bill

\*SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADAN-NAPPALLI (Kasargod) Mr Chairman, Sir, I am speaking in the language spoken in these islands Many years ago this group of islands was called by the name Lakshadweep On this occasion I am very happy that we are considering a Bill to re-name these islands as Lakshadweep I welcome this Bill

So far as the historical background of these islands is concerned, I do not want to go into the details on this occasion Regarding these matters many hon Members have spoken at length When you look into the question of the defence of the country you will find that Lakshadweep is a strategically important place These islands are situated in the Arabian Sea In order to ensure the safety of this point we have to do a lot Looking at it from this angle the safety of these islands acquires much more importance

Many times in the past we have ourselves raised the issue of educational advancement of this area The number of people who take Degrees in this area is very much less Taking a Degree is a very rare thing It was Shri P M Sayeed who took the B A Degree for the first time If the educational advancement of the people of this area is given greater attention it will ensure the economic prosperity of this area It is also important that some industries should be developed in these islands Tuna fish is

available in these islands, it is very important and occupies a prominent place in international market. To catch this fish we must provide all modern mechanical equipments. The Central Government has a special responsibility in this matter

With regard to the problem of un employment many hon Members have pointed out the extent of educated un employed The Government should do a lot to provide employment opportunities to these people The hon Member Shri Unni Krishnan explained how the leader of the Marxist Party organised a certain political movement here The Central Government has to take a note of this for ensuring the safety of this area We must discourage and deal with political agitations The Government should be very vigilant as far as communication facilities are concerned Ships were provided only after many years Due to the untiring continuous efforts of Shri Sayeed one ship transport has been introduced More has to be done because communication facilities are inadequate at present as a result of which tourists are not attracted If we do something and attract tourists we can improve the lot of the people there This is very necessary for the welfare of the people there

An aerodrome should be constructed at Calicut because that also has a possible bearing on Lakshadweep The Government should take a note of this and take immediate steps This group of islands has a historical importance They are close to Kerala For the overall development and prosperity of this area taking into account its strategic importance, the Government of India should be more vigilant

When we are renaming it as Lakshadweep the Central Government should be very vigilant to see that parochial sentiments of the people there are not exploited by others That responsibility should be taken over by the Central Government These are some strong feelings which the people of Kerala share with the people of Lakshadweep

\*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam

श्री चन्द्रजीत बाबू (भाजमगड) जनाव चयनमैन साहब. मैं इस मौके पर जब कि लका-दीव आईलैंड्स के नम परिवर्तन का यह विधे-यक आया है, महज इस लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ कि अपने मित्र श्री पी० एम० सईद और लक्षद्वीप की लगभग 40 हजार जनता की तरफ से इस नाम के परिवर्तन का स्वागत कर यह नाम परिवर्तन हमारे देश के नाम परिवर्तनो की उस श्रृंखला में है, जिस में हमारे गृह मन्त्रालय ने बड़े सुन्दर सुन्दर नाम चयन किये। उदाहरण के लिये मेघालय, अरुणाचल कर्णाटक और यह लक्षद्वीप—ये ऐसे नाम हैं जो साहित्यिक भी हैं और हमारी पुरानी परम्पराओं से रिस्ता जोड़ते हैं और इन नामों के उदाहरण मात्र से हमारे पूरे जूझड़ की एक तस्वीर हमारे आँखों के सामन आ जाती है। लक्षद्वीप को संस्कृत और मलयालम में भी बराबर लक्षद्वीप ही कहा जाता रहा है और मुझे प्रमन्नता है कि यह नाम कही से थोपा नहीं जा रहा है।

मुझे याद पड़ता है जब अण्डमान-निकोबार के नाम परिवर्तन की एक बार यहाँ किसी ने सूचना दी थी तो हमारे मित्र श्री के० आर० गणेश ने कहा था कि वहाँ की जनता की इच्छा के विपरीत कोई नाम थोपा नहीं जा सकता क्योंकि नाम वहाँ की ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि होनी है, जनता की संस्कृति, सभ्यता, उस का रहनसहन, परम्परायें उस के साथ जुड़ी होती हैं—मैं उस भावना की पूरी तह से कद्र करता हूँ।

अगर यह नाम भी जनता के ऊपर थोपा जाता तो मैं भी इस का विरोध करता। मैं इस बात को अनुचित समझता हूँ कि थोपा जाये। लेकिन लक्षद्वीप की जो ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कमिटी है उस ने भी एक राय से मलाह दी है, यह मुझे खुशी है। तो यह नाम जनता की भावना की कद्र और इज्जत करने के लिये उन के मन के मूलाविक जो नाम वह चाहते थे केन्द्रीय सरकार यह नाम दे

रही है, इसलिये आज पूरा सदन इस का स्वागत कर रहा है। मैं इस मौके पर एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि अपने इन द्वापों की तरफ अपनी सरकार का ध्यान खींच मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि पिछले चन्द वर्षों में हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बहुत सी कठिन समस्याओं को बड़ी खूबमूरती के साथ सुलझाया है। उदाहरण के लिये मेघालय, अरुणाचल, मीजोराम या नागालैंड की समस्या, जो कि अब काफी सुलझी हुई है, इन सभी द्वीपों की समस्या कोई मामूली समस्या नहीं थी, बड़ी कठिन समस्यायें थी। लेकिन बड़ी महानुभूतिपूर्वक बहा की जनता की भावनाओं की कद्र करते हुए उन के दिमाग की जो भावना थी कि हमारी उपेक्षा की गयी, उस को मानते हुए, उसको मराहते हुए जो इन खंडों की तरफ हमारा ध्यान गया है उस से हमारे देश के इंटिग्रेशन में बहुत मदद मिली है और मुझे खुशी है कि वहाँ की जनता हमेशा यह महसूस करती है वह इस महान देश का एक हिस्सा है।

मुझे सीमाव्य था कि उस वक्त अण्डमान निकोबार में जाने का जब इस देश में एक बड़ा भारी परिवर्तन हो रहा था, जब प्रधान मंत्री के नेतृत्व में एक नई हवा देश के काने-कोने में बह रही थी और देश की जनता अपने आर्थिक, सामाजिक और राजनैतिक जीवन में एक मौलिक परिवर्तन के लिये आगे बढ़ रही थी, उस वक्त मुझे बड़ी खुशी हुई थी अण्डमान निकोबार में जा कर कितने सुंदर समुद्र के बीच में बसे हुए वे द्वीप जो इस मुख्य भूमि से काफी दूर हैं और आम जनता को अक्सर नहीं मिलना दिल्ली आने का, देश के दूसरे भाई बहनों से मिलने, लेकिन जो कुछ परिवर्तन इस देश में होता है वह उसी भावना से अपने देश की जनता के साथ मिला कर के इन द्वीपों के लोग उस को मानते हैं, स्वीकार करते हैं। मुझे उन दिनों यह देख कर बड़ी खुशी हुई।

[श्री चन्द्रजीन खन्ना]

मुझे सीधाम प्राप्त वही हुआ है कि मैं अपने मित्र श्री सईद की जन्मभूमि में जा सकता। लेकिन मैं कोशिश करूंगा कि वहां जल्दी से जल्दी जाऊं। मैं वह कह सकता हूँ कि इस द्वीप की जनता की भी राजनीतिक चेतना और समझदारी बहुत आगे बढ़ी हुई है। वरना जब पहली बार हम ने यह निर्णय किया कि वहां से चुनाव हुआ नुमाइन्दा पार्लियामेंट में आयेगा तो इस बात का सबूत है कि श्री सईद जैसे व्यक्ति को जो सब से कम उम्र के थे, और एक विद्यार्थी ही थे, वहां की जनता ने उन को चुन कर भेजा था और दूसरी समझदारी की बात यह दिखायी कि जब 1971 के चुनाव में देश अपनी राष्ट्रीय नीतियों के लिये संघर्ष कर रहा था नया परिवर्तन लाने के लिये उस समय वहां की जनता ने इन का निर्बिराध चुन कर भेजा था। यह वहां की जनता की राजनीतिक चेतना का सब से बड़ा प्रमाण था।

यह सही बात है कि इस देश की सब में बड़ी ताकत यहां की जनता है जो हर मही बात और काम के लिये सरकार का साथ देती है और समर्थन करती है। मैं मारे द्वीपों के लिये जैसा अडमान निकोबार लक्षद्वीप, गांधी और मेघालय तथा अरुणाचल जैसे प्रदेशों के लिये कहता हूँ कि ये ऐसी जगहें हैं जहां हमारे देश के टूरिस्टों के लिये बहुत बड़ी गुंजायश है। विदेशी टूरिस्टों की बात छोड़िये, इस देश के लोग हजारों और लाखों की तादाद में वहां जा कर देखना चाहेंगे कि हमारे देश का यह एक हिस्सा है जो महासागर की गोद में है या सुदूर पूर्व में हिमालय की शृंखलाओं में अरुणाचल और मेघालय जैसे प्रदेश हैं जहां अपनी संस्कृति भाषा और रहन सहन के तरीके हैं लेकिन फिर भी एक विचार है एक दृष्टिकोण है और एक मुल्क की भावना उन को प्रभावित करती है। तो हमारे देश के लाखों, हजारों लोग वहां जा सकते हैं, इस के लिये सरकार

को सुविधायें प्रदान करनी चाहियें। अब तक जो काम हुए हैं वे कम हैं। जितना अधिक से अधिक कर सकते हैं हम कर देना चाहिये खासतौर से टूरिज्म के विकास के लिये। इस के लिये सब के पहली शर्त यह है कि याता-यात होना चाहिये। दूसरी शर्त यह है कि यात्री वहां आये तो उन को रहने और भूमेन की सुविधायें होनी चाहिये। और तीसरी शर्त यह है कि वहां की जो मुकामी बोजे हैं, उदाहरण के लिये मैं आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से कहता हूँ कि मुझे बताया गया है कि अडमान और निकोबार तथा लक्षद्वीप का जो द्वीप भी है इस में जनता की बेहतरीन मछली मिल सकती है बड़े पैमाने पर। लेकिन हमारे पास सामान कम है, हम ने उस साधन को ऐक्सप्लोर नहीं किया है। अब समय आ गया है कि जब देश में खाने की समस्या है और रिच डाइट की कमी है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि अब योजना बना रहे हैं वहां हमारे लिए इस बात की याचना बनानी चाहिये कि हमें जो कुछ इन द्वीपों के आसपास के समुद्र के अन्दर धन छिपा हुआ है उसको निकालने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। वह चाहे मछली के रूप में हो या अन्य किसी दूसरे रूप में। हमें उस के लिये प्रयास करना चाहिये। उसलिये ऐसी मौके पर जब कि पाचवी योजना बना रहे हैं ऐसे समय में देश के दूसरे हिस्सों के मुकाबले में इन क्षेत्रों की प्रगति की ओर ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिये। कहने का मतलब यह है कि जो दर के हिस्से हैं वहां के लोगों के मन में कठिन से कठिन समय में भी यह भावना नहीं पैदा होनी चाहिये कि मुल्क हमें इन्फोर कर रहा है। बल्कि भावना उल्टी होनी चाहिये कि हम अगर दूर हैं तो हमारी तरफ ज्यादा तबज्जुह दी जानी है और सरकार हमारी सुविधाओं और हमारे विकास की ओर ज्यादा ध्यान दे रही है।

इस भावना के साथ मैं इस दिल का स्वगत करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि हमारे लक्षद्वीप समूह की जनता, जिस के कि मन के मताधिक, मान के मुताबिक



नाम परिवर्तन करने जा रहे हैं, केन्द्रीय सरकार इस में ढेर लक्ष्मी लगावेगी और जल्दी से जल्दी नोटिफिकेशन करेगी ताकि इस नाम परिवर्तन के साथ वहाँ के लोगों के आर्थिक, सामाजिक और राजनैतिक जीवन में परिवर्तन आ सके। हमारे देश का वह खूबसूरत हिस्सा और ज्यादा खूबसूरत हो सके। इस भावना के साथ मैं इस का स्वागत करता हूँ।

श्री शत्रुघ्न प्रताप सिंह (वाराणसी). अधिष्ठाता महोदय, मैं आप का हृदय से आभारी हूँ कि आप ने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक पर अपने विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर दिया। श्रीमान, सबसे पहले अपनी अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी की और माननीय पत जी को तथा अपने देश की प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को इस बात के लिये बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि रजत जयन्ती वर्ष में उन्होंने इस विधेयक को लाकर इस बात को सिद्ध कर दिया है कि हमारा कांग्रेस दल न केवल सामाजिक और आर्थिक विषमताओं को दूर करने में जागरूक है बल्कि वह देश की मास्तिक परम्पराओं का भी रक्षा कर रहा है।

जहाँ तक इस विधेयक के द्वारा जो नाम परिवर्तन की व्यवस्था की गयी है वह इस बात का द्योतक है कि लक्षद्वीप का प्राचीनतम नाम लक्षद्वीप है। वह सम्भवतः इस बात का द्योतक रहा होगा कि विश्व समुदाय भारत को लक्ष्य के रूप से देखता रहा होगा। विश्व समुदाय के सामने उस का एक महान स्वरूप रहा होगा। और इस द्वीप का फिर से वह नाम स्थापित कर के हम समझते हैं कि विश्व समुदाय के सामने भारत के मस्तिक का बहुत ऊँचा उठाने जा रहे हैं।

मान्यवर, इस विधेयक के द्वारा जैसा कि कहा गया लक्षद्वीप में यातायात और संचार की व्यवस्था की जा रही है इस बात को सिद्ध करता है कि हमारी अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी और हमारी सरकार बराबर जिस तरह से उस ने अपने घोषणा-पत्रों

अंग्रेजों को आपने नातियों में इस बात को कहा है हम सदैव ही इस देश की अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के हित का ध्यान रखते हैं उसी प्रकार से इस विधेयक के द्वारा देश के उस भूखण्ड को जहाँ अनुसूचित जनजातियाँ निवास करती हैं, उन क्षेत्रों के विकास की व्यवस्था हो रही है।

जहाँ तक पर्यटन की बात है, माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने कहा, उन को इस बात का कुछ दुःख हुआ है कि वहाँ पर जाने में जो पर्याप्त व्यवस्था की गयी है मैं उस के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा जन सभा दल ही एक ऐसा दल है जो हमारे आदिवासियों, हमारी आदिम जातियों के अभाव का उनकी मस्तिक के नाम पर शोषण करता है, उनके जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ करता है। हमें खेद है कि वहाँ गरीबों में मछलियों का समावादन करने की ओर उनका अधिक ध्यान है और आदिम जातियों के पाम लज्जा के निवारण के लिए जो वस्त्र नक नहीं है, उनकी व्यवस्था करने की ओर जनसभा का ध्यान नहीं है।

मैं पुनः अपने गृह मंत्री जी श्री पन्त को, भारत की प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को, कांग्रेस दल को बधाई देता हूँ इस विधेयक को लाने के लिए और साथ ही साथ लक्षद्वीप के समस्त निवासियों को एवं अपने साथी सम्प्रदाय श्री मंडल को हृदय से बधाई देता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि इस रजत जयन्ती वर्ष में लक्षद्वीप के निवासी इस बात को अनुभव कर सकेंगे कि भारत के अन्य भागों के नागरिकों को जिस प्रकार से देश में समानता के अधिकार के साथ जीवन के समस्त अधिकार प्राप्त हैं उन्हें भी वही गरिब एवं सम्मान तथा गरिमा प्राप्त हो सकेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूँ।

\*SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on this auspicious occasion I would like to congratulate my hon. friend Shri P. M. Sayeed and the people who elected him to this House.

As far as this Bill is concerned I do not want to make a lengthy speech. This Bill seeks to give a new name to this group of islands. Some hon. Members have spoken about that. As far as the people of Kerala and the people of these islands are concerned Lakshadweep is not a new name. We have always called these islands by the name of Lakshadweep. That historical fact has been incorporated in this Bill.

Sir, the close ties of these islands with the main land is borne out by the name that is now sought to be given through this Bill. This name is common both in Malayalam and Sanskrit. We have been using this name for quite a long time. The people belonging to Lakshadweep have come from Kerala. No occasion has arisen when the people of Kerala tried to exploit these people. There is no such complaint from any quarter.

We believe and plead that everything should be done to ensure the prosperity

of the people there. We should try to create a feeling in their mind that they are one with the people of this country and they form an integral part of this country. We should give them all help. The people living there are unblemished and mild. If you look at my hon. friend Shri Sayeed you will realise what sort of people are living there. They are all unblemished and unstained like Shri Sayeed. We should create that opportunity so that they can develop.

Many problems have been mentioned by hon. Members. As far as fisheries are concerned, communication facilities are concerned, development of port is concerned or development of education is concerned we have to pay special attention to this area. In the matter of solving the problem of unemployment in this area the Government should give

priority to this area. We should consolidate the feeling of oneness in the minds of the people here. Of course, we have been following this policy, I am only saying that we should further strengthen this.

As I said in the beginning, it is a historical fact that these islands were known as Lakshadweep. We are now acknowledging it. I congratulate Shri Sayeed and the people who elected him to this House. Sir, I support this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It has been agreed that Half-An-Hour Discussion will be taken up after 10 minutes. So, I call the last speaker Mr. Paokai Haokip; only 3 minutes.

SHRI PAOKAI HAOKIP (Outer Manipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is really one of the happy days when we have given a new name to one of the States, that is, Mysore for which the Bill was passed only a little while ago and, on behalf of myself and the people of Manipur, I offered congratulations for that, and now we are going to give a new name of "Lakshadweep" to Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands. This Union Territory is now going to be known as "Lakshadweep".

In this connection, I would like to mention that this name "Lakshadweep" is very very dear to the hearts of the people of this Union Territory.

So far as the living standard of the people of this Union Territory is concerned, I may be allowed to say that the living standard of these people as compared to the living standard of other States is very very low.

So far as administration is concerned, the Central Government is directly responsible for the Union Territories. Manipur was a Union Territory and we achieved Statehood only recently. I know during our days of Union Territory how the Central Government sympathised and what hard time the Central Government had for developing the Union Territory of Manipur.

\*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

About the Union Territory of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands though I never have had the occasion to see the place myself, one can very clearly see through the speeches and through the reports that have been made available to the House that much has to be done there.

One of the very important thing in this region is that of developing communications there. On every occasion, whenever I had an opportunity to say about my region, I used to say that development of communications was one of the very important things. So, in this region also, that is a very important thing. We find that the communication is very far from satisfactory. In order to develop a region, the first thing to do is to develop communications.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may try to conclude now

SHRI PAOKAI HAOKIP. Since I am asked to conclude, with these few words, I support the Bill giving a new name to this Union Territory and, I hope, the people will prove themselves worthy of the new name

SHRI K. C. PANT. Mr Chairman, Sir, it is symbolic of the closeness which all of us in this House feel towards Lakshadweep that the last speaker of the debate was our friend from Manipur, it is also symbolic of national integration. A part of this feeling of closeness is, doubtless, due to the fact that the hon. Member from Lakshadweep has endeared himself to all sections of this House and particularly to all the members of our Party. In a way he represents Lakshadweep and we see Lakshadweep through him. The only warning that I would give is that the people of Lakshadweep are simpler than he is. Sir, in today's debate we saw how effectively he has marshalled his forces and projected a very convincing case for the special attention that Lakshadweep deserves for its development. I thank the hon. members who have spoken about the development of Lakshadweep, and the remarks that have fallen from their lips will strengthen the Home Ministry which

is in charge of this Union territory to argue the case for Lakshadweep.

Sir, those who have not been to Lakshadweep cannot really imagine the breath-taking beauty of those islands..

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am one of those unfortunates

SHRI K. C. PANT: They are like a string of emeralds in the Arabian Sea. When I had the good fortune of going there and spending, I think, two or three days there, I was all along exposed to an ever-changing panorama of beauty. The islands are shaped more or less like semi-circles, like half-moon or quarter-moon, with big lagoon, which were green or blue and full of marine life and with tall, graceful coconut trees, the whole picture was a picture of beauty which has remained with me ever since that day. And the possibilities which have been spelt out by various members here, possibilities of development in the direction of fishing, in the direction of tourism strike one immediately. But there is one problem which I would like to place before the House and that problem is water; there is very little water on these islands—drinking water or water of any kind. There are about ten inhabited islands and about 17 other uninhabited islands or features. The total population is 30 and odd thousands. The total area is 32 sq. kilometres. The distance between them is too wide, hundred, of miles. This will give you some idea of the kind of territory we are dealing in and they are, I think, 200 odd miles from the coast and more or less run parallel to the coast. These are the Lakshadweep islands and they form a long coral reef and on that corals is a very thin layer of soil. On that account trees grow. But you have no mountain features and whatever rainfall you have, that provides the source of water. So water is one of the limiting factors in these islands, but we will have to find ways of overcoming this difficulty and still develop tourism, etc

I would briefly like to refer to some of the major features of development so far. Mr. Sayeed was right when he said

[Shri K. C. Pant]

that there was no development in the First Plan. But, I think in his eloquence he has missed the first Three Plans. Actually, after becoming a Union Territory, I think after one year has passed, the Second Plan was applied. Four years of that Plan were applied to Lakshadweep also and, thereafter, of course, the Plans were drawn up for the islands along with the other parts of the country. The only major difficulty which was encountered in the beginning, which somebody referred to, was shortfall in the expenditure. That was because of the lack of service communications and want of qualified personnel and subsequently, to a large extent, this deficiency has been made good.

Mr. Sayeed asked me personally to take an interest in the welfare of these islands. He knows—I am talking on a personal plane—how closer these islands are to my heart and he knows how happy I would be to do anything I can do to further their development.

The obvious problem they face is the problem of communications. The coral reefs surround these islands on one side of the islands. They have small openings through which ships come [the door of the ocean in the neighbourhood is usually somewhere 6'; somewhere it is 12' and somewhere it is 16' and big ships cannot come. That is why Mr. Vajpayee was telling us that the ships are anchored in the sea and he had difficulty in crossing over from the boat to the ship. All the people of his bulk and mine have that difficulty. So I am not surprised and in fact I had to cross over into another boat from the ship but the reason for that is because you have to dig a channel within the lagoon in order to bring the ship to the shore. This task is being undertaken in two of the islands and I think in one of them the smaller of the two ships can now reach the shore but in the other it is not possible now.

As far as fisheries are concerned, I am personally a vegetarian and I cannot myself vouch for the excellence of the tuna fish but I was told on good authority and today Mr. Vajpayee also confirmed it.,.,.,.

श्री मुहम्मद जकीरु रसूल (मिशनरी) :  
मजा अब तक से रह है श्री वाजपेयी ।

श्री कुन्धन चन्द वल्ल : एव मजा छ  
ले रहि है । वह तो हमका पुरानी बीबा  
का मजा लेते है ।

He also referred to it. It has a great potential and I think Mr. Sayeed was perhaps in his eloquence over-stating the case when he said that nothing has been done regarding this.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: I did not say that....

SHRI K. C. PANT: The translation may be wrong

Anyway, Sir, the fact is that something has been done. There is a Canning Factory having all the facilities that go with it. I will not like now to go into the details of all these matters because I do not have much time. But, I would like to point out, Sir, that a beginning has been made and I would like the House to consider that in a place where there were no modern facilities a few years back, now you have got these modern facilities. Formerly these local inhabitants went for shorter distances into the sea and brought tuna fish, dried them etc. as was the custom there, and used them. But now what is being done is, this is being done on a commercial scale.

My hon. friend Mr. Sayeed very well knows the plans that are there. Here is one area where a very ready opportunity is there for development

Then, Sir, he referred to Tourism and various other matters with regard to Tourism. He also referred to a Team which had visited that area, an Air India Team. He was with them and they selected an island, an uninhabited island called Bangaram for development of Tourism. What they are thinking of, is to take a very good modern ship, a large one, anchor it there and not build houses on the island. They want only to anchor the ship. From that the tourists could go there and come back. This is possible. Beyond that I cannot say any

thing more about it. Why I say it is possible is from what I have seen myself. I have myself been very enthusiastic about promoting tourism in the area and I have seen this gentleman who had made this survey and I have had discussion with him. But, Sir, the concerned Department is looking into the Report and Planning wing will have to look into it and it will have to go through the process. But I do certainly hope that a beginning has been made.

As I said in the beginning, till people actually visit those islands, they are completely unaware of the beauty that awaits them.

**SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:** What about elective advisory bodies?

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** The hon Member from Laccadive did not refer to it, that is what you say. That is because he knows which is better.

भी ईश्टाक स भली यह तो कुछ समझ में नहीं आया। यह क्या स्टैंड है कि कौन मांग करना है कौन नही करता है? वहां जो नामिनेटेड बाडी है उसे डेमोक्रेटिक बाडी होना चाहिए। इस के लिए मैं नही समझता कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब की यह कौन सी लाजिक है?

भी कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त लाजिक सबझ जाएंगे, जरा सुने आप। उन के लिए इसलिए कहा कि वह वहां की हालत जानते हैं। (स्वबोधन) अगर सुनेंगे आप तो समझ में बात आ जायगी। कोई ऐसी बात नही है जो समझने की नही है। वह वहां की हालत जानते हैं, उन से अलग बात आप कर लें वहां की ऐसी हालत है कि जिस में जितना हम कर रहे हैं उस से वहा के लोग सतुष्ट भी हैं और उस हालत में उस से अधिक करना शायद संभव भी नही है।

That completes my answer to the points that have been raised. I have covered all those points.

Sir, the last point that was made was about the coconut trees. That is a cottage industry in the islands that is also being developed—that has been developed quite rightly, in the last few years. And production has almost doubled itself and I find that to be so in the course of the last ten years or so. There again there is scope for further development and I have no doubt that that industry will also be developed.

In the end, may I assure my hon. friends who spoke about the feelings of communications with the rest of the country that everywhere I went on the islands, I found that the people felt very close to the mainland. There were no feelings of distance that I could see anywhere and the people to whom I spoke were simple fishermen and they were well aware of what was happening in India. They are alive to the changes that are taking place in the mainland and I found that they reacted to the questions but to them more or less in the same manner as anybody else in any other part of India would react. And they even put questions similar to those that would be put elsewhere. The sense of patriotism or the sense of nationalism is very much in evidence there. Therefore, I can assure all members who have expressed any concern on this aspect of the matter that they may rest assured completely that the island people feel very much that they are part of this country. We need have no anxiety on that score.

Sir, I share the feelings of satisfaction and joy that the Members have expressed in the restoration of the ancient name to the islands, constituted as they are. This one name for the entire group of islands will strengthen the oneness amongst the people of these islands. On occasion I would like to congratulate, in particular, Shri Sayeed who has been keen about this matter for the last many years. To be frank I should tell you that I had doubts whether many of the islanders

[श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत]

would at all welcome this change in the name. I questioned many of them as to whether they would like this change. I found that one and all they were very keen to have this change and to see that this House passes this Bill. It is not merely a question of changing the name. I found out from the islanders themselves that they would very much welcome that. Any change that we make would be welcomed to the islanders.

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

"That the Bill to alter the name of the Union Territory of the Laccadive Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, be taken into consideration"

*The motion was adopted*

MR CHAIRMAN We shall now take up the clauses. There are no amendments to clauses 2 to 8.

The question is

"That clauses 2 to 8 stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted*

*Clauses 2 to 8 were added to the Bill*

*Clause 1 (Short title and Commencement)*

*Amendment made*

Page 1 line 4,—

for "1972" substitute "1973" (—)

(Shri K C Pant)

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

"That clause 1, as amended stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill*

*Enacting Formula*

*Amendment made*

Page 1, line 1,—

for "twenty-third" substitute—

"Twenty-fourth" (1)

(Shri K C Pant)

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted*

*The Enacting Formula as amended was added to the Bill*

*The Title was added to the Bill*

SHRI K C PANT Sir, I move

"That the Bill as amended be passed"

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, जब नया नाम रखा जाता है तो कुछ मुह मीठा कराया जाता है। आप सईद साहब से कहें कि इस का बाद में प्रबन्ध कर दें बिल तो हम पास कर ही रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय मैं समझता हूँ कि वाजपेयी जी न जा सूचना दो है वह सईद साहब ध्यान में रखेंगे। लेकिन एक चीज चकि डिबेट में आई है तो वह दू-नूना फिश की बहुत तारीफ की गई है शायद बम्बई की पोम्फ्रेट भी आप ने खाई होगी।

The question is

"That the Bill as amended be passed"

*The motion was adopted*

17.56 hr

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA  
*Contd*

SECRETARY Sir I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha—

(1) In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No 2) Bill, 1973 which was passed by the Lok

Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th July, 1973, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Orissa Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1973, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th July, 1973, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

17.57 hrs.

#### RELEASE OF MEMBER

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the House that the Speaker has received the following communication dated the 26th July, 1973, from the Superintendent, Central Prison, Bombay:—

"Shri Jambuwant Dhote, Member, Lok Sabha, has been released today, the 26th July, 1973, from the prison on payment of fine"

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): The privilege issue would stand cancelled then?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): That will be decided by the Privileges Committee.

17.58 hrs.

#### HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

#### DELAY IN COMMENCEMENT OF PRODUCTION AT THE DURGAPUR FERTILIZER PROJECT

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): The Durgapur Fertiliser Project failing to be

commissioned not only in time but even after about three years of its scheduled has become almost a big scandal. Similarly, the Cochin fertiliser project has also become another big fertiliser scandal. I want to add more and say that the Barauni and projects which were also to be commissioned by 1970 are also going to be near-scandal. For the Durgapur Fertiliser Project and the Cochin Fertiliser Project, the design, engineering and construction are almost the same. Not only the chemistry of fertiliser production, namely from naphtha to urea, is same, but these two projects were jointly undertaken by FACT and the FCI. But, unfortunately these two projects have completely failed in the sense that the time-schedule for production could not be maintained. The Durgapur fertiliser project has not yet reached even the stage of gassification of naphtha. In the Cochin fertiliser, a few k.g of urea was perhaps produced, but that also had failed subsequently. In Durgapur, Cochin, Barauni and even in Namrup the source material is not naphtha, but the end product is urea. If these projects could be commissioned to production, it would meet nearly 33 per cent of the country's requirements. If these Rs. 240 crores worth of projects could be commissioned for production in time, they would have saved our national exchequer foreign exchange to the tune of about Rs. 100 crores, it not more. But since no time-schedule for production of urea was maintained by these projects under construction for the last two years and there was no production, we had to import fertilisers. Even in the Eastern European countries, from where we are importing fertilisers, fertilisers have become scarce, and the price of fertiliser is now double there, and as a result, I am ashamed to say that we are begging from one door to another in foreign countries to import fertilisers. But strangely, these four fertiliser projects which were to be completed by 1970 have completely failed.

18.00 hrs.

In the case of the Durgapur project, the foundation-stone was laid by

[Shri Samar Guha]

Shastriji in 1965. In 1966, the contracts with the foreign agency who were to give the engineering and plant design were completed. In 1967, the foreign exchange required was released, and by the end of 1969 it was scheduled that the Durgapur fertiliser project would be commissioned and start production. But it has not only failed to maintain time schedule, the production of urea is yet far off. Now, we are in 1973.

There are three parts of Durgapur project; the gasification chamber, the ammonia production chamber and the urea production chamber, that is, the end-chamber. You will be astonished to know, not to speak of the failure in the ammonia production chamber and the end-chamber, that is, the urea production chamber, there was no question of giving any trial to these chambers at all. Even in the gasification chamber, where the naphtha will be cracked into hydrogen and carbon dioxide, they have failed and they have not been able to produce hydrogen and carbon dioxide from naphtha. For the construction of the gas chamber, the task was entrusted to the FACT. It has failed.

When I asked for the reasons, the Government in a very vague way replied to me on the 24th July, saying that the "delay in commissioning the project has been mainly due to the mechanical failure in some of the imported equipment and other problems during the start-off of the trial operations." I want to know from the Minister what are the mechanical failures and what are the failures of the equipment. What did those people, who are responsible at the time of approving the design and the engineering plant and also the construction, do? Did they not go into the matter? Who were responsible for that? They did not check that up.

I also want to know whether at the construction stage, who were the persons or the group of persons responsible for the failure to check the construction

and design of the engineering plant and equipment. In a very vague way, the Minister replied, that there were some problems during the start-off time. I want to know who are the persons or the group of persons responsible for the failure to check this. There were certain small equipments, small minor equipments worth Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 3 lakhs, that were required. Even there also, they have failed to take a prompt decision to purchase those small equipments to enable the commissioning of the project and switching over to the production stage. I want to know from the Government who are responsible for that.

At the moment, I do not want to digress or dilate and I do not want at the moment, that those people who are responsible should be taken to task. The reason is, I do not want to digress now or deviate from the main task. But certainly, when the Durgapur, Cochin, Barauni and Namrup plants reach the production stage, after that, an enquiry should be made to find out who are those responsible for the failure and they should be taken to task. But, at the moment, the real dimension of the problem is to bring these projects into the stage of production so that they can start the production of urea.

One thing appears to be very strange. The Action Committee, which was a high-powered committee, visited Durgapur, Cochin, Barauni and Namrup. They made, I should say, some drastic observations and sweeping remarks about the structure of the FCI, but this high-powered committee did not fix the responsibility; they did not make any suggestion; they did not mention what are the correctives that have to be taken for commissioning these projects and bringing them to the production stage. They did not even suggest any remedies. It is strange that a high-powered committee who visited and examined the projects, did not try in anyway to fix the responsibility or suggest the corrective measures for bringing these projects into the commissioning stage.



I have already said that at the moment I did not want to fix up the responsibility. That does not mean that I want to condone those people who failed to discharge their duties. But at the moment attention should be concentrated on making Durgapur and Cochin projects successful. I have been told by Mr. Pathak that the Action Committee had suggested that some foreign experts should be invited to investigate into the causes of failure in Durgapur and Cochin and also the causes of delay in commissioning of Barauni and Namrup projects. I have no prejudice against foreign expert. But may I remind Mr. Pathak that from the beginning he was discouraging the F.C.I. and was for foreign experts and foreign collaboration. Is it a fact that the Gujarat Fertiliser, Coramandel Fertiliser, Madras Fertiliser, Kota Fertiliser and the I.C.I. Fertiliser—all these five fertiliser projects, more or less of the same design and engineering construction, with minor deviation, are based on naphtha to produce urea? All these five projects are running well. Those who are handling them have a certain expertise. They know the reasons for arising difficulties. Should not a trial be given to our Indian experts, who have been successful in the production of Urea from Naphtha in these five plants? It is generally the same condition, the same design and more or less the same engineering. If they fail to identify the defects and suggest remedies within a month or two weeks, I will not hesitate to seek help from foreign experts. Only from the point of view of the immediacy of bringing these projects into commissioning, I request the hon. Minister to give an opportunity to the Indian experts to investigate into the causes that have led to this failure.

The sweet looking and ever smiling Fertiliser Minister is perhaps very nice in literary studies and would have been a very suitable incumbent in the Ministry of Culture and Social Welfare. I should say that in regard to the main problem of bringing these 4 fertiliser units into production stage, he has failed. He has

allowed importance to a minor aspect, 15 lakhs of Mysore and Andhra deal of F.C.I. What is this 15 lakhs? It is 0.7 per cent of the total production of F.C.I. and 0.01 per cent of the total production of fertiliser in our country. They gave the case to the C.B.I. The result is total demoralisation and paralysis and total frustration in the whole structure of F.C.I. I am sorry to know that recently Mr. Singh, Manager of the Trombay unit has been dealt with in a particular way. The credit goes to him for making a commendable production, 9 crores excess fertiliser in Trombay unit.

Even the Action Committee appreciated the work of the Trombay unit. The Public Undertakings Committee in a report said that Trombay management should not be disturbed in any way because it has made a commendable performance. But strangely because the CBI said something, Mr. Singh who was Trombay Manager was asked to go on leave and when he came back from leave, he was transferred to Calcutta, where he is hibernating without any work to do. I want to ask the Minister how directive of the Public Undertakings Committee was flouted and a stigma was allowed to be attached to this gentleman by shifting him to Calcutta without any work to do. Who is the master? Is it the CBI or is it the Minister who is responsible for taking the decision?

Without entering into the dimension of the real problem which I have specified, viz. to bring the four units into production, the Minister has wasted the last six months, creating a sense of frustration, paralysis, demoralisation and disorganisation in the whole set-up of F.C.I. Out of the five Directors, he has shunted Mr. Ghosh to Lube. He has asked Dr. Chakravarti, the Managing Director, to quit and he is persuading him to become one of the Advisers to the Minister. Dr. Mukherjee, according to the admission of the Minister himself, is the most dynamic man who was behind the F.C.I. But for the last five months, he is also hibernating. The Minister assured this House that within two months the C.B.I.

[Shri Samar Guha]

enquiry report will be available. Now it is five months. You may bring in any body—Mr Hasan, Mr Sharma or any other person you like. I will hail you if you can bring within six months Durgapur, Cochin, Barauni and Namrup into the stage of production. You can fix specific responsibility on a group of persons to bring it to the production stage within six months. I want to know if you can take weekly reports of the progress made in each unit and hold them responsible for it. They are not to take up any other responsibility. Let them have their camp at Cochin, Durgapur, Barauni and Namrup and finish the work within six months.

Already we have wasted Rs. 150 crore of valuable foreign exchange. Still we are begging at the door of foreign countries particularly East European countries for nitrogenous fertilisers. Black marketing is going on because of scarcity of fertilisers. You should not fritter away your energy on small matters like a loss of Rs. 15 lakhs, may be due to some malpractice at the distribution level which is just 0.01 per cent of the total production in the whole country. But you have wasted your energy for the last six months for 0.01 per cent of the fertilizer production. I would request the hon. Minister to concentrate his energy to see that these four units are brought to commission within the next six months. If he still goes on frittering his energies with small matters, perhaps he will be accused of acting like a penny wise accountant of a village primary school.

श्री कमल निश मजुमदार (केर्पाया) : देश में अन्न की कमी का दूर करने के लिए तथा रैशवार बढ़ाने के लिए उर्वरक की बहुत आवश्यकता है। उर्वरक अधिक मात्रा में पैदा करने के लिए देश के कारखानों को चालू करने और वर्तमान कारखानों को विस्तार भी किया जाना चाहिये। बहर में उर्वरक कारखाने खोले गए हैं जैसे बरीनी, दुर्गापुर, कोशीन आदि में। जिनमें भी कारखाने हैं

उन में उत्पादन पूरा नहीं हो रहा है, जा क्षमता है उसका पूरा उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। बाहर से जो चीजें आती हैं उनको छाड़ कर इन कारखानों में जो क्षमता है उसका पूरा उपयोग होना चाहिए और इन कारखानों का सफलतापूर्वक चलाया जाना चाहिये। इसके लिए यह भी जरूरी है कि मजदूरों का मनेजमेंट में पार्टिसिपेशन हो ताकि मजदूर भी यह समझे कि देश के निर्माण के कार्यों में वे भी हिस्सा बटा रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था आप करने जा रहे हैं ताकि उत्पादन उर्वरकों को बढ़ाया जा सके?

मनेजमेंट में इन कारखानों में ऐसे लोग भी हैं खास कर उच्च अधिकारियों में जा राजकीय पृष्ठों के खिलाफ हैं। क्या यह भी एक कारण नहीं है कि लक्ष्य के अनुसार उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है उर्वरकों का? यदि हा तो आपने कौन सी योजना बनाई है ताकि उर्वरकों का उत्पादन अधिक हो सके और जहाँ पूरी क्षमता में पैदावार नहीं हो रही है वहाँ वह हाँ मकें आर पूरी क्षमता का इस्तेमाल हो सके?

■ आपने बाहर के देशों से विशेषज्ञ बुलाए हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनका खर्च अभी भी जरूरी है?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Samar Guha spoke with great knowledge and erudition about the situation in Durgapur. It is indeed a very sorry state of affairs that the Durgapur plant, which was mechanically completed in September, 1971, has not produced an ounce of urea. Not only that there has been at least 30 attempts to start production, but these attempts have proved infructuous due to failures or mechanical problems of some of the critical items of equipment, particularly those imported from outside. As

a result of this, the ammonia plant would only work for 120 days out of 460 days between March, 1972 and June, 1973. The balance time was lost due to failure of R.G. boilers, feed water pump and waste heat recovery system.

When I took over, I made enquiries about the Durgapur plant. I was told by the Chairman and Managing Director, about whose competence and ability Mr. Samar Guha paid such high tributes that there was some difficulty about the pumps. I asked, "Who produced the pumps?". He said that the pumps were supplied by an Italian firm. Then, they made certain alterations and ultimately, they changed with pumps from a Japanese firm. Then, they mentioned about the failure of compressors and that some of the pipes of the boilers had also burst. Even today, in spite of the fact that the Managing Director and all the experts have been at it, this morning, one of my officers returned from there and he tells me that there is no hope of going into production by the end of August.

So far as the Cochin fertiliser plant is concerned it is also based on the same system....

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Aurangabad). I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is going to institute a high-power inquiry committee to find out whether second-hand machinery was supplied...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member should not interrupt like this. He should sit down. The Minister is not yielding.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: The same problems have been faced also by the Cochin Fertiliser plant. This morning, I received the Telex from Cochin—I quote :

"PRODUCTION FIGURES OF COCHIN PLANT FOR 27TH JULY ARE 128 TONNES OF AMMONIA AND 100 TONNES OF UREA STOP RATES OF PRODUCTION AS ON 28TH MORNING ARE SEVEN TONNES PER HOUR OF AMMO-

NIA AND TEN TONNES PER HOUR OF UREA STOP..."

This is really nothing. They have to produce 1000 tonnes of urea and 600 tonnes of ammonia every day.

What I am going to say is a very sad situation. I have written to the Prime Minister. I had a meeting with all my Managers and talked to them. Although I have a reputation of being a polite person, if you ask them, I was not very polite with them also. Then, the Planning Commission also had a meeting with them. I had it on 12th June and the Planning Commission had it on 17th July. We have asked them to go into this. Of course, certainly, we told them, on the advice of Mr. Pathak, Member, Planning Commission, "If you cannot find where the fault lies, we will get somebody to find it out." Most of the equipment came from abroad. I will give you the names of the firms which have supplied this machinery. The pumps have been supplied by *Thermo Meccanica*, an Italian firm; the compressors by *Nouvo Pignone*, an Italian firm and boilers by *Lentjes Rekuperator*, West Germany. So, we have told them that if they cannot find the faults by themselves, we will have to get experts from outside because many of the equipment came from abroad. In fact, we have already asked the fabricators to come and they have come. If they cannot find the faults, naturally, we will have to get the best advice available.

About the five plants, I do not know about all. I know about Kota plant, that is, a Japanese plant; Gujarat plant is also a Japanese plant as also the Gorakhpur plant. They are working very well. But their system is different.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Not totally.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I am not an expert like you.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am not an expert.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: My knowledge is more limited than yours.

[Shri D. K. Borooah]

This is based on high pressure heat recovery system which is about 135 atm. Usually all other fertiliser plants work at a pressure of 105 atm. Therefore, I am told that this is a new technology which has not been very widespread all over the world. In fact, as some of my friends told me, this is almost at the stage of experimentation. Therefore, we have to be very careful.

The people who were in charge made a mess over six years, and is it possible for any man to clear it in six months? Judging from what my hon. friend, Mr. Samar Guha, has said, they made a mess over six years. Can I clear the whole thing in six months? But I am certainly trying to clear it. I am not spending my time uselessly. I am at it, discussing this matter in great detail and taking a number of meetings...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: These five units are almost the same, naphthabased, for urea production. At least you could ask those who are handling it to investigate. (Interruptions)

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: As I pointed out just now, they have a system which is different. I am told that this is based on high pressure heat recovery system. That has to be looked into carefully. I have told my experts to go into it and find out; if they can do, it is well and good; otherwise, I will have to take some drastic measures.

I would like to point out who are responsible for it. The people who were in charge of it are responsible for it. However capable the Managing Director of Fertiliser Corporation of India may be, whatever good reputation he may have, he has been in charge of this. Earlier it was Mr. Satish Chandra. Now it is Mr. Chakravarty from 1970. I told my officers, 'You have the reputation of being bright students, but the only difficulty is that you fail in all examinations'. Whom shall I hold responsible for this mismanagement at Durgapur, for their failure to even start the factory after two years of completion? Should I not hold those people responsible—those who were responsible for constructing it and manag-

ing it? Therefore, it is very clear as to who is responsible. The responsibility lies on those who were responsible for it. It is very obvious. We do not have to have a committee for that...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You mentioned Mr. Chakravarty. Who is the other person who is responsible?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: If the Government goes wrong, the Prime Minister is responsible. If my Ministry goes wrong, I am responsible. If the FCI goes wrong, the Managing Director is responsible. It stands to reason. Let him find out who is responsible down below. I will certainly hold him responsible. If he does well, I will recommend him for the award of Padma Vibhushan; otherwise, he takes the responsibility. It is as simple as that.

He mentioned about Rs. 13 lakhs. There was a case involving suspected criminology. I did not give it to the CBI; the Managing Director gave it to the CBI...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You have the final authority. It is childish to say that he did it.... (Interruptions)

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: The case was given to the CBI and it was given to CBI. I have... (Interruptions) I have given the wrong version? I did not give it to the CBI. The Managing Director and the Chairman gave it to the CBI.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: But with your concurrence.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Before they consulted me, they gave it to the CBI. When it came before me, naturally, I had to ask them to go on leave. CBI says that more unsavoury things are there. Therefore, they had to go on leave. So far as the CBI inquiry is continuing, I have to go by the advice of the CBI. No man is above the law of the country.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: CBI is not the master. The Minister is the master. It has led to a thorough demoralisation and frustration in the whole organization. You should ask them to complete their inquiry within two months. Complete and thorough disorganisation and demoralisation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot impose your opinion on others.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Demoralisation is more because under the leadership of the present management the Durgapur is not functioning well. That provides more demoralisation to the officers down below. That is due to ineffective leadership.

As I said, law will take its own course. Nobody is above law whether it is the son of Borooah or Mukerjee or Chakravarti.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: What happened in the case of the Food Corporation? Have you asked them to go on leave? Differential treatment, and the result is this.

MR. CHAIRMAN I warn the hon Member that this is not the way to interrupt the Minister. If he continues like that, I have to adjourn the House. Let the Minister finish his reply.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: So far as this matter of basic responsibility is concerned, I am very deeply concerned about it. I have looked into it and so far as Durgapur is concerned, I have put the fear of God in them and if they do not do it and complete it, they will go. There is no second alternative. You may be very clear about it.

Secondly, so far as Namrup is concerned, Namrup is based on another feedstock, that is, natural gas and natural gas has to be supplied by the Assam Gas Company. They do not have the compressors. I have brought them with me from Dibrugarh and got the foreign exchange sanctioned to the Assam Gas Company. This is only for the expansion. Then electricity has to be supplied by the Assam State Electricity Board for which the generator was being made in Bhopal and this has been completed and despatched by now and in six months' time, I was told by the Chairman of the ASEB, they will be able to give the power.

So far as Barauni is concerned, it stands on another footing. Barauni technology also is more or less the same. In the meanwhile, we have looked into the problem and in the case of future factories, I tried to sort them out. Barauni, I think, would be completed by the end of this year or may be early next year. But I do not know because again this also is based on the same technology for which you know the responsibility is that of the people who did it. Therefore, what I say is that these are the measures we have been taking. I have an idea that if they work hard and if they work with devotion and if the people get the proper guidance, then they will be able to go on stream—that is what I have been advised by the Durgapur people—by the end of the next month.

So far as FACT, Cochin, is concerned, it has already produced some urea. It is hoped that they will be able to sort out their problem... (Interruptions) May be a small quantity. But, as I said, they must give a good account of themselves and I am sure this House will stand by me if I fix the responsibility on those people who are responsible for this and mete out adequate justice for them. I am sure the House will stand by me.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Bring them into operation..

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: There are two ways of bringing them into operation. Either by praising the good and the successful or punishing the bad and the unsuccessful. That is also one method. I am going to take very serious steps about it.

And, about my smiles, it is a very small distance between my smiles and my frown, if you have known it.

18.35 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, July 31, 1973/Sravana 9, 1895 (Saka).