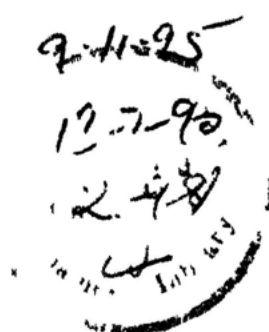


# LOK SABHA DEBATES

( Fourth Session )



(Vol. XII contains Nos. 11-20)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
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## LOK SABHA

*Monday, April 3, 1972/Chaitra 14,  
1894 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Increase in Retail Prices of Building Materials in Big Cities

\*221 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the retail price of each of the principal building materials in Greater Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi in 1960-61, 1965-66 and 1970-71, year-wise ;

(b) whether the high and rising prices of building materials in Greater Calcutta have made it impossible for persons in the low income groups to build houses for their living ; and

(c) if so, whether Government have under contemplation any steps for bringing down the prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The information (as far as it is available) is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Place in Library See No. LT-1611/72*].

(b) We have no information. The rise in prices of building materials has followed

the general trend of price rise of other commodities. The rise in prices of building materials in Greater Calcutta is not the only factor which inhibits the building construction activity there by the low income group. Other factors like availability of land, financial resources and building labour etc. are also important.

(c) The Government of India continue to take necessary steps to augment the supply of essential building materials. Besides cement and steel which controlled commodities, other steps taken are the setting up of mechanised brick plants and cellular concrete plants in the country. The use of secondary species of timber is also being advocated.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : In the matter of growth of rural and urban housing, we have not made much progress. West Bengal is one of the backward states. From the statement, it will be seen that there has been a price rise in essential items like cement, steel, bricks, sand and sand chips of about 80-100 per cent. In view of the fact that the price of steel, which is one of the most essential items, is one of the highest when compared to world prices prevailing in countries like West Germany, Belgium and Japan, will Government be willing to set up a national retail distribution organisation so that those who go for house-building for their own purpose could benefit from that ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : As the Minister of Housing, I have simply to note what Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has stated. I am conscious that the small house-builders particularly face great difficulty for all essential items including steel. I have been trying to bring this to the notice of the Ministry of Steel from time to time and ask them to do something to meet this difficulty. But I think it will be better if my hon friend addresss this question to the Ministry of Steel.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This is the fourth time that Government have set up the

Tariff Commission to go into the matter of pricing of cement etc. etc. In the terms of reference, I was disappointed to see that there is not much of a mention about reduction in price because the price of cement in India is one of the highest in the world. We have grave doubts about the Tariff Commission because it is more interested in protecting the interests of the producers than anybody else. To make sure that the price of cement becomes reasonable and is based on true first cost of production, will the Minister take the necessary steps through the Commission?

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL :** Again, it is very difficult for me to discuss the price structure of cement and I have to repeat the same thing because I do feel that the price of not only cement but of all the other commodities which go towards making a building should come down. The misfortune has been that whereas more houses are needed, the cost of construction is going up. It has not only affected the private builders; it is also a fact that the cost of our social housing schemes has gone up with the result that whatever plan allocations we make, the physical results of that are coming down. That is why we are concerned at this and want to see that not only the material cost should go down and prices should be controlled, but we are also trying to evolve new materials ..

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Contributions to election funds should also be controlled. Due to cement decontrol, you got money from CACO to the tune of Rs. 2½ crores. Shri F. A. Ahmad had confessed that in the House. On the one hand, you go on collecting money from these capitalists; on the other, you expect them to reduce prices. Shri Dixit knows it better than I do. In ten years, there has been a hundred per cent rise in prices. Yet you are behaving like an ostrich.

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL :** Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu is a master of irrelevancy...

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :** And concoctions.

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL :** ...and concoctions.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Hypocrisy is your monopoly. (*Interruption*)

**MR. SPEAKER :** Please confine to the question. Order please.

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL :** He will also help us on the issue if he confines himself to the question,—

**MR. SPEAKER :** If he were to mention only this, namely, "only this was the object of this question," then, there is no need to put supplementaries, and in his reply he can safely get up and say it in one word.

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL :** I bow to your ruling.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :** Sir, arising out of the reply given by the hon. Minister, namely, with regard to the massive programme of construction of houses for the weaker sections, which the Government have undertaken, even the small target will go down, in view of this fact and that there is an abnormal rise in the cost of building materials and also the ingredients, will the Government reconsider the desirability of allocating more funds for the scheme?

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL :** We have been keen on giving more funds. As a matter of fact, in the fourth Plan allocation, comparatively speaking, the allocation is more than or equal to what had been made in all the three previous plans put together. (*Interruption*) As a matter of fact, the real difficulty is, in the Plan allocation even when we allocate the money, it is block-grants and block aid to the State sector and the States generally allocate a lower priority to housing than they should. Even if the money allocated is used for housing to an extent, I would be satisfied.

**SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :** May I know whether the Minister is aware of the fact that steel is freely available in the open market at double the price that is being mentioned here, and how is it that it is freely available in open market if only one can pay double the price?

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL :** I am aware of this. Not only that I am aware that it is available for the private consumer, but even for the Government construction, from time to time, we have to go and buy from the open market. Therefore, we have been bringing it

to the notice of the Ministry of Steel to do something about it, because we feel that the middlemen should not be making profit only in distribution.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA** I would like to know whether, in view of the fact that the prices of building materials seems to be outside the control of Government and the supplies are also most erratic, and it is not possible to get these building materials—the ordinary people cannot get them anyway—in view of this situation, how does the Minister relate the housing target of the Plan to this position regarding building materials? What is the relevance of the targets, if they are to be unrelated to the actual position as regards the prices on the supply of building materials in terms of costs?

**SHRI K. GUJRAL** As I have said just now, the cost of construction has been going up. According to the data available with us, from 1966-67 to the current year, the cost of construction has gone up by about or approximately 41.6 per cent, although in certain areas it may be still higher. The difficulty we are facing now is that even when the allocation is made in terms of money, the social target and the performance target are falling.

#### Central Schools

\*224 **SHRI R. S. PANDEY** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present number of Central Schools is insufficient to meet the rush of students to these institutions ;

(b) whether Government is contemplating to open more Central Schools, and

(c) if so, whether any scheme for the expansion of these institutions has been worked out by the Government?

**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) and (c) While demand for opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas is growing steadily, it has not been possible for Government

to meet it in full mainly due to the financial stringency. However, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has a programme to open about six schools every year. During 1971-72, the Sangathan opened eight additional schools to meet exclusively the requirements of the Defence personnel. During 1972-73, the Sangathan has a proposal to start ten new Kendriya Vidyalayas, including four to meet the requirements of the Defence personnel. Besides, the Sangathan has decided to take over schools run by the Public Sector Undertakings provided the cost of running the schools is borne entirely by the Project authorities.

**श्री राम सहाय पांडे :** केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के एक जगह से दूसरी जगह ट्रांसफर होने, कारण जो विद्यार्थी होते हैं, उनको बड़ी असुविधा होती है। असुविधा इसलिए होती है कि इन स्कूलों में रस बहुत होता है या जहाँ से जाते हैं, वहाँ स्कूल नहीं होते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई ऐसी योजना बनाई जा रही है ताकि यह असुविधा उनको न हो? क्या यह सच है कि चूँकि पैसे की कमी है इसलिए आप और अधिक स्कूल नहीं खोल पा रहे हैं?

**श्री डी. पी. यादव :** जब कोई आदमी ट्रांसफर पर जाता है तो वह अपने बच्चों का नाम केन्द्रीय विद्यालय में लिखा सकता है और अगर जहाँ वह जाता है वहाँ केन्द्रीय विद्यालय न हो तो हमारे यहाँ होस्टल की सुविधा भी है और वह अपने बच्चों को होस्टल में भी छोड़ सकता है।

**श्री राम सहाय पांडे :** क्या पैसे की कमी के कारण आप और स्कूल खोल नहीं पा रहे हैं?

**श्री डी. पी. यादव :** पैसे की कमी जरूर है और उसकी वजह से हम सब जगह ये स्कूल नहीं खोल पा रहे हैं। जैसे-जैसे पैसा आता जायगा हम लोग कोशिश करेंगे कि और स्कूल खोलें और जहाँ केन्द्रीय कार्यालयों में काम करने वाले व्यक्ति हैं वहाँ हमारी कोशिश होगी कि उनकी सुविधा के लिए कुछ न कुछ स्कूल वहाँ खोले जाएँ।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या यह सच है कि बहुत से ऐसे केन्द्रीय विद्यालय भी हैं जैसे

पटना के अनीसाबाद जिनके पास अपने कोई मकान नहीं हैं, और इस कारण से उनमें ज्यादा संख्या में छात्र भरती नहीं किए जा सकते हैं ? क्या इस तरह के जो स्कूल हैं और जिनके पास अपने मकान नहीं हैं, उन स्कूलों के लिए मकान बनवाने की सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है और अगर बनाई है तो वह क्या है ?

**श्री डी० पी० यादव :** केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन के पास पटना में मकान बनाने के लिए पैसा पड़ा हुआ है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य यह है कि अभी तक हमें जमीन उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाई है। ज्यों ही जमीन उपलब्ध हो जाएगी हम कोशिश करेंगे कि जल्दी से जल्दी वह बन जाए।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** शास्त्री जी से ले लें।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** मेरे पास तो घर भी नहीं है।

#### Checking of Air Pollution in Big Cities

\*225. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 27 on the 24th May, 1971 regarding air pollution and state :

(a) whether Government have since taken any steps to check air pollution in the big cities of the country ; and

(b) if so, the progress achieved in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) :** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Statement

(a) and (b) The Expert Committee on Air Pollution Control set up by Government of India has submitted a draft legislation which is being processed. The proposed legislation

would be introduced in Parliament at the earliest opportunity. It would provide adequate powers to the Central and State Governments for taking effective steps to control air pollution.

Government have also appointed a Committee to study the problem of air pollution in Delhi caused by the smoke emitted by the Delhi Transport Corporation buses and by the emissions from Thermal Power Stations of the Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking. The Committee has suggested certain remedial measures and the follow up action is being taken.

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** From the statement it seems that until now the Centre and the State Governments have been very slow and indecisive in the matter of controlling this air pollution and to take effective measures as has been done by various other countries of the world. I would like to know whether, in view of the serious problem created by this pollution, whether air pollution or water pollution, the Government of India would consider setting up a special agency concerned with ecological and environmental affairs and to suggest to the Government from time to time as to what measures should be taken. May I also know whether this Ministry would recommend to the Cabinet to have a separate Minister of Environment as they have in England today ?

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA :** Some progress has been made, and it is being accelerated. In fact, the committee which was constituted for studying the problem has already submitted its draft legislation report, and appropriate legislation is being brought forward soon. About the suggestion for setting up a separate Ministry, we are not thinking along these lines as yet.

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** I also asked whether the Ministry will set up a special agency to deal with ecological and environmental affairs.

**MR. SPEAKER :** The Ministry is also an agency.

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** In the statement it has been said that the Government has also appointed a Committee to study the problem of air pollution in Delhi caused by

the smoke emitted by the Delhi Transport Corporation buses. I would like to know whether this committee has also been instructed to study the problem of air pollution in Calcutta, Nagpur and Bombay and to submit a report.

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA :** The Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur published its research report earlier, nearly two years back, and it was found that Calcutta has the dubious distinction of being the most polluted city in the country. In Delhi, one of the main sources of pollution was the emission of DTU buses, and it was pointed out to the Corporation, and they have taken appropriate measures, as a result of which the pollution has now considerably gone down.

**श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय :** अभी मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि समिति ने दो साल पहले अपनी रिपोर्ट दी थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समिति का निर्माण कब हुआ था ? रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुए दो साल हो गए हैं और मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि कानून बनाना है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पूरा कानून बनाने के लिए अभी आपको कितना और समय लगेगा ?

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA :** The law that is being brought forward is in pursuance of the report by different committees. The report referred to was submitted only last year, in August 1971. The final report has not yet been received. But it is understood that it has been finalised and we shall be getting it soon. As soon as we get it we shall circulate it to the concerned State Governments so that they could authorise that because it is a State subject.

**SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH :** Pollution is not only in big cities ; it is also possible in the country side, as is happening in my region where a big plant is sending its effluvia into the Sone river, polluting the river for 50 miles downstream. Is it the idea of the Government to frame a law in view of the fact that pollution is possible in the countryside also.

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA :** Air pollution is a town problem and the acutely affected areas are the cities and towns. We are concentrating now on city or air pollution. We are not unaware of the pollution

problem in the rural areas. But as a matter of priority, we are thinking in terms of air pollution in town areas.

#### Nationalisation of Sugar Industry in U. P.

**\*227. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have since taken any decision to nationalise Sugar Industry in Uttar Pradesh ;

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

(c) the total amount of compensation to be paid as a result of the nationalisation of the sugar industry ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) :** (a) No, Sir. The matter is primarily for decision by the State Government after consideration of all relevant factors. So far as the Central Government is concerned, a Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission has already been set up to undertake a comprehensive examination of the working of the sugar industry and various problems relating thereto, especially in the context of the demand for its nationalisation. The Government of India will examine the matter further on receipt of the report of the Commission.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** In view of the present position in the country where the sugar prices are rising like anything there are a lot of difficulties for the consumers. The hon. Minister has made statements in this House as well as outside that the sugar industry is making huge profits but they are not selling it at the Government-fixed rates. The country is facing an acute crisis in respect of sugar and the consumers are put to a lot of suffering. In view of the fact that the Government and the ruling party are both committed to the basic national policy of nationalising the sugar industry, I would like to know when they are going to do it. The Bangla Desh Government within months of its assuming office, has done this and many other things. Here, like the small car manufacture it goes on and on. We hear in the House that it should be nationalised. We should



know definitely from the Government when they will take a decision on this matter. A Commission was appointed and it was expected to submit its report in January this year. The Chairman died and somebody else has come. How many more months will the Government take on this basic question of nationalising the sugar industry in U. P., Bihar or elsewhere in the country. When is the Commission going to submit its report and how long is the Government going to wait for the report?

**PROF. SHER SINGH :** The Commission has been asked to submit its report by the 31st August 1972. The Commission met 17 times, issued questionnaires, received replies and the whole thing is being considered. It is expected that it will submit its report by the 31st August 1972. It is only after that that the government can take a decision on the nationalisation of the sugar industry.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** After the amendment of the Constitution if the Central Government allows that, what prevents the State Government from doing it? Is there any difficulty, so far as the Constitution is concerned, so that they cannot nationalise the sugar industry or any other industry?

**MR. SPEAKER :** What the Minister said was that the Commission is preventing it!

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** The Commission cannot prevent it. I want to know whether the Commission is preventing it.

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED) :** So far as the competence of the legislature is concerned, we have made the position very clear. They have competence to nationalise the sugar industry and they have taken steps, so far as 12 industries are concerned. With regard to the other industries, they have written to us and the whole matter is under consideration.

**श्री अटलबिहारी वाजपेयी :** अध्यक्ष जी, क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने जिन चीनी मिलों को अपने प्रबन्ध में लिया है, वहां किसानों का गन्ने का बकाया अभी तक उन्हें चुकाया नहीं गया है? क्या सरकार समझती है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण करने मात्र में चीनी उद्योग की सारी समस्याएँ हल हो जायगी।

**श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद :** जहां तक बकाया का सवाल है, पिछले सालों की पोजीशन कहीं बेहतर है। हमने एक कानून बनाया है कि जो रुपया बैंकों की तरफ से एडवांस दिया जायगा, उसमें से सर्टेन-पोर्शन केन-प्रोअर्स को बकाया देने के लिये रिजर्व रखा जायेगा और वह दिया जा रहा है और पहले का काफी एरियर चुकाया जा चुका है और उम्मीद करते हैं कि जल्दी ही हालात और भी अच्छी होगी।

**श्री नरसिंहनारायण पण्डे :** आपने एक लाख टन चीनी फारन-एक्सपोर्ट के लिये मिल-मालिकों से मांगी थी और मिल मालिकों ने आप को जवाब दे दिया कि जिस भाव पर चीनी चाहते हैं, उस पर नहीं देंगे, इस तरह से 9 करोड़ रुपये का फारन-एक्सचेंज का घाटा हुआ—इस बात को देखते हुए तथा यू० पी० सरकार के एडवोकेट जेनरल और आप के एटार्नी जेनरल ने जो रिपोर्ट दी थी, जिसमें आपमें में भिन्नता थी, जिसके कारण यू० पी० सरकार ने आपसे कहा है कि चूंकि इस रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक हम नेशनलाइज करने के लिये काम्पिटेंट नहीं हैं—क्या आप इस कानून में ऐसा संशोधन करने जा रहे हैं जिसमें कि यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट नेशनलाइज करने के लिये काम्पिटेंट हो सके?

**प्रो० शेरसिंह :** यह ठीक है कि एडवोकेट जेनरल और एटार्नी जेनरल की रायें मुख्तलिफ़ थी, लेकिन भारत सरकार ने एटार्नी जेनरल की राय को माना है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को कहा है कि वे चाहें तो नेशनलाइज कर सकते हैं।

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :** I want to know from the hon. Minister whether this policy of nationalisation is limited to UP or it applies to the entire country.

**PROF. SHER SINGH :** The Commission is enquiring into the position for the whole country and not for UP alone.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOJISU :** Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us whether it is a fact or not that the sugar industry has so far been given institutional finance exceeding Rs. 360 crores? If that is not so, how much is it?

**PROF. SHER SINGH :** I cannot say that off hand. I require notice.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Has the Government been insisting ..

**MR SPEAKER :** The Minister said that he requires notice.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** So, we should not ask questions which will embarrass the government ?

**MR SPEAKER :** He wants notice.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Part (c) of question No. 227 asks about the total amount of compensation to be paid as a result of the nationalisation of the sugar industry. They have already paid Rs 362 crores by way of institutional finance.

**MR. SPEAKER .** He said he wants notice.

**श्री सरजू पाण्डे :** अभी उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने गवर्नर के एड्रेस पर जवाब देते हुए कहा है कि हमने केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्रार्थना की है कि वह उत्तर प्रदेश में शुगर उद्योग को नेशनलाइज करे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ऐसा प्रतिवेदन मुख्य मंत्री ने आपके पास भेजा है ? यदि भेजा है तो आप की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद :** मुख्य मंत्री, उत्तर प्रदेश ने चाहा है कि सब मिलो को ले लें, जैसे 12 मिलों को लिया है। इस पर विचार हो रहा है .. (व्यवधान) . . .

**श्री अदल बिहारी बाजपेयी :** यह क्या जवाब दिया है ?

**SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY :** Earlier he has said that the UP Government have competence. Now he says that the matter is under consideration. He is contradicting himself.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Sir, if you want the co-operation of the opposition, however small it may be, you must make the Ministers give correct and specific replies.

Otherwise, we shall also behave the way they are behaving.

**PROF. SHER SINGH .** I have given a very specific reply. UP Government have competence to legislate. But, then, they have to satisfy the requirement of article 31(2) and (3). They have to send the proposal for the assent of the President. UP Government have approached the Central Government for this purpose

**SHRI F. A AHMED :** May I clarify the whole position ? Formerly, the question was whether the State legislature was competent to legislate for the nationalisation of the sugar industry. There was difference of opinion between the Centre and the State and, on the advice of the Attorney-General, we gave them the advice that they were competent to legislate. On the basis of this opinion, the UP Government have nationalised twelve industries. After that, they have sent us proposals for nationalising many other industries. The matter is being examined under article 31(2) and (3) and a reply would be given to them.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE .** There seems to be some delicacy on the part of the government in the matter of nationalisation. The Constitution has been amended ungrudgingly and the people of this country have given the legislators the power to do it. Now that the Central Government as well as the State Government have the power to do it, what is holding it up ? Why is it being delayed ?

**SHRI F. A AHMED :** As I have already pointed out, they have to get the assent of the President under article 31(2). The matter is under consideration.

**SHRI AMRIT NAHATA :** Nationalisation of sugar industry is not a very technical or legal matter ; it is a matter of policy decided by the AICC at Bombay, after examination by experts and economists. In the context of this, what are the terms of reference of the Enquiry Commission ? Is the Commission going into the desirability or otherwise of nationalisation, or is it going to tell the government the procedure and method of nationalisation ? When the policy has been decided and there is Congress Government at both the Centre and the State, what is the difficulty ? Will the Minister take us into confidence and confirm that they stand committed to nationalise the sugar industry ?



SHRI F. A. AHMED : So far as the question of nationalisation is concerned, government stand committed to it as a matter of policy.

#### Standard of National Health in the Country

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\*228 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE

SHARMA :

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :

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

(a) whether the standard of National Health in the country has gone down considerably ;

(b) if so, whether Government have appointed a Committee to go into the causes of fall in standard of National Health ; and

(c) the main findings of the Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष जी, मुझे यह जानकर प्रसन्नता हुई कि राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य के स्तर में कोई गिरावट नहीं आई ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे प्रसन्नता होगी अगर आप प्रश्न करेंगे ।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : लेकिन देश में बढ़ती हुई आबादी की समस्या और उसके साथ औद्योगीकरण के सम्बन्ध में विस्तार से जुड़ा हुआ एयर पोल्यूशन और वाटर पोल्यूशन का जो खतरा है उसके बारे में मैं पूछना चाहूंगा क्या वाटर पोल्यूशन को रोकने के लिए कोई कानून बनाने का इरादा सरकार का है ?

दूसरी बात मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वाटर पोल्यूशन के एक्सपर्ट के बारे में, किस तरह से बहुत बड़ी नदियों का जो वाटर पोल्यूशन हो रहा है उसके बारे में सरकार ने क्या सर्वे किया

है ? यदि सर्वे किया है तो उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार का कोई कानून बनाने का इरादा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने वाटर पोल्यूशन का पूछना है तो पूछ सकते हैं लेकिन जो सवाल है उसमें कुछ रेलिवेन्सी भी होनी चाहिए ।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : रेलिवेन्सी है । यह सवाल जनस्वास्थ्य से ताल्लुक रखता है ।

SHRI PILOO MODY : That is because the Minister did not reply to part (c).

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : About the situation of the nation as a whole we may point out that the expectation of life at birth has gone up from 32 years in 1950-51 to 47.5 (1966-71)

SHRI PILOO MODY : Thanks to DDT.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : The death rate fell from 27 per thousand of population in 1946 to 22.8 per thousand of population in 1956 and it is expected that it will have gone down further to 17 per thousand during the last five years. The infant mortality rate has come down from 183 per thousand live births in 1946 to 146 in 1956 and will be 113 (1966-71) or something like that next year. Fortunately, for us the death rate has gone down but consequently the rate of population is expanding ; some people say, exploding. But as a whole, it shows, that the statistical indicators of national health are very encouraging.

MR. SPEAKER : His question was very specific.

निर्माण और आवास तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (श्री उमाशंकर बीक्षित) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न का विस्तार बहुत व्यापक है और जगत के सभी प्रश्न उसके अन्दर किए जा सकते हैं । मेरा निवेदन है कि प्रश्न वास्तव में आवश्यक ही नहीं था लेकिन जो भी हो, एयर पोल्यूशन और वाटर पोल्यूशन का अलग प्रश्न है और वह प्रश्न आज भी है । वाटर पोल्यूशन पर बिल आ चुका है तथा एयर पोल्यूशन पर बिल आने वाला है । माननीय सदस्य सभी कार्यवाही से परिचित हैं

में और कौन भी नवीन सूचना उनको दे सकता है।

श्री पीलू मोदी पोलिटिकल पोन्सून के लिए विल कमी नहीं आयेगा।

**SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI :** Without questioning the statistical data that have been given, may I know from the hon. Minister whether any study has been made about the extent of malnutrition in this country and the ways and means to combat malnutrition in the context of national health in the country?

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA :** Yes, Sir, the malnutrition problem has been engaging our attention for quite some time. Recently, we had inaugurated some new schemes to feed the school-going children and also some projects to give special foods to children and school-going boys who are suffering from malnutrition.

श्री महादीपक सिंह शास्त्री अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ पोषक तत्वों की जो कमी है वह कब तक पूर्ण हो जायेगी?

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA :** The scheme is already in operation. With the passage of time, its scope will be extended.

#### Legislation for Uniform Land Reforms

\*231. **SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWA**  
**SHRI SUBODH HANSDA :**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to bring Land Reforms Bills on an All-India basis;

(b) if not, the difficulties involved therein; and

(c) the steps taken to remove the same?

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

**ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :** (a) to (c). Land Reform is a subject in the State List and, therefore, it is not possible for Parliament to pass any law for the whole country regarding land reform. The national policy on land reform has, however, been laid in the Five Year Plans and steps have been taken from time to time to persuade the State Governments to follow the policy laid down by the Government of India.

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि समय समय पर राज्य सरकारों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए कदम उठाए गए हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ वे कौन-कौन से कदम हैं जिनके द्वारा आपने राज्य सरकारों को प्रोत्साहन दिया है और राज्य सरकारों ने कोई काम किया है या नहीं किया है? राज्य सरकारों ने कितना प्रतिशत काम किया है उस सम्बन्ध में आपकी क्या जानकारी है?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE :** A number of steps have been taken towards land reform. The hon. Member himself may be aware that when the country became independent, the whole agricultural scene was dominated by feudal interests, intermediaries, etc. Of course, there has been progress but not to our satisfaction. Therefore, this problem was taken up in the Chief Ministers' Conference. The Central Land Reforms Committee which was constituted went into this problem. The recommendations of that Committee have been made available to the State Governments. The Prime Minister as well as the Minister of Agriculture addressed communications to the State Governments. After elections, again a fresh communication has been addressed to them. I quite see the possibility of a number of State Legislatures, as seen from Governors' Speeches, thinking of taken up in the immediate future new land reforms legislation, lowering the land ceiling, giving security of tenure, particularly, to share-croppers, etc.

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि राज्य सरकारें जो कार्य कर रही हैं उसपर उन्हें संतोष नहीं है यानी भूमि सुधार का कार्य जिस गति से चलना चाहिए उस गति से नहीं चल रहा है। ऐसी

परिस्थिति में आप अपना यह कर्तव्य नहीं समझते हैं कि यदि राज्य सरकारें कोई काम नहीं करती हैं तो केन्द्रीय सरकार इस कार्य को अपने हाथ में लेकर कोई कानून या व्यापक योजना बनाए जिसके माध्यम से अधिक से अधिक भूमि लेकर, जो भूमिहीन है उनको भूमि दी जाये ?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE :** I have already submitted that the new approach is that "family" should be made the unit for ceiling. All these recommendations were placed on the Table the House. The State Governments are expected to enact legislation, lowering the land ceiling. Actually, in West Bengal, under the President's Rule, a new law has been enacted. We expect that West Bengal Government will implement it. In Kerala, a new law has already been enacted and it is under implementation. In Assam, the ceiling has been lowered from 50 to 25 acres. A number of State Governments are taking steps.

**श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय :** मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया । ..... (व्यवधान) ..... मैंने जो पूछा था उसका उत्तर नहीं आया । मदन मे उत्तेजना फैलती है जब उत्तर ठीक नहीं मिलता है । ..... (व्यवधान) .....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** ऐसा करने से तो मैं भी मानने वाला नहीं हूँ ।

**श्री शम्भूनाथ :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, लैंड रिफार्म्स के अन्दर लैंडलेस की बात कही जाती है, लैंडलेस को ज़मीन देने की बात कही गई है और यहां से डायरेक्शन भी गया है । जहां तक मुझे मालूम है लैंडलेस की डेफिनीशन जो है, उदाहरण के लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, लैंडलेस में वाफ़, हम्बर्ड और उसके बच्चे को माना है । परिणाम यह हुआ कि उसके बच्चे मेजर है या माइनर हैं...

क्योंकि ट्रेजकेशन जमीन का एक्चुएली कही हुआ नहीं है तो ऐसी हालत में क्या मंत्री महोदय ...

**SHRI PILLO MODY :** It is irrelevant ..

**MR. SPEAKER :** You don't go on speaking all the time. You are the only Member who has got this monopoly.

**SHRI PILLO MODY :** It is completely irrelevant. When a relevant question is asked you don't insist on a reply, and when an irrelevant question is asked you allow it. This assembly is not a joke to fool the people that you have a Parliament in this country.

**श्री शम्भूनाथ :** श्री पीलू मोदी जग अपने दिमाग को शान्त बनाये रख कर बैठे रहें । मैं आपसे अर्न कर रहा था कि लैंडलेस की डेफिनीशन में वाइफ हम्बर्ड और उनके लड़कों को लिया गया है जिसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में ..

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Are you allowing a discourse here on land reforms ? Just I want to know that.

**SHRI PILLO MODY :** Why should he not take this up in his Party ? He cannot raise his voice in his Party. We can discuss this in his home with him, not here.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य को मुझे समझने में मुश्किल आ रही है । आखिर वह चाहते क्या है ?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE :** I am sorry the hon. Member is unnecessarily confusing the definition of landless labour with land-holders. In fact, for ceiling purposes, I have submitted that the family should be treated as a unit and the ceiling imposed with reference to the family. He is referring to the landless. As I said, husband, wife and minor children are to be treated as a family.

**श्री शम्भूनाथ :** अब हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में लैंडलेस के नाम पर बाप के नाम 30 एकड़ ज़मीन है लेकिन चूँकि लड़का है उसके नाम पर रहनी है और समाज की सारी सम्पत्ति चली जा रही है तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूँगा कि क्या गाइडलाइंस देते समय स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट को क्या इसके लिए कोई डायरेक्शन देंगे कि लैंडलेस की क्या डेफिनीशन होनी चाहिए ताकि जो कानून बनाने जा रहे हैं उसमें कहीं ऐसा न हो...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आर्डर, आर्डर । यह स्पीच देने का समय नहीं है । माननीय सदस्य को अगर कोई सवाल पूछना है तो उसको सही शकल में पूछ लें वरना वह बैठ जायं ।

**श्री शम्भूनाथ :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा तो मंत्री महोदय से एक बहुत छोटा सा सवाल है और वह यह कि क्या स्टेट्स को इसके लिए डाइरेक्शन देंगे कि लैंडलैस की जो डेफिनीशन है उसको ठीक कर लें ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मंत्री महोदय चाहें तो इसका जवाब दे सकते हैं ।

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** This Government, in this House and outside, promises to distribute land to the landless labour. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the majority of the landless belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes and if so, whether concrete steps have been taken either by the Centre or by the States, to distribute land to the landless, specially to Harijans ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** This is a simple question as to whether the Government contemplate bringing forward any land reforms Bill and you are going into details.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** I hope in the Land Reforms Bill, the Landless Bill also will be covered. That is why I put this question.

**MR. SPEAKER :** There is no limit to the flight of your imagination.

**SHRI PILOO MODI :** Actually, the only relevant question is that of Mr. Kachwai.

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE :** As regards distribution of land to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I think the major portion of the benefits of the land reform legislation has gone to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which is also our policy.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार द्वारा जो आंकड़े प्रकाशित किये

गये हैं उनको देखने से पता लगता है कि देश में भूमिहीनों की तादात बढ़ रही है अर्थात् जितने भूमिहीन पहले थे अब उससे अधिक भूमिहीन हो चुके हैं । क्या इसका अर्थ यह है कि अभी बेदखलियां जारी हैं और जो लोग पहले जमीन पर खेती करते थे अब उन्हें उस जमीन से हटाया जा रहा है ? क्या भूमि सुधार का कानून बेदखलियों को बिल्कुल बंद करने के बारे में स्पष्ट है ?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE :** The number of the landless is increasing. Even population is increasing. I don't say proportionately. But the point is, there is relevance in the point raised by the hon Member. Many uneconomic holders find it difficult, particularly the small holders. Therefore, there is some case for studying the point raised by the hon. Member, but by and large, 20 to 22 per cent of the population is landless.

#### **Facilities for Fishing Vessels at Major Harbours**

**\*232. SHRI D. P. JADEJA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that landing and berthing facilities for fishing vessels at major harbours are not adequate ; and

(b) If so, the steps being taken to improve the harbours ?

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

(b) A sum of Rs. 13.50 crores has been provided during the Fourth Plan for construction of fishing harbour, at major ports. Administrative sanction have already been issued for Rs 12.86 crores in respect of Cochin, Bombay, Madras and Roychowk. The harbours under consideration are Paradeep and Visakhapatnam.

**SHRI D. P. JADEJA :** I would like to know whether Government is aware of the fact that there are international fishing vessels off the coast of Saurashtra-Gujarat. Is the Government considering setting up a major fishing harbour anywhere on the coast of Gujarat ?

**SHRI ANNASAH P. SHINDE :** Kandla is already there. But if any such proposal is submitted by the Gujarat Government, we will sympathetically consider it.

**SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :** May I know whether Government has got any scheme to have such fishing harbour at Dhanushkodi in South India ?

**SHRI ANNASAH P. SHINDE :** The hon. Member is aware of the facts. I cannot say about this specific area as such, but so far as deep sea fishing is concerned, it is coming up in the Madras coast as the hon. Member knows.

#### Pricing Policy for Milk

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\*236. **SHRI VEKARIA :**  
**SARI AMAR NATH CHAWLA :**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is looking into the question of evolving a pricing policy for milk ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) :** (a) Yes, Sir. A Committee is looking into the various aspects of Pricing of milk.

(b) A statement giving the main features being looked into is laid on the table of the Sabha.

#### Statement

The terms of reference of the Committee on pricing of milk are :

- (1) To examine the trends in milk and milk products prices vis-a-vis the change in cost of living index and cost of important food crops/cattle feed, during the last five years in different regions of the country typifying special conditions.

(2) To examine the price of milk as related to the price of important milk products like ghee and khoa.

(3) To examine the returns derived by producers from different systems of procurement of milk, and from sale as milk and as milk products.

(4) To suggest method for fixing the purchase price of milk in relation to its quality in different regions.

(5) To suggest methods of pricing milk to be used for liquid milk market, and for manufacture of milk products.

(6) To suggest methods for fixing projecting in advance purchase price of milk.

(7) To suggest rationale of fixing selling price for different categories of milk and important milk products handled by organised sector.

**SHRI VLKARIA :** Looking at the statement and terms of reference given in the statement, I would like to know about this. In the milk business the middlemen, the businessmen, purchase milk at a lower rate with high fat content and at the same time these salesmen and businessmen sell it at a higher price and also with less fat content. I would like to know whether Government is going to take any action to stop this type of exploitation.

**SHRI SHER SINGH :** We are encouraging the formation of co-operative societies for this purpose so that the farmers themselves could staff these societies and sell milk directly to the milk plants and other milk schemes.

#### नमबन्दी आपरेशन के कारण मृत्यु

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\*240. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :**  
**श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :**

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

(क) क्या गत फरवरी में नमबन्दी के आपरेशन के कारण महाराजगंज (गोरखपुर) में

8 व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हो गई थी ; यदि हां, तो घटना का ब्योरा तथा दोषी व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इन समाचारों की ओर दिलाया गया है कि अनेक व्यक्तियों को रुपयों का लालच देकर अथवा अन्य दबावों के अन्तर्गत आपरेशन के लिए तैयार किया गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके तथ्य क्या हैं, तथा पिछले एक वर्ष में इस पर तथा इनाम आदि पर व्यय होने वाले धन की राशि कितनी है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Five deaths occurred in Maharajganj following vasectomy operations during the mass vasectomy campaign in January—February, 1972. A statement containing the relevant information is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) According to the report received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh no pressure was exerted on any person to undergo vasectomy operation. The service camps were preceded by an intensive campaign to inform and motivate cases through group and individual contacts. A sum of Rs. 80 was offered as assistance to every person operated during the campaign

The Government of Uttar Pradesh have been requested to furnish information regarding the actual expenditure incurred. The Central Government sanctioned assistance at the rate of Rs. 114 per case of vasectomy.

#### Statement

A month long mass vasectomy campaign was organised in Gorakhpur Division from January 27, 1972. Among other places, service facilities for vasectomy operations were provided at Maharajganj in Gorakhpur District. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have reported that 2,521 vasectomy operations were performed during the period of the

campaign at Maharajganj. Six cases developed tetanus of which 5 proved fatal.

Immediately on receipt of information about the occurrence of the first death, Government of Uttar Pradesh deputed the Director of Medical and Health Services and the Principal of Medical College, Allahabad, to hold a preliminary enquiry. This team observed that the deaths were due to tetanus. The Director of Medical and Health Services deputed a laboratory team of the Medical College, Allahabad to investigate the cause of infection. A team from the National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD), Delhi, was also deputed by the Government of India to make investigations into the causes of death.

The findings of these two teams are as under :—

#### (1) Laboratory Team from Medical College, Allahabad

This team collected samples of surgical materials, dressing, cotton, gloves, dusting powder at Maharajganj, Bansgaon camps and mini-camps, for anaerobic culture. The report of the laboratory team indicates that while other materials were negative for tetanus germs, culture examination revealed presence of this organism in the dusting powder used for gloves. The team has concluded that cause of tetanus in the vasectomy camp in Gorakhpur district was due to contamination of dusting powder used for gloves with tetanus germs.

#### (2) Team from the National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi

- (i) The data collected during the investigation suggest that the cases were infected during the operation. This might have been as a result of failure in aseptic procedure during operation.
- (ii) The dust from roads / agricultural lands is a potential source of *C. tetani* spores. This dust was carried into operation theatres
- (iii) However, the exact mode of contamination of the operation could not be determined.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh propose to order a further enquiry to investigate the exact reasons for the infection.



श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी . अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि महाराजगंज के शिविर में 6 टिटनेस के मामले हुए जिनमें से 5 व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हो गई। लेकिन मृत्यु का कारण क्या था इसकी जांच के लिए जो दो कमेटियां बनाई गईं उन्होंने अलग-अलग रिपोर्ट दी है। अब एक तीसरी जांच कराई जा रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जांच कब तक समाप्त हो जायगी और ऐसे कौन से कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं कि इस तरह से भविष्य में परिवार नियोजन के बजाय लोग मृत्यु को अपना कर जनसंख्या को कम करने में योग दे, यह तरीका बन्द हो जाय ?

PROF D P CHATIOPADHYAYA The deaths were extremely unfortunate. The causes of the deaths have been inquired into by two sets of agencies. The Director of Medical and Health Services deputed a laboratory team of the Medical College, Allahabad to investigate into the causes, and we had also an investigation instituted at our own instance. The reports are different but not incompatible. The common denominator is that there had been tetanus infection and the deaths were due to the infection of the gloves of the surgeons or persons who performed the operations. That was unfortunate.

In the light of what we have received from the inquiring bodies, we will see that in future this does not recur, and every care will be taken to see that it does not occur again. But as you would understand, in these big camps there is possibility, but I can assure the House that every attempt will be made to see that it does not happen in the future.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी . क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात को स्वीकार करते हैं कि इस तरह के आपरेशन के बारे में टार्गेट तय करना और फिर उनको पूरा करने के लिए लोगों को पकड़-पकड़ कर लाना, उनको लालच देना, यह क्या केमिली प्लानिंग का तरीका है ? क्या और क्षेत्रों में जिस तरह से फिजिकल टार्गेट फिक्म करके उसको पूरा करना चाहते हैं क्या मानवों

से सम्बन्धित मामलों में भी इसी तरह से लक्ष्य निर्धारित करके उन्हें पूरा करने की कोशिश की जायगी ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित) अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें माननीय सदस्य अन्याय कर रहे हैं प्रसाशन के कार्यों के सम्बन्ध से। यह सर्वथा असत्य है कि किसी को दबाव डाला गया या किसी तरह की बेजा कोई चीज की गई।

(व्यवधान) लालच की बात भी इस तरह की कोई नहीं है। एक मामान्य परिस्थिति उनको बताई गई है। यह एक गम्भीर विषय है। हम लोग स्वयं दुखी हैं। उनकी जांच कर रहे हैं और जांच में यह निकला है कि जो पाऊंटर ग्लावज में डालने हैं वह कटेमिनेटड था जिम की वजह से टिटनेस हुआ। टिटनेस के बारे में सब जानते हैं कि वह मिट्टी घल किसी चीज के साथ आकर हो सकता है। परन्तु यह नहीं है कि हम उस से चिन्तामुक्त हो रहे हैं। इसके ऊपर हम अत्यन्त गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार कर रहे हैं। लेकिन कोई सूचना ऐसी हमारे पास नहीं है जिसे हम अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से भी यह अनुमान लगा सकें कि कोई अनुचित कार्य किया गया है उनको वहाँ लाकर आपरेशन कराने के लिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मानवीय जीवन से संबंधित प्रश्न है क्या इस मामले में भौतिक लक्ष्य जैसे निर्धारित करते हैं वैसे ही लक्ष्य निर्धारित करके उन्हें पूरा कराने का जो सरकार का तरीका है वह ठीक है ?

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक गम्भीर विषय पर अनुचित व्यंग्य और विनोद किया जा रहा है। मेरा निवेदन है कि माननीय सदस्य अत्यन्त योग्य व्यक्ति हैं, उन्हें इस सब में कोई हास्य और विनोद नहीं करना चाहिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर हास्य और विनोद की बात हो तो मैं उनके लिए तैयार हूँ। मैं प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ

कि क्या फिजिकल टागेंट तय करके और फिर अफसरो को कहना कि उन्हें पूरा करो इस मामले में क्या यह ठीक है ?

**श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित** : यह बिल्कुल नहीं है कि मनुष्य जीवन का हम विचार न करें और कोई मर जाय, इसका कोई ध्यान न करें, ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है ।

**श्री शिव कुमार शर्मा** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो विशेष राशि नियम की गई है आपरेशन के लिए क्या यह लालच नहीं है ? हमारे, जो आपके विभाग के कर्मचारी इस काम पर लगे हुए हैं क्या उनके लिए यह सख्या निर्धारित है कि इतने आपरेशन जरूर होने चाहिए ? तीसरे आपरेशन का लक्ष्य सन्तति निरोध होता है । क्या इस तरह की घटनाएँ नहीं हैं कि आपरेशन के बाद भी सन्तति हो गई है और हो गई है तो उसके लिए सरकार को कोई अनाथालय खोलना चाहिए उनको पालन के लिए ।

**श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित** : जो तीसरा प्रश्न है अन्तिम उसका उत्तर मैं पहले दे दूँ । आपरेशन के बाद भी परिणाम होते हैं इसके बारे में माननीय सदस्य को अधिक सूचना हो सकती है या अनुभव हो सकता है । हमारे पास इस तरह की कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मामला बड़ा गम्भीर है लेकिन दीक्षित जी व्यग्न कर रहे हैं ।

**श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित** : यह जो थोड़ा सा धन दिया जा रहा है वह इसलिए है कि आपरेशन के लिए आदमी दूर से आता है उसको आपरेशन के बाद पुष्ट भोजन मिलना चाहिए, आने जाने का खर्च मिलना चाहिए, और यह इतना कम है कि कोई इसी से आपरेशन कराने के लिए आया ऐसी बात नहीं है ।

**SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO** : While deaths and also certain disabilities are being

reported all over the country in this particular operation, I do not think it is due to negligence or other extraneous factors. But I would like to know whether Government have been contemplating providing compensation to the aggrieved families because of death or other disabilities ?

**SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT** : This is a question which has arisen for the first time. There has been a large number of camps held in different places. The total so far was about 6 or so. This is an accident which has occurred. The question of compensation will be considered.

**श्री एस० एम० बेंजर्जी** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह ठीक है कि मंत्री महोदय ने यह कहा है कि इसकी पूरी जाँच वह करवा रहे हैं । क्या उनके ध्यान में यह बात भी आई है कि उन क्षेत्रों में जहाँ पर परिवार नियोजन की योजनाएँ हैं कुछ लोगों को पैसा भी मिल जाता है और यह भी मिश्र हो जाता है कि उनका आपरेशन हुआ है । पैसे बे ले लेते हैं लेकिन आपरेशन नहीं होते हैं । इस तरह से कुछ लोगों ने इसको एक व्यवसाय पैसा इकट्ठा करने का बना लिया है । उनको रोकने लिए क्या आप कुछ कर रहे हैं ?

**श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित** : माननीय सदस्य बुरा न मानें तो मैं उन से निवेदन करूँगा कि ऐसी कोई सूचना उनके पास हो तो कृपा करके हमें दें । हमारे पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है । अगर वह इसके बारे में अधिक जानकारी देंगे तो हम अवश्य उस पर उचित कार्यवाई करेंगे ।

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Private and Mini Bus Services in Delhi

\*222. **SHRI SARJOO PANDEY** : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of private buses and Mini buses in service in Delhi ;

(b) whether there is any fixed fare from point to point and the basis for fixing this amount ; and



(c) whether Government are aware that many times mini buses are overloaded ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) 57 private buses and 71 mini buses are plying in Delhi at present in addition to the Delhi Transport Corporation buses and private buses under DTC operation

(b) Yes The approved fare for private buses of normal size is 5 paise for every 2 kilometres and that for mini buses is 5 paise per Km subject to a minimum of 35 paise and a maximum of Re. 1/- The fare structure for mini buses has been fixed taking into consideration their smaller carrying capacity, provision for carriage of luggage in them and the fact that no standing passengers are allowed in them

(c) Yes Instances of overloading in mini buses have come to the notice of the Delhi Administration. Special checkings and raids are conducted to prosecute the owners of such buses. Action under section 60 of the Motor Vehicles Act is also taken against the erring bus owners by suspending/cancelling their permits

**Loan Sanctioned to Ratnakar Shipping Company**

\*223 SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :  
SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the loan sanctioned to the Birla's Ratnakar Shipping Company recently ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) The Government have not sanctioned any loan to the Ratnakar Shipping Company recently

**Three-Year Degree Course**

\*226 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to change over to a three-year degree course after 12 years' schooling ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter ?

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 National Policy on Education issued in 1968 by the Government of India has laid down that the ultimate objective should be to adopt the 10+2+3 years pattern of educational structure in the country. As Education is a State subject the adoption of the structure lies within the purview of the State Governments. As far as the schools under the control of Central Government are concerned, the question of adopting a 10 year Primary Secondary course followed by a 2-year higher secondary course instead of the existing 11-year higher secondary course is under consideration. It is the considered view of the Central Government that the course for the first degree should be of three years' duration.

**Oilcake Freight Rates From India to the United Kingdom and Continental Ports**

\*229 SHRI BAKSI NAYAK : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Conference was recently held in London to examine the issue of oilcake freight rates from India to the United Kingdom and Continental ports ;

(b) if so, the main decisions taken at the Conference and

(c) the extent to which India is likely to be affected consequently ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir India/UK/Continent Conference held a meeting in London on the 7th March, 1972 to decide, among other things, the freight rate of oil cakes from India to the United Kingdom and other Continental ports.

(b) The Conference has decided to fix a lower special rate of 22.50 US dollars per 1000 kilograms plus 5.5% currency adjustment surcharge plus 13.5% Suez Canal surcharge for the shipment of all kinds of oilcakes from

India to UK/Continent with effect from 13.3.72 valid up to the end of May 1972. For parcels above 5000 tonnes the Conference has expressed its willingness to negotiate a rate with the shippers for which it has formed a Committee.

(c) Freight rate being only one of the factors affecting competitiveness of a product, the extent to which our oilcake exports are likely to be affected is not known.

**Request from Punjab Government to Increase the Floor Price of Wheat**

\*230. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Punjab Government have urged the Agricultural Prices Commission to increase the floor price of wheat ;

(b) if so, the reasons for this demand ; and

(c) the reaction of Central Government thereto ?

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

(b) Cost of production has increased on account of increase in various input costs during the recent years.

(c) The Punjab Government had given their views to the Agricultural Prices Commission. The Agricultural Prices Commission have submitted their report only recently. Their report will be considered at a conference of Chief Ministers to be held shortly. Prices of wheat will be announced after considering the views of the Chief Ministers.

**खाद्यान्नों, कपास, सरसों, मूंगफली, सोयाबीन आदि के उत्पादन में वृद्धि**

\*233 श्री रामरत्न शर्मा :  
श्री नगेन्द्र सिंह :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गेहूँ और ज्वार की सुधरी किस्मों के प्रयोग से खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की एक योजना बनाई गई है ;

(ख) क्या कपास, सरसों, मूंगफली और सोयाबीन का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए भी ऐसी ही योजना बनाई गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इस बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब पी. शिन्दे) : (क) कृषि विकास के लिए 1966-67 से एक नई नीति लागू की गई है। इसमें कृषि उत्पादन, विशेषकर खाद्यान्न उत्पादन, बढ़ाने के लिए अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों और बहु फसलीय कार्यक्रम शामिल हैं। गेहूँ और ज्वार की लघु अवधि की अधिक उत्पन्नशील किस्मों की काश्त इन दोनों कार्यक्रमों का एक भाग हैं।

(ख) जी हाँ। केन्द्रीय आयोजित योजनाएँ चल रही हैं जिनमें गहन रुई विकास कार्यक्रम, मूंगफली और अरंडी का सर्वाधिक उत्पादन, सोयाबीन विकास और अलसी—सरसों के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर वनस्पति रक्षण उपाय, शामिल हैं।

(ग) इन योजनाओं की मुख्य बातें 'वैकेज पद्धतियों' को, जिनमें सुथरे बीजों, उर्वरकों, वनस्पति रक्षण उपायों आदि का प्रयोग शामिल है, अपना कर इन फसलों का उत्पादन बढ़ाना है। प्रदर्शनों और वनस्पति रक्षण औषधियों के लिए सरकारी सहायता प्रदान की गई है।

1971-72 में इन योजनाओं में अभी तक बताई गई प्रगति निम्नलिखित है :—

केन्द्रीय आयोजित योजनायें	लक्ष्य	(क्षेत्र हैक्टरों में)	परिस्थितियां
1. गहन रुई जिला कार्यक्रम	520,000	सुथरे बीज :	232,000
		उर्बरक :	389,000
		वनस्पति रक्षण (कुल)	1153,000
2. मूंगफली का सर्वाधिक उत्पादन	(क) 2,002,050 रबी 269,708		1,583,695 299,151
3. अरंडी विकास	पैकेज (ख) 16,000 रबी 6,000		16,200 1,900
	22,000		18,100
	पदशंन (ख) 480 रबी 60		480 45
	540		525
4. सोयाबीन विकास *	45,000	(विशुद्ध . (मिश्रित :	33,384 19,149 14,235)
5. तोरिया सरसो	पदशंन 1,210		640
	बड़े पैमाने पर पौद रक्षण उपाय :		
	142,400		61,993

**Fluctuations in Sugar Production and Price**

**\*234. SHRI FATEH SINGH RAO  
GAEKWAD :  
DR. KARNI SINGH :**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether progress of the country's sugar industry over the years has been erratic ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the reasons for the sharp fluctuations in sugar production and price in the open market ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Viewed in terms of the production of sugar.

(b) and (c). The reason for sharp fluctuations in production of sugar is mainly fluctuations in sugarcane supplies to the sugar industry due to.

(a) fluctuations in sugarcane production ;

(b) diversion of sugarcane in years of short production of sugarcane production of gur and khandsari and in years of excess production to production of sugar.

A statement showing the main reasons for the recent increase in the sugar price in the open market is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Statement****The Main Reasons for Increase in Sugar Price Are :—**

- i) Expectation of substantial fall in production of sugar as a result of fall in area under sugarcane and damage to the crop by excessive rains and floods in the north and drought in some area in the South ;
- ii) Sympathetic effect of rise in prices of gur and khandsari ;

iii) Increase in cost of production as a result of payment of higher price for sugarcane by factories and other factors ;

iv) Speculation about substantial increase, followed by the actual increase, in the tariff value of sugar from Rs. 150/- to Rs. 165/- per quintal from 1st February and from Rs. 165/- to Rs. 190/- per quintal from 1st of March, 1972 for purposes of levy of excise duty which is 30 per cent *ad valorem* ; and

v) Speculation about increase in the rate of excise duty on sugar in the recent budget for 1972-73.

**Scheme for Employment of Teachers**

**\*235. SHRI H. M. PATEL :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to a report in the Times of India dated the 12th February, 1972 stating that Government of India has prepared a scheme for the employment of 45 thousand teachers in 1972-73 ;

(b) if so, its salient features ; and

(c) the financial implications ?

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) and (c). The scheme formulated by Government of India in 1971-72 for providing employment to the educated unemployed will continue to operate during the remaining part of Fourth Five Year Plan Under that scheme Central assistance has been provided to the States and Union Territories for appointing 30,000 primary school teachers, 240 assistant inspectors of schools, 1000 instructors of 'work experience', distribution of free textbooks and stationery to about 9 lakhs children and supply of midday meals to about 8.6 lakh additional children. An amount of Rs. 4.416 crores was provided for this scheme for a period of four months during 1971-72.

The above scheme will be continued in 1972-73 and the anticipated outlay during the full year is Rs. 12 crores. An additional allocation of Rs. 18 crores is being provided in 1972-73. Details of the scheme to be implemented under the additional allocation are being worked out.

#### **Deaf and Dumb Schools**

\*237. **SHRI M. M. JOSEPH** : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken decision for opening more Deaf and Dumb Schools in the country ; and

(b) if so, the locations thereof ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY)** :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Modification of Medical Education**

\*238. **SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF** : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Association for advancement of Medical Education had stressed the need for modifying the present medical education to provide comprehensive health care to the community ;

(a) if so, main features thereof ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING & HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT)** : (a) and (b) The theme of the 11th Conference of the Indian Association for Advancement of Medical Education held recently was "The concept of Health Team in Medical Education". The main features of the recommendations made at the Conference are given in the statement placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) No formal reference has been received

from the Associations. However, the recommendations will be considered.

#### *Statement*

The main features of the recommendations made at the 11th Conference of the Indian Association for advancement of Medical Education are—

- (i) To prepare the needed health manpower (which includes Physicians, Nurses, Technicians, Health Visitors, Sanitary Workers, Auxiliary Nurse Midwives and similar other categories of technical and para-medical personnel) both in quantity and quality ; medical education has to change with the needs of the Society and social objectives.
- (ii) In the education and training of health staff and other para-medical personnel, the social objectives, the aims of medical education to achieve the objectives, the curricula, methods of teaching, assessment and evaluation should be interrelated so that the educational outcomes are in conformity with the objectives.
- (iii) The pattern of educational and learning experiences should be realistic and relevant to the needs of the people.
- (iv) Close cooperation between National Health Services and those responsible for education of health personnel is needed for the society.
- (v) Integration of medical care, public health, maternal and child health and family planning and health education services to achieve training in comprehensive health care to the people.
- (vi) Orientation of the existing teachers in comprehensive health care and educational technology and training of future teachers for the new need based medical education,
- (vii) Periodical refresher courses for all personnel.

**Steps taken by FCI to stop Pre-Harvest rise in Price of Foodgrains**

\*239. SHRI RAMKANWAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain steps have been taken by the Food Corporation of India to arrest the pre-harvest rise in prices of foodgrains ;

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

(c) the extent to which producers are likely to gain as a result of the initiative of the Food Corporation of India ?

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

(b) and (c). Wheat and coarse grains are being sold by the Food Corporation of India in the open market in order to arrest the upward trend in the open market prices of foodgrains and to bring down their prices. The producers have no direct gain as a result of these open market sales ; they are, however, assured of a fair return for their produce because of the price support policy pursued by the Government.

**Establishment of Cashew Research Institute**

1607. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government received a scheme prepared by the Kerala Cashew Development Corporation to establish a Cashew Research Institute in Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGNATH PAHADIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A proposal to establish a Research Institute in Kerala exclusively for Cashew was received in the Ministry of Foreign Trade. They have intimated that it is not feasible to agree to the proposal at present. Indian Council of Agricultural Research has, however, taken steps to strengthen the research programme in respect of this crop.

**Shortage of Trained personnel in Laboratories connected with Public Health**

1608. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any shortage of trained personnel in Laboratories connected with Public Health ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to make up this shortage.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Use of Bridge Near Income Tax Office, New Delhi**

1609. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6382 dated 30th July, 1971 and unstarred Question No 5 on the 15th November, 1971 and state :

(a) whether the ban prohibiting the plying of Heavy Transport Vehicles over the Bridge near Income Tax Office, New Delhi was lifted on 31st December, 1971 ;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) be in the affirmative, the details of the D.T.C. buses re-routed so far ?

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

(b) A portion of Eastern Approach Road of the Yamuna Bridge near the Income Tax Office at Indraprastha Estate connecting the same with Patpar Ganj Road has not been completed so far on account of delay caused due to some Court injunction orders concerning acquisition of land and some built up structures which remain to be vacated in the case of 4 houses. The construction of this missing link is in progress but shall get completed aftersaid stay orders for these

remaining 4 houses are vacated and clear possession becomes available. Further, part length of the road running along the Bund between eastern approach of the above bridge and the old rail-cum-road Yamuna Bridge in the portion between Shamshan Ghat and the rail-cum-road bridge also remains to be strengthened and the work is likely to be completed by about the middle of this year. On the completion of the work on the strengthening of the Bund Road buses are likely to be allowed to use the bridge near Income Tax Office and this road with certain traffic regulatory measures imposed as considered necessary. Further on the completion of the remaining missing link of the Eastern Approach to the bridge connecting with Patpur Ganj Road the bridge is similarly likely to be thrown open to all types of heavy transport vehicles with imposition of traffic regulatory measures as found necessary.

(c) Does not arise.

**Development of Land Allotted to Dera Ismail Khan House Building Society, Delhi**

1610. SHRIMATI GANGA DEVI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken by Government to watch the interests of the shareholders, in view of the activities of rival groups administering the affairs of the Dera Ismail Khan House Building Society, Delhi ; and

(b) the stage at which the development of land presently rests and the date by which the Society has been asked to develop the land and hand over the developed plots to its shareholders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The General body of the society elected the Managing Committee on 19-9-71 and as such the question of administering the affairs by the rival groups, does not arise.

(b) The land been levelled and the Delhi Development Authority had constructed a 80 feet wide Zonal Road. For the rest of the work, the society are negotiating with a contractor. Originally, the Society was required to develop the land by 13th March, 1970. The lay-out plan was however sanctioned by the

Delhi Development Authority on 21-4-71. Consequently, the Delhi Administration would extend the date by which the land is to be developed by the Society.

#### **Report from Madhya Pradesh Regarding Scarcity Hit Areas**

1611 SHRI MARTAND SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has submitted any report to the Government of India regarding the scarcity hit areas of the eastern region of Madhya Pradesh specially Rewa Region during the last three years ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the situation afterwards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. In 1969-70, and 1970-71, the State Government reported the continuation of scarcity conditions due to drought in some parts of the State.

(b) Central Team visited the State in May 1969 as well as in August, 1970, to make an assessment of the situation and the requirements of financial assistance. During 1969-70 and 1970-71, a sum of Rs. 117 lakhs was released to the State Government as loan towards the drought relief expenditure in the State.

Short term loans for agricultural inputs amounting to Rs 1387.88 lakhs were also released during the last three years by the Government of India to the State Government.

#### **Scarcity Conditions in Rewa Region, Madhya Pradesh**

1 12. SHRI MARTAND SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7019 on the 5 August, 1971



regarding scarcity and famine conditions in Rewa Region, Madhya Pradesh and state :

(a) whether the said information has been collected ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) :** (a) and (b) The information has been collected and the main features thereof are as below :

- (i) Scarcity conditions prevail generally in Sidhi and Shahdol Districts of the Region of Madhya Pradesh, however Rewa District is also hit by scarcity at times.
- (ii) The State Government have formulated and undertaken a number of coordinated irrigation projects in this area to ease the scarcity conditions. During the 4th Plan period, soil and water conservation in 10,800 hectares and irrigation in 32,000 hectares from the minor irrigation schemes under construction and proposed to be taken up from the State Plan as well as from the Rural Works Programme financed by the Government of India have been proposed to ameliorate the problem. In addition 4,000 hectares in Shahdol District and 34,000 in hectares in Sidhi Distt. will be irrigated on completion of a major project, namely, Bansagar Project, which is also under consideration.
- (iii) A Pilot project for improved dry farming practices has been sanctioned in Rewa District as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

**Steps to bring Standards of Purity of Milk up to the Mark in Catering Establishment in Parliament House**

**1613. SHRI K. SURYANARANA :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any check about the standards of purity milk obtained by the various catering establishments in Parliament House

viz., Railway Refreshment Room, Tea and Coffee Board's Buffets is being carried out ;

(b) if so, at what intervals and through which agency ;

(c) the deficiencies if any, found during such checks ; and

(d) the action which Government propose to bring the standards of purity of milk upto the mark ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) :** (a) and (b). The Food Inspectors appointed by the Government visit these establishments periodically.

(c) No instance of adulteration has come to their notice.

(d) Does not arise.

**Realising of Amount by the Gujranwala House Building Co-operative Society, Delhi**

**1614. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether full amount was realised by the Gujranwala House Building Co-operative Society, Delhi from the members and many of them have not yet been given plots ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the reasons for realising the full amount from the members when in the layout plan as approved by Government there were no plots for them ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :** (a) As intimated by the society, full amount has not been realised from those members who have not yet been allotted plots.

(b) Does not arise.

**Plots Carved Out by the Gujranwala House Building Cooperative Society, Delhi**

**1615. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :



(a) the number of plots carved out by the Gujranwala House Building Co-operative Society, Delhi as approved by Government and the number of plots and their measurement as shown in the first original plan of the Society ;

(b) the reasons for revising the original plan ; and

(c) whether all the members of the Society registered during the period 1957-59 have been given plots and those who were registered afterwards were either offered smaller plots or were not considered for allotment and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) (i) 620 plots

ii) Originally the society suggested carving of 598 plots. The sizes and number of plots were as under :—

Size of plots	Area of plots in Square Yards.	No. of plots.
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**PART (A)**

(a) 39'x90'	390.00	100
(b) 29'x75'	241.67	88
(c) 25'x60'	166.67	203
(d) 39'x75'	325.00	5
		<hr/> 396

**PART (B)**

(a) 25'x60'	166.67	186
(b) 29'x75'	241.67	10
(c) 33'x81'	297.00	6
		<hr/> 202

Grand total 598

(b) To accommodate the maximum number of members and to achieve the density population according to Master Plan requirements.

(c) As informed by the society, members registered upto 1959 were given plots except 5 who did not opt for allotment of smaller plots and preferred to wait for allotment of bigger size plots out of the additional land likely to be allotted to the society. Eligible members registered after 1959 were offered plots of the sizes available and those who gave consent for smaller size plots were allotted those plots.

Misuse of Garages in Sector 'D' of DIZ Area in New Delhi

1616. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the garages provided to the allottees of Type-II and III Quarters of Sector 'D' in DIZ Area, New Delhi are being misused by some of the allottees ;

(b) whether Government have enquired into the matter , and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No such case has come to notice.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Sub Station Under all India Coordinated Project for Citrus Die Back

1617. SHRI RAMCHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the progress in establishing a Sub-Station under All India Co-ordinated Project for tackling the serious disease of citrus die-back ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is already operating the All India Coordinated Fruits Improvement Project under which investigations have been undertaken to tackle the serious problem of Citrus Die Back at Goni-

coppal (Mysore State), Shrirampur (Maharashtra) and Bhatinda (Punjab)

A separate Research Project on Citrus Decline is also under consideration.

#### **Pulse Research in Kerala**

1618. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the progress in strengthening pulse research in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) : There is no centre in Kerala State under the All India Coordinated Pulses Improvement Project. However, the centre at Bangalore caters to the needs of Kerala State also.

A scheme for strengthening research on Pulses in Kerala to be financed from cess funds has been received recently from the Government of Kerala, which is under consideration.

#### **Milk Conservation Project in Kerala**

1619. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the present position in establishment of a milk conservation project to stabilise and augment milk production in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : This is not included in the State Plan. Possibilities are being explored to find financial resources for the establishment of this project.

#### **Oil Palm Research Station in Palode, Kerala**

1620. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the present position in establishing Oil Palm Research Station at Palode, Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) : A scheme for the strengthening of the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute at Kasargod has been clearance by the Planning Commission and is

now awaiting clearance from the Ministry of Finance. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 40.00 lakhs and includes research on oil palm at Palode.

#### **Land allotted for Central Research Institute in Kerala**

1621. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a land measuring 157 14 acres was made available for starting a Central Research Institute in Kerala as per the enquiry made by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research ; and

(b) if so, at what stage the matter stands now ?

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

(b) The establishment of a separate Spices Research Institute in Kerala has not been agreed to by the Planning Commission. A Research Station on spices with location at Calicut and affiliated to the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasargod has been agreed to and further details thereof are being worked out.

#### **Demonstration by Junior Engineers in New Delhi**

1622. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Junior Engineers working in the C.P.W.D. demonstrated in front of his residence on the 19th March, 1972 ;

(b) if so, the nature of their demands and action proposed to be taken in the matter ; and

(c) the total number of Junior Engineers working in C.P.W.D. and the approximate number of them who participated in the demonstration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demonstrators included both graduate and non-graduate Junior Engineers working in the C.P.W.D. The graduate Junior Engineers demanded that 50% of the posts in the grade of Assistant Engineer should be filled by promotion of eligible graduate Junior Engineers as heretofore, and till this was agreed to, meeting of the D.P.C. which was scheduled to be held on 20th March 1972, should not take place. The non-graduate Junior Engineers demanded that promotions should be made strictly on the basis of merit-cum-seniority in view of the decision of the Delhi High Court that the quotas for appointment to the grade of Assistant Engineer in the C.P.W.D. had not been correctly determined, and that the meeting of the D.P.C. should be held as scheduled.

It was decided to convene the meeting of the D.P.C. as scheduled but the points made by the graduate Junior Engineers should also be examined expeditiously.

(c) The total number of Junior Engineers (Civil) working in the C.P.W.D. is 2755. The approximate number of those who participated in the demonstration would roughly be between 75 to 100

#### **Promotion of Junior Engineers in C.P.W.D.**

1623. **SHRI S D SOMASUNDARAM :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of A.M.I.E. and equivalent part-time graduates available in the C.P.W.D. who are eligible for promotion ; and

(b) the eligibility period considered so far for promotion of Junior Engineers who were possessing Diploma, Degree and part time Degree in Engineering as per rules either authenticated or unauthenticated ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :** (a) 135 Junior Engineers.

(b) A statement showing the eligibility criteria adopted since 1961 in regard to Graduate including A.M.I.E. Junior Engineers, and non-Graduates is enclosed,

#### **Statement**

##### **Eligibility Criteria for Promotion of Junior Engineers**

##### **A—Graduate Including A M.I.E.**

- (a) 1961-64—3 years service in the grade with AMIE Junior Engineers counting the eligibility period from the date of passing AMIE or from the date of reaching the stage of Rs 160/- in the scale of Rs. 100-8-140-10-300 or Rs 240/- in the revised scale of Rs. 180-10-200-15-380 whichever was more beneficial.
- (b) 1964-66—3 years service in the grade The AMIE Junior Engineers' counting this period from the date of passing AMIE or from the date of completion of six years service in the grade, whichever is more beneficial.
- (c) 1967—5 years service in the grade. The AMIE Junior Engineers counting this period from the date of passing AMIE or from the date of completion of six years service in the grade, whichever is more beneficial.
- (d) 1968-70—5 years service in the grade for direct graduates ; and 5 years service from the date of passing AMIE or 6 years service in the grade whichever was more beneficial in respect of those who passed AMIE while in service.
- (e) *At present*—5 years service in the grade. The AMIE Junior Engineers counting this period from the date of passing AMIE or from the date of completion of six years service in the grade, whichever is more beneficial.

##### **B—Permanent Diploma Holders**

- (a) 1961-66—8 years service in the grade.
- (b) 1967-onwards—10 years service in the grade.

##### **C—Permanent Unqualified**

- (a) 1961-66—12 years service in the grade.

- (b) 1967-onwards—15 years service in the grade.

**Reduction in Price of Tobacco by Monopoly Purchasers in Andhra**

1624. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether four companies are the monopoly purchasers of tobacco in Andhra ;

(b) whether these four companies have recently, through agreements among themselves reduced the price of tobacco from Rs. 500 to Rs. 250 per quintal ;

(c) whether following this action, there was a strike by the tobacco growers in three Districts of Andhra ; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take to ensure fair price to the growers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) Major quantity of tobacco in Andhra Pradesh is purchased by five firms.

(b) The Government is not aware of the same.

(c) According to the reports received there was some disturbance created by cultivators at one or two centres resulting from the heavy rejections of the tobacco.

(d) The State Trading Corporation has started purchases of tobacco from the growers in Andhra Pradesh and there has been some improvement in the prices.

**Programme of Integrated Services for Children and youth in Urban Areas**

1625. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether project report of cities, barring Baroda, have been prepared under the programme of Integrated Services for Children and Youth in Urban Areas ;

(b) whether the assistance of 100,000 offered by the UNICEF has been availed of ; and

(c) the details of projects on which this amount has been spent ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Drafts of the Project Reports on Integrated Services for Children in selected urban areas of Bombay, Baroda and Lucknow have been prepared by the Centre for Training and research in Municipal Administration of the Indian Institute of Public Administration and submitted to the Department of Social Welfare.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The UNICEF assistance of \$100,000 in 1970-71 was for undertaking the studies and preparing these project reports.

**Maximum Income of Agriculturists**

1626 SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the recorded maximum agricultural income earned by an individual agriculturist in the States of Mysore, Maharashtra and Andhra during 1971 ; and

(b) the names of those agriculturists ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available. Information of this nature may not be easily available even with the State Governments.

**Appointments in Paradip Port Trust by Orissa Government**

1627. SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Orissa by their Notification issued on 15th November, 1971 made direct appointments of two Revenue Officers in the Paradip Port Trust in the Posts

of Assistant Secretary and Estate Officer without prior consultation with the Paradip port Trust ;

(b) whether the Paradip Port Trust had made any request to Government of Orissa to depute two officers for manning those posts ; and

(c) whether the Assistant Secretary who had been already holding that Office was man-handled by some of the members of the Port Shramik Congress (led by Utkal Congress of Orissa), as he was unable to hand over charge to the newly appointed Assistant Secretary because he was not given orders to that effect by the Chairman of the Paradip Port Trust ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Yes, but they later cancelled the order regarding Assistant Secretary.

(b) The Government of Orissa had been requested to send a panel of names of suitable officers for making a selection for appointment, on deputation, to the post of Assistant Secretary as the term of the incumbent at that time was due to expire shortly. The State Government had also been requested to agree to the extension of the term of deputation of the incumbent of the post of Estate Officer for a further period of two years.

(c) No.

#### Absorption of Sub-Assistant Engineers in Paradip Port Trust

1628. SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether in spite of clear decision of the Paradip Port Trust Board at its meeting held on 21st June, 1971 to revert two sub-Assistant Engineers to the Government of Orissa, the Port Trust has agreed to absorb them in the Port Trust services ; and

(b) If so, the action contemplated for flouting the decision of the Port Trust Board ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and

(b). Though the Port Trust Board had decided to revert two Sub-Assistant Engineers on deputation from the Government of Orissa, to the Paradip Port Trust, at its meeting held on the 21st June, 1971, the matter was reconsidered by the Board at its meeting held on 17th March, 1972. A Sub-Committee has been set up by the Board to consider the general question of absorption of deputationists and the Board will consider its recommendations on their receipt. Thereafter, the Chairman of the Port Trust Board will decide individual cases of deputationists on merits. The case of the two Sub-Assistant Engineers would, therefore, be decided accordingly.

#### Distress Sale of Tobacco in Andhra Pradesh

1626. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether tobacco producers in Andhra Pradesh are being compelled to distress sale and that the prevailing prices have reached on all-time low ; and

(b) whether Government propose to introduce any permanent machinery to keep a watch on the price behaviour and to take suitable remedial measures ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) The prices of tobacco showed downward trend this year on account of higher production and reported low quality of tobacco in certain areas of Andhra Pradesh. As a remedial measure, the State Trading Corporation has entered the market and according to the reports received there has been improvement in prices now.

(b) The Government of India have under consideration a proposal to set up a Tobacco Marketing Board dealing with marketing of Virginia Flue-Cured Tobacco.

#### Visit of a single Officer to U.S.A. instead of a Delegation

1630. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a single officer of his Ministry visited U.S.A. instead of a delegation, as

mutually agreed between the Government and the U S A I D. last year ;

(b) whether the USAID have expressed dissatisfaction at the behaviour of the Indian Officer ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take any action in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) : (a) Under the USAID Technical Assistance Programme for FY 71 and the years earlier to that study Teams as well as individuals trainees were sent to U S A. on short observation-cum-study tours as well as for practical training. The programmes for the study teams is prepared by the USAID who keep in view the specific requirements and area of interest of individual members of the team. There have been more than one instance of individual members proceeding separately. It is not known therefore which case the Hon'ble Member was referring to.

(b) No reports are sent by the USAID regarding the officers visiting the U.S. under this programme, nor have Government any independent information to this effect.

(c) Government take great care in selecting candidates for such deputation and only officers of very high calibre are chosen for observation tours or training. No further action seems called for.

#### **Effect on Marine Drive Project by change of location of Oil Dock in Cochin**

1631. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Marine Drive Project is to be affected in any way by a change of location of proposed Oil Dock in Cochin ; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed by the Central Government ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) No, Sir. The Cochin Town Planning Trust, who is in charge of Marine Drive Project (also called the Ernakulam Foreshore Reclamation Scheme)

has now decided to carry out the Project independent of the Oil Dock Project.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Non-utilisation of Funds for Drinking Water Scheme in Scarcity Areas**

1632. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the major portion of Rs 125 crores earmarked for ensuring perennial supply of drinking water in scarcity areas could not be utilised because of the failure by Government to work out a detailed scheme for distributing it ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to locate the negligence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF D P CHATTOPADHAYAYA) : (a) A sum of Rs 123.5 crores which represents the sum total of the provisions made in the plans of various States and Union Territories has been earmarked for rural water supply in the Fourth Five Year Plan. The actual expenditure on rural water supply in 1969-70 and 1970-71 was Rs 18.27 crores and 18.19 crores respectively. During 1971-72 the anticipated expenditure is about Rs. 29 crores. The Plan provision for 1972-73 is Rs. 37.6 crores and a sum of Rs. 40 crores is likely to be spent during the last year of the Plan. Thus the total expenditure during the Fourth Five Year Plan period is expected to be of the order of about Rs 140 crores, which is much above the plan provision. In addition to the Plan funds some States like Maharashtra, Gujarat and Kerala have sought financial assistance from the Life Insurance Corporation of India for their rural water supply schemes.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Alternative Site for Oil Dock in Cochin**

1633. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona had been asked to undertake a model study of the feasibility of



an alternative site for the proposed Oil Dock in Cochin ; and

(b) when the model study is likely to be completed ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :** (a) Yes.

(b) The report has been received recently and is under examination

#### **Fall in the Production of Jute**

1634. **SHRI D. P. JADEJA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether production of Jute is lagging far behind the Annual Plan target ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and measures taken to increase its production ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :** (a) and (b). It has not been possible so far to achieve the targets fixed for jute production. The reason for this is that 95% of the area under jute is rainfed and variations in the rain-fall cause serious fluctuations in the acreage and yield

For increasing the production of jute the following Centrally sponsored schemes were taken up in the Fourth Plan with an outlay of Rs. 372 lakhs :—

- (i) Special Package Programme on jute and mesta which envisages adoption of package of practices including use of improved seeds, line sowing, foliar application of urea and plant of urea and plant protection measures ;
- (ii) Distribution of improved seeds at subsidised rates ; and
- (iii) Aerial spraying of ureas in area not covered under (i).

The position regarding the shortfall in production was reviewed in the mid-term appraisal of the Fourth Plan and it has been decided to take up a new scheme from 1972-73 at a total outlay of Rs 5.95 crores. This new scheme

known as the Intensive Jute District Programme has been drawn up for getting immediate results in increasing the production of jute fibre in the country by adopting a concentrated area approach in the selected districts. The strategy for securing additional production will be as under :

- (i) To convince the growers about the maximum production potential of jute and mesta demonstrations on full package of practices would be taken up.
- (ii) To popularise the jute growing under irrigated conditions, demonstration on irrigated jute would be conducted in selected blocks.
- (iii) Launching motivational campaign to saturate the entire area with recommended doses of inputs and to adopt improved cultural practices including any new technology that might be evolved in future and for this purpose subsidies will be provided on critical inputs.
- (iv) To stimulate the flow of credit from the various institutional agencies, particularly the cooperatives, for enabling the growers to apply recommended dose of inputs. For this purpose the Central Cooperative Banks in the districts will be strengthened.
- (v) Initiation of a drive to regain the jute area lost to paddy in the recent past through adoption of jute-paddy cropping sequence.

#### **Interim Jute Growing Plan**

1635. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered any interim jute growing plan in the country recently ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :** (a) A scheme on intensive jute district programme has been

formulated by the Government of India to be implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme from 1972-73.

(b) The relevant information is given in the enclosed statement.

### *Statement*

The Intensive Jute District Programme has been drawn up for getting immediate results in increasing the production of jute fibre in the country by adopting a concentrated area approach in the selected districts of Murshidabad, Nadia, Cooch Behar, Purnea, Cuttack, Nowgong and Srikakulam which account for about 47% of the country's total jute crop. The strategy for securing additional production will be as under

- (i) To convince the growers about the maximum production potential of jute and mesta, demonstrations on full package of practices would be taken up ;
- (ii) To popularise jute growing under irrigated conditions, demonstration on irrigated jute would be conducted in selected blocks ;
- (iii) Launching motivational campaign to saturate the entire area with recommended dose of inputs and to adopt improved cultural practices including any new technology that might be evolved in future and for this purpose subsidies will be provided on critical inputs
- (iv) To stimulate the flow of credit from the various institutional agencies, particularly cooperatives for enabling the growers to apply recommended dose of inputs. For this purpose the Central Cooperative Banks in these districts will be strengthened.
- (v) Initiation of a drive to regain the jute area lost to paddy in the recent past through adoption of jute-paddy cropping sequence.

The total expenditure involved in this scheme will be of the order of Rs. 5.95 lakhs. Against this the project is expected to yield an

additional production of 3.8 lakh bales of fibre in 1972-73 and 8.80 lakh bales in 1973-74.

**Facilities Extended to Adivasis after their conversion to Christianity**

1636 **SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH :**  
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a strong feeling regarding the facilities extended to the Adivasis after their conversion into Christianity ; and

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

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K.S. RAMASWAMY) :**  
(a) Some Members of Parliament and others took strong objection to the facilities being given to the members of the Scheduled Tribes who profess the Christian faith.

(b) The reasons given by them were that the Scheduled Tribes professing Christianity are socially and economically advanced and may get an unduly large share of the benefits to the detriment of the others.

The Government have taken into account these views and the reactions of the Government will be indicated when the Bill is introduced afresh.

**Geo-Hydrological data collected by exploratory Tubewell Organisation in Rajasthan under U.N. Development Programme**

1637. **DR KARNI SINGH :**  
**SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI :**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether systematic geo-hydrological data were collected for certain areas in Rajasthan by the Exploratory Tube-well Organisation under United Nations Development (Social Fund) Programme some time back ;

(b) if so, the names of the respective areas ; and



(c) the number of exploratory bore holes sunk by the Exploratory Tube-well Organisation in Rajasthan and how many of them were successful ?

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

Systematic geo-hydrological data collection has been made in different areas of Rajasthan by the Central Ground Water Board under the UNDP (SF) assisted Project during the years 1967-71.

One more UNDP (SF) assisted Project has now been taken up w.e.f April, 71 covering Nagpur, Bikaner, Churu, Jhunjhuna and Sikar districts and the data collection is in progress.

(b) The programme covered an area of 60,000 sq. kms. in the districts of Jalore, Jaisalmer, partly Barmer and Jodhpur. The entire area was covered by general reconnaissance and then four key areas selected for detailed studies. The areas were :

1. Jalore area. (2) Barunda area. (3) Jaisalmer (Lathi) area. (4) Doli Jhanwar-Pal sub area.

(c) Till the end of March 1971, the Central Ground Water Board drilled 192 exploratory boreholes in Rajasthan out of which 44 proved successful. Out of 192, 98 boreholes were drilled under the UNDP (SF) Project and 94 under normal exploration.

#### ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना पर विचार गोष्ठी

1638. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फरवरी, 1972 में दिल्ली में ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना पर एक विचार गोष्ठी हुई थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसकी मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या थीं ; और

(ग) उन्हें लागू करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ । 17 से 19 फरवरी, 1972 तक नई दिल्ली में ग्राम रोजगार की त्वरित योजना सम्बन्धी एक सैमीनार-कम-वर्क-शाप हुई थी ।

(ख) सैमीनार-कम-वर्कशाप के मुख्य निष्कर्ष तथा टिप्पणियाँ सभा पटल पर रखी जानी हैं । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT - 1612/72]

(ग) सैमीनार-कम-वर्कशाप की टिप्पणियाँ तथा निष्कर्षों को ध्यान में रखते हुए वर्ष 1972-73 के लिए ग्राम रोजगार की त्वरित योजना के मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्तों में उपयुक्त रूप में संशोधन किया गया है ।

#### Payment of Electricity Bills in respect of Central Ministers

1639. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of electricity bills paid by Government for the bungalows of Central Ministers for 1971-72 ; and

(b) the amount spent on each Minister separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The total amount of electricity bills paid by Government in respect of residential portions of bungalows of Central Ministers for 1971-72 for the period ending January, 1972, upto which bills have been received, is Rs. 87, 922.16.

The Ministers have voluntarily agreed to a monetary ceiling of Rs. 2400/- per annum for free supply of water and electricity in the private portions of their residences. They reimburse to Government any expenditure in excess of this ceiling. The annual ceiling of Rs. 2400/- is applicable for the financial year commencing from the 1st April to the 31st March of the succeeding year and the amount recoverable from the Ministers concerned is billed for at the end of each financial year.

(b) A statement showing the amount spent on electricity bills on each Minister's residence separately for 1971-72 for the period ending January, 1972 upto which bills have been received, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1613/72].

### छोटे और सीमान्त (मार्जिनल) किसानों की परिभाषा

1640 श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :  
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार विकास योजनाएँ क्रियान्वित करने के लिए छोटे और सीमान्त किसानों की परिभाषा तैयार कर चुकी है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन वर्गों के किसानों सम्बन्धी योजनाएँ कब तक क्रियान्वित कर दी जायेगी , और

(ग) इन योजनाओं की मुख्य रूपरेखा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़ियाँ) : (क) 31 जनवरी, 1972 के अन्त तक 12 13 लाख छोटे कृषकों तथा 6 15 लाख सीमान्त कृषकों तथा कृषि श्रमिकों को छाँटा जा चुका है ।

(ख) योजनाएँ पहले से ही कार्यान्वित की जा रही है ।

(ग) लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी और सीमान्त कृषक तथा कृषि श्रमिकों विषयक विवरण पहले ही सभा पटल पर रख दिये गये हैं, जिनमें इनकी रूप रेखा का उल्लेख कर दिया गया है ।

### Importance of Urea as a Fertiliser

1641. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether rotation of crops and mixture of organic manure with chemical fertilisers are

a must for a country that is embarking on large-scale uses of fertilisers ;

(b) whether Government is aware that our fertiliser planners have lately shown a tendency to belittle the importance of urea, which comes nearest to organic manure because of its high carbon content ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government to it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Either organic manures or crop rotation is not a must for use of chemical fertilisers. However, use of organic manures and the adoption of crop rotations may improve the fertility and physical properties of the soil and through such improved soils, the effectiveness of fertiliser use may increase. Proper use of fertiliser contributes to the build up of soil organic matter by producing bigger crop with a large amount of residue which are returned to the soil.

(b) No, Sir. Almost all new approved nitrogenous fertiliser plants to be set up are going to produce urea.

(c) Does not arise.

### Effect of Chemical Fertilisers on the Productivity of Soil

1642. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the soil is likely to suffer as a result of intensive farming based on the increasing use of chemical fertilisers ; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to check this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The soil is not likely to suffer by intensive cropping when judicious use of fertilisers is made. At Rothamsted in the United Kingdom, soils receiving heavy applications of fertilisers for 100 years are still in excellent condition and high yields have been maintained in these soils. In the permanent manurial experiments

at Pusa (Bihar) during the period 1908-30, it was found that the complete fertiliser treatment gave yields which were equal to those obtained by applying farm yard manure or green manure. The results of permanent manurial experiments conducted at Coimbatore also have clearly shown that no deleterious effects were observed with the continued use of chemical fertilisers.

(b) Does not arise

**Rules for Recruitment and Promotion of Junior Engineers in Central Public Works Department**

1643. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Public Works Department did not have any authenticated regular rules for recruitment and promotion of Junior Engineers since 1935 till date, if so, the reasons therefor ;

(b) whether old recruitment rules will continue to be followed without any change ; and

(c) whether the promotion policy regarding Junior Engineers is being changed ; if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No Sir. The Recruitment Rules for Junior Engineers were notified in February, 1958. These rules have since been revised and the revised rules have been notified in February, 1972. The Recruitment Rules for Asstt. Engineers which, *inter alia*, provide for promotion of Junior Engineers to the post of Asstt. Engineers were notified in May, 1954.

(b) No Sir. The recruitment at the level of Junior Engineers which was hitherto made through Employment Exchanges, will, hereafter, be made on the basis of an all India competitive examination in accordance with revised Recruitment Rules notified in February, 1972.

(c) Yes Sir, The promotion policy in regard to the Junior Engineers is being reviewed and certain changes in the existing policy are

contemplated keeping in view the decision of the Delhi High Court in the writ petition filed by some Asstt. Engineers of the C.P.W.D., recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission and the demands of the various categories of Junior Engineers working in the Department

**Master Plans for Deep Tube Wells in States**

1644. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ,

(a) whether Government have formulated Master Plans to instal deep tube-wells in all the States or in cooperation with the states ;

(b) if so, the special features in this regard State-wise ; and

(c) the average of irrigation of fallow land under this Plan and the cost involved and whether the same has been incorporated in the current Five-Year Plan ?

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

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**वक्फ सम्पत्तियों के प्रशासन के पहलुओं पर विचार करने के लिए समिति की नियुक्ति**

1645. श्री मूलचन्द हागा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में वक्फ सम्पत्तियों के प्रशासन के सभी पहलुओं पर विचार करने के लिए एक समिति नियुक्त की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके सदस्य कौन-कौन हैं और वह किन-किन मुद्दों पर विचार करेगी ; और

(ग) क्या समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है और यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य शिफारिशें क्या हैं ?

कृषि बंसी (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) :  
(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) समिति के सदस्यों के नाम इस प्रकार हैं :—

- (1) श्री सैयद अहमद, सदस्य राज्य सभा—अध्यक्ष
- (2) श्री इशाक सम्भाली, सदस्य, लोक सभा—सदस्य
- (3) श्री जुल्फिकार अली खान, सदस्य, लोक सभा—सदस्य।

समिति के निर्देश-पदों की प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया।  
देखिए संख्या LT-1614/72]

(ग) बक्फ जाच समिति ने अभी तक कोई सिफारिश नहीं दी है। इसके रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

#### Weightment and Measurement of Goods for Export Prior to Shipment

1646. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the weightment and measurement of all goods for exports prior to shipment is essential ;

(b) if so, whether the practice is being followed strictly in the port of Calcutta ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for some exports requiring weightment and measurement and some being exempted ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Particulars of weight or measurement are required for assessment of port charges only in cases where the charges are based

on weight or measurement and not on unit basis such as per bale, per bag, per chest etc.

#### Cut down in Production by Vanaspati Factories

1648. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some the Vanaspati factories had cut down their production affecting the total availability of vanaspati in the market and encouraging its unauthorised sale at prices higher than the controlled rate ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) There has been no significant fall in the production of vanaspati, either by individual factories or by the industry as a whole. In fact, the progressive total production in 1972 upto the 22nd March is slightly larger than that for the corresponding period of 1971 and vanaspati continues to be available throughout the country at or below the controlled prices.

(b) Does not arise.

#### 'Namsudras' Tribe of East Bengal Refugees in Dandakaranya

1650. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether East Bengal refugees settled in Dandakarnya have amongst them a class by the name of 'Namsudras' which are Scheduled Tribes ; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to give due recognition and facilities to them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). A number of displaced persons from the area comprising the People's Republic of Bangladesh belong to communities like, the Namasudra community, which are specified as Scheduled Castes in West Bengal. The question whether members of these commu-

nities should be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in the States where they are resettled (including the Dandakaranya area) will be taken into account while finalising the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (amendment) Bills.

#### IGSN Company Employees

1651. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the IGSN Company Calcutta had been taken over by the Government but all the employees have not been taken back ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken by Government to take all the employees back ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). There was no such Company known as "I.G.S.N. Company, Calcutta". Presumably the reference is to the India branch of Indian General Navigation and Railway Company Ltd. which was merged in the Rivers Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. in 1962. The Government of India acquired a controlling interest in the equity capital of the R.S.N. Co. in February, 1965. The Calcutta-Assam river service was, however, closed in September, 1965 on the outbreak of hostilities with Pakistan, and the main business of this Company came to a stand still. A Government of India undertaking known as Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd. took over all the assets and some of the liabilities of this Company in May, 1967 under a Scheme of Arrangements approved by the Calcutta High Court. In accordance with the Scheme of Arrangements, the CIWTC absorbed such of the employees of the R.S.N. Co. as were necessary and suitable for its truncated business. The remaining employees of the R. S. N. Co. are being given preference, other things being equal, whenever any employment opportunity arises in CIWTC.

#### Transfer of Crash Programme for Rural Employment Under Plan Sector for 1972-73

1652 SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether Planning Commission has

decided to transfer the crash programme for rural employment to the plan sector to be taken up as a central scheme for 1972-73 ?

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

#### Setting up of Corporation for Insurance of Crops

1653. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a corporation for insurance of crops ;

(b) if so, the time by which the aforesaid Corporation is likely to be set up ; and

(c) the crops likely to be insured in the beginning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir ; (b) and (c). Do not arise.

#### मध्य प्रदेश को बीजों की सप्लाई में बिलम्ब

1654. श्री गंगाधरन दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1971-72 में भारतीय बीज निगम ने मध्य प्रदेश को, राज्य सरकार के अनेक बार अनुरोध करने पर भी, बीजों की सप्लाई समय पर नहीं की ;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश को गत वर्ष में कितनी मात्रा में बीज दिए गए ; और

(ग) गत मास मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को कितने मीट्रिक टन और कौन कौन सी किस्म के बीज दिए गए ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहिब पी. शिन्डे) : (क) जी नहीं । राज्य सरकार ने बताया है कि राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम द्वारा बीज सप्लाई करने के बारे में उन्हें कोई शिकायत नहीं है ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार से केवल एक ही पक्की मांग प्राप्त होने पर 80 बिबंटल बाजरे का बीज सप्लाई किया गया। निगम ने राज्य में अपने व्यापारियों द्वारा बीजों की सीधी बिक्री के भी प्रबन्ध किये थे।

(ख) राज्य सरकार को किसी बीज की आवश्यकता नहीं थी। इसलिये राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम ने फरवरी 1972 में कोई बीज नहीं सप्लाई किया।

**Allotment of Plots to Bal Vikas Samiti,  
New Delhi**

1655. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the plot on Ashoka Road behind Janpath Hotel, New Delhi has been allotted to Bal Vikas Samiti for its activities :

(b) if so, whether Government have given up the plan of constructing a Hotel, for which the plot was reserved ; and

(c) the terms on which Bal Vikas has been permitted to run its activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, temporarily.

(b) and (c). A portion only of the plot was allotted to the Bal Vikas temporarily from 15th May, 1971, for conducting their summer holidays project on payment of ground rent of Rs. 41.67 per acre per mensem. The land has since been allotted to the Indian Airlines Corporation for their City Terminal Office and the Bal Vikas authorities have vacated the major portion of the land except an area of about 3396 square yards. In view of the useful work being done by the Bal Vikas and the non-commercial nature of its activities, the institution has been allowed to continue its work on the land in question for some time more.

**World Bank Aid for Agricultural Research  
Programme**

1656. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has approved grants for an agricultural research programme to increase the quantity and improve the quality of food production ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme and the amount of grants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The World Bank (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) has pledged financial support for the establishment of International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics in India.

(b) The Institute shall be established in India as an autonomous, international, philanthropic non-profit, research, educational and training organisation.

The Institute will serve as (a) a world centre for the improvement of Jowar, Millets, Bengal Gram (Chana) and Red Gram (Arhar) ; (b) a centre to promote the development and demonstration of improved cropping patterns and systems of farming which optimise the use of human and natural resources in the low rainfall, un-irrigated seasonally dry and semi-arid tropics. It will have a Governing Board which will be responsible for carrying out the programme for the achievement of the objectives of the Institute as stated above. The day-to-day administration of the Institute shall be the responsibility of the Director who will be answerable to the Governing Board.

Out of an initial estimated expenditure of 5 lakh dollars for the establishment of the Institute, the World Bank has pledged 1 lakh dollars for the present.

**Sinking of D.D.A. Plots in Janakpuri, Delhi**

1657. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some flats of Delhi Development Authority in Janakpuri, Delhi are sinking ;

(b) whether the flat-owners have complained to the authorities concerned ;



(c) . if so, the steps being taken in the matter ; and

(d) whether the colony was constructed over a pond of water ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :** (a) to (c). Some complaints of this nature were received. On examination it was found that the complaints were largely of settlement of floors. In all these cases, the floors were relaid.

(d) No, Sir.

#### **Prohibition Policy**

**1658. SHRI R. S. PANDEY :** Will the Minister of **EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of State Governments are in favour of relaxing the prohibition rules, as the present prohibition policy is not proving successful ;

(b) whether the Central Government has taken into consideration the views of the State Government in this regard and undertaken review of the present policy ; and

(c) if so, whether relaxation of the present prohibition rules is contemplated in the near future and if so, on what lines ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMI) :** (a) to (c). The Central Prohibition Committee constituted by the Department of Social Welfare, had reviewed the position relating to Prohibition at its last meeting held in December, 1970. It was noted that some of the State Governments had relaxed measures of enforcement of Prohibition during the last few years. At present complete Prohibition exist only in Gujarat.

The Government of India continue to support Prohibition and are not in favour of its relaxation. However, Prohibition being a State subject, the framing of rules on Prohibition rest with the State Governments.

#### **Checking of Water Pollution in Big Cities**

**1659. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 63 on the 24th May, 1971 regarding prevention of pollution of water and state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to check water pollution in the big cities of the country ; and

(b) if so, the progress achieved in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTO-PADHYAYA) :** (a) and (b). The Prevention of Water Pollution Bill, 1969, which was introduced in Rajya Sabha in December, 1969, is still under consideration of the Joint Committee of both the Houses of Parliament. The Central Government as well as the concerned State Governments will have powers to take steps to check the pollution of water resources in the country after enactment of the said Bill.

The States of Maharashtra and Orissa have already enacted 'Water Pollution Control Acts'. The Government of Gujarat have appointed an expert Committee to suggest executive action for controlling water pollution in the State.

#### **Roads Declared as National Highways**

**1660. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :**  
**SHRIMATI BHARGAVI**  
**THANKAPPAN :**

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

(a) the roads recently declared National Highways and earmarked for improvement by the Central Government ; and

(b) the approximate amount to be spent over these National Highways during 1972-73 ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :** (a) A statement giving the names of roads declared



as National Highways during 1971-72 is attached.

(b) A sum of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is likely to be available for expenditure during 1972-73 on these roads for undertaking their development to single lane national highway standard.

### *Statement*

1. The Highway connecting Belgaum, Anmod, Ponda and Panaji.
2. The highway starting from its junction near Haridaspur with N.H. No 5 and terminating at the Paradip Port.
3. The highway starting from its junction near Chandigarh with the N.H. No. 22 and connecting Rupar, Bilaspur, Mandi, Kulu and Manali.
4. The highway connecting Nowgong Dabaka and Dimapur (Manipur Road).
5. The highway connecting Shillong, Passi, Badarpur and Agartala.
6. The highway connecting Palayamkottai on N.H. 7 with the Tuticorin Port.
7. The highway connecting Pathankot, Amritsar, Bhatinda, Ganganagar, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Barmer to its junction with N.H. No. 8A near Samakhiali (near Kandla).
8. The highway connecting Panvel on N.H. No. 4 with Mahad, Panaji, Karwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut (Kozhikode) and Trichur.
9. The highway starting from its junction near Cortalim with N.H. 17 and terminating at the Mormugao Port.
10. The highway connecting Chas, Ranchi, Rourkela, Talcher and terminating at N.H. No. 42.
11. The highway connecting Bangalore, Hassan and Mangalore.

### *C.B.I. Enquiry into Import of Tractors from East Germany*

1661. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the inquiry by the C.B.I. into the import of tractors from East Germany has since been completed ;

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

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P SHINDE) : (a) It is not known whether the C.B.I. have completed their inquiry or not. No report has been furnished by them.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

### *Closure of Sugar Factories due to non-availability of Sugarcane*

1662. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether many sugar factories have closed down recently in Uttar Pradesh and other States for non-availability of sugarcane ;

(b) if so, the number of such closed mills State wise ; and

(c) the steps being taken to increase sugarcane production in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. According to information received from sugar factories upto the 30th March, 1972, 136 sugar factories, as per Statewise details given in the attached statement, have stopped crushing operations for the season 1971-72.

(c) Besides the sugarcane development schemes in force in the various sugar producing States covering compaction of cane areas around sugar factories, raising and distribution of healthy seeds, provision of inputs, augmentation of minor irrigation facilities, plant protection measures etc., with a view to increasing the yield, and improving the quality of

sugarcane, the higher price for sugarcane paid by sugar factories this year is expected to increase sugarcane production in the country.

*Statement*

State	No. of factories closed during 1971-72
Uttar Pradesh	61
Bihar	23
West Bengal	1
Assam	—
Haryana	1
Punjab	6
Rajasthan	3
Madhya Pradesh	5
Orissa	1
Andhra Pradesh	11
Gujarat	2
Maharashtra	12
Mysore	6
Kerala	3
Tamil Nadu	1
Pondicherry	—
Grand Total	136

**Shortage of Drinking Water in the Cities of U.P.**

**1663. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :**  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards a news item appearing

in the "Indian Express" dated the 8th March, 1972 regarding the shortage of drinking water in the cities of Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) whether the State Government has approached the Central Government to help in fighting water famine ; and

(c) If so, the steps being taken by the Government to save the population from water famine in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHAYAYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) A request was received from the State Government for allocation of funds outside the Plan for the general development of KAVAL towns—Kanpur, Agra, Varanasi, Allahabad, and Lucknow. The matter is being examined.

(c) Water Supply Programme is in the State Sector and Central assistance to the States for this programme is given on the pattern of block loans and block grants of 70% and 30% respectively. The responsibility for selecting schemes, appropriating funds for them and their implementation entirely rests with the State Government.

Shortage of drinking water supply is a general problem all over the country and with a view to assist the State Governments for improving the supply of water specially in rural scarcity areas, the following schemes in Central centrally sponsored sector have been operated :

- (i) Public Health Engineering Training Programme to provide training to technical personnel.
- (ii) UNICEF assisted Rural Water Supply Programme under which fast drilling rigs are being provided to States to tackle the problem in hard rock/soil formations.
- (iii) Special Investigation Divisions for identifying the rural areas exposed to water scarcity and determining the source of supply of water for such areas.
- (iv) Planning and Design Units for rural areas for drawing of detailed projects for water supply schemes for such scarcity areas.

**Cultural Agreement between India and Soviet-Russia**

1664. **SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM  
SHRI S C SAMANTA :**

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indo Soviet Cultural Committees have finalised their cultural programme for the two countries for the years 1972-74, and

(b) if so, the gist of the cultural programmes

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

(b) The programme finalised for 1972-74 envisages cooperation between the two countries in the fields of Science and Technology, Education, Culture and Art, Cinema, Radio, T V and Press, Health and Sports. It provides for the exchange of scientists, educationists, writers, journalists, artists, and sportsmen besides the exchange of dance and music ensembles, art exhibitions, books, radio and T V broadcasts and films etc.

The programme provides for the visit of more than 350 persons on either side, besides, long-term visits of teachers and scholars.

**मध्य प्रदेश में दूध के पाउडर की मांग**

1666. **श्री अरविन्द नेताम :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में दूध के पाउडर की कितनी मांग है और मन्त्रालय में इसकी सूचना कब प्राप्त हुई थी,

(ख) इस मांग में से कितनी पूरी की गई है और यदि यह पूर्ण रूप से पूरी नहीं की गई है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) शेष मांग के कब तक पूरी होने की सम्भावना है ?

**कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) :**

(क) नवम्बर, 1970 में पशु-चिकित्सा सेवा निदेशालय, मध्य प्रदेश से वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान आयातित क्रीम उतरे दुग्ध चूर्ण की 155.145 मीटरी टन की आवंटन की मांग प्राप्त हुई थी।

(ख) तदन्तर पशु-चिकित्सा सेवा निदेशालय, मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा यह मांग बाद में कम करके 120 मीटरी टन कर दी गई। 100 मीटरी टन आयातित क्रीम उतरे दुग्ध चूर्ण पहले ही सप्लाई किया जा चुका है।

(ग) शेष मात्रा 20 मीटरी टन, मार्च, 1972 के अंत तक जहाज द्वारा आने वाली सामग्री में से सप्लाई किया जाना है।

**Utilisation of funds for Tribal Development Blocks in Madhya Pradesh**

1667 **SHRI ARVIND NEIAM  
SHRI HUKUM CHAND  
KACHWAI**

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

(a) whether in the Tribal Development Blocks in Madhya Pradesh, there was a shortfall of allotment and under-utilisation of funds to the extent of Rs 381 lacs during the period of 1957-58 to 1969-70,

(b) whether the Ministry have refused to allow carry-over of funds for expenditure in these Blocks to this extent, if so, whether in the past carry-over has been allowed for the Community Development Blocks specially in view of the special responsibilities of the Union Government towards the tribal people, and

(c) whether the Union Government are now taking steps to allot funds to the extent of the shortfall during the Fourth Plan period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) The funds were allocated for Tribal Development Blocks to the Government of Madhya Pradesh on the approved pattern

every year. But during the two years, 1967-68 and 1968-69, the actual allocation was less than the Plan outlay by Rs. 152.10 lakhs due to the cut imposed on all sectors of development on account of the financial constraints in the country. These shortfalls have not been restored to any of the State Governments for any of such schemes.

(b) and (c). To enable the State Governments to utilise the unspent grant for the Tribal Development Blocks, the extensions of the operational period of Tribal Development Blocks were given freely upto the year 1970. The position was, however, reviewed and in view of the present financial constraints and the Plan ceilings, it was decided in January, 1971 not to give such extensions of the operational period any more.

#### **Benefits of controlled hunting on Wild Life**

1668. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether international specialists contend that hunting, under careful controls is beneficial to certain wild species, as a whole, including elephants ;

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

(c) whether the same method of hunting is applied in India if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. This is a recognised principle of wild life management

(b) and (c). The Government of India accepts this principle of scientific exploitation of wild life. However, such "culling" or harvesting can only be implemented if it is found that the wild life is surplus in relation to its habitat, and that the habitat itself is ecologically viable and safe. In India wild life is not in surplus and hence such culling is not carried out. However, where deemed necessary, elephant population is controlled through trapping, or even through hunting in certain instances.

#### **Legal Education**

1669. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to make legal education more meaningful in the present context and to mould it into an effective instrument of national development in accordance with the constitutional ideals ; and

(b) the ways and means adopted in reshaping legal education ?

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 University Grants Commission had set up a Committee on Legal Education and Research to advise the Commission on the development of teaching and research in Law. The Committee made certain important recommendations relating to the qualifications of full-time teachers, improvement of their pay scales, conversion of Law Departments into independent Institutions, number of subjects to be taught, emphasis on case method of teaching, student teacher ratio, provision of Library facilities and inter-disciplinary approach, etc. These have been circulated to the Universities for their views. In the meantime, the Commission has agreed in principle to provide grants to the Law Colleges (Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000) and the Universities (Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 50,000) on the basis of their enrolments for the purchase of law books/journals for strengthening their libraries. The recommendation regarding revision of pay scales has also been implemented.

2. On the recommendation of the Committee, the Commission supported an all-India Seminar on Legal Education organised by Poona University. The recommendations of the Seminar will be placed for consideration of the Committee and the Commission.

3. The question of adopting a new pattern of legal Education to suit the requirements of the students and reshaping it to the extent to which it is possible, has also been engaging the attention of the Bar Council of India and its Legal Education Committee. With this end in view, recommendations regarding subjects have been prescribed and suggested to the Universities for the Law courses as would be

necessary and useful to the students who take up law course and who may enter into profession

#### **Funds for Adult Education**

1670 SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Governments has been invited to the statement made by SHRI C D Deshmukh at the Asian-South Pacific Seminar on "Training of Adult Education" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated the 6th March, 1972 under the caption 'More funds sought for adult education', and

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

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 Ministry of Education is already seized of the matter. The State Governments, who are mainly concerned, have been requested to give adequate priority to adult education programmes. The Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance have also been requested to allocate more funds for Adult Education. Within the overall plan budget, the Ministry of Education is also providing funds to State Governments and voluntary organisations for some important projects

#### **Punishment for Offences under Untouchability (Offence) Act**

1671 SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to enhance the punishment for offences under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The amending Bill is ready for introduction in the House soon.

#### **Work done under Programme of Research Training and Administration in Social Welfare**

1672. SHRI C CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the work done since 1969 under the Programme of Research Training and Administration in Social Welfare formulated as a result of the recommendations made by the Standing Committee on Social Welfare Research and the Standing Advisory Committee on Social Work, Education and Training ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K S RAMASWAMY) : The Department of Social Welfare constituted a Standing advisory Committee on Social Welfare Research in July 1970. The Committee has examined in detail the priorities and the procedure required for promoting social welfare research. A list of priorities on the subject has been worked out. In addition guidelines for research in social welfare have been prepared. It was for the first time that a provision of Rs 5.50 lakhs was made in the budget of the Department in 1971-72 for the programme of Social Welfare Research. However as the Expenditure Finance Committee has still to consider the Memorandum on Social Welfare Research, the programme could not be initiated.

The Standing Advisory Committee on Social Work Education and Training has been constituted by the University Grants Commission. The report on the progress of the work done by the Committee is awaited from the University Grants Commission.

#### **Assistance to Cooperatives in Tribal Development Blocks during Fourth Plan**

1673 SHRI C CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent so far during Fourth Plan on the assistance given to Service Co-operatives, Primary Marketing Co-operatives, Forest Labour Co-operatives, Labour Contract and Construction Co-operatives in the Tribal Development Blocks ; and

(b) the number of such Societies established so far under each category ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on Table of the Sabha when received.

#### Progress of Rural Works Programme

1674 SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of people employed under Rural Works Programme in the States, State-wise ; and

(b) the amount actually spent so far against the allotment for the year 1971-72 in States, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) The State Governments have not furnished the full details regarding the employment generated through the schemes taken up under the Rural Works Programme (now called the Drought Prone Areas Programme). However, on the basis of the available information, employment generated through the implementation of Drought Prone Areas programme is shown in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1615/72*]

(b) An amount of Rs. 18.50 crores has been released to the States during 1971-72. The state-wise break-up and the overall expenditure reported so far by each state are shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT—1615/72*]. It may be noted that the expenditure figures are for varying periods.

#### Work on Pathankot-Kandla Port Highway

1675. SHRI D. P. JADEJA :  
SHRI VEKARIA :

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

(a) whether the work on the Pathankot-Kandla Port Highway has been started ; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). This Highway, which has very recently been declared as a National Highway has already a black topped surface with two lanes in some lengths. Improvement to deficient sections to bring the entire road to single lane National Highway standard in all respects will be taken up as soon as projects are prepared and sanctioned. The work is expected to be completed during the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

#### Cigarette Advertisements on D.T.C. Buses

1676. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the ill-effect of smoking ; and

(b) if so, the reasons why Delhi Transport Corporation are allowing cigarette advertisements on their buses in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) The Government of India are aware of the harmful effects of smoking and have been educating the public in this regard, as a part of their general health education activities.

(b) The Delhi Transport Corporation is being run on commercial lines. Advertisements, including those about cigarettes, are being accepted for display on the buses to augment the revenues of the Corporation.

#### Damage to Foodgrains during 1971

1677. SHRI D. P. JADEJA :  
SHRI VEKARIA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of foodgrains damaged during 1971 State-wise ;

(b) the reasons therefor and the preventive steps taken in the matter ; and



(c) the quantity of damaged foodgrains disposed of and the way in which it was disposed of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected from the State Governments and other agencies procuring and storing foodgrains and will be laid on the table of the of Sabha on receipt of complete information.

**भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा कृषि कार्यक्रम के लिए नई योजनाएँ**

1678 श्री राम रतन शर्मा : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् के मन्थान ने कृषि कार्यक्रम के लिए कोई नई योजना बनाई है,

(ख) उस योजना के अन्तर्गत किन फसलों को लिया गया है, और

(ग) उस योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और अब तक इस सम्बन्ध में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णा साहेब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) नई योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत आने वाली फसलों में आम एवं मसाले होंगे।

(ग) (1) आम

योजना में आम से सम्बन्धित प्रमुख समस्याओं जैसे कुरूपता, अनियमित फलन, दीर्घ फलन पूर्व अवधि, तथा निर्यात में बाधक समस्याओं का अन्वेषण करना है। योजना आयोग ने बागवानी अनुसंधान संस्थान, बंगलूर की योजना में 45 लाख रु० का अतिरिक्त सबल नियतन आम पर भी अनुसंधान कार्य गहन करने के लिए, अनुमोदित किया है।

(2) मसाले

मसाले की फसलों में इलायची, मोजेक, काली मिर्च, मुरझान, अवरक सीफट रोट, कम उपज आदि

की कई समस्याएँ हैं। इन समस्याओं की जांच पड़ताल उनके निर्यात तथा देशीय आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर करने का प्रस्ताव है। हाल में ही योजना आयोग ने केन्द्रीय पौद फसल अनुसंधान संस्थान के कार्यकलापों को बढ़ाने के लिए, मसालों पर अनुसंधान करने के विचार से 40 लाख रुपये का परिव्यय अनुमोदित किया है। केन्द्रीय पौद फसल अनुसंधान संस्थान से सम्बद्ध करते हुए एक मसाला अनुसंधान केन्द्र स्थापित करना है।

वित्त मन्त्रालय से स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने के लिए इन उल्लेखित योजनाओं के लिए आगे कार्य किया जा रहा है।

**Drinking Water Facility in Villages**

1679. SHRI R R SHARMA :  
SHRI R S PANDEY :

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

(a) the time by which the drinking water facilities will be provided in villages, where it has not been provided so far ;

(b) whether Government have formulated a scheme in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D P CHATTOPADHYAYA) (a) According to a recent assessment made by the Ministry of Health and Family Planning there were about 90,000 villages in the country where drinking water was not available within a depth of 50' or a distance of one mile and 62,000 villages exposed to various health problems as at the beginning of year 1969. To cover all these villages with safe water supply will require huge resources both financial and material and it is not possible to state any definite time by which all such villages in the country would be provided with safe water supply.

(b) and (c). In the Fourth Five Year Plan, out of an allocation of Rs. 404.5 crores for Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, an allocation of Rs. 123.5 crores has been ear-



marked for Rural Water Supply Schemes. Water supply is a state sector scheme and the responsibility for selecting schemes, appropriating funds for them and their execution entirely rests with the State Governments. Central assistance for Water Supply Scheme is being given on the pattern of block loans and block grants of 70% and 30% respectively.

To accelerate the programme for Rural water supply, the Central Government have been operating the following schemes in the Central and Centrally Sponsored sectors to help the State Governments in achieving quicker progress for supplying drinking water in rural areas :—

- (i) Public Health Engineering Training Programme to provide training to technical personnel
- (ii) UNICEF Assisted Rural Water Supply Programme under which fast drilling rigs are being provided to States to tackle the problem in hard rock/soil formations.
- (iii) Special Investigation Divisions for identifying the rural areas exposed to water scarcity and determining the source of supply of water for such areas.
- (iv) Planning and Design Units for rural areas for drawing of detailed projects for water supply schemes for such scarcity areas.

#### प्राथमिक स्कूलों के शिक्षकों के वेतनभान

1980. श्री राम रतन शर्मा :

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :

क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों में प्राथमिक स्कूलों के शिक्षकों का वेतनमान कितना है और उन्हें अन्य क्या सुविधाएं उपलब्ध है ;

(ख) क्या उनमें परिवर्तन लाने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ; और

(ग) क्या समूचे देश में प्राथमिक स्कूलों की शिक्षकों के लिए समान वेतनमान और सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने की योजना है, और यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य रूपरेखा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) :

(क) संघ क्षेत्रों के प्राथमिक स्कूल-अध्यापकों के वेतनमानों का विवरण मलग्न है। अन्य सुविधाओं के बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा शीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) संघ क्षेत्रों और संगठनों में प्राथमिक स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के वेतनमानों को केन्द्रीय वेतनमानों पर सितम्बर, 1971 में संशोधित किया गया था और इस समय आगे मशोधन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ग) जी, नहीं। यह सम्भव नहीं है कि सारे देश में समान वेतन तथा अन्य सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की जाय क्योंकि वे निम्नलिखित विभिन्न तथ्यों पर निर्भर करते हैं :—

(1) कामियों की उपलब्धि।

(2) राज्य सेवाओं में अनुरूप पदों के वेतनमानों तथा सेवा की शर्तों और इससे बढ़कर,

(3) राज्य के वित्तीय साधन।

## विवरण

सघ क्षेत्र का नाम	बेतनमान
1. दिल्ली	रु० 165-10-215-15-275-दक्षतारोध-15-350
2. पांडिचेरी	"
3. गोवा दमन तथा दीव	"
4. अंडमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह	"
5. लकादीव, मिनीकोय तथा अमीनदीव द्वीप समूह	"
6. चण्डीगढ़	रु० 125-5-250-द० रो०-10-300
7. दादर तथा नागर हवेली	रु० 118-4-150-5- 60-8 200-द० रो०-8-240-10-270
8. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	रु० 140-6-170-द० रो०-7-205-द० रो०-7-275
9. मिजोराम	रु० 125-4-145-द० रो०-4-165-द० रो०-5-200

छोटे किसानों और कृषि मजदूरों के लिये संगठन

1681. श्री राम रतन शर्मा :

श्री प्रभुदास पटेल :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कृषि संबंधी राष्ट्रीय आयोग ने सिफारिश की है कि छोटे किसानों तथा कृषि मजदूरों की ऋण लेने तथा उपज बेचने आदि सभी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये एक व्यापक संगठन बनाया जाये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) आयोग के अन्तरिम प्रतिवेदन में अन्य क्या सिफारिशें की गई हैं तथा उन पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब धी० शिन्डे) : (क) राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग ने लघु और सीमान्त कृषकों तथा कृषि श्रमिकों के लिये ऋण सेवा विषयक अपनी अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट में, लघु/सीमान्त कृषकों तथा कृषि श्रमिकों को एकीकृत कृषि ऋण सेवा प्रदान करने के लिये, कृषक सेवा सोसायटियों की नयी पंजीकृत सहकारी निकाय की स्थापना का सुझाव दिया है।

(ख) और (ग). आयोग ने जिला स्तर पर ऐसी सोसायटियों के संघों और जिल्हा स्तर पर विशिष्ट जिन्सों के लिये कार्यशील जिला

संगठनों की स्थापना की भी सिफारिश की है। जिले के लीड बैंक को आदानों और सेवाओं की आपूर्ति सहित, फार्म ऋण की एकीकृत व्यवस्था का समस्त उत्तरदायित्व सम्भालना है। आयोग की ये सिफारिशें सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

**Views of U. S Experts on Measures to  
improve the lot of Farmers of  
Gujarat**

1682. **SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL :**  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether Gujarat farmers have accepted the new high-yielding grain crop varieties and they are not averse to use fertilisers, as has been observed by the U A Aid Team Leader, Dr. Donald R. Cornelfus, who visited Gujarat in April, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, whether he has also pointed out certain measures which the Gujarat farmer should take to improve his lot ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI  
ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :** (a) Both area under high-yielding varieties of food crops and the consumption of fertilisers are increasing year by year in Gujarat State. The Report on the U S Aid Team Leader on his visit to Gujarat in April 1971 has not been submitted to the Government

(b) Does not arise

**Loan to Gujarat Housing Board**

1693. **SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL :**  
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Housing and Urban Development Corporation has given a loan of Rupees 2 crores to Gujarat Housing Board ;

(b) if so, the total loan so far given by the Centre to the Gujarat Housing Board ;

(c) the schemes on which Gujarat Housing Board has utilized this loan ; and

(d) what are the schemes that will be undertaken by the Board ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING  
(SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :** (a) Yes, The amount of the loan is Rs 25 crores.

(b) In addition to the above loan from the Housing and Urban Development Corporation, this Board has also been allocated a loan of Rs. 15 crores from the Life Insurance Corporation.

(c) This loan of Rs. 2.5. crores is being utilised by the Gujarat Housing Board on their Wadaj-Ahmedabad Land Acquisition and development Scheme. The Scheme envisages acquisition and development of land and construction of flats. Construction of 7625 houses of L I G. and M. I G. categories and development of 1152 plots is envisaged.

(b) Government is not aware of the details of the other schemes that will be undertaken by the Board.

**Corrupt Practices in Training and Recruitment  
of Conductors**

1684 **SHRI BHOLA MANJHI :**  
**SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :**

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

(a) whether there have been corrupt practices in the training and recruitment of Conductors for buses in Delhi under Delhi Transport Corporation ; and

(b) whether any action has been taken against those indulging in corrupt practices ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY  
AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT  
(SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :** (a) and (b) An anonymous complaint was received in the first week of August, 1971 by the Delhi Transport Undertaking (now Delhi Transport Corporation) alleging that a group of employees of the Undertaking had accepted illegal gratification from the candidates for the post of conductors who had appeared in a test held on 9.5.1971 before the change in the management of the Transport Undertaking. An enquiry was conducted in the matter, which revealed that there was some truth in the

allegations. As, however, the evidence collected was not adequate and the matter required a more thorough probe, the case was referred to the Delhi Police for investigations. The case was subsequently transferred to the Anti-Corruption Department of the Delhi Administration who are now conducting investigations in the matter.

**Health Scheme of N.D.M.C for expectant Mothers and Children**

1685. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether New Delhi Municipal Committee has decided to introduce a health scheme to cater to the needs of pregnant mothers and children ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTERJEE) : (a) Yes

(b) (i) It is proposed to give integrated health care to all mothers and children

(ii) In addition, all children from 1 to 5 years of age and expectant and lactating mothers will be provided nutritious meals. A pilot project for the nutrition programme is to be started near Gole Market where survey for the total need is being carried out.

**Workers Unions in F.C.I.**

1687. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Workers Unions in the Food Corporation of India ; and

(b) how many of them are recognised Unions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) According to the information available with the Food Corporation of India, twentyfive Unions/

Associations are functioning in the Corporation.

(b) Only the Transport and Dock Workers Union, Bombay, which represents departmentalised and other labour, whose terms of service conditions are covered under the Memorandum of Agreement, entered into between the management of the Food Corporation of India and the Union has been given *de-jure* recognition. In addition, four other Unions/Associations have been accorded *de-facto* recognition, for the purpose of negotiations on service matters.

**Central aid to Orissa for Deep Tubewells and Agriculture Purposes**

1689. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state : the amount advanced to Orissa's flood affected area for sinking Deep-tube-wells, for irrigation and agricultural advances during 1971 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : No amount has been advanced to the Government of Orissa specifically for sinking deep tube-wells for irrigation during 1971-72 for the flood affected areas. The Ministry has, however, drilled 6 deep bores for construction of tube-wells in the cyclone affected areas of Orissa on deposit work basis. Out of these 4 successful ones were fully developed as tube-wells, remaining two bores being unsuccessful have been abandoned. Enough sites for further drilling have since been indicated by the State Government and drilling work is now in full swing.

The State Government has been sanctioned short-term loan as under :

For fertilizer marketing	Rs. 182.02 lacks
For fertilizer taccavi	Rs. 280.66 "
For seeds	Rs. 25.00 "
	<hr/>
	Rs. 487.68 "
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Out of which Rs. 300 lakhs was specifically for flood affected areas.

In addition Rs. 700 lakhs of loans were sanctioned by the Ministry of Finance for other relief measures.

#### **Recovery of Sugar from Sugarcane**

1690. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sugar content in the sugar-cane grown in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar is considerably lower to that of Maharashtra and Mysore ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve the situation ?

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

(b) The All India Coordinated Project for the improvement of Sugarcane has been intensifying its efforts to improve not only the yield levels but also the recovery percentage of sugar. However, a revision of payment procedures will also be needed for stimulating farmers to adopt management practices which will promote sugar recovery.

#### **Setting up of Water Commission to Explore Water Resources in Bihar**

1691. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have any proposal to set up a permanent Water Commission for the exploration and development of water resources in Bihar ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **Allegations Against Vice-Chancellor, Agra University**

1692. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have received representations containing allegations against the Vice-Chancellor of Agra University ;

(b) if so, the allegations made in the representation ;

(c) whether Government have decided to appoint any Commission to enquire into the allegations ; and

(d) if so, the terms of reference of the Commission, and the time by which the report will be submitted to Government ?

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) No, Sir. The matter falls entirely within the jurisdiction of State Government.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Government Servants Owning Houses in Occupation of Government Quarters**

1693. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Government servants owning houses continue to occupy Government Quarters ;

(b) whether they also enjoy the benefit of house rent ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to review the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) As on 31-7-1971, 539 out of 2,938 Government employees owning houses are in occupation of Government accommodation in the general pool in Delhi.

(b) Government employees who occupy accommodation provided by Government are not entitled to draw house rent allowance.

But others get the allowance even if they own houses.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

**Seminar of University Grants Commission  
Held at Poona**

1694. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :  
SHRI K. MALLANNA :

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

(a) whether a Seminar of the University Grants Commission was held at Poona during the 3rd week of February, 1972 ;

(b) if so, the names of delegates who participated in the Seminar ; and

(c) the discussions held and recommendations made to Government by the Seminar ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) A Seminar on Legal Education was organised by the University of Poona in the 3rd week of February 1972 with support from the University Grants Commission.

(b) A list of Participants is laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library, See No. LT—1616/72*)

(c) The Seminar discussed various aspects of Legal Education. The final recommendations, as adopted at the Plenary Session, are still awaited by the Commission.

**Part Time Professional Courses in Agriculture,  
Medicine, Technology, Management, Etc.**

1695. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK ;  
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to reports in the Hindustan Times dated the 29th February, 1972 wherein it has been stated by the Chairman, University Grants Commission, Shri D. S. Kothari, that there was need for extending part time degree courses to the whole range of professional course in Agriculture, Medicine, Technology,

Management and University Administration for which no formal entry qualification should be insisted upon ; and

(b) whether Government have since examined the suggestion and if so, with what result ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) Extracts from the Motilal Nehru Memorial Lecture on "Some Aspects of Education" delivered by the Chairman, University Grants Commission, at Hyderabad on February 28, 1972, relating to in-service training and part-time education are reproduced below :

"Nothing perhaps is likely to help development more than well-organized and liberally supported scheme of *in-service* education and training. Training of school, and also college, teachers would occupy an important place in the programme, but it should extend over the whole range of professions—agriculture, technology, medicine, management, and university administration. What is envisaged is in-service training given periodically (say, every 5 to 10 years) as an integral part of professional work and employment.

"The facilities for part-time education are often far too inadequate. In fact it would be a more productive use of resources to have a larger enrolment in part-time than full time education. Part-time students are generally more mature and better motivated.

"Entry to full-time courses would need to be, and ought to be, selective ; but part-time education could be open to everyone willing to join provided he is gainfully employed and has put in a certain minimum years of employment. In part-time education a diversity of media and techniques should be used to suit different interests and conditions of work and equipment. There should be some part-time degree courses for which no formal entry qualification is insisted upon. Opportunities for productive higher education should be available to those who for one reason or the other



failed to get it in their early years. It would be desirable that for at least full-time degree courses an experience of 2 or 3 years of 'productive work' is made an entry requirement."

(b) The Government generally agree with the suggestions made by Dr. Kothari in so far as they relate to Engineering, Technology and Business Management. As regards Medical Education and Agricultural Education, these suggestions will be forwarded to the concerned Ministries of the Government of India for consideration.

**Seminar on Traffic Enforcement and Environment in Metropolitan Cities held in Madras during February 1972**

1696. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a national seminar on traffic enforcement and environment in Metropolitan cities in the country was held in Madras, during the last week of February, 1972 ;

(b) the recommendations made in the seminar : and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Yes, Sir. The seminar was organised by the College of Engineering, Gumdy with support and collaboration from the School of Planning and Architecture New Delhi and the Metropolitan Transport Team of the Planning Commission ;

(b) A statement containing the recommendations of the Seminar is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-1617/72*].

(c) the seminar authorities have not so far sent their recommendations to the Government formally. In view of this the question of having any reaction to the recommendations of the Seminar does not arise at present.

**Utilisation of Services of Surplus Doctors in Orissa**

1697. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are number of surplus doctors in Orissa ;

(b) whether the State Government has requested the Central Government to utilise the services of these doctors in other parts of the country and also offer their services to the Government of Bangladesh ; and

(c) reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) (a) Yes

(b) No request has been received from the State Government for the utilisation of the services of the surplus doctors in other parts of the country as well as in Bangla Desh but applications were received from some of the doctors directly ; and

(c) The applicants were interviewed in Bhubaneswar by a Central Selection Committee and those found suitable were offered appointments within the country. The Government of Bangla Desh has not asked for the services of doctors from this country.

**Side effects of Oral Pill**

1698. SHRI L. R. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the results of the evaluation study conducted by the National Institute of Family Planning on the side effects of the oral pill in view of the high percentage of the drop-outs from original acceptors ; and

(b) the reasons for trying to popularise some other pills evolved by the Lucknow Drug Research Institute ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) The results of the study conducted by the National Institute of Family Planning show that 73.1% of acceptors discontinued the use of oral pills at the end of 18 months. Out of these 40.54% discontinued for medical reasons and 32.56% for personal reasons. A summary of a Report is laid on

the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-161b/71*].

(b) The new drug evolved by the Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow, is still under trial and the question of popularising it does not arise as yet.

#### **Adulteration of Food Colouring Materials**

1699. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the food colouring materials are highly adulterated : and

(b) if so, the steps Government intend to take to curb this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **Inadequate Amount for Development of Cochin Port**

1700. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre has allotted only an inadequate amount for the development of Cochin Port and if so, the reasons therefor ;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been invited to a resolution adopted by the Ernakulam District Development Council accusing the Centre for its unhelpful attitude on this matter ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) No, Sir. As a result of mid-term Plan appraisal made in January 1972, the Government have allocated a sum of Rs. 18 crores for the devel-

opment of Cochin Port during the Fourth Five Year Plan period as against an amount of Rs. 17.89 crores approved earlier at the time of formulating the Fourth Plan programmes. Government are faced with the constraint of resources ; the bulk of the resources for port development schemes would have to be provided by the Central Government. It has, therefore, been found necessary to make a close scrutiny of the revised requirements of the ports including Cochin Port. In view of the delay in the approval of the detailed Project Report for the Oil Dock necessitated by the second look into the location of the Oil Dock and the fact that an expenditure of only Rs. 2.35 crores has been increased in the first two years of the Fourth Plan, the revised Plan programme for the development of Cochin Port was fixed at Rs. 18 crores, which is almost the same as in the original Fourth Plan document. However, if an early decision is possible on the question of the Oil Dock, it is proposed to allow the limit to be exceeded to the extent necessary.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Contracts for White Washing of Minister's and M.P.s' Houses**

1701. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the terms on which contracts are given for annual white-washing of Minister's and M.P.s' houses ; and

(b) whether the material is supplied to the contractors by the Central Public Works Department ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). Contracts for annual white-washing of residences of Ministers and M.P.s. are generally given either on item-rate basis or on percentage-rate basis. In both cases, cement required for carrying out petty repairs is issued by the C.P.W.D. and its cost is recovered from the contractors at specified rates.

**Caretakers for Government Buildings in New Delhi**

1702. SHRI Y ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are Caretakers to look after Government buildings in New Delhi like Nirman Bhawan, Udyog Bhawan, Krishi Bhawan, Rail Bhawan, etc , and

(b) if so, the number of persons for each of the Bhawans and their grade ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I K GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the number of persons for each of the Bhawans and their grades is enclosed.

*Statement*

Sl. No.	Name of the Bhawan	No of Caretakers	Grade
1.	North & South Blocks	1	Rs. 150-10-250-EB-10-200-15-335-15-380
2.	Nirman Bhawan	1	-- do--
3.	Udyog Bhawan	1	Rs. 370 15 475 (Estate Supervisor)
4.	Krishi Bhawan	3	(i) Rs. 210-425—Orderly Officer (ii) Rs 210-530—Maintenance Officer. (iii) Rs 168-8 256-FB 8-280 10-300 — Care-taker.
5	Shastri Bhawan	1	Rs. 130-300
6.	Rail Bhawan	1	Rs 370-475 (Estate Supervisor)
7.	Transport Bhawan	1	Rs 210-10 290 15-320 LB-15-425 (Orderly Officer)
8.	Yojana Bhawan	1	Rs. 250-10-290-15-380.
9.	Sardar Patel Bhawan	1	Rs. 130-280
10.	Shyam Shakti Bhawan	2	Rs. 210-10-290-15-320-FB-15-425.

**Extra Sugar for Ration Card-holders on Festivals in Delhi**

1703. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether previously extra sugar was given to Ration Card-holders in Delhi during the various festivals ,

(b) if so, whether in February this year extra sugar was not given to Ration Card-holders on Holi and Muharram days, if so, the reasons therefor , and

(c) whether Government propose to give extra sugar in future on all festivals ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. In view of the limited availability of fair price sugar, the Delhi Administration considered it essential to watch the supply and off-take position for some time before deciding whether any extra sugar could be given to Ration Card-holders for festivals.

(c) There is no such proposal before the Government at present.

#### **Progress of Rural Housing Scheme in States**

1704. DR SARADISH ROY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the rural housing scheme proposed by the Centre to the State Governments ; and

(b) response of individual States to the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b) A new Scheme for provision of House-sites to Landless Workers in Rural Areas was introduced in the Central sector in October, 1971. Some projects under the Scheme have been received from the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Mysore, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh for approval and they are being scrutinised.

#### **Survey of Gujarat Coast by U.N.D.P. Harbour Pre-investment Survey Project**

1705. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U.N.D.P. Fishing Harbour Pre-investment Survey Project have conducted survey of any sites in Gujarat ; and

(b) if so, which are those sites ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Preliminary surveys have been conducted by the U.N.D.P. Project for Pre-investment Survey of Fishing Harbours at Umbergaon, Umersadi and Kolak.

#### **Asian Wrestling Championship**

1706. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to hold Asian Wrestling Championship in India this year, which was earlier fixed for December, 1971 but could not be held due to Indo-Pak war ; and

(b) if so, when and where it is proposed to be held ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) No proposal for holding the Asian Championship this year has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **World Bank Aid for International Crops Research Institute for Semi-arid Tropics**

1707. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has approved a grant of Rs. 7.23 lakhs for an International Crops Research Institute for the semi-arid tropics in India ;

(b) if so, the major object of the Institute ; and

(c) how far this Institute will help the development of farming system to benefit farmers in the non-irrigated areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes ; it is a fact that the World Bank (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) has pledged one lakh dollars (Rs. 7.279 lakhs) for the present Establishment of International Crops Research Institute for semi-arid tropics in India.

(b) The Institute will serve as (a) a world centre for the improvement of Jowar, Millets, Bengal Gram (Chana) and Red Gram (Arha)

(b) a centre to promote the development and demonstration of improved cropping patterns and systems of farming which optimise the use of human and natural resources in the low rainfall, un-irrigated, seasonally dry and semi-arid tropics ;

(c) In carrying forward its programme, the Institute will develop close linkages and cooperation with regional and national research and action programmes for these same crops and farming systems in similar ecological and cropping areas in other parts of the world

The Institute will supplement national programme on Dryland farming and will step up agricultural production in non-irrigated areas by improved seeds cropping patterns, farming practices and optimum use of human and natural resources.

#### **Metal Bins for Storing Grains**

1709. SHRI M. M JOSEPH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the States in the country have taken steps to have metal bins for storing grains ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the facilities provided to the farmers in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) and (b). The required information is being collected from the State Governments/Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt. However, under a Central Scheme, a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs is to be given to five States, namely, Punjab Haryana, U. P, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh for the purpose of supply to farmers in each of these States—

- i) 400 bins of 1.4 tonnes capacity each ;
- ii) 400 bins of 2.5 tonnes capacity each ; and
- iii) 200 bins of 5.5 tonnes capacity each by giving the the farmers interest-free loans under which they will pay 40% of the cost of the bins at time of purchase and balance 60% in three equal yearly instalments.

A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has already been made available to the concerned State Governments and the remaining 20 lakhs is proposed to be given during the next financial year. A proposal for extending the facility to other States is also under active consideration of the Government.

#### **Drug Pilferage in Government Hospitals**

1710. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA :  
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to the news appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 9th March, 1972 under the heading 'DRUG PILFERAGE IN HOSPITALS' ;

(b) whether the Committee appointed by Government has reported that some Government hospital authorities are in league with drug suppliers and by manipulating records and accounts, return part of stocks to suppliers for financial consideration or sell them to chemists at rock bottom prices ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and the steps Government propose to take in this connection

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTO-PADHYAYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Sub-Committee which was set-up by the Informal Drugs Committee to consider the steps to be taken to check pilferage of drugs from Government Hospitals has commented on these lines.

(c) In order to prevent pilferage of drugs from Government hospitals, a provision has been made in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules (Rule 65 (18)), prohibiting dealers of drugs from stocking drugs meant for consumption by the Employees State Insurance Corporation, the Central Government Health Scheme, the Government Medical Store Depots, the Armed Forces Medical Stores or other Government Institutions which bear a distinguishing mark or any inscription

on the drugs or on the label affixed to the container thereof. Contravention of the Rule is a punishable offence under Section 18(a) (vi) of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act.

**Supply of Drinking Water in Sector 'D' of D. I. Z. Area in Delhi**

1711. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA .  
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether drinking water to the residents of newly built sector 'D' in D I Z Area is supplied during restricted hours, if so, the period for which the drinking water is supplied to them,

(b) whether on many occasions, even this restricted supply is also curtailed and the residents have to face great inconvenience and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure regular supply of drinking water round the clock to the residents of the area and the time by which it would be possible to make such arrangements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) (a) Yes, Sir Drinking water is supplied for about 9 hours every day, subject to availability from the water mains of the N D M C

(b) No, Sir

(c) Supply of water by the N D M C is restricted and therefore, it is not possible to ensure 24 hour water-supply. However, steps are being taken to improve the existing water-supply

**केन्द्रीय नसबन्दी योजना**

1712. डा० संकटा प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय नसबन्दी योजना देश में चालू हो गई है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो किन-किन राज्यों में यह योजना लागू की गई है और राज्यवार अब तक कितने लोगो की नसबन्दी की जा चुकी है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) :

(क) और (ख) परिवार के आकार को सीमित रखने के एक साधन के रूप में नसबन्दी का प्रचार 1956 से सरकारी परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के एक अंग के रूप में किया जा रहा है। इसमें नसबन्दी और बन्धनकरण दोनों सम्मिलित हैं। नसबन्दी कार्यक्रम सभी राज्यों और सघ शासित क्षेत्रों में क्रियान्वित किया गया है। 1956 से फरवरी 1972 तक जिन पुरुषों और स्त्रियों ने नसबन्दी करवाई है उनके राज्यवार आकड़ों का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए मख्या Lt-1619/72]

**दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा दूध की अपर्याप्त सप्लाई**

1713 डा० संकटा प्रसाद क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना दिल्ली के नागरिकों की दूध की आवश्यकता को पूर्ण करने में असमर्थ है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और दूध की इस कमी को समाप्त करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) दिल्ली में दूध की प्रतिदिन 7,00,000 लिटर की कुल अनुमानित मांग की तुलना में दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना प्रतिदिन 2,80,000 से 2,90,000 लिटर के बीच दूध की सप्लाई कर रही है।

(ख) इस समय डेरी संयंत्र की संचालन क्षमता प्रतिदिन लगभग 3,00,000 लिटर दूध



है। दूध की प्रतिदिन 3,75,000 लिटर संचालन क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिये व्यवस्था की जा रही है। इसके चालू वर्ष 1972 के अंत से पहले पूरा होने की आशा है। प्रतिदिन लगभग 4,00,000 लिटर दूध संचालन करने के लिये दूधरा संयंत्र स्थापित करने का भी विचार है। जब ये विस्तार कार्यक्रम पूरे हो जायेंगे, तो दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना दिल्ली के नागरिकों की मांग पर्याप्त रूप से पूरा करने में समर्थ हो सकेगी।

**Assistance to States for Plans and Estimates for Drinking Water Schemes in Scarcity Areas**

1714. **SHRI NARENDRA SINGH :**  
**SHRI VISHWANATH JHUN-**  
**JHUNWALA :**

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

(a) whether the Central Government has offered cent per cent assistance to the States for plans and estimates for drinking water schemes in difficult and scarcity areas ; if so, the main features of the scheme ;

(b) the States which have already submitted plans under the scheme ; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHAYAYA) :** (a) To accelerate the Rural Water Supply Programme and to provide employment opportunities to the educated employed, the Central Government sanctioned in December, 1971 a new scheme of Planning and Design Units for Rural Water Supply with 100% central assistance to prepare detailed estimates and plans for execution of piped water supply scheme in difficult and scarcity areas which have already been investigated by the Special Investigation Divisions for Rural Water Supply. The main features of the scheme are as follows :

(i) The units will be required to draw up the detailed projects for rural water supply schemes which can be taken up for implementation during the remaining period of the Fourth

Plan and the Fifth Five Year period. The Units will be in two categories, A and B. Category-A unit will be composed of one Executive Engineer, one Personal Assistant, four Assistant Engineers, 16 Overseers/Computors/Section Officers, four Draftsmen, four Tracers and 14 other posts including clerical staff, jeep driver and class IV staff. The composition of category B unit will be one Executive Engineer, two Assistant Engineers, eight Overseers/Computors/Sectional Officers, two Draftsmen, two Tracers and eight other posts including clerical staff, jeep driver and class IV staff.

(ii) The number of schemes which will be prepared by the units would be about 1100 regional piped water supply and many individual schemes covering approximately 11,000 villages during the Fourth Plan.

(iii) The scheme envisages creation of job opportunities for 407 engineers and 420 other categories of educated persons.

(b) and (c). The States are not required to submit plans to the Central Government under this scheme. The work done by these Units in various States has not been reported by the States so far.

#### Conference of Laboratory Services

1715. **SHRI MOHAMMED SHERIFF :**  
**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :**

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

(a) whether Government have considered the question of rise in salaries for doctors and technicians working in Laboratories ; as recommended by the Conference of Laboratory Services recently held in New Delhi ;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(c) the other recommendations made by the Conference and reaction of Government thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTO-PADHYAYA) : (a) No formal recommendations have so far been received by the Government. It is understood that a Seminar Committee of this Conference is engaged in finalising the draft recommendations.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

#### Housing Problem in big Cities

1716. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government considered any measure to ease the housing problem in the big cities ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). Since 1952, this Ministry have introduced and operated through the State Governments six social housing schemes which aim, primarily, at relieving the housing shortage in urban areas including the big cities.

In Delhi which is in the Union Territory, the Delhi Development Authority was established in 1957 and Rs. 5 crores revolving fund were made available for undertaking large-scale acquisition and development of land for housing as also for construction of houses for the general public. Similarly, the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority has been established in 1970 to undertake various urban development and housing programmes in the Calcutta Metropolitan area. A provision of Rs. 150 crores has been made by the Central Government for execution of these programmes in Calcutta during the Fourth Plan period.

Further to give a fillip to various housing and urban development programmes in the country, a Central Government undertaking called the Housing and Urban Development Corporation was established in April, 1970. A provision of Rs. 10 crores has been made in the Fourth Plan for contribution towards the equity capital of the Corporation.

The Government have also decided to introduce a new scheme in the Central sector in 1972-73 for providing 100% Central assistance to the State Governments for improvement of slums in Metropolitan cities.

#### Disposal of Sewage

1717. SHRI P. GANGADEB :  
SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI :

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

(a) whether his Ministry is exploring possibilities of alternative methods of disposing of sewage now being drained into rivers ; and

(b) if so, whether his ministry has asked the Agricultural Commission to go into the feasibility of converting sewage into fertiliser ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTO-PADHYAYA) : (a) The Ministry of Health and Family Planning have decided to set up a Committee to study the problem of disposal of city refuse and night soil and its use for agricultural purposes under the Chairmanship of Shri B. Sivaraman, Vice-Chairman, National Commission on Agriculture.

(b) No.

#### Additional Buffer Stock of Foodgrains

1718. SHRI RAMKANWAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are planning to increase the buffer stock of foodgrains ;

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

(c) wherefrom the additional money is likely to be provided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) The question of upward revision of the target for buffer stock is under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise at this stage

### Sale of Sugar in Free Market

1719. **SHRI RAMKANWAR** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total percentage of sugar production in the country which is allowed to be sold in the free market and whether Government are taking initiative to bring this quantity also under the category of sale with Government's permission ;

(b) whether the sugar industry has sharply reacted to this proposal ; and

(c) whether attention of Government has been invited in this regard to a report in the Economic Times of the 15th January, 1972, and if so, reaction of Government thereto ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH)** : (a) and (b) There is no statutory control on price or distribution of sugar. However, the sugar industry, both in the joint stock and cooperative sectors, has agreed on an informal basis to make available sixty per cent of sugar released every month, at a fixed price to meet emergent requirements and for distribution to domestic consumers through fair price shops. They have also agreed to earmark 35 per cent of the quota at the same price for export. The quantity available to them for sale in the open market is 36.5 per cent of the monthly released quota. Early in January, 1972, when the prices of free sale quota of sugar rose steeply, the Government suggested to the industry that the ex-factory prices of free sale sugar should not go beyond a reasonable limit. The industry replied that on account of the differences in the cost of production of sugar in different parts of the country, it had not been possible for them to arrive at an agreed decision among themselves in regard to a uniform ceiling price for free sale sugar applicable all over India.

(c) The Government have seen the report in "The Economic Times" of 15th January, 1972. Subsequent to this, the prices of free sale sugar showed a downward trend. However, the prices have again recorded a steep

rise since the beginning of March 1972. The matter is again under consideration.

### Coaching-Cum-Guidance Centres for S. C. and S. T. Candidates

1720. **SHRI V. MAYAVAN** : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the survey of coaching-cum-guidance centres for assisting Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates has been completed as anticipated by the end of 1971-72 ; and

(b) if so, the results of the survey and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates who were given guidance and coaching ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMI)** : (a) and (b) No Survey in regard to Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres has been made

A Survey was, however, conducted through the Directorate General of Employment and Training of the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation to investigate the policy of reserving vacancies for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes applicants to the vacancies in the Central Ministries and their Departments with the objective to find out *inter alia* the reasons for vacancies remaining unfilled and evolving measures for filling up all the reserved posts.

The Survey work has since been completed and the report is still under finalisation.

### Office Accommodation for Unrecognised Labour Unions in Paradip Port Trust Area

1721. **SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY** : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether in spite of clear orders of Government of India that unrecognised Labour Unions will be given office accommodation in the Port Trust Area, the Chairman, Paradip Port Trust has recommended to the eParadip Port Trust Board to give office accommodation to some of the unrecognised Labour Unions in Paradip Port area ; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken to stop the Paradip Port Trust from making such inappropriate recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). Government have not issued any specific order that unrecognised Labour Unions should not be allotted office accommodation in the Port Trust Area. Accommodation has already been provided to Paradip Port Workers Union the only recognised Union functioning in Paradip Port. However, in view of the non-availability of suitable hired accommodation at Paradip, the Port administration are reviewing the position regarding the allotment of accommodation to labour unions, and in accordance with the Board's decision, the matter has now been referred to Government for advice, which is under consideration.

**Post-Graduate Course in Medical College, Calicut**

1722. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Government have requested permission to start Post-Graduate Courses in some subjects in the Medical College, Calicut ;

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

(c) whether Government will consider giving sanction for starting these courses this year onwards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTO-PADHYAYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Medical Council of India has accorded necessary permission to the Calicut University to start the following post-graduate courses at Medical College, Calicut :—

1. M. Sc (Biochemistry)
2. Diploma in Dermatology and Venerology

3. Diploma in Child Health.

4. Diploma in Ophthalmology.

5. M. D. (Forensic Medicine)

6. M. S. (Anatomy)

7. M. D. (Pharmacology)

The Government of India, who were approached by the State Government for their approval to the starting of the post-graduate courses at the Medical College, Calicut, have informed the State Government that there is no objection to the starting of the post-graduate courses at the Medical College, Calicut, as already approved by the Medical Council of India, provided no expenditure is claimed from the Central Government.

**Estimates of All India Coordinated Fruit Improvement Project from Kerala**

1723. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Government have sent detailed estimates of All India Coordinated Fruits Improvement Project for administrative approval ;

(b) if so, whether the approval has been given ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, approval of the detailed estimates received from Government of Kerala has been communicated.

(c) Does not arise.

**Crisis in Kerala's Economy due to Fall in Prices of Agricultural Products**

1724. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the crisis in Kerala's economy as a result of the steep fall in prices of agricultural products

including cash crops like pepper and rubber ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Central Government to meet the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) and (b). Reports of a fall in prices of various agricultural products in Kerala have been received. Watch is being kept on the behaviour of prices of various products. To study the position in regard to prices of coconuts and its products and related issues a team of officers has been sent to the State. Suitable corrective measures will be taken as soon as the report is available.

#### Setting up of Regional Cancer Centres

1725. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the question of setting up Regional Cancer Centres ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTERJEE) : (a) Yes

(b) One of the main recommendations of the Cancer Committee set up by the Government of India in 1965 was the establishment of Regional Cancer Centres in the country. According to the Committee, the following should be the functions of the Regional Cancer Centres :

- (i) to act as centres for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up of cancer patients ;
- (ii) to act as centres for teaching and training in cancer for the different professional levels ;
- (iii) to carry out research work in cancer in the region ;

(iv) to act as Cancer Registry Centres for the region where all cancer records are collected ; and

(v) to coordinate and lead the fight against cancer in the region through its peripheral cancer clinics, its cancer control and educational programme.

It is proposed to develop some of the existing cancer institutions in the country into Regional Cancer Centres. For this purpose, the Government of India have constituted a Sub-Committee on the 15th December, 1971 to go round the country to assess the requirements in regard to staff and equipment etc. of these institutions.

#### Government's Views Regarding Storage of Foodgrains

1726. SHRI G. V. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have expressed its doubt regarding storage in view of the possibility of bumper foodgrains production this year ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The massive increase in the production and procurement of foodgrains especially in the heavy rabi surplus States of Punjab, Haryana and U.P., has necessitated vast expansion of the storage capacity. Considering the magnitude of the storage requirements, Government has pressed all available storage accommodation into service, and undertaken a "Crash Programme" of construction of godowns and has made arrangements to ensure that procured stocks are adequately protected by hiring additional godowns, creating cover and plinth storage on a massive scale, expediting the completion of regular godown construction programmes, and stepping up of movement from the said States.

(b) Does not arise.

**Committee on Working of Centrally Assisted Hospitals**

1727. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee to go into the working of Centrally assisted hospitals was appointed by Government ; and

(b) if so, the recommendations of this Committee, which have been accepted by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING : (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) The Government of India constituted a Working Group for examining the administrative and engineering set up in Safdarjung and Willingdon Hospitals, New Delhi, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi and Post-graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh.

(b) The Working Group submitted its report in two parts. The two Post-graduate Institutes have been advised to examine the recommendations in this report and take action after obtaining approval of the appropriate bodies of the Institutes. As regards the two Central Hospitals, the part I of the report relating to Engineering set up and maintenance of Hospitals, is under examination. A statement indicating the position with regard to accepted recommendations of Part II of the report relating to administrative set up is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1620/72*]

**Free House Sites to Harijans and Adivasis**

1728. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the study of Government to distribute free house sites to Harijans and Adivasis in rural areas ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) :

(a) There is no proposal to distribute free house-sites to Harijans and Adivasis in rural areas under the Backward Classes sector. However, the Ministry of Works and Housing have recently formulated a scheme for provision of free-house-sites to families of landless workers in rural areas.

(b) The main features of the scheme are in the attached statement.

*Statement*

This scheme will be under Central Sector and 100% grant assistance will be made available to the State Governments etc., outside their Plan ceilings for its implementation.

(b) The main features of the scheme are as follows :—

(1) Financial assistance under the Scheme will be admissible to a State only if it—

(i) has enacted a suitable legislation conferring homestead rights on landless workers in rural areas in respect of sites on which their houses/huts stand at present ; and

(ii) has utilised available land owned by the State Government of the Gaon Sabha (in the district proposed to be taken up under the Scheme) for providing house sites free of cost to families of landless workers in rural areas not covered by action under (i) above, (No financial assistance will be admissible for the cots or the development of such land).

(2) All administrative expenses will have to be borne by the State Governments themselves from their own resources.



- (3) The benefits of the Scheme will be admissible to such families only as fulfil the criteria prescribed in para 2(b) of the Scheme.
- (4) The size of a house-site, shall not exceed 100 sq. yards, and the average cost of development (as defined in para 4 (d) of the Scheme) shall not exceed Rs. 150/- per house-site.
- (5) In implementing the Scheme, priority should be given only to districts which have a sizeable concentration of landless rural workers, particularly of those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- (6) No project should be taken up for implementation before it has been finally approved by this Ministry

The implementation of the Scheme is required to be taken up in each State, district by district. State Government should formulate specific projects, taking one district at a time, and send them this Ministry for prior scrutiny and approval, giving all relevant information and accompanied by the enclosed proforma, duly completed in all respects (in triplicate).

In allotting the house sites, there should be no segregation of families belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Such families should be suitably interspersed along with the other families being allotted house sites in or adjoining village.

The agreements/deeds transferring house sites to the allottees should *inter alia* contain a specific clause precluding the allottee from selling, mortgaging or otherwise transferring his rights in the plot to a third party.

**Realisation of Installation Charges of New Water Meters from the Residents of Aram Bagh Area, New Delhi**

1729. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some time back Government had assured that no charges will be realised for installation of new water meters in the Government quarters of Aram Bagh area, New Delhi which had been stolen and that the meters will be installed in the compounds of the Government quarters in these areas ;

(b) whether notices have now been issued to the concerned persons residing in such quarters that a sum of Rs. 80/— may be deposited within three days of the notice failing which water connections will be disconnected ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) In accordance with the procedure laid down by the C.P.W.D. for the replacement of the stolen water meters in the Government quarters of Aram Bagh, New Delhi, the payment toward the cost of stolen meters is initially made to Municipal Corporation of Delhi by the tenant and reimbursement thereof is subsequently claimed by him from the Central Public Works Department.

(b) Yes

(c) The disconnection notices have been issued by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to those tenants who have not paid the cost for replacing stolen meters.

**विश्वविद्यालयों में छात्र संघों का कार्यक्रम**

1730. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्वविद्यालयों में छात्रसंघों की रचना, उनके कृत्यों तथा वित्तीय नियंत्रण में सुधार करने के लिए मार्गोन्मुख निकालने और उनका मुद्दा देने के लिए कोई आयोग गठित किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके सदस्य कौन-कौन हैं तथा कार्यक्रम और कृत्य क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस. मुरुलू हसन) (क) और (ख). विश्व-विद्यालयों में विद्यार्थी सर्वो के गठन और कार्य करने आदि के प्रश्न पर शिक्षा आयोग (1964-66), विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग और शिक्षा मन्त्रालय द्वारा मई, 1969 में आयोजित विद्यार्थी प्रतिनिधियों के सम्मेलन और विश्वविद्यालयों तथा कॉलेजों के अभिषासन पर विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की समिति द्वारा विचार किया गया है। राज्य सरकारों और विश्वविद्यालयों को उनकी रिपोर्टों की प्रतिलिपिया भेज दी गई है। प्रतिलिपिया मसद पुस्तकालय में भी रख दी गई है।

**Financial Assistance for Training of Nurses conducted by Voluntary Organisation in Kerala**

1731 SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala has recommended to the Central Government any scheme regarding financial assistance for training of nurses conducted by voluntary organisation, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme and reaction of Government thereto

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) (a) The Government of Kerala have not recommended any new scheme but they have made a request to continue financial assistance for training of nurses conducted by voluntary institutions as a centrally sponsored scheme.

(b) During the Second and Third Plan periods, 100% financial assistance was provided to the voluntary institutions by the Central Government for the training of nurses. During the Fourth Plan this pattern has been changed. According to the revised pattern of assistances, 90% grants for the training of para-medical personnel including nurses, would be available to the State Governments from the Centre. The State Governments could, in turn, give 100% assistance to the voluntary organisations and institutions.

Kerala State, being self-sufficient in trained nurses, have suggested that for meeting overall shortage of trained nurses in the country, the scheme of financial assistance to the training of nurses conducted by the voluntary organisations may be treated as a centrally sponsored scheme. As stated above, the Central Government is sharing 90% of the expenditure for training of para-medical personnel, including nurses, and the burden that would fall on the State Governments would only be to the extent of 10%. The State Government have been informed that it is not possible to alter the present pattern of assistance.

**Development of Artificial Heart**

1732 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some West German and American Surgeons are exchanging information on the perfection of an atompowered miniaturized artificial heart, small enough to be implanted in the human chest, and

(b) whether keeping in view the ever-increasing number of heart ailments in the country, Government are prepared to seek through its representative on W.H.O. the information regarding the same to develop in our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) (a) Yes. There have been reports to this effect in the press.

(b) W.H.O. have been requested to furnish available information regarding the development of an atompowered artificial heart. Since it is at an experimental stage, it is felt that further developments should be awaited before any steps are taken in this field.

**Development of Areas under Dry Farming**

1733 SHRI DHARMARAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the main features of the achievements so far in the implementation of the scheme for the development of dry-farming areas in the various States during 1971?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) :** The main features of Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Integrated Dry Land Agricultural Development are the establishment of 24 Pilot Projects, covering about 8,000 acres under each project, to be located around the 24 I.C.A.R. Research Centres in 12 States. The new technology includes soil conservation, land development, land shaping, water harvesting, use of new short duration and drought resistant improved varieties of crops, adoption of new techniques of fertilisation including foliar application and plant protection measures with necessary infrastructure including demonstration and training. The available results under each item of work are being tried in Pilot Projects in an integrated manner. The programmes to be implemented differ from project to project according to local conditions and are formulated by the Programme Implementation Committees at various levels, in consultation with the Chief Scientists of the Research Centres concerned.

23 Pilot Projects are in operation. It is yet too early to expect significant results.

#### **Progress of Land Reform in States**

1734. **SHRI B. V. NAIK :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in regard to enforcement of land reforms in each State/Union territory ; and

(b) the Government's reaction thereto ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) :** (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The Prime Minister and the Minister of Agriculture have written to the Chief Ministers from time to time impressing upon them the pressing necessity to remove the gaps between policy and legislation and between law and its implementation. Continuous efforts are made to persuade the State Governments to accord high priority to land.

#### **Statement**

Measures of land reform adopted by the State Governments include abolition of intermediary tenures ; reform of the tenancy system, namely, fixation of fair rent and security of tenure to cultivating tenants, sub-tenants and share-croppers and the right to acquire ownership and ceiling on land holdings.

Considerable progress has been made in the implementation of land reforms during the last 20 years. Intermediary tenures like zamindaries, jagirs and inams which prevailed in respect of over 40% of the area in pre-Independence India have been abolished practically all over the country. On abolition of the Intermediary tenures, a large body of tenants estimated at 20 millions have been brought in direct relationship with the State and enabled to become owners.

Provisions for security of tenure and regulation of rent have been adopted by several States such as Gujarat, Maharashtra, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and Mahe region of Pondicherry and steps have been taken for bringing tenants into direct relationship with the State and conferring ownership on them. In most of the States, the statutory rent is not to exceed 1/4th or 1/5th of the gross produce.

Laws imposing ceiling on agricultural holding have been enacted in all the States except in Haryana and Punjab where there is no ceiling on ownership, but the State is empowered to settle tenants on lands owned by a person in excess of the permissible limit. It has been reported that over two million acres of land have so far been declared surplus on imposition of ceiling and about half of the area has been distributed to displaced tenants, uneconomic holders and landless agriculturists.

There have, nevertheless, been shortcomings in implementation and the progress has been slow in many States. There have been many gaps between objectives and legislation and between the laws and their implementation. Legislative provisions have yet to be enacted for abolition of a few minor intermediary tenures. As regards tenancy reforms the position of tenants and share-croppers is insecure in the Andhra area of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and Dadra

and Nagar Haveli. In Haryana and Punjab, the security of tenants is subject to a continuing right of resumption by the landlord. The fair rent payable is on the high side in the Andhra area of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir (in respect of tenants of persons holding more than 12½ acres) and Tamil Nadu. In Haryana and Punjab, the maximum rent is 1/3rd of the gross produce. In Andhra area, it is 50 per cent of the produce for irrigated lands and 45 per cent for dry lands. (A Bill has been passed providing for reduction of rent to 30 per cent in case of irrigated land and 25 per cent in case of other land). In Jammu and Kashmir, it varies from 25 to 50 per cent. In Tamil Nadu it varies from 33-1/3 to 40 per cent. Ownership rights have not been conferred on tenants in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Goa and Pondicherry.

The enacted legislation on ceiling has not yet been enforced in Orissa on account of stay orders. In the former Punjab areas of Punjab and Haryana there is no ceiling on ownership; the State can only settle tenants on the surplus area which continues to be under the ownership of the land owner.

#### Development of deep-sea fishing Industry in Mysore

1735. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme for the development of deep-sea fishing industry in Mysore ; if so, the main features thereof ; and

(b) the steps taken and being taken to implement the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) The State Government has forwarded a proposal for the development of off-shore and deep sea fishing in Mysore with assistance from the World Bank. The scheme envisages a total investment of Rs. 15.52 crores spread over a period of 3 years. The main features of this project are as follows :

(i) construction of a fishing harbour at Malpe and provision of landing and berthing facilities at Honnavar.

(ii) fabrication and supply of 380 small fishing boats.

(iii) procurement of 20 medium and large sized vessels.

(iv) construction of shore installations such as processing plants, etc.

(b) The proposal was received on 13th March, 1972 and is under examination.

#### Agricultural Universities and PL-480 Funds

1736. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether most of the Agricultural Universities in India have been largely financed and run with the U.S. PL-480 aid ;

(b) if so, the extent to which such aid was given to each of these Universities during the last three years ;

(c) how far the cessation of U.S. aid including that under PL-480 is likely to effect adversely the working of these Universities ; and

(d) what steps are contemplated to make these Universities independent of American aid ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. Agricultural Universities in India are financed by grants from the Government of India. The P. L. 480 grants are, however, *inter-alia* provided to them for time bound research projects. Trust Fund Rupee Projects sanctioned to Agricultural Universities (for demonstration or development of small laboratory Units under supervision of U S. experts) are also financed from P L. 480 funds. All such projects are carefully screened and approved by the Government of India.

(b) During the period from 1969-70 to 1971-72, grants worth Rs. 88.25 lakhs were sanctioned for 9 Agril. Universities as per statement laid on the Table of the House, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1621/72].

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

**Emergency Plan submitted by Indian Agricultural Research Institute**

1737. **SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Agriculture Research Institute as submitted an emergency plan recently to the Ministry of Agriculture ; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) and (b). Immediately after the outbreak of the hostilities early in December, 1971, the scientists at the IARI recognised the urgent need for stepping up further the production of wheat, barley, gram and mustard during the *Rabi* season with a view to compensate for any losses to crop production in the border areas. Since the sowings of these crops were mostly over, increase in productivity had to come largely from improvement in post-sowing management practices. A note was, therefore, formulated giving an action plan based on the data available at the IARI and other research stations under the all-India Co-ordinated Crop Improvement Projects of the ICAR and was sent to the Ministry of Agriculture for implementation. Its main points are summarised below, crop-wise :—

**1. Wheat**

(a) Improving the yield of timely sown irrigated wheat through fertiliser application and weed and pest control ;

(b) Sowing of wheat in large areas now under potato and sugarcane towards the end of December, or early January by adopting the special packages of practices developed for this purpose ;

(c) Improving the yield of *barani* wheat through fertiliser application and pest control.

**2. Barley :** Control of aphids to increase production.

**3. Bengal gram :** Control of the gram caterpillar or pod borer, cutworms

and bruchids to increase production substantially.

**4. Mustard :** Control of aphids to reduce damage and thereby increase yields

**Setting up of Rural Housing Finance Corporation in States**

1738 **SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up a Rural Housing Finance Corporation in each State ; and

(b) if so, main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

**Registration of Plots and Construction of Houses in Greater Kailash II, New Delhi**

1732. **SHRI N. K. SANGHI :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 645 on the 20th March, 1972 and state :

(a) whether registration of plots in Greater Kailash II, New Delhi can now be undertaken by the plot holders ; and

(b) if so, the formalities to be gone through and when construction work can be undertaken by the plot holders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi will accept the building plans from the individual plot holders provided they have got the plots registered in their favour and after the Corporation have approved building plans, the plot holder can undertake the construction.

**Taking over of Jamia Millia Islamia Delhi  
by Government**

1740. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a demand has been made to Government by the students and some of the teachers of Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi for taking over this Institution ;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering the proposal ; and

(c) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

**C.G.H.S. Scheme throughout the Country**

1741. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the Central Government employees and their family members throughout the country will be benefited by the extension of C.G.H.S. scheme to other cities ; and

(b) if so, by what time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTERJEE) : (a) and (b). The Central Government Health Scheme at present is operating in Delhi, New Delhi, Bombay, Allahabad and Meerut. It is being extended to Kanpur and Calcutta shortly. It is also proposed to extend it to Madras and Nagpur during 1972-73.

Further extension of this scheme to other cities will depend on the concentration of Central Government employees in those cities and the availability of funds.

**Quasi-Permanency to Delhi School Teachers**

1742. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Higher Secondary and Primary teachers working under various Schools under Delhi Administration have not been granted quasi-permanency ;

(b) if so, the total number of teachers who have completed three years of service as on 1st January, 1972 and number of those who have been granted quasi-permanency ;

(c) the reasons for delaying quasi-permanency in other cases ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) No, Sir. A large number of eligible teachers have already been granted quasi-permanency.

(b) and (c). 7648 teachers have completed three years of service as on 1st January, 1972 ; of these 4559 have been granted Quasi-Permanency. The remaining cases are being processed by Delhi Administration. The main reason for delay is procedural.

**Import of Bacon Factories and their Working**

1743. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bacon factories imported in the country and how many of them are working to their full rated capacity ;

(b) whether the bacon factory at Ranchi is slaughtering 10 pigs in a month, when the rated capacity of this factory is 50 to 100 pigs per day ;

(c) whether it was also proposed to give away these factories to Agro-Industries Corporation, but the Corporation refused to take over any of these, because there are not enough pigs to be slaughtered there ; and

(d) whether it is proposed to institute an enquiry and fix responsibility in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) to (b). The information is being collected from the State Governments concerned and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.



### Import of Spare Parts and Accessories of Milk Plants

1744. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the annual import of spare parts and accessories of milk plants from foreign countries during the last three years ;

(b) whether in spite of shortage of fluid milk in the country more plants are being imported every year, if so, the justification therefor ; and

(c) how many of the 107 milk plants already imported and installed in the country will function at their rated full capacity, if import of milk powder is stopped today ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Import licences amounting to a total of Rs. 12,66,883 have been issued for importing spares and accessories during the last three years for public sector milk plants as under :—

1969-70	Rs. 1,16,607
1970-71	Rs. 6,193
1971-72	Rs. 11,44,083

(b) No, Sir. Milk plants assist in finding a market for the milk. No complete milk plants are being imported. Almost all dairy equipments and machinery are being manufactured in the country now. Certain specialised machinery, however, which are not presently made in the country and which are complementary to the main plants, are being imported. Even this is done with prior approval and clearance from the Directorate General of Technical Development from the indigenous production angle.

(c) All the milk plants installed in the country are not imported. Similarly all the plants are not utilising imported milk powder. Many dairies run without milk powder. This product is allotted only to selected large and medium sized liquid milk plants totalling 18, in order to maintain milk distribution throughout the year in large towns in view of the seasonal fluctuations in milk production. The policy of the Government is to restrict supply

of imported skim milk powder and not to encourage its use by milk schemes other than those to whom it is being presently supplied. If supply of imported skim milk powder is stopped, the projects which are being supplied with it, will not operate at full installed capacities because of seasonal fluctuations.

### Enquiry Into Property of Ex-Chairman of Delhi Milk Scheme

1745. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an enquiry had been instituted into the property of the former Chairman of Delhi Milk Scheme ; and

(b) the charges against him and the nature of complaints received against him ?

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

(b) The enquiry is probably taking place regarding his assets suspected to be disproportionate to his known sources of income.

### Effect of taxes on Purchase of Tractors by Farmers in Punjab

1746. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the various Central and State levies have depressed the spirits of Punjab's farmers to purchase tractors under the much-publicized World Bank Project to import 8,000 tractors ;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) Against advertised import of 4000,6,200 applications have been received. However, the firm demand will be known only when the applicants deposit the prescribed advance. Hence it is premature to say what will be the actual response of the farmers.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

#### Setting up of Tobacco Board

1747. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether several representations, including one from the Government of Andhra Pradesh, have been received by the Government to form a Tobacco Board, and

(b) the steps taken in this respect and the hindrance, if any, in the way of Government to form the Tobacco Board to look after development, production and prices of tobacco ?

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

(b) The question of setting up a statutory board for tobacco, covering major tobacco growing States has been considered by the Government of India. It has, however, been decided that a statutory board of the type which deals with other crops like Rubber, Coffee, Tea etc. will not be a suitable agency for tobacco development. In arriving at this decision, the Government of India have been guided by the following factors —

- (i) Tobacco is grown by a large number of small cultivators over a widely scattered area by rotation with other crops in the country ;
- (ii) Research is of great importance and should continue to be the responsibility of the I.C.A.R.
- (iii) The State Departments of Agriculture and their extension agencies must be fully involved in the tobacco development programmes.
- (iv) The Union Ministry of Agriculture is in a better position to maintain close liaison with the State Department of Agriculture and the I.C.A.R. than the proposed Board could be.
- (v) The Government of India are actually aware of the problems which farmers face in marketing Tobacco at a remunerative price. A sugges-

tion has been made for setting up a Tobacco marketing Board dealing only with V.F.C. Tobacco. Government are considering this.

#### Slump in the Price of Tobacco

1748. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that several tobacco growers have suffered huge losses as a result of prices of Flue Cured Virginia tobacco having slumped of Rs. 250—Rs. 300 during February, 1972 as against Rs. 500—Rs. 600 in the corresponding month last year ;

(b) the reasons for the slump in the price of tobacco this year ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to safeguard the interests of tobacco grower in getting a fair price for his produce ?

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

(b) The prices of tobacco have been downward trend this year on account of the higher production and reported low quality of tobacco in certain areas of Andhra Pradesh and this has adversely affected the returns to the tobacco growers.

(c) The State Trading Corporation have made purchases of tobacco from the growers and there has been some improvement in the prices now.

#### दिल्ली में पट्टे वाले आवासीय स्थान को पट्टा मुक्त करने का प्रस्ताव

1749. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन ने पट्टे वाले आवासीय स्थानों को पट्टा मुक्त करने का कोई प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास भेजा था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्य-वाही की गई है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) 11 जून, 1970.

(ग) सुझाव स्वीकार नहीं किया गया।

#### **Farm conditions of Adivasis**

1750 SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) The steps taken to ameliorate the farm conditions of the Adivasis with dry lands suitable only for millets in view of the scientific knowledge now in the hands of our agriculture scientists ;

(b) whether any new strains of millets that are drought resistant and high yielding have been evolved ; and

(c) whether economics of fertilisation of such millet crops has been worked out to provide the basis of recommendation of farm practices for such Adivasi cultivators ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The High-Yielding Varieties Programme is extended to all farmers including adivasis. The programme includes cultivation of Millets viz hybrid Jowar and hybrid Bajra. 24 pilot projects under dry land farming have been started to demonstrate the new technology. The results obtained will benefit the adivasis also.

(b) Yes, Sir. In bajra and jowar new strains which are high yielding and drought tolerant or drought escaping, because of the shorter duration, have been evolved. In bajra, HB-1 and HB-3, and in jowar CSH 1 have given better performance under moisture stress conditions than the local best.

(c) Depending upon the moisture at sowing time, nature of the soil and management, these high yielding varieties of millets with medium doses of nitrogen, balanced with phosphate, potash and zinc, give economic returns to fertiliser application.

#### **Theft of 'Apsara' Idol from Khajuraho**

1751. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Khajuraho Idol of 'Apsara' had been stolen from the Temple on the 10th October, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to recover it ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) A sculpture depicting an 'Apsara' was stolen from the Parsvanatha temple at Khajuraho on the night of the 16th/17th October, 1971. No theft took place on the 10th October, 1971.

(b) The sculpture has since been recovered by the CBI and investigations are in progress.

#### **Pilot Tribal Welfare Projects**

1752 SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have decided to start six Pilot Tribal Welfare Projects in the country ;

(b) if so, the share of Madhya Pradesh in it along with the locations of such projects ; and

(c) the time by which the work is likely to start on these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India have launched six Pilot Projects for Tribal Development in the country.

(b) Two of these Projects have been located in Madhya Pradesh, one each in Dantewada and Koria Tahsils of Bastar District.

(c) The work has just commenced.

**Development of high yielding variety of Rice, Bajra, Maize by I.A.R.I.**

1753. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Agricultural Research Institute has developed certain high-yielding varieties of rice, bajra, maize and other cereals ; and

(b) if so, what are those ?

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

(b) These varieties are :—

- (1) *Rice* :— *Jamuna, Sabarmati, Improved Sabarmati.*
- (2) *Bajra* :— Hybrid Bijra-4 and Hybrid Bajra-5.
- (3) *Maize* :—Hybrids of the Ganga series viz , Ganga-1, Ganga-101, Ganga-2, Ganga-3 and Ganga-5 ; a Hybrid Hi-Starch : and Composites Kisan, Jawahar, Vikram, Sona, Vijay, Shakti and Rattan.
- (4) *Wheat* :— Kalyansona, Sonalika, Sharbati Sonora, Chhoti Lerma Hira, Moti, Pusa Lerma and Shera,

**Increase in Buffer Stock of Rice**

1754. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to increase the buffer stock of rice against the possibility of paucity and rise in prices in the coming season as cautioned by the Agricultural Prices Commission ; and

(b) if so, the extent to which the production of hybrid variety of rice like 'Taichung', 'Sona' and 'Java' has increased the rice production during this year ?

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

Efforts are being made to increase the rice component of the buffer stock of foodgrains.

(b) Against a coverage of 5.59 million hectares during 1970-71, the coverage under the high yielding varieties of rice during 1971-72 is anticipated at 7.21 million hectares. As separate figures of production under these varieties are not collected and the estimates of total production of rice in the country during 1971-72 are not yet available, it is not possible to indicate the extent to which the production of high yielding varieties of rice will increase the rice production during this year.

**Report of Enquiry Commission on Bharat Sewak Samaj**

1755. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Commission of Enquiry appointed on 21st February, 1969 to conduct enquiry into the affairs of Bharat Sewak Samaj has submitted its report ; and

(b) if so, the findings of the Commission and action taken by Government in that regard ?

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

(b) Question does not arise

**Effect on Rice Imports due to Stoppage of Wheat Imports under PL-480**

1756 SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the decision to stop wheat imports from USA under PL 480 will have an effect on import of rice from Burma, Thailand and U.A.R. with whom India had already entered into agreements ; and

(b) if so, the present position of rice and whether due to this decision, prices of wheat and rice have started increasing ?

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

(b) The present stock position of rice is comfortable. The decision to stop concessional imports has no adverse effect on internal prices of wheat and rice.

#### Target of Medium Term Loan for Agriculture

1757. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided that cooperatives should play the role of financiers to meet the requirements of credit for Agriculture during the Fourth Plan. ;

(b) whether the present trends indicate that the short term credit target for agriculture would be achieved and the long term credit target might be exceeded ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to achieve the medium term loan target also ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) Government have adopted a multi-agency approach for provision of credit for agricultural purposes. Cooperatives are at present the principal institutional agency for provision of agricultural credit, the other agencies providing credit support are the commercial banks, and the Agricultural Refinance Corporation.

(b) and (c). The trend of progress so far, indicates that the targets fixed for short-medium and long-term advances by the cooperatives in the Fourth Plan are likely to be achieved. The following steps have been taken to facilitate the flow of medium term investment credit through the cooperatives.

(1) The scope for medium term accommodation has been widened by allowing loans for additional purposes such as sheep and goat rearing and purchase of storage bins threshers, harvesters, tyre carts etc.

(2) The requirement of security for medium-term loans has also been relaxed by :—

(a) allowing medium-term loans upto any extent to be advanced against a statutory charge on

land (without mortgaging the land) provided the charge is registered and becomes enforceable in law.

(b) permitting medium-term loans upto Rs. 3500 for construction of wells, installation of pumpsets and purchase of agricultural implements tractors threshers, storage bins etc. without mortgage land subject to certain conditions in areas where there is no legal provision for creation of and registration of a statutory charge on land.

#### Three-Fold Programme for Food Production and Supply

1758. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are considering the question of launching a three-fold programme during the remaining two years of the Fourth Five Year Plan for Food production and supply ; and

(b) if so, what are its main features ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. The existing programmes like High-yielding Varieties Multiple Cropping etc. have been stepped up to obtain increase in agricultural production during the remaining two years of the IV Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Failure of Cooperative Societies to finance the small and Marginal Farmers

1760. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Cooperative Societies have failed to finance the small and marginal farmers ;

(b) if so, the reason for the failure ; and

(c) the States which have failed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

**JAGANNATH PAHADIA) :** (a) to (c). While it is generally recognised that institutional credit not merely from the cooperatives but also from the commercial banks has tended to flow more to the medium and big cultivators, it would not be correct to say that the cooperatives have failed to finance the small and marginal farmers. A statement showing the short-term, medium-term and long-term loans issued in 1969-70 by cooperatives to farmers with holdings below 2 hectares, tenants and agricultural labourers in 12 States and 3 Union territories for which figures are available, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No LT—1622/72*]. It will be seen that about 33% of the total loans advanced by cooperatives in these States and Union Territories were to small and marginal farmers, tenants etc. In Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Himanchal Pradesh, Kerala and Punjab, the short-term and medium-term loans advanced by the cooperatives to the above category of farmers formed more than 40% of the total loans issued during the year. In Kerala and Manipur, such loans formed more than 80%. In Maharashtra and Gujarat, however, the percentage was lower. Percentage of long-term loans issued to this class of farmers was low in Gujarat and Bihar.

**Development of Agriculture in  
Districts of Bihar**

**1761. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated some schemes for the development of agriculture in Palamau, Hazaribagh and Ranchi Districts of Bihar during the Fourth Five Year Plan ; if so the main features thereof ; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to formulate some schemes for development of the said Districts ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :** (a) During the IV Five Year Plan, intensive cultivation schemes like the high-yielding varieties and multiple cropping are being implemented for the development of agriculture in these districts. In addition, Centrally Sponsored Schemes for maximised production of groundnut and development of lac have also been taken up. Additional irrigation facilities

are being provided by construction of large size wells under the minor irrigation schemes and the German Agricultural Extension Programmes. For the development of agriculture in dry areas, a dry land farming research centre has been set up at Ranchi for evolving package of practices for the benefit of farmers, particularly in drought areas of Palamau district where a dry farming development project has been located.

(b) Does not arise.

**Guidance to Farmers of Hill Areas of Bihar in  
the use of Modern Methods of Cultivation**

**1762. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to provide expert guidance to cultivators in hill areas of Palamau, Hazaribagh and Ranchi Districts of Bihar where primitive methods of cultivation are still continuing ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :** (a) and (b). The steps taken for the development of agriculture in these areas include (i) posting of Agricultural Officers from Block to Division levels to help and guide the farmers in undertaking various agricultural operations ; (ii) supply of improved and disease free seeds, fertilisers and plant protection measures ; (iii) increased provision of minor irrigation facilities by constructing large size wells etc. ; (iv) setting up of dryland farming research centre at Ranchi for evolving package of practices for the benefit of farmers in dry areas, particularly the areas covered by the dry farming project located in district Palamau ; (v) implementation of Centrally Sponsored schemes for maximised production of groundnut and development of lac in the area.

As a result of the above measures, considerable progress has been made in the adoption of improved varieties of paddy, potato and wheat in these districts. The traditional 'Gora poddy' has been replaced by the improved paddy varieties at all paces. New varieties of wheat have also saturated almost the entire irrigated area.



**Amount allocated to Bihar State for Uplift of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

1763. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount allocated to the Bihar State for the uplift of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes during the last two years ;

(b) whether the whole amount has not been spent and if so, the reasons thereof : and

(c) the total amount spent, District-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). The information in respect of the amounts allocated and the expenditure incurred during the last two years (1969-70 and 1970-71) as reported by the Government of Bihar in their progress reports for these two years is given in the statement laid on the table of the House.

There are shortfalls in the expenditure. The reasons for these shortfalls have not yet been reported by the State Government.

(c) The district-wise information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

*Statement*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Welfare of Backward Classes—State Sector						
Category	1969-1970			1970-71		
	Total Outlay approved by Planning Commission	Allocation made.	Expenditure incurred	Outlay approved by Planning Commission	Allocation made	Expenditure incurred
1. Scheduled Tribes		36.95	35.47		41.00	35.13
2. Scheduled Castes		26.75	25.12		29.00	26.92
3. Other Backward Classes		6.30	6.30		8.00	8.00
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>70.00</b>	<b>70.00</b>	<b>66.89</b>	<b>78.00</b>	<b>78.00</b>	<b>70.05</b>

Welfare of Backward Classes—Central Sector				
1. Scheduled Tribes	107.75	110.24	87.90	88.26
2. Scheduled Castes	9.50	17.74	10.49	9.04
3. Denotified Tribes	1.50	0.23	2.15	1.77
<b>Grand Total :</b>	<b>118.75</b>	<b>128.21</b>	<b>100.54</b>	<b>99.07</b>

**Educational Grants to Bihar State**

1764. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of grants given for educational purposes under the various schemes to Bihar State during the last three years ;

(b) the amount of grants given to West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh during the same period ; and

(c) the grants given to voluntary Sanskrit institutions in the above mentioned States with special reference to Bihar during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) to (c) The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1623-72].

**उत्तर प्रदेश की धोसी तहसील में खुदाई कार्य**

1765. श्री झारखण्डे राय : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के आजमगढ़ जनपद की धोसी तहसील स्थित सुप्रसिद्ध पौराणिक राजा नहुष कोट और अति प्राचीन "मीरा कोट" की पुरातत्व दुर्लभ सामग्रियों के लिए खुदाई करने का विचार किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन : (क) और (ख). इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय ने 1968-69 में "राजा-नहुष कोट" नामक स्थल का खुदाई कार्य शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव किया था, किन्तु विश्वविद्यालय से पहले से ही क्षेत्रीय कार्य से संबंधित एक बड़ा कार्यक्रम हाथ में ले लिया था,

अतः उसको इस खुदाई कार्य को हाथ में न लेने के लिए मलाह दी गई।

यदि राज्य सरकार अथवा किसी विश्वविद्यालय से उपरोक्त स्थल अथवा "मीरा कोट" के खुदाई-कार्य के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ तो उस पर सामान्य रूप से विचार किया जाएगा।

**बिहार सरकार के पुरातत्वीय विभाग में कुप्रबन्ध**

1766. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान पटना से प्रकाशित होने वाले 7 मार्च, 1972 के सर्च लाईट में बिहार डिपराइन्ड ऑफ सेन्ट्रल एंड थ्रू मिसमैनजमेन्ट ऑफ आर्कियालोजी डिपार्टमेंट के शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत छपे समाचार की ओर दिया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) विवरण जिसमें व्यूरे दिये गये हैं सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। (ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या Lt-1624/72)

**Godowns for Storing Foodgrains in District Bahraich**

1767. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) where no godown for storing foodgrains under either the Central Government or the State Government has been set up in the Tarai region of Parganas Bhinga, Charda and Dharmapur in the District Bahraich (U. P.) ; and

(b) whether in view of these areas being very rich in food production, Government

propose to take steps to set up godowns for storage of foodgrains ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The following storage capacities are available in Bahraich District :

State Government ... 1937 tonnes

State Warehousing Corporation : .. 6972 ..

(b) The State Government has sanctioned 5 mandi level and 19 village level godowns to various co-operative societies in Bahraich district. Besides, the State Co-operative Federation Ltd. has plans for construction of 12,000 tonnes capacity in the district. The Central Warehousing Corporation is also proposing to investigate the business potential of the district, and, depending on the outcome of the investigation, warehouses will be set up by the appropriate agencies

आपरेशन के बाद भी सन्तान उत्पन्न होने के मामले

1768. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस प्रकार के केस प्रकाश में आये हैं जिनमें आपरेशन के बाद भी सन्तान उत्पन्न हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ये आंकड़े इकट्ठे किये गये हैं कि उनकी संख्या किन्तु है और आपरेशन के असफल होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) भविष्य में ऐसा न हो इसके लिए प्रक्रिया में क्या सुधार किये गये हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) :

(क) और (ख). नियमित आधार पर ऐसे आंकड़े एकत्र नहीं किये जाते हैं किन्तु भारत में किये गये कुछ तदर्थ अध्ययनों से पता चलता है

कि पुरुषों की नसबन्दी के आपरेशन 0.5 से 0.83 प्रतिशत तक और बन्ध्याकरण के 0.1 से 0.4 प्रतिशत तक असफल रहे। ये आंकड़े विश्व के अन्य देशों में किये गये कुछ अध्ययनों से निकले आंकड़ों के समान ही हैं जहाँ अमफलता का प्रतिशत नसबन्दी आपरेशन के मामले में 0.3 से 4.1 तक और बन्ध्याकरण आपरेशन के मामले में शून्य से 2.0 प्रतिशत के बीच है।

आपरेशनों की असफलता के कारण इस प्रकार हैं —

(क) -नसबन्दी आपरेशनों के मामले में

(1) आपरेशन के पश्चात् तुरन्त निरोध का उम्मेदाल न करना।

(2) अपूर्ण शल्य क्रिया।

(3) विरल शारीरिक अभ्यासनाएँ।

(4) कुशुक्रवाहिनी का प्राकृतिक रूप से जुड़ जाना।

(ख) — बन्ध्याकरण के मामले में

(1) फौटोपियन ट्यूब का प्राकृतिक रूप से जुड़ जाना।

(2) अपूर्ण शल्य क्रिया।

(ग) राज्यों को निम्नलिखित के लिए विस्तृत अनुदेश दे दिए गये हैं:—

(1) नसबन्दी कराने वाले व्यक्तियों द्वारा आपरेशन के बाद कुछ समय के लिए निरोध का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। इस उद्देश्य के लिए उन्हें 12 निरोध दिए जाएँ; और

(2) आपरेशन करने के लिए उचित तकनीक अपनाई जाए।

### परिवार नियोजन विभाग को स्थायी बनाना

1769. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या परिवार नियोजन विभाग अस्थायी है और इसमें गत 8 से 10 वर्षों से कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारी भी अस्थायी हैं; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस विभाग को स्थायी बनाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय परिवार नियोजन विभाग अप्रैल, 1966 में बनाया गया था। इस विभाग को स्थायी बनाने के लिये निर्णय पहले ही किया जा चुका है। इस निर्णय के फलस्वरूप उस विभाग के 220 अस्थायी पद 1 मई, 1971 में स्थायी बना दिए गए हैं। अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों के अस्थायी पदों को स्थायी पदों में परिवर्तित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

जहां तक राज्यों में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कार्य करने वाले व्यक्तियों का सम्बन्ध है, अप्रैल, 1971 में राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों की कहा गया था कि वे जहां तक आवश्यकता समझें तथा अपने मानकों और अपेक्षाओं के अनुसार उन अस्थायी पदों को स्थायी पदों में परिवर्तित कर दें।

### गो-हत्या पर रोक लगाने के लिये कानून

1770. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गो हत्या पर रोक लगाने के लिये शीघ्र ही कानून बनाने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). इस विषय पर केवल राज्य सरकारें ही कानून बना सकती हैं और अधिकांश राज्य सरकारों ने गो वध पर पूर्ण तथा आंशिक रूप से प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के कानून बनाये हुये हैं। कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने इस मामले में कोई कानून नहीं बनाया है। फिर भी, भारत सरकार ने इस प्रश्न के व्यापक अध्ययन के लिये और जनता की भावनाओं को देखते हुये, 29 जून, 1967 को भारत के एक सेवा निवृत्त मुख्य न्यायमूर्ति की अध्यक्षता में एक गो रक्षा समिति की स्थापना की थी। समिति गो तथा इमकी संतति के वध पर पूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध महिन, गो रक्षा के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी और इसके संवैधानिक, कानूनी आर्थिक तथा अन्य सम्बन्धित सभी पक्षों का विवेचन करते हुए गायों, बछड़ों, साड़ों तथा बैलों की सुरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में व्यावहारिक दृष्टि से समुचित कदम उठाने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को सिफारिशे देगी। समिति संविधान के 48वें अनुच्छेद के उपबन्धों की प्रभावी क्रियान्वित विषयक उपायों के सम्बन्ध में भी सुझाव प्रस्तुत करेगी और गाय तथा उसकी संतति के वध पर पूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के उद्देश्य में संविधान में संशोधन करने के सम्बन्ध में दिये गये किसी भी सुझाव पर पूर्णतः विचार करेगी। समिति ने अभी अपनी रिपोर्ट सरकार को प्रस्तुत नहीं की है।

### Deterioration in Standard of Games

1771. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that there has been a marked deterioration in all games in this country except cricket ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to improve the standard of games and sports particularly in Assam ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL

**WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) :** (a) and (b). It is a fact that in the world of sports, India's status in general, is relatively low.

Government of India have been taking various steps from time to time to improve the standard of games and sports all over the country including Assam.

Periodical discussions are held with the national sports organisations and assistance is given to selected national teams to participate in many international meets.

On requests received from State Sports Councils, funds are made available for construction of Stadia, purchase of sports equipment, establishment of rural sports centres etc. Sports Talent Scholarship Scheme has been instituted for students from schools and colleges.

University Grants Commission has been encouraging sports and games in Universities and Colleges by providing funds for construction-improvement of physical facilities and for appointment of coaches.

#### **Study Team for Coconut Prices**

**1772. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAKKAPPAN :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to appoint a Study Team to institute a fresh inquiry into the question of coconut prices ;

(b) if so, its composition and terms of reference ; and

(c) the time by which the Study Team will submit its report to the Government ?

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

(b) The Team consists of a representative each from the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, the Directorate of Coconut Development, the Ministry of Industrial Development (Internal Trade) and National Cooperative Development Corporation.

The terms of reference of the Study Team are as under :—

- (1) To study the trend of prices of coconut (including seasonal variations) received by producers during the last five years in important coconut producing areas of the State.
- (2) To study the factors both on the side of supply and demand that have influenced the price behaviour.
- (3) To study the problems of marketing of coconuts by the producers in the State. Whether lack of organised (regulated) markets and other marketing facilities is an impediment in the way of the producers getting a fair share of a market price.
- (4) To study the available data, if any, on the cost of production on coconuts
- (5) To study the requirements of processing facilities in the area and the adequacy thereof.
- (6) To suggest remedial measures to deal with marketing, processing and pricing problems of coconut. Short and long term measures should be spelt out separately.
- (7) To study the problem of declining productivity (yield per hectare) of coconuts in the State.

(c) The Team is expected to submit its report within a month or so.

#### **Financial aid for Cochin Shipyard Project**

**1773. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAKKAPPAN :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total financial aid so far given by the Central Government for the Cochin Shipyard Project in Kerala State and the estimated cost of the entire project ;

(b) the progress so far made in the execution of the project and how long it will take to complete it ; and

(c) further financial aid to be provided by the Central Government for the completion of this work ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :** (a) The total expenditure incurred on this project upto the end of February 1972 is about Rs. 5.12 crores and the estimated cost of the entire Project is Rs. 45.42 crores.

(b) Land acquisition, site reclamation, construction of project roads in the first phase, construction of water tank and temporary electric supply sub-stations have been completed. Various other works like drainage system, second phase of project roads, training school workshop and mould loft foundation are in progress. Contracts have been awarded for the construction of hullshop (superstructure), oil store, laboratory and main receiving station. Tenders have been invited for building dock, repair dock, quays and various other works. Action to procure various items of machinery including cranes, heavy presses and major electrical equipments is in progress. The project is scheduled to be completed by September, 1975.

(c) Rs 40 crores approximately.

#### Condition of National Highways in Kerala

**1774. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Highways in the State of Kerala are in a dilapidated condition ;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken by Government to improve the Highways in that State ; and

(c) the amount allocated during the periods 1971-72 and 1972-73 to improve the National Highways in that State ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :** (a) No Sir. This is not a fact.

(b) Steps are, however, being taken to develop the existing National Highways to

cater to the requirement of increasing traffic and projects have been and are being sanctioned. A new addition to the National Highway system, recently made, will also be similarly taken care of.

(c) The budget provision for 1971-72 amounted to about Rs. 160 lakhs but on the request of the State Government, the amount has been restricted to about Rs. 136 lakhs which they expect to spend during the year 1971-72.

As regards the year 1972-73, the provision will be known after the budget has been passed by the Parliament.

#### Drinking Water for Harijans in Villages of Kerala

**1775. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages in the States of Kerala at present, where drinking water is not available for the Harijans ; and

(b) the action being taken by Government to provide drinking water to the Harijans in these villages and the approximate expenditure likely to be incurred on it ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) :** (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

#### दिल्ली प्रशासन के शिक्षा विभाग में अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के अस्थायी अध्यापक

**1776. श्री अम्बेश :** क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन के शिक्षा विभाग में 1960 से मुक्त किए गए अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के अध्यापक अभी तक अस्थायी है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?



शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

**Recruitment to Post of Vice-Principal of Schools in Delhi under U.P.S.C. Exemption "Act"**

1777. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Post of Vice-Principal of Schools under Delhi Administration Delhi is exempted for the direct recruitment under the U.P.S.C. Exemption Act ; and

(b) if so, the method adopted by Government to give 15 per cent and 5 per cent reservation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively ?

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 posts of Vice-Principals are filled up by promotion only and in the recruitment rules, there is provision of 100 per cent promotion. While making selection from the eligible persons, the benefit of one grading only is given to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes candidates falling within the field of eligibility.

दिल्ली के कालेजों में छात्रों द्वारा अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के झूठे प्रमाणपत्रों के आधार पर दाखिले

1778. श्री अम्बेश : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत वर्ष दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय तथा उससे सम्बन्धित विभिन्न कालेजों में कुछ ऐसे छात्र पकड़े गए थे जिन्होंने अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के होने के झूठे प्रमाण पत्रों के आधार पर दाखिले प्राप्त कर लिये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे छात्रों की संख्या कितनी थी और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय को अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित कबीलों के जाली प्रमाण पत्र के आधार पर दाखिला लेने के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है। किन्तु, दिल्ली प्रशामन, जाली प्रमाण पत्र तथाकथित प्रयोग में मंत्रान्धित शिकायतों की जांच कर रहा है।

**Inquiry into Misuse of Grants-in-Aid to All India Blind Relief Society and Dr. Bhagwan Das Memorial Trust, New Delhi**

1779. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry was held in respect of the misappropriation and misuse of Government grants-in-aid to All India Blind Relief Society and Dr. Bhagwan Das Memorial Trust, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi ;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(c) whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) On receipt of complaints about wrongful financial manipulations by All India Blind Relief Society and Dr. Bhagwan Das Memorial Trust, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi, Delhi Administration was requested by the Government of India to arrange for a special audit of the accounts of these two institutions.

(b) The Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, Delhi Administration, Delhi inspected their accounts for the year 1967-68 and pointed out certain irregularities. The Delhi Administration who was requested to intimate the action taken by them in the matter have communicated their decision not to give any further grant to these institutions till the irregularities in the accounts are rectified.

(c) A copy of the report of the Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, Delhi Administration, Delhi is laid on the Table of the House, [Placed in Library See No LT-1625/72].

सो० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० में वाम कर  
रहे स्टेनोग्राफर

1780. श्री अम्बेश : क्या निर्माण और  
आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० के सचिव  
और डिप्टी जूनियर कार्यालय में स्टेनोग्राफरों की  
कार्यालय वार सख्या क्या है, और

(ग) स्टेनोग्राफरों की उक्त सख्या में से  
अनुसूचित जातियों के लोगों की कार्यालय-वार  
सख्या क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री  
(श्री आइ० के० गुजराल) : (क) और (ख).  
सूचना सभा पटल पर रहे गये विवरण में दी  
गई है । (प्रश्नालय में रखा गया । देखिये  
सख्या L-1626/72)

#### Old Age Pension

1781. SHRI DHAN SHAI PRADHAN :  
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND  
SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to  
the reply given to Unstarred Question No.  
5782 on the 23rd July, 1971 and state :

(a) whether information about the legis-  
lations enacted in different States for payments  
of old age pension has since been collected ;

(b) the number of beneficiaries of the  
scheme in Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and  
Madhya Pradesh during the last one year ;  
and

(c) the contribution of the Centre towards  
this scheme for Haryana, Himanchal Pradesh  
and Madhya Pradesh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL  
WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) :

(a) The information relating to the scheme  
of Old Age Pension adopted by different

States has been collected. It has been obser-  
ved that no State has enacted any legislation  
on the subject of Old Age Pension

(b) The number of beneficiaries under  
the Old Age Pension scheme in the States of  
Haryana and Himachal Pradesh during 1970-71  
include 3399 and 295 respectively. During  
1971-72 Haryana propose to cover 4626 bene-  
ficiaries. The figures for Himachal Pradesh  
for the year have not been received. There  
is no old age pension scheme in Madhya  
Pradesh.

(c) No contribution is made by the  
Central Government to the States for the Old  
Age Pension scheme.

#### Spread of diseases among inhabitants near Cement Factory in Orissa

1782. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI :  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY  
PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of  
the various diseases like Tuberculosis and  
Chest pain found to be spreading amongst  
the inhabitants residing near the Orissa  
Cement Factory, Rajgangpur due to continuous  
flow and spreading of cement dust from  
chimneys of the cement factory ; and

(b) if the answer be in affirmative, the  
steps Government propose to take to check  
the spread of such diseases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY  
PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTO-  
PADHYAYA) : (a) Information is being  
collected from the State Government and  
would be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Although public health is a State  
subject, the Central Government proposes to  
bring forth comprehensive legislation on the  
control of air pollution under Article 252(1)  
of the Constitution.

#### Development of Backward District of Palamau (Bihar)

1783 SHRI VARKEY GEORGE ;  
KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI .

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether West Germany have selected the District of Palamau as most backward in Eastern India under her development programme ; and

(b) if so, the estimated expenditure on the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) The question of taking up a multi-purpose Agricultural development programme in Chhotanagpur region of Bihar State has been under discussions with the West German Government. Palamau has not been selected so far. In fact final views of German Government are not known

(b) Does not arise at this stage

#### Setting up of Medical University in each State

1784 SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 29 on the 15th November, 1971 and state :

(a) whether Government have since taken any steps to establish Medical University in each State ; and

(b) if so, the response of the individual States and the progress achieved in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTO-PADHYAYA) : (a) No, the matter is under consideration of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Decipherment of Indus Valley Script

1785. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some credible progress has recently been reported about the decipherment of the so-called Indus Valley (Harappan) script; and

(b) what is the present state of knowledge in that regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). In recent years, there has been a spurt of research activity for the decipherment of the Harappan script, and as a result many new theories have been propounded by both western and Indian scholars. But the present position is that no theory has been universally accepted as yet, as the theories are often subjective and not necessarily based on any fixed principles

#### International Book Fair

1786. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) how many countries have decided to participate in the International Book Fair being held in Delhi ; and

(b) the names of the countries who are participating in the Fair ?

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 countries from the different continents or international governmental or non-governmental organizations from whom books have been received for exhibition or whose publishers or booksellers or authors or invitees are participating in the Fair or the other functions connected there-with are as follows :—

#### I. Africa :

- (i) Kenya
- (ii) Mauritius
- (iii) Tanzania
- (iv) Zambia

#### II. America North

- (i) U.S.A.

**III. Asia**

- (i) Afghanistan
- (ii) Bangla Desh
- (iii) Cambodia
- (iv) Ceylon
- (v) Iran
- (vi) Japan
- (vii) Malaysia
- (viii) Nepal
- (ix) North Korea
- (x) Turkey

**IV. Australia and New Zealand**

- (i) New Zealand

**Europe**

- (i) Czechoslovakia
- (ii) Federal Republic of Germany
- (iii) France
- (iv) German Democratic Republic
- (v) Greece
- (vi) Hungary
- (vii) Ireland
- (viii) Italy
- (ix) Poland
- (x) Spain
- (xi) Switzerland
- (xii) U.K.
- (xiii) U.S.S.R.
- (xiv) Yugoslavia

**VI. International Governmental and non-Governmental Organizations**

- (i) Publications Bureau of UNESCO (Paris).
- (ii) W.H.O.
- (iii) Frankfurt Fair Authority.
- (iv) International Publishers Association.

**Enquiries into working of Delhi Art College**

1787. SHRI NAGESHWARA RAO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to hold enquiries into the working of Delhi Art College ; and

(b) if so, what are the specific allegations against the College ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) The Delhi Administration has appointed an *ad hoc* Committee to examine the problems of reorganisation and development of College of Art.

(b) The Students' Union has made certain allegations against the management of the affairs of the College. The Delhi Administration is inquiring into the allegations.

**Enforcement of Abortion Law**

1788. SHRI NAGESHWARA RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to enforce Abortion Law from April 1972 ; and

(b) if so, the names of the Hospitals earmarked for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes, the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 has come into force with effect from the 1st April, 1972.

(b) Under the Act, termination of pregnancy shall be made at a hospital established or maintained by Government or a place approved for the purpose by the Government. This place shall be approved on the recommendation of a Certifying Board, set up under the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Rules, 1972. The owner of the place has to apply to the Certifying Board which, after inspection, will certify that termination of pregnancy will be made therein under safe and hygienic conditions and the following facilities will be provided there :—

- (i) an operation table and instruments for performing abdominal or gynaecological surgery,
- (ii) drugs and parenteral fluid including plasma volume expander in sufficient supply for emergency use,
- (iii) anaesthesia equipment, including oxygen, and equipment for administration of anaesthetic gases and resuscitation equipment, including blood transfusion, and
- (iv) services of an anaesthetist on call, possessing recognised medical qualification as defined in clause (b) of section 2 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), whose name has been entered in a State Medical Register and who has :—
  - (a) a post-graduate degree or diploma in anaesthesiology ;
  - (b) training in the administration of anaesthesia for a period of not less than three months, or
  - (c) experience for two years as an anaesthetist. On being satisfied about these conditions, the Board shall make the necessary recommendation to the Government for approving the place.

Such authorised place shall subsequently be open to inspection by the Certifying Board or any authorised member thereof, and if, at any time, any defects or deficiencies are found at the place, the certificate of approval may be cancelled or suspended.

#### Research on the effects of diet on heart

1789. SHRI NAGESHIWARA RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to conduct research on effects of diet on heart ; and

(b) if so the amount earmarked for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes, the Indian Council of Medical Research have actively supported research on different aspects of nutrition as well as cardiovascular diseases. Work has been under progress not only at the Council's National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, but also at other Medical Institutes in India, on the effect of dietary fat and proteins on serum cholesterol levels, cardiovascular changes in clinical and experimental protein-calorie malnutrition, the role of carbohydrates and trace elements in atherosclerosis etc.

(b) No separate amount is earmarked for this purpose but the Indian Council of Medical Research have spent a sum of Rs 3,00,575/- (approx.) on these projects between the years 1966-72.

#### Opening of Harijan Welfare Department in Districts of Uttar Kashi, Pithoragarh and Ghamoli

1790. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are no Harijan Welfare Departments in the Districts of Uttar Kashi, Pithoragarh and Chamolia in Uttar Pradesh whereas in other Districts such Departments exist ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and steps taken to open Harijan Welfare Departments in these Districts ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY).

(a) and (b). In Uttar Kashi, Pithoragarh and Chamoli Districts, schemes for the welfare of backward classes including Harijans are being implemented through the Districts Magistrates concerned. It is proposed to post one Harijans Welfare Officer in each District from the financial year 1972-73.

#### Propagation of Sanskrit

1791. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK ; Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken for propagation of Sanskrit in the country during the last three years ;

(b) the results achieved so far ; and

(c) the further steps envisaged in this direction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) to (c). During the last three years some of the important steps taken by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare for the propagation and development of Sanskrit are stated below :—

1. A broad-based Kendriya Sanskrit Parishad has replaced the former Central Sanskrit Board with effect from the 1st January, 1970. All the State Governments, leading Sanskrit organisations and eminent Sanskrit Scholars are represented on the Parishad. The Parishad advises the Government on all aspects of propagation and development of Sanskrit.
2. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Parishad, an autonomous organisation—Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan—was established in October, 1970. This Sansthan has taken over the administration of the two Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeethas at Tirupati and Delhi and has also established three other Vidyapeethas at Jammu, Allahabad and Puri. These Vidyapeethas are academic institutions and have drawn up a syllabus which enables students studying in Vidyapeethas to learn Sanskrit in

traditional system and also get acquainted with modern subjects. Research fellowships are also offered by these institutions in different subjects.

3. Ministry of Education and Social Welfare also awards research scholarships for the students of Sanskrit pathashalas, scholarships for students studying Sanskrit in Higher Secondary Schools and Post-Matric Scholarships for collegiate and University students at all levels.
4. Grants have also been made available to institutions to provide incentive to Vedic Scholars and to preserve the tradition of Vedic Recitation.
5. An International Sanskrit Conference under the joint auspices of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and the Indian National Commission for cooperation with UNESCO has just been held from 26th March to 31st March, 1972, in which scholars from all over the world have participated and discussed the role of Sanskrit as a vehicle of international understanding and goodwill.
6. A Committee has also been recently set up for reporting on teaching of Sanskrit through the new language technique and on the preparation of teaching material for this purpose.
7. The measures taken so far have resulted in greater attention being paid to the teaching of Sanskrit and it is hoped that when the report of the Committee as mentioned above is available, certain development programmes for new methods of teaching Sanskrit could be implemented.

#### Family Planning Programme in U. P.

1792. SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a crash programme was started in February, 1972 by the Department of



Family Planning all over the State of Uttar Pradesh under the guidance of and aid by the Central Government ;

(b) if so, the amount spent on male and female operations ;

(c) whether the Central Government have received complaints of death at Gorakhpur after operations and if so, the action taken in this regard ; and

(d) the number of male and female operations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) No. But a Mass Vasectomy Campaign was organised by the State of Uttar Pradesh in Gorakhpur Division during January—February, 1972 with financial assistance from the Central Government.

(b) The information has been called for from the State Government and will be furnished, as soon as available.

(c) Yes, the State Government are investigating the matter.

(d) During the Campaign in Gorakhpur Division 60,785 vasectomy (male) operations were performed. This campaign was organised only for vasectomy operations.

Accident between D.T.C. bus and I A F. truck on Delhi-Gurgaon Road

1793. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA :  
SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO :

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

(a) whether an Indian Air Force Truck collided with a Delhi Transport Corporation bus in the morning of 6th March, 1972 on Delhi-Gurgaon Road as a result of which nine persons were killed and more than 20 injured ;

(b) whether the killed and injured persons include Indian Air Force personnel and members of the public ; if so, their particulars and whether the causes of the accident have been enquired into and the responsibility fixed ; and

(c) whether any compensation has been paid to the families of those who were killed and to the injured ; if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. A list showing the particulars of the killed and injured persons is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1627/72*]. A court of Enquiry has been ordered by the Air Force to investigate the causes of the accident. The Delhi Police are also investigating the matter. The result of these enquiries is still awaited.

(c) No compensation has so far been paid.

Suspension of C.P.W.D. Engineers

1794. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM :  
SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN :

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

(a) whether some Engineers of the C.P.W.D. in charge of the defective lifts at Curzon Road Hostel, New Delhi have been suspended without even conducting a preliminary enquiry and giving them a chance to explain their position vis-a-vis the accident which led to the death of a lady ; and

(b) what are the responsibilities of the Junior Engineer, Assistant Engineer, Executive Engineer, Superintending Engineer, Chief Engineer and Engineer-in-Chief in such matters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The Superintending Engineer (Electrical) and the Executive Engineer (Electrical) concerned have been placed under suspension after preliminary investigation and giving them an opportunity to explain their case.

(b) A statement indicating broadly the duties and responsibilities of the officers of the C.P.W.D. is enclosed.

*Statement***Engineer-in-Chief :**

He is responsible to the Ministry of Works and Housing for the efficient administration and general professional control of all the public works within his jurisdiction.

**Chief Engineer :**

He is responsible to Government for carrying out all works in his jurisdiction.

**Superintending Engineer :**

As the officer in-charge of a Circle, he is responsible for the general supervision of all the works under his control with a view to satisfying himself that the system and management prevailing is efficient and economical.

**Executive Engineer :**

He is incharge of the executive unit of the department which is a division. He is responsible to the Superintending Engineer for the efficient execution and management of all the works within his division. It is his duty to organise and supervise execution of works and to see that they are suitably and economically carried out with materials of good quality.

**Assistant Engineer :**

As an officer incharge of sub division in the C P W D, he is responsible to the Executive Engineer for the management and efficient execution of works in the sub-division.

**Junior Engineer :**

His duty *inter alia* includes inspection of buildings in his charge, bringing any defects in the works to the notice of the superior officer, and taking necessary steps for satisfactory repairs under the guidance of his superiors as and when necessary.

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के ढाँचे में परिवर्तन

1795. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के वर्तमान ढाँचे में परिवर्तन के लिए विधेयक लाने के बारे में सोच रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के वर्तमान कालिजों को प्रस्तावित विश्वविद्यालय से अलग रखना चाहती है; और क्या विश्वविद्यालय के शिक्षक प्रस्तावित परिवर्तन का कड़ा विरोध कर रहे हैं;

(ग) अगर हाँ, तो क्या सरकार इस विरोध को देखते हुए प्रस्तावित परिवर्तन को त्याग देना चाहेगी; और

(घ) यदि नहीं तो क्यों ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुबल हसन) : (क) गजेन्द्र गढ़कर समिति की सिफारिशों को जिन्हें सरकार द्वारा निश्चिन्त रूप में स्वीकार कर लिया गया है, और दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के प्रशासन तथा संगठनात्मक कठिनाइयों की जाँच के लिए, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति की अध्यक्षता में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा नियुक्त की गई समिति की सिफारिशों को

ध्यान में रखते हुए, शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम को संशोधित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रहा है।

(ख) दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के वर्तमान कालेजों को विश्वविद्यालय से अलग करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**कपड़ा-धुलाई की दुकानों द्वारा बरों में बृद्धि**

1796. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नार्थ और साउथ एक्ज्यू स्थित कपड़ा-धुलाई की दुकानों ने अपने रेटकई गुना बढ़ा दिए गए हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उन दुकानों के किराये नहीं बढ़ाए हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ऐसे नियम बनाएगी जिनके अन्तर्गत उनके रेट सरकार की अनुमति से निश्चित किए जाएं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ख) मई, 1967 के बाद दुकानों का किराया नहीं बढ़ाया गया है।

(ग) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

**Malnutrition and Adulteration of Food causing Blindness among Children.**

1797. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether at the annual meeting of the Association for the Prevention of Blindness (Bengal) held in Calcutta on the 28th February, 1972, it was held that the Lecture

Unit found out after examination and working in Evacuee Camps in Salt Lake from August 17, 1971 to January 6, 1972 that the Malnutrition and adulterated food is causing blindness among the children ;

(b) if so, whether Government feel that blindness is not merely a medical one but also sociological and economic ; and

(c) whether Government propose to take steps by punishing dealers of adulterated food and spurious drugs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) A statement showing the steps taken is attached.

### *Statement*

### *Prevention of Food Adulteration*

The provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act have already been made more stringent and the States asked to ensure proper enforcement of the Act.

A Central Unit has been set up to check the menace of food adulteration along with the State Health Authorities concerned. The Unit is mainly concerned with the functions prescribed in Rule 9 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules in respect of Inter-State offences and helps in giving technical guidance to State Governments.

A new Food Research and Standardisation Laboratory is being established at Ghaziabad.

The training of Food Analysis has been started at the Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta. The Food Inspectors are being trained at the Directorates of Health Services in the respective States.

### *Prevention of Adulteration in Drugs*

In 1964 the Drugs and Cosmetics Act was amended to increase the penalty for manufacture and sale of spurious drugs from three years to ten years and with fine. The courts

are required to record in writing special reasons if they wished to impose a sentence of imprisonment of less than one year.

Every dealer or an agent of manufacturer is required to disclose to the Drugs Inspector, the name, address and other particulars of the person from whom he acquired a drug or cosmetic.

The stocks of spurious drugs can be confiscated if the person responsible for its manufacture or distribution is convicted. The implements of machinery used in such manufacture, sale or distribution and any receptacles, packages or covers in which such spurious drugs are contained and the animals, vehicles, or other conveyances used in carrying such drugs have also been made liable to confiscation.

The States have been advised to maintain close liaison with the police in matters relating to movement of spurious drugs.

Information regarding movement of spurious drugs is to be conveyed to the Central Drugs Control Organisation for dissemination to other States.

The Central Drugs Control Organisation publishes the list of authorised drug manufacturers for the information of the drug trade, the drug industry and the Drug Control Organisation.

The services of the Central Drug Control Organisation and its Zonal Offices are available to the States for the purpose of investigating spurious drug cases.

The States have been advised to form anti-spurious drug committees and enlist the support of the members of the public, medical profession and social workers in campaign against spurious drugs.

States have also been advised to promote measures aimed at educating the public as to the methods which they could follow to cooperate with the Government in their fight against anti-social elements. Simple and effective steps such as the need for purchasing drugs at controlled prices from licensed dealers, against cash-memos, destruction of old and used containers of drugs, etc. were to be popularised among the public.

#### **Allotment of Land to House Building Co-operative Societies in Zone H-3 Northern Area of Delhi**

1798. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the names and number of House Building Cooperative Societies in Delhi given land by Government in Zone H-3 Northern Area, Delhi ;

(b) the cost of land per square yard charged by Government from each of these Societies, and the cost of development of land per square yard charged by Government from each of these Societies ; and

(c) the cost of development of land per square yard as charged by these Societies from their respective members and the reasons for variation of these cost of development, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) 6 Societies.

- (1) Naveen Bharat Cooperative House Building Society.
- (2) Dhakka Cooperative House Building Society.
- (3) People Cooperative House Building Society.
- (4) Radio Colony Extension Cooperative House Building Society.
- (5) Indian Cooperative House Building Society.
- (6) Delhi Swastik Cooperative House Building Society.

(b) Different rates for various sizes of plots in the Wazirpur Residential Scheme are charged for allotment of alternative plots to the members whose lands have been acquired. The rates which were applicable before and upto 11th July, 1969 are given below :—

- (1) Plots measuring upto 125 sq. yds.  
Rs. 24/- per sq. yd.
- (2) Plots measuring upto 200 sq. yds.  
Rs. 38/- per sq. yd.

- (3) Plots measuring 201 to 400 sq. yds.  
—Rs. 38.50 per sq. yd.
- (4) Plots measuring 401 to 600 sq. yds.  
—Rs. 39/- per sq. yd.
- (5) Plots measuring 601 to 800 sq. yds.  
—Rs. 39.50 per sq. yd.

These rates were revised after 11th July, 1969 as follows :—

- (1) Plots measuring upto 200 sq. yds.  
Rs. 48/- per sq. yd.
- (2) Plots measuring 201 to 400 sq. yds.  
—Rs. 48 50 per sq. yd.
- (3) Plots measuring 401 to 600 sq. yds.  
Rs. 49.00 per sq. yd.
- (4) Plots measuring 601 to 800 sq. yds.  
Rs. 49 50 per sq. yd.

(These rates are inclusive of cost of development)

(c) As developed plots were allotted by the Delhi Development Authority to the members of each of these societies, the question does not arise.

**Amount Paid by the Gujranwala House Building Co-operative Society, Delhi for Purchase of Land**

1799. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount paid by the Gujranwala House Building Co-operative Society, Delhi for the purchase of land in Gulabi Bagh, Delhi ;

(b) the amount of compensation paid by Government to the Society on taking over the said land from the Society and reasons for taking over the said land ; and

(c) the amount of loss suffered by the Society in this deal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) As intimated by the Society an advance of one lakh was paid by the society to the land owners.

(b) The quantum of compensation payable to the society is sub-judice. The land was acquired under 'Large scale acquisition, development and disposal of land in Delhi.

(c) Does not arise

**Quantity and Value of Tobacco Purchased by Cigarette Manufacturers**

1800. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of tobacco purchased by all cigarette manufacturing companies in India during the last 3 years ;

(b) quantity and value of cigarette tobacco supplied by Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company to cigarette manufacturers in India during the said period ; and

(c) name of such companies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) to (c) The information is not available and is being collected.

**Allotment of Quarters in New Moti Nagar, Delhi on Medical Grounds**

1801. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some ground floor quarters in New Moti Nagar, New Delhi were allotted to persons on medical grounds ;

(b) if so, whether all the basic amenities viz, water and electricity have been provided in those quarter ; and

(c) if not, the time likely to be taken to provide these basic amenities to the allottees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). All basic amenities have been provided in this colony. Steps have been taken to provide individual water connections and

domestic lights in the quarters and these works are likely to be completed in one month and six months respectively.

**Allocation of Funds to Orissa Under Crash Programme for Rural Employment and their Utilisation**

1802. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount sanctioned to Orissa, district-wise under crash programme :

(b) whether the amount was spend properly according to the direction of the Central Government ; and

(c) the instructions given to the State Governments for the implementation of crash programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) A statement (statement I) showing the amount of administrative approval for works in each district of Orissa and the amount actually released in 1971-72 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1628/72*]

(b) and (c). A statement (statement II) showing some of the important guidelines laid down for implementation of works under the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment during 1971-72 is laid on the Table of the

House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1628/72*] The detailed report for 1971-72 showing the manner in which the amount sanctioned has been spent is expected within two months. Reports so far received show that the guidelines laid down by the Central Government are being generally followed.

**Protection of Monuments from Mutilation in Madhya Pradesh**

1803. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are ancient monuments of historical and architectural importance in East Nimar, West Nimar and Hoshangabad Districts (Madhya Pradesh) ; and

(b) if so, the action taken so far to protect these monuments from mutilation ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) Yes Sir. The Central Government has protected nineteen, eight and six monuments in East Nimar, West Nimar and Hoshangabad Districts respectively. A list of these monuments is given in the attached statement.

(b) These monuments are preserved and protected like other Centrally protected monuments, three being Monument Attendants to keep watch over them.

*Statement*

Below is given a list of Centrally protected monuments in the three districts mentioned in the body of the question.

**EAST NIMAR**

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Locality</i>	<i>Name of Monuments</i>
1.	Burhanpur	Palace situated in the fort
2.	-do-	Raja's Chhatri near Bordha Ghat
3.	-do-	Tomb of Nadir Shah and compound
4.	-do-	Tomb of Shah Shuja and compound
5.	-do-	Bibi Sahib's Masjid and compound
6.	-do-	Churiwalonki Masjid outside the Itwara gate
7.	-do-	Tomb of Adil Shah Faruki
8.	-do-	Tomb of Shah Nawaz Khan
9.	-do-	Hammam Khana in Chowk Mohalla



<i>S No. Locality</i>	<i>Name of Monuments</i>
10. Ahukhaon	Ahukhana site with compound wall, pavilion and tank
11. Asirgarh	Idgah
12. -do-	Mahadeo temple
13. -do-	Tomb of Shah Numa
14. -do-	Whole fort, including all the walls, Sat Darwaza, mosque and temple inside
15. Mahal Gurara	Mahal Gurara Palaces or buildings on both sides of the Gurara (Utaoli) river and two masonry Dams in the river
16. Mandhata	Chandsuraj Gateway
17. -do-	Chaubis Avtar temple with its contents
18. -do-	Siddheswara or Siddhnath temple
19. Godadpura (Onkar Mandhata)	Amleshwar alias Mamleshwar group of temples including Kaleshwar temple

**WEST NIMAR**

1. Raver	Old Serai
2. Raverkhedi	Brindaban dedicated to the memory of Shrimant Baji Rao Peshwa
3. -do-	Chhatra inside the Serai
4. -do-	Main gate and remaining portion of the Peshwa's residence of fortress
5. Un	Chaubara Dera
6. -do-	Jain temples 1 to 3
7. -do-	Temples of Mahakaleshwar 1 and 2
8. -do-	Temple of Nilakantheshwar

**HOSHANGABAD DISTRICT**

1. Bariam	Rock shelter known as Putli lane near Sambourne Cave
2. Joga	Old Mughal fort
3. Kalamari	Adamgarh rock with paintings
4. Pachmarhi	Cave
5. -do-	Dorothy Deep rock shelters
6. Villages Kalamdi, Rasulia and Kishanpur	Ancient site and Adamgarh Rock shelters

मध्य प्रदेश में ग्रांड ट्रंक रोड की टूटी फूटी स्थिति

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

1804. श्री गंगा चरण बोक्षित : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ग) उक्त सड़क की मरम्मत के लिए बीपी और पांचवी पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं में मध्य प्रदेश के लिए कितनी धनराशि नियत की गई है ?

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश से होकर जाने वाली ग्रांड ट्रंक रोड टूटी फूटी स्थिति में है,

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : जी० टी० रोड जो

कलकत्ता को दिल्ली से मिलती है मध्य प्रदेश से होकर नहीं जाती। यदि सदस्य राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं० 3 का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं तो उत्तर निम्न प्रकार है :—

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) लगभग 1261 लाख रुपये की लागत पर मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं० के विकास कार्यों को चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना के दौरान शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है जहां तक पांचवी पंच-वर्षीय योजना का सम्बन्ध है योजनाओं को अभी अंतिम रूप में बनाया जाना है।

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12. hrs.

# CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

## REPORTED DISRUPTION OF BANKING SYSTEM IN ANDHRA PRADESH

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : मैं अबिलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्न विषय की ओर वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं और प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

“आंध्र बैंक लिमिटेड, स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया और रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया में आन्दोलन होने के कारण आंध्र प्रदेश में तीन मार्च, 1972 से बैंक व्यवस्था अस्त व्यस्त हो जाने के समाचार”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, The banking industry in parts of Andhra Pradesh has been affected by the strikes in some branches of Andhra Bank Limited and State Bank of India and in the Hyderabad Office of the Reserve Bank of India.

In the Andhra Bank Limited a dispute has arisen out of a claim of the workmen staff

union to be the sole bargaining agent for the officers also. 77 branches out of a total of 219 have been completely affected, while in others work is being carried on with such staff as is available. It is reported that efforts are being made by the parties to settle the dispute.

The agitation in the State Bank of India has arisen out of intra-union disputes. As reported by the State Bank of India, the Award staff union at the circle level at Hyderabad split into two groups some months ago, one group owing allegiance to the All India State Bank of India Staff Federation, which is the recognised federation of the bank at the all-India level and the other, to the All India Bank Employees Association. As a result of the agitation, it is reported that the instruments of the State Bank of India are not being accepted by the other banks even at the clearing houses.

In the Hyderabad Office of Reserve Bank of India a dispute has arisen in the matter of posting of staff Officer Grade II from Madras and Trivandrum in the Agricultural Credit Department at Hyderabad. On 12th March, the Association served a strike notice on this issue and before conciliation proceedings had commenced, the employees of the Hyderabad Office went on a lightning strike on the ground that one of the promoted staff Officers Grade II was allowed to join duty in Hyderabad Office. Though Reserve Bank of India had discussions with the union representatives, no settlement could be reached.

While the actual dislocation in work is confined only to a few of the branches in Andhra Pradesh, work in the Clearing Houses of Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Guntur, Kakinada and Visakhapatnam has also stopped. This has affected other banks, as they are finding it difficult to meet their commitments and in obtaining funds. However, when a Clearing House does not function, banks are free to present at the counters of drawee banks and in some centres this procedure is being observed. The banks concerned are making efforts to bring about an understanding and to restore normalcy.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य अभी पढ़ा है वह निराशाजनक

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

ठप्प है, लोगों को मुसीबतें उठानी पड़ रही हैं।

वक्तव्य है। इसमें बातों को तोड़ मरोड़ कर रखने की कोशिश की गई है जिससे स्थिति की वास्तविकता की जानकारी नहीं होती तथा नौकर-शाहों का बचाव होता है। मैं इन तीन बैंकों के बारे में कुछ बातें कह कर आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से प्रश्न पूछूंगा।

पहली बात तो यह है कि आंध्र बैंक लिमिटेड में नौ माचं से हड़ताल चल रही है। इस बैंक में हड़ताल का यह पहला मौका नहीं है। कई बार पहले भी हड़ताल हुई है। पहली हड़ताल 1968 में हुई थी। उस समय भी 18 कर्मचारियों को प्रबन्धकों ने सस्पेंड कर दिया था, मुश्किलें कर दिया था। दूसरी हड़ताल 1970 में हुई थी और यह तीसरी बार उम्मीद नरह के मवाल पर हड़ताल चल रही है। आंध्र बैंक लिमिटेड प्राइवेट बैंक का बैंक है, सबसे बड़ा बैंक है हिन्दुस्तान में जिस की पूंजी अस्सी करोड़ है। इस बैंक को टाटा तथा दूसरे इजारेदार पूंजीपतियों का संरक्षण प्राप्त है। बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद इस बैंक में उन तमाम लोगों ने, पूंजीपतियों ने जिन्हें मुआवजे की रकम दी गई थी, इसी बैंक में उस राशि को जमा किया और इसीलिए इस बैंक की पूंजी अस्सी करोड़ है। यहां के जो अधिकारी हैं वे बराबर से कर्मचारी विरोधी नीति पर चल रहे हैं जिसका यह सबूत है कि तीन-तीन बार यहां हड़तालें हुई हैं। यहां के मजदूर शान्तिमय तरीके से हड़ताल पर हैं। कोई वायोलेंस या हिंसा की घटना नहीं हुई है। यहां के लगभग 44 अफसरों और कर्मचारियों को नौकरी से निकाल दिया गया है, बीम को सस्पेंड कर दिया गया है, चौदह को गिरफ्तार किया गया है, जिनमें पांच महिलाओं भी हैं और सोलह कर्मचारियों को दूसरे तरीके से ट्रान्स्फर वगैरह करके दंडित किया गया है। यह कहना मया है कि बैंक में इंटर यूनियन राइवेलरी है। आंध्र प्रदेश बैंक एम्प्लायोज यूनियन ही एक मात्र उनकी प्रतिनिधि संस्था है और उसको कमजोर करने के लिए वहां के अधिकारी स्टूज यूनियन पैदा करके झगड़ा पैदा करवा रहे हैं जिसका फल वहां के आर्थिक जीवन पर बुरा पड़ रहा है, कारोबार

उसी तरह से स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया के बारे में भी है। वहां जो ब्यूरोक्रेट्स हैं, जो नौकरशाह हैं, वे राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद तिलमिलाए हुए हैं और वे राष्ट्रीयकरण की नीति को फेल करना चाहते हैं। वे कर्मचारियों के साथ उलझ करके उन्हें तरह-तरह से तंग करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, स्टूज यूनियन पैदा करके वहां जो प्रतिनिधि मूलक यूनियन है उसको कमजोर कर रहे हैं। स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया में भी इसी तरह से राइवल यूनियन को खड़ा करके वहां काम किया जा रहा है। रिजर्व बैंक में भी इसी तरह का गाल है। तीनों में मुख्य बात यही है।

रिजर्व बैंक में एक माल पहले से समझौते की बात कुछ मागों को लेकर चल रही थी। ब्राच-वाइज बेसिस पर सीनियारिटी और प्रमोशन दिया जाए, इन दो मवालों पर एक माल से बार्ना चली आ रही थी। सतरह माचं को दोनों पक्षों में समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर होने वाले थे लेकिन इसी बीच उसका इन्तजार किए बगैर ही कुछ लोगों को एक-को त्रिवेन्द्रम से और दो-को मद्रास से हैदराबाद लाकर प्रमोशन दे दिया गया। अगली बात यह नहीं है कि यूनियन ने गोलमाल किया है और नौकरशाह पाक साफ है। असल में नौकरशाह इसके लिए जिम्मेदार है। अगर यह स्थिति चलती रही तो काम नहीं हो पाएगा। नोटिस कैमा इशू होता है, इसको आप देखें। आंध्र बैंक लि० के प्रबन्धकों ने एक कर्मचारी को यह लिख कर...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : थोड़ा बहुत रुल भी देखिये।

श्री रा. अवतार शास्त्री : औरों को आप दस-दस मिनट बेंते हैं ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इतना बेचैन क्यों होते हैं। मेरी बात सुन तो लें। दो चार मिनट में आपने इन्ट्रोडक्शन दे दी। अब आप सवाल कर लीजिये। भाषण तो न करिये। प्रश्न करिये। दो चार मिनट मैं देता हूं। पांच मिनट आपने ले लिये हैं।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Then you should allow us to read the whole thing. We never wanted to do so ; that is why we put it in the form of questions. If you allow us to lay it on the Table of the House we can lay it on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : It started as a calling attention motion. The Member was allowed to ask a question for clarification

अब इहको भाषण की शृंखला में नहीं बदलना चाहिए ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : थोड़ा सा ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : थोड़ा सा तो मैं इजाजत दे देता हूँ लेकिन वह तो बैठने का नाम ही नहीं ले रहे हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं यह कटा था कि एक दिन या दो घण्टे किसी ने हड़ताल की मयमिन ढग से, उस की महीने-महीने की तन्ख्वाह काट ली गई है। मैं इसी के मिलमिले में वह चिट्ठी पढ़ रहा था। आंध्र बैंक लि० के एक अफसर ने यह चिट्ठी लिखी, मैं उसका थोड़ा सा भाग पढ़े देता हूँ :

"You have failed to perform your required functions and conduct yourself as a responsible officer of the Bank. We have lost confidence in you and, therefore, you are discharged from the service of the Bank with immediate effect."

उस तरह का बर्ताव और व्यवहार यहां के बैंक वाले कर रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं इसको सुनना चाहता था। इतना ही नहीं है दो घण्टे या एक दिन की किसी ने हड़ताल की और छब्बीस दिन की उस की तनख्वाह काट ली गई, जो सरासर अन्याय है। अब मैं प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ।

क्या यह सच है कि आन्ध्र बैंक लिमिटेड में हड़ताल प्रारंभ होने से पूर्व आंध्र बैंक एम्प्लॉईज यूनियन ने बैंक मैनेजर की उपस्थिति में केन्द्रीय श्रम मंत्री श्री खाडिलकर के समक्ष प्रस्ताव रखा था कि पंच की हैसियत से वह स्वयं या केन्द्रीय

लेबर कमिश्नर या रिजनल लेबर कमिश्नर विवाद का फैसला कर दें जिसे बैंक के संचालकों एवं प्रबन्धकों ने स्वीकार नहीं किया और क्या ऐसा करने के लिए उनके पास कोई औचित्य था ? दूसरा प्रश्न यह है... (व्यवधान) - मैं अंग्रेजी में ही पढ़े देता हूँ।

Is it a fact that the Chairman, General Manager and Assistant General Manager of the Andhra Bank, who have been inducted from outside the ranks of the Bank, have refused to recognise the fundamental right of the employees, including the officers, guaranteed under the Constitution of India, to form associations and join trade unions of their own choice, consisting of all cadres of employees, viz., that of officers, clerks and subordinate staff and these outside top brasses have let loose a reign of terror, repression, insult and abuses on the officers of the Bank who have ultimately been compelled to resort to agitation ?

Is it also not a fact that there are all-cadre employees' unions in the United Bank of India, Central Bank of India and Dena Bank and also in the New Bank of India in the private sector, and the managements of the said Banks discuss, negotiate and settle the grievances of the officers and employees through their associations and unions ?

Is it a fact that the State Bank of India management has violated the code of discipline by refusing to discuss and settle the disputes with the State Bank of India Staff Union, Andhra Pradesh, which was recognised by the Bank under the code of discipline and is pampering a rival minority union by victimising the members of the illegally de-recognised union by way of charge-sheeting, suspensions and transfers ?

Is it also a fact that because of the attitude of the management of the State Bank of India towards the recognised union, there is continued disturbance in the Bank in Andhra Pradesh for the last one year, and is it also a fact that the management of this Bank followed the same tactics in 1970 and there by blocked the normal banking in Bihar State for 87 days ?

Is it a fact that the Reserve Bank management has been discussing with the Employees'

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

Association for more than one year the rules pertaining to their promotion policy and had almost agreed to fill the vacancies in the officers' cadre in its offices from amongst the local employees and such a settlement was to be signed between the management and the Employees' Association on 17th March, 1972, but in utter disregard to the understandings on the promotion policy, the Reserve Bank Management, on 15th March, 1972 posted at Hyderabad one person from Trivandrum and to from Madras with a view to forestalling the promotion of Hyderabad employees thus causing bitterness amongst the employees at Hyderabad, resulting in the present agitation ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow such exploitation of the procedure. It is just a headache. The rules have been made by this House and they are not to be distorted by this House. This gentleman would not sit down and would not listen.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, तीन बैंकों का इतना बड़ा सवाल है और मंत्री महोदय ने गोलमाल जवाब दिया। इसीलिए पूछना पड़ रहा है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Those who respect the rules always suffer.

MR. SPEAKER : I also suffer. You cannot imagine the torture I have to suffer sometimes when I have to stand all this. Only one question is going to be allowed.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : नहीं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसा मत कहिए। मैंने तो आपकी बात मानी और यही निवेदन किया कि तीन बैंकों का सवाल है और तीन क्वेश्चन्स हैं।

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The Government is concerned about the dispute in the three banks in Andhra Pradesh, which has caused suffering to the public. All these matters pertaining to Andhra Bank, State Bank and Reserve Bank are matters of dispute which the hon. member has mentioned. That is the stand the trade unions have taken in the matter of disputes. The position is, negotiations are in progress in all the three banks. The intention of the hon. members was to

focus the attention of the House on the serious dislocation of economic life of Andhra Pradesh as a result of this dispute. You would agree that if I go into the merits of each dispute mentioned by him and take a stand, it will not be correct because negotiations are already going on. The Labour Minister is already seized of the matter. The conciliation machinery is already in the process. The hon. member referred to the offer of arbitration being made by the trade union representatives. That also will be taken into consideration. I can only appeal to the hon. members that it will be necessary to create a proper climate in which these negotiations could succeed.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On a point of order, Sir, Mr. Shastri referred to the Union Labour Minister, Mr. Khadilkar. The Finance Minister also referred to Mr. Khadilkar in his reply. This calling attention which should have been diverted to the Labour Minister has been given to the Finance Minister. Fortunately, the Labour Minister is also present. You can direct him to say something, so that the strike may come to an end. The point of order is, since the name of the Labour Minister has been mentioned and he is here, he may be directed to say something. He says, the Labour Minister is seized of the problem. The problem has not been seized by the Finance Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : The calling attention is directed to the Finance Minister and he is replying to it. As for other ministers, they have no notice of it. How can I ask them to reply? Simply because some other minister happens to be present and the minister who is replying says that the other Minister has been asked to settle it, that does not entitle a member to insist that the other Minister should reply. After all, you must be reasonable in what you say. I know the minister himself may be very impatient to reply, but I do not want to set up such a precedent.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak) : I do not want to take much time of the House, but as has been mentioned in the statement itself, the state of affairs in Andhra Pradesh, particularly in Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam, Kakinada and Guntur is such that the work has been paralysed and normal transactions have been interrupted to such an extent that it necessitates the intervention of the Government of India, particularly the Finance Ministry and

Labour Ministry, immediately for an amicable settlement between the Board of Directors of this private sector bank and the employees, who have been the victims. The arrest of five women on charges of criminal intimidation and violence is very deplorable. So far as the Reserve Bank office at Hyderabad is concerned the posting of staff Officer Grade II from Madras and Trivandrum is also highly deplorable, because the staff in Hyderabad are still available at the disposal of the bank. I appeal to the minister to intervene immediately and bring about an amicable settlement.

MR. SPEAKER : It is just an appeal ; no question.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Yes, Sir. The conciliation machinery is in progress.

SHRI J. RAMLSHWAR RAO (Mahabubnagar) : Whether it is the Andhra Bank or the State Bank or the Reserve Bank, the only point that has emerged is that Andhra Pradesh area seems to have been chosen as a staging area for developing conflict strategies. It is reported that the conflict is so serious that one of the Agents died of a heart attack ; I do not know if this is true. I am also told that cheques, drafts, etc., in the various branches are not only not attended to but are just thrown into the waste paper basket. Whatever be the merits or demerits of the dispute, this matter has been going on for a whole month and commerce, industry, business and trade are suffering. I am surprised that the Minister says that efforts are being made by the parties to settle the dispute. A month has gone by and normal business has come to a standstill. In another part of the statement, he says :

"However, when a Clearing House does not function, banks are free to present at the counters of drawee banks and in some centres this procedure is being observed."

This answer is neither here nor there. If that is so, why have a clearing house at all ? The entire functioning of the banking system comes to a standstill if the clearing house does not function. The hon. Minister must be having his own bank account and he must realise the difficulties. The entire community including businessmen, trade and industry and even private individuals who want to cash cheques are suffering. Will the Government look into

this and tell the House whether it wants to do something or allow the strike to go on for another month ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : In the beginning of my statement, I conceded that this unfortunate dispute has led the economic life of Andhra Pradesh, pertaining to those who have bank accounts, to come to a standstill. But there is a procedure under labour statute to settle labour disputes. Direct negotiations are going on ; conciliation machinery is in process. The Labour Minister is seized of the matter. Nothing more can be done by the Government of India.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY (Chittoor) : After going through the statement made available by the hon. Minister and the replies he has given to previous Members who have raised the issue, I totally agree with him that a suitable climate for a quick and amicable settlement of the dispute should take place. I regret very much that the damage caused to Andhra's economy as a whole is much more than disclosed in the statement. In fact, Sir, you might have gone through some of the reports in the papers recently, in *Hindu*, where it is stated that every walk of economic life, every activity in Andhra, has been very much affected and things cannot be allowed to go on in such a state of drift any longer.

I would like to ask one or two questions from the hon. Minister and resume my seat. Is it enough for the Government of India to express pious hope that the negotiations that are going on will come to a satisfactory conclusion ? In my opinion, this question deserves a thorough reply from the hon. Minister. These negotiations have been going on since very long and they have not yielded any results so far. On the other hand, the situation is developing from bad to worse leading to, as some hon. Members have referred to, many untoward and undesirable things, that is, intimidation, violence, etc., being indulged in. I do not know whether that is a fact. I expect the hon. Minister to confirm it. The intimidation, violence, etc. is being indulged in by both, the management and the employees concerned. In view of this deteriorating situation, I ask the hon. Minister whether any active decisive intervention is contemplated to bring the situation under control and terminate this unfortunate state of affairs.



**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** It will help if the Labour Minister gives some reply.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) :** It is very unfair to ask the Finance Minister to go on giving replies. This is a labour dispute.

**SHRI K. R. GANESH :** As I have already indicated, the Labour Minister himself has had discussions with the representatives of the employees' unions and he is seized of the matter. The Labour Ministry and other machinery under the statute are trying to settle this matter as quickly as possible.

**SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eturn) :** Sir, there is not much to question the Finance Minister because he has entrusted the job to the Labour Minister. Particularly why I want to put a question to the Finance Minister directly is that the Finance Minister is responsible for the development of not only industry but agriculture also. The Members are concerned with both the sectors, the development sector as well as labour sector who are concerned with banks.

On the 30th of last month, the Labour Minister replied that the matter is being considered and the Chief Labour Commissioner is also in touch with labour unions. Again, this disease of strike and agitations was spread to the entire country wherever the Andhra Bank is having their branches. Andhra Bank is the biggest bank in Andhra Pradesh. It had been started by Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya with a few thousands of rupees as capital. Now it has come up to such a position.

I understand that up till now the Chairman and the Custodian was seen to be a capable, energetic and very strong man but in the matter of settlement with the labour union workers he is not showing his competence or intelligence or banking experience.

So far as the Andhra Bank is concerned, the main issue of this agitation is the claim of the employees' union that under the Trade Unions Act of 1926 the officer staff cannot be denied the right to join the workmen's staff union. That is the only dispute to be decided by the Labour Ministry or the Government of India. According to the Act, officers also could join the workmen's staff union. That

is the contention of the employees according to the paper circulated to us.

The Andhra Chamber of Commerce has also passed a resolution requesting the Government to end the strike because they are concerned with it. Whatever it is, the industry is losing. Yesterday's news is that the bank strike in Andhra Pradesh has also affected agricultural operations because though the harvested paddy from the *rabi* crop has already started coming, particularly in my district of West Godavari, the papers say that they cannot buy and pay for the produce because their funds are locked up in the banks, particularly in the Andhra Bank. That is why we have particularly addressed this question to the Minister of Finance. He is also directly responsible for settling the matter as early as possible in the interest not only of the union but also of the development of industry.

I associate myself with Shri Shastri and other friends who have asked other questions. I think, as the Finance Minister said, it may be settled not only as early as possible but at once or tomorrow. All the representatives are here. Once the Central Labour Commissioner had negotiated but the talks ended without any results.

Not only employees of the Andhra Bank but those of the State Bank have also started having some grievance. Our friends have placed their grievance also before the Minister. When the Reserve Bank and those two banks were carrying on the agitation, the staff of other banks was not accepting cheques and other instruments on those two banks. The situation worsened when on 15th March employees of the Reserve Bank also started an agitation. The Andhra Bank is a private bank. It is having deposits worth Rs. 80 lakhs or Rs. 90 lakhs. It is high time that it is nationalised. The staff and the officers also wanted it to be nationalised.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I am waiting for your question.

**SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA :** I simply wanted to bring these things to his notice. The Reserve Bank is the direct concern of the Government of India. The State Bank also is the direct concern of the Government of India. Work at the clearing house in the Reserve Bank in Hyderabad, through which cheques and other

banking instruments to the tune of Rs. 2.5 crores pass on an average daily, remains suspended since 3rd March. It is not only a labour dispute. The entire banking system has been paralysed in Andhra Pradesh. That is why we want to know from the Finance Minister what steps he is going to take to solve this problem and not leave it only to the Minister of Labour.

**SHRI K. R. GANESH :** I share the concern of the hon. Member that efforts should be made to settle this matter. There is a labour machinery laid down under our statute and the Finance Ministry and the Labour Ministry are trying to see that this machinery is made effective.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Is it a matter of prestige or technicality or what? So many Members from all sides are expressing their anxiety. The Labour Minister is sitting here and by his side the Finance Minister goes on saying that the Labour Ministry is looking after it. Yet, he will not say anything! We want the matter to be solved. Why does he not say something which may help solve it?

**SHRI K. R. GANESH :** Actually, I did not want to go into the merits of the dispute.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** I don't want you to go into the merits.

**SHRI K. R. GANESH :** If I need not go into the merits, I have just come to say that prestige is involved? You know it. That will not help the matter.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Why don't you agree to the appointment of the Arbitrator and the matter can be settled?

**SHRI K. R. GANESH :** I conceded that the Unions have made this demand. As soon as the processing is finished, the Government will consider that. What more do you want me to say?

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Three or four questions have been asked by the hon. Member and the hon. Minister, in his wisdom, has said that the Labour Minister is seized of the matter. And the Labour Minister fortunately is here. As the hon. Minister, we are also equally interested to see that the dispute is ended. We are not professional strikers. I want to request you that if you can possibly

direct or ask. (*Interruptions*) All the Unions have decided to make him the Arbitrator and if Mr. Khadilkar becomes the Arbitrator, I hope things will come to an end.

**SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar) :** After the Finance Minister has given a categorical reply that the Government is seized of the matter and after the processing is exhausted, they will naturally consider it, why should we spend so much time on it?

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Why do they want to delay the matter?

**MR. SPEAKER :** The question is not a question of purely, as the Mr. Indrajit Gupta said, prestige. This question, as the Finance Minister said, is under the consideration of the Government - arbitration, conciliation and all that. The main question is directed to the Finance Minister. Suppose, I call another Minister to whom no notice is given, that will be taken as a precedent for future which may not be healthy for this House. The Minister to whom no notice is given is not expected normally to come prepared. If a minister says that it will be considered by some other Minister or by such and such Ministry.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** If he is prepared.

**MR. SPEAKER :** But that will not be setting a good precedent.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** There were so many occasions like that.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I would request you to kindly appreciate my opinion.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** You will also appreciate our difficulties. When the Labour Minister has come prepared, he must be knowing something.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Papers laid.

12.37 hrs.

# PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

## NOTIFICATION UNDER THE NATIONAL HIGHWAYS ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY

[Shri Om Mehta]

**AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) :** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No S O 603 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th February, 1972, under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1599/72]

**IMPORT TRADE CONTROL POLICY, 1972-73**

**THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) :** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Import Trade Control Policy for the year 1972-73—Vol I and II [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1600/72]

**REPORT OF GUJARAT AGRO-INDUSTRIES CORPORATION, LTD., TAMILNADU AGRO-INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD., ETC AND NOTIFICATIONS ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) :** I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Sec. 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(a) Annual Report of the Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Ahmedabad, for the period ending 31st March, 1970, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1601/72]

(b) Annual Report of the Tamilnadu Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Madras, for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1602/72.]

(c) Annual Report of the Mysore State Agro-Industries Corpora-

tion Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1604/72]

(d) Annual Report of the Rajasthan State Agro Industries Corporation Ltd., Jaipur, for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1605/72]

(ii) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Reports mentioned at (a) to (c) above [Placed in Library. See LT-1606/72]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act 1955.

(i) G.S.R. 96(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th March, 1972.

(ii) The Southern States (Regulation of Export of Rice) Amendment Order, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 194(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1972.

(iii) The Madras Coarse Grains (Export Control) Amendment Order, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 290 in Gazette of India dated the 11th March, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1607/72]

**ANNUAL REPORTS OF SALAR JUNG MUSEUM BOARD, HYDLRABAD, INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BANGLORE AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF TRUSTEES OF VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL, CALCUTTA**

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT**

OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Salar Jung Museum Board, Hyderabad, for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1608/72]
- (2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and the Statement of Accounts for the year 1970-71. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1609/72.]
- (3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, for the year 1970-71 together with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1610/72.]

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12.39 hrs.

#### MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS - Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : Now we resume further discussion on the Motion of Thanks to the President.

We have hardly enough time to complete—not hardly, more time rather. The Prime Minister has conveyed to me that she would reply to debate immediately after Question Hour tomorrow.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : That means the time is extended,

MR. SPEAKER : No. Time is not extended. There will be no other motion after the Question Hour, only the Prime Minister will reply.

Mr. Hari Kishore Singh.

श्री हरि किशोर सिंह (पुपरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पिछले दिन सदन में चर्चा कर रहा था कि माक्सवादी पार्टी का यह आरोप है कि इस देश में गणतंत्र की हत्या हो रही है और पश्चिमी बंगाल में चुनाव के दौरान जो घटनाएं हुई हैं वह जनतांत्रिक प्रणाली को आगे की ओर बढ़ाने में असफल रही हैं निराधार हैं। मेरा उन से नम्र निवेदन है कि 1967 के बाद जो घटनाएं हुई और जो हिंसा का वातावरण पैदा किया गया उस से हमारे देश की राजनीति में जनतांत्रिक पद्धति को बढ़ावा नहीं मिला है। संसदीय जनतंत्र के प्रति जनता में एक तरह से अविश्वास पैदा होता जा रहा था। कांग्रेस हटाओ की एक अंध विरोधी राजनीति कुछ दलों ने पैदा की और उस से देश में एक ऐसा वातावरण पैदा हो गया कि जो भी साधन उपलब्ध हो उन से जैसे भी हो कांग्रेस को पराजित किया जाय। इस नीति ने देश में इस दल बदल की राजनीति को प्रश्रय दिया और जिसके परिणामस्वरूप हमारे देश की क्या हालत हुई है वह सब हम देख चुके हैं। जो परिस्थितियां उन से पैदा हुई उस से जनता का विश्वास संसदीय राजनीति व्यवस्था में धीरे-धीरे घटता जा रहा है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जिस सफलता से प्रधान मंत्री ने 1971 में इस देश को नेतृत्व दिया और जिस जोरदार तरीके से देश की जनता ने प्रधान मंत्री के हाथ मजबूत किये उसने एक नई राजनीति को जन्म दिया है और संसदीय जनतंत्र में जनता का पुनर्विश्वास उत्पन्न होने लगा है और यह आशा हो गई है कि शायद जनतांत्रिक पद्धति द्वारा समाज का कल्याण हो सकेगा। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं माक्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के सदस्यों से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे जो पश्चिमी बंगाल के वर्तमान विधान सभा का बहिष्कार कर रहे हैं वह संसदीय जनतंत्र की अमर्यादा है और वे ऐसा करके संसदीय जनतंत्र की पद्धति कोई बल नहीं दे रहे हैं। मेरा उन से अनुरोध होगा कि वह एक समझदार व सशक्त पार्टी के सदस्य हैं, अपने बहिष्कार को त्यागें और जनतांत्रिक प्रणाली की जो प्रमुख धारा है उस में शामिल होकर संसदीय जनतंत्र को सफल बनायें।

[श्री हरि किशोर सिंह]

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो दूसरी प्रमुख घटना पिछले साल हुई वह बंगला देश के सम्बन्ध में थी। बंगला देश की घटना इस देश के इतिहास में ही नहीं अपितु मारे मानव इतिहास में एक अलौकिक घटना है। सारा देश बंगला देश की घटना से प्रभावित रहा। जो नीति भारत सरकार द्वारा बंगला देश के सम्बन्ध में अपनाई गई वह एक राष्ट्रीय नीति थी। बंगला देश के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार की नीति का इस सदन ने सर्वसम्मति से समर्थन किया था और इसलिए आज जब जनसंघ के साथी बंगला देश के सम्बन्ध में अपनाई गई नीति की आलोचना करते हैं तो बात समझ से नहीं आती है। बंगला देश के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को क्या निर्णय लेना चाहिए था यह सरकार के लोग जानते थे। बंगला देश के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार द्वारा अपनाई गई नीति का जो परिणाम हुआ वह हम सबके सामने मौजूद है और इसलिए आज उस पर नुक्ताचीनी करना उस नीति की सफलता की गीण करना होगा।

बंगला देश के सम्बन्ध में आज एक विषाक्त प्रचार विदेशों में चल रहा है और वह यह कि बंगला देश की ओर भारत की दृष्टि लगी हुई है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं विदेश व्यापार मंत्री की उस घोषणा की सराहना करता हूँ जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि बंगला देश के साथ जो भी हमारा व्यापार होगा वह भारत सरकार द्वारा होगा। स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन उसे करेगी और यहां के व्यापारियों को बंगला देश के साथ निजी तौर पर व्यापार करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जायेगी। हा, अगर बंगला देश की स्वतंत्र सरकार वैसा चाहेगी तो ऐसा मौका मिलेगा। परन्तु सरकार से मेरा अनुग्रह होगा कि बंगला देश से सम्बन्धित जितने भी व्यापारिक निर्णय हो और जितनी भी कार्यवाही हो वह सरकारी स्तर पर होनी चाहिए। व्यापारियों को बंगला देश से सीधे व्यापार करने का मौका नहीं देना चाहिए क्योंकि उस से हमारे और बंगला देश के मैत्रीपूर्ण सम्बन्ध में कुछ गतिरोध पैदा हो सकता है, कुछ गलतफहमियाँ उत्पन्न हो सकती हैं। सम्भव है कि व्यापारी

अपने मुनाफे की मनोवृत्ति की वजह से बंगला देश के अच्छे भले लोगों को शोषण करना चाहे। इसलिए मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि बंगला देश के साथ जो भी हमारी व्यापारिक नीति हो, जितने कारोबार हो वह सरकारी स्तर पर होने चाहिए, निजी तौर पर सीधे व्यापारियों द्वारा नहीं होने चाहिये।

दूसरी चीज जो बंगला देश के सम्बन्ध में उत्पन्न होनी है वह यह है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पैमाने पर खाम तौर पर एशिया के छोटे छोटे मुल्कों में साम्राज्यवादी शक्तियों द्वारा यह प्रचार किया जा रहा है कि भारत की बंगला देश के बाद दूसरे छोटे छोटे पड़ोसी राष्ट्रों पर नजर है और उनको वह किसी न किसी तरह से अपने प्रभाव क्षेत्र में रखना चाहता है। यह सर्वथा गलत है। इस आरोप का उग सदन में जोरदार खण्डन होना चाहिये। इस बात का बहुत बार स्पष्टीकरण किया गया है कि हम किसी भी देश के ऊपर शक्ति-प्रभाव नहीं चाहते हैं न तो हम प्रभाव क्षेत्र की राजनीति में विश्वास ही करते हैं। हमारी वंदेशिक नीति की आधारशिला श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू के जमाने में रखी गई थी और वह आपसी सहयोग और पारस्परिक सद्भावना की नीति है। हम एक दूसरे के विकास में मदद देना चाहते हैं। हमारी कोई भी इस तरह की नीति नहीं होगी जिससे कि हमारे पड़ोसी देशों को किसी भी तरह हमारी बंगला देश सम्बन्धी नीति में कोई आशंका हो।

बंगला देश के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा करते हुए अपने देश के पिछड़े और अविकसित इलाकों की चर्चा करना आवश्यक है जिनकी कि आर्थिक परिस्थिति बहुत कुछ बंगला देश से मिलती है। यह नहीं कि बंगला देश में जो पाकिस्तान ने किया उससे इस नीति का कोई सम्बन्ध है। लेकिन अपने देश के जो पिछड़े इलाके हैं उनकी बहुत ही गम्भीर स्थिति ये और मैं इस सम्बन्ध में चाहूंगा कि सरकार उस का एक सर्वेक्षण कराये कि इस देश के जो पिछड़े इलाके हैं उनकी 1950 में क्या स्थिति थी और आज 1972 में क्या है। 1950 और 1972 की स्थिति में कुछ



फर्क पड़ा है या नहीं। इस बारे में जो पिछड़े इलाके और उन्नतिशील इलाके हैं उनका एक तुलनात्मक सर्वेक्षण होना चाहिए। यहाँ पर मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि 1950 और 1972 के बीच तुलनात्मक सर्वेक्षण से पता चलता है कि स्थिति यथावत है और उसमें सुधार नहीं हो पाया है तो यह हमारी नीति की त्रुटि की वजह से ही है। यह सुनियोजित नीति के अभाव के कारण है। हमारी धारणा थी कि औद्योगिकीकरण के द्वारा यह जो पिछड़े इलाके हैं वह विकसित हो जायेंगे और देश के उन्नतिशील इलाकों के मुकाबले में आ जायेंगे। इसलिए हमने इन पिछड़े इलाकों में जो कि प्राकृतिक साधनों में भरपूर है, बड़े-बड़े उद्योग लगाये हैं मेरे स्वयं के प्रान्त बिहार में कोई 650 करोड़ रुपये केन्द्रीय सरकार का लगा हुआ है लेकिन उससे क्या फर्क हुआ। भारी उद्योगों के ये स्थल समृद्धि के द्वीप मात्र हैं उनका वहा के जनजीवन पर, वहा की सामाजिक व्यवस्था और वहा के रहने वालों की आर्थिक स्थिति पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध होगा कि पिछड़े इलाकों के आर्थिक विकास की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार लें। मैं तो यहाँ तक कहने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि जिस प्रकार राज्यों में सैन्य-आर्थिक व्यवस्था की कमी आ जाती है, कास्टी-ट्यूशनल ब्रेकडाउन हो जाता है और राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया जाता है उसी रूप में इन पिछड़े इलाकों में, जहाँ आर्थिक दृष्टि से राज्य प्रशासन की विफलता रही है, केन्द्रीय सरकार वहा के आर्थिक विकास की जिम्मेदारी अपने ऊपर ले ले। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहूँगा कि इसके लिए एक बैरुवर्ड रोजन डेवलपमेंट एथारिटी का गठन होना चाहिए और इस के माध्यम से हम प्रत्यक्ष रूप से केन्द्र द्वारा इन पिछड़े इलाकों का विकास करें। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं सुझाव देना चाहूँगा कि भविष्य में बड़े औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठान स्थापित करने के साथ-साथ एसलरी इंडस्ट्रीज एव लघु उद्योगों की स्थापना एवं विकास की भी व्यवस्था की जाय। साथ ही जब तक इन इलाकों में कृषि का आधुनिकरण नहीं होगा तब तक आर्थिक दृष्टि से ये इलाके

पिछड़े ही रहेंगे। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि भूमि सुधार की दिशा में शीघ्रातिशीघ्र कार्यवाई हो और किसानों को कृषि सम्बन्धी सुविधायें बड़े पैमाने पर दी जायें। इस सम्बन्ध में कृषि के क्षेत्र में सरकारी ऋण नीति में बुनियादी परिवर्तन आवश्यक है। किसानों को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर 4% दर पर व्यापक तौर पर कर्जा मिलना चाहिये।

अब मैं अपने इलाके के बारे में दो तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। बिहार का उत्तरी हिस्सा बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है। वहाँ पर दो एक योजनायें केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से चल तो रही हैं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बागमती योजना को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र कार्यान्वित किया जाए। साथ ही अधवार नदी समूह की भी योजना जल्द चलाई जाए।

दूसरी चीज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तरी बिहार का इलाका यातायात की दृष्टि से बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। बाढ़ की वजह से हर साल वहा की सड़कें नष्ट हो जाती हैं। रेल के माध्यम से जो यातायात की सुविधा वहाँ उपलब्ध है वह छोटी लाइन होने की वजह से पर्याप्त नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि पूरे उत्तर बिहार में बड़ी रेल लाइन की व्यवस्था हो। तब तौर पर समस्तीपुर से नहरकटिया गंज तक, दरभंगा और सीतामढ़ी होते हुए जो लाइन जाती है उसको बड़ी लाइन में शीघ्र परिवर्तित कर दिया जाए। इसी प्रकार से मुजफ्फरपुर से सीतामढ़ी होते हुए नेपाल की सीमा तक जो सड़क जाती है, हमारे समक्ष विभाग के मंत्री जानते हैं कि वह सड़क कितनी महत्वपूर्ण है, उसको राष्ट्रीय मार्ग का दर्जा दिया जाए और केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से उसका निर्माण कराया जाए।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव रखा गया है, उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak) : I pay my homage to the martyrs of the Indo-Pakistan war and of the Telengana movement and



[Shri Mallikarjun]

express my condolences to their bereaved families. Coming to the President's Address, as has been mentioned by the President, the Government's commitment is to achieve prosperity and progress in agriculture, industry and in the educational and other fields. This commitment has been discharged to the extent it has been discharged, satisfactorily. The Government's policy in adopting rural and agricultural ceilings as recommended by the Central Committee on land reforms and in providing water, electricity and credit facilities to the farmers is worthy of appreciation. The functioning of the Rural Electrification Corporation with an outlay of Rs 106 crores, particularly by advancing already Rs. 43 crores to the backward areas is a matter for satisfaction for the farmers. At the same time, the output of small scale industries has been raised by providing adequate raw materials and liberal import facilities. Every calory of the energy of our beloved Prime Minister is dedicated to the eradication of poverty, ignorance and unemployment and to build a socialist, secular democratic society. This is something unparalleled in modern history. Sir, the very national policy to transform the socio-economic structure and to aid in various ways for the progress and prosperity and the uplift of the common people in this country is admired by 55 crores of people in this country and the people elsewhere

However, in this connection, the President has not made any mention regarding Telengana. The entire House is conscious of the fact that the Telengana movement for the creation of a separate Telegana State was started on the 15th January, 1969. It was the experience, it was the observation of everyone of us that in that agitation lakhs of people offered satyagraha and adopted the Gandhian principles of truth and non-violence to achieve their cherished object. However, the Telengana Praja Samiti which was running this movement has been culminated and merged with the Congress (R) without any agreement. But long back, in 1956, there was an agreement which was signed by the then agitators. Today, there has been no signature. It was the spirit of confidence between the Prime Minister and the Praja Samiti leaders and the people of Telangana in general. With that same confidence today we anticipate that the Prime Minister and her Government will definitely adopt adequate

steps which are required for the fulfilment of the aspirations of the people.

However, in this movement, I have to mention that the politicians have appeared and disappeared and I have been painted with a political colour, but still, the people's feelings have remained ; the people's aspirations have to be fulfilled only by our beloved Prime Minister and nobody else. With our faith and trust and immense confidence in the Prime Minister, we feel that she will definitely do it. Unfortunately, the judgement of the full Bench of the Andhra Pradesh High Court has been so unsatisfactory to the people, as also the formula, or whether it is, which was evolved as a consequence of the negotiations between the Prime Minister and the Telengana Praja Samiti.

Today, what we need is a constitutional amendment for the implementation of the Mulki rules which is absolutely indispensable in order to create satisfaction, in order to give contentment to the people of Telengana. We have agitated, and we have given the mandate in the last mid-term poll for the Telengana Praja Samiti to create a separate Telegana State. Later, as a result of the intervention of our Prime Minister, following the national policy, they have also given the mandate to the Prime Minister. Now, today, it is the responsibility of the Prime Minister to look into the affairs and to realise that our objective was not to replace Mr. Brahmananda Reddy with another Telengana Chief Minister but that it is a matter of our genuine feelings. So, when two mandates have been given as we have belief in our beloved Prime Minister, it necessitates the Prime Minister, since she is also present in the house, to adopt constitutional measures for the implementation of the Mulki rules.

Some people feel that it may affect some Andhra personnel. Nothing of the sort. Supernumerary posts can be created and an amicable and peaceful atmosphere can be created.

13 hrs.

Finally, without consuming much time of the House, with all reverence to the Prime Minister, all faith in the Prime Minister, I wish to lay emphasis only on one point, and that is, the need of the hour for the Telengana

people is the constitutional amendment for the implementation of the Mulki rule. Or-else, the only alternative left for the Prime Minister is to create a separate Telengana State, by bifurcating the Andhra Pradesh State in the interests of the people. In the interests of the people, who have given the mandate in a dual manner.

Now it is the responsibility of the Prime Minister. People's feelings in a democratic set up cannot be ignored. I therefore appeal to the Prime Minister to adopt constitutional measures immediately in order to satisfy the people who have given her a mandate on national policy for the eradication of ignorance and poverty. Finally, with faith and trust and confidence in the Prime Minister and with all anticipation, I think salvation can be achieved.

MR SPLAKER : Shri Kushok Bakula  
He may speak after lunch

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13 02 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch  
till Fourteen of the Clock.*

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*The Lok Sabha re assembled after Lunch  
at five minutes past Fourteen of  
the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

MOTION ON THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S  
ADDRESS - *Contd.*

श्री कुशोक बाकुला (लद्दाख) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर चर्चा करते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जम्मू-काश्मीर-लद्दाख हिन्दुस्तान का अंग है, कोई दूसरा इसके बारे में फैसला नहीं कर सकता, सदर भूटो चाहें जो कहें, निक्सन चाहें जो कहें, चू० एन-लाई चाहें जो कहें, लेकिन हमारा जम्मू-काश्मीर-लद्दाख 1947 में भारत के साथ विलय किया, भारत में एक्सीड किया, अब भारत का अटूट हिस्सा है, जैसे हिमाचल प्रदेश है और दूसरे राज्य है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि 1972

में राज्यों की विधान सभाओं के जो चुनाव हुए, जिसमें कांग्रेस को बहुमत मिला, उससे यह स्पष्ट हो गया है कि भारत की 55 करोड़ जनता इन्दिरा जी के नेतृत्व में काम करना चाहती है और लोकतंत्र, समाजवाद और धर्मनिरपेक्षता में विश्वास करती है।

अभी भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच जो युद्ध हुआ, उसमें जम्मू-काश्मीर और लद्दाख में जितनी चौकियाँ हम ने कब्जे में ली हैं, उनको देखते हुए अब पाकिस्तान हमारा कुछ नहीं कर सकता। लेकिन, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे जब भी युद्ध विराम के बारे में बातचीत करें, वे इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि जो चौकियाँ हमने ली हैं, उनको हमें नहीं छोड़ना चाहिये। 1965 की लड़ाई में हमारे लद्दाख क्षेत्र की एक सबसे बड़ी और ऊँची चौकी "कारगिल" हमने ली थी, यह 13 हजार फुट की ऊँचाई पर है, हमारे जवानों ने बड़ी मेहनत से इसको जीता था, लेकिन ताशकन्द समझौते के तहत हम को उस वापस करना पड़ा था। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्त जो बहुत सी चौकियाँ हमारे पास हैं ऐसा न हो कि हमें उनको वापस देना पड़े। अगर ऐसा हुआ तो इससे जनता भी नाराज होगी और हमारे भविष्य के लिए भी अच्छा नहीं होगा।

दूसरी बात मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि एटम बम बनाने के लिये भी हमें फिर से विचार करना चाहिये। हम लड़ाई नहीं चाहते हैं, हम शान्ति से रहना चाहते हैं और हिन्दुस्तान हमेशा शान्ति से रहना आया है, लेकिन आज चीन और अमरीका जो बातचीत करते हैं, सदर निक्सन और चू० एन-लाई जो बातचीत करते हैं, उससे ऐसा अन्दाज़ा लगता है कि वे भारत को कमजोर करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन मेरा पूरा यकीन है कि भारत को कोई भी कमजोर नहीं कर सकता। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि भारत के पास अणु बम से भी अधिक शक्ति है क्योंकि भारत की जनता प्रधान मंत्री जी में अटूट विश्वास करती है, लेकिन फिर भी कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि भारत के पास अणु बम

[श्री कुशोक बाकुला]

नहीं है। मैं ऐसा विश्वास करता हूँ कि या तो विषय में किसी भी देश के पास अणु बम न हो, कोई उस को न बनाये और जो बने हुए हैं, उन का किसी न किसी तरह से नाश कर दिया जाय और फिर आगे से कोई न बनाये। ऐसा राष्ट्र संघ में तय हो जाय, लेकिन यदि ऐसा नहीं होता तो कोई देश बनाये और भारत न बनाये तो इस से कोई लाभ नहीं होता है, फिर उस के कोई अर्थ नहीं रहता है।

तीसरी बात मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां उपस्थित नहीं हैं कोई दूसरे मंत्री भी यहां नोट करने वाले नहीं हैं। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि तिब्बत के बारे में, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में मई 1967 में सुनाया आ रहा है, उसमें कोई उल्लेख नहीं होता है और न ही विरोधी दल या कांग्रेस दल के लोग तिब्बत के बारे में कोई बात करते हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि तिब्बत के बारे में कोई लड़ाई करनी चाहिए लेकिन फिर भी कुछ सोचना तो अवश्य चाहिए। तिब्बत के चीन के कब्जे में आ जाने से ही भारत के सामने मुसीबत खड़ी हुई है। कई समस्याएँ लद्दाख की तरफ गए हैं और उन्होंने वहां पर देखा है कि करीब 150 मील दूरी पर चीन बैठा हुआ है। इस समय तो चीन शान्ति से बैठा हुआ है लेकिन वह किसी भी समय गड़बड़ कर सकता है क्योंकि सदर निबमन और चाऊ एनलाई की बातचीत हुई है और वे भारत को कमजोर करना चाहते हैं। यद्यपि वे भारत के खिलाफ कुछ कर नहीं पायेंगे परन्तु फिर भी परेशान कर सकते हैं। एक तरफ तो भूटो साहब कश्मीर में गुरिल्ला भेज कर गड़बड़ करा सकते हैं और दूसरी तरफ लद्दाख और नेफा की ओर से चीन परेशान कर सकता है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ तिब्बत के बारे में कुछ बातचीत जरूर होनी चाहिए। मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर से निवेदन करता हूँ कि मुझे उत्तर चाहिए कि तिब्बत के बारे में भारत का रवैया क्या है?

हम चाहते हैं कि चीन के साथ हमारी

दोस्ती हो लेकिन हमारे विदेश मंत्री, सरदार स्वर्णसिंह ने कई सदस्यों के सवाल पूछने पर बताया कि जब वक्त आयेगा तब हम तिब्बत के बारे में कुछ करेंगे तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ वह समय कब आ रहा है, यह स्पष्ट होना चाहिए। तिब्बत में लाखों आदिमियों की नस्ल खत्म की जा रही है। धर्म की बात छोड़ दीजिए, उन तमाम लोगों को ही खत्म किया जा रहा है। वहां की कला, संस्कृति और इतिहास को समाप्त किया जा रहा है। तिब्बत के बारे में अगर भारत सरकार कुछ करना चाहती है तो वह पूरे तिब्बत के खत्म होने के बाद करना चाहती है या उससे पहले करना चाहती है? मैं मानता हूँ कि एक दम से कोई वैसा कदम नहीं उठाना चाहिए लेकिन फिर भी कुछ भोच विचार तो होना ही चाहिए। पहले श्री स्वर्णसिंह जी कहा करते थे कि चीन राष्ट्रसंघ का सदस्य नहीं है लेकिन अब तो चीन राष्ट्रसंघ का सदस्य भी बन गया है। इसलिए अब भारत का रवैया क्या है? मैं भारत सरकार को बहुत धन्यवाद देना हूँ कि दलाई लामा और हजारों की तादाद में उनके शिष्यों ने जो भारत में शरण ली है वह वहां पर बड़े आराम से बैठे हुए हैं। इस के लिए बहुत आभारी हूँ लेकिन मैं इनसे भी ज्यादा लाखों की तादाद में लोग तिब्बत में मुसीबत में पड़े हुए हैं। बंगला देश को जो आपने सहायता दी वह बहुत अच्छा किया लेकिन तिब्बत के बारे में कुछ न कुछ सोचना चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं इतना ही अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में पिछड़े इलाकों का उल्लेख किया है और उन्होंने कहा है कि जो पिछड़े इलाके हैं उनकी तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जायेगा। लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि लद्दाख सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है। आर्थिक, सामाजिक तथा शिक्षा, सभी क्षेत्रों में लद्दाख सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ है। अब शिक्षा क्षेत्र में वहां पर थोड़ी बहुत तरक्की हुई है बर्ना पहले वहां कुछ भी नहीं था। इस तरफ वहां पर और भी ज्यादा ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

आजकल हमारे जम्मू कश्मीर के जो मुख्य मंत्री सैयद मीर कासिम हैं वे बहुत शक्तिशाली आदमी हैं। मैं यहाँ पर मंत्रिसदस्यों को बताना चाहता हूँ कि वे वहाँ कोई गड़बड़ी नहीं होने देंगे। जम्मू कश्मीर के लोगों का उन पर पूरा भरोसा है। विशेषकर लद्दाख के लोग मुख्य मंत्री सैयद मीर कासिम पर पूरा भरोसा करते हैं। लेकिन साथ-साथ आपकी सहायता भी होनी चाहिए। हमारे लद्दाख में 1969-70 से पानी की बहुत कमी हुई है। वहाँ बारिश तो होनी नहीं — केवल माल में एक इंच बारिश होती है। वहाँ पर जो बर्फ पड़ती थी वह बर्फ भी आजकल नहीं पड़ रही है मरिचो में, इसलिए पानी की कमी हो गई है। ऐसी हालत में वहाँ विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

मेरे प्रधान मंत्री जी का आभासी हूँ दिन रात देश विदेश के मन्त्रों में व्यस्त रहते हुए भी वे दो बार लद्दाख आते और गाँगे जाने देखी लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार का बोर्ड भी मिनिस्टर वहाँ पर नहीं आया। केन्द्रीय सरकार के मिनिस्टर्स को भी वहाँ आना चाहिए और देखना चाहिए। मुझे बड़ा अफसोस है कि जम्मू कश्मीर से तीन मिनिस्टर केन्द्रीय कैबिनेट में बैठे हुए हैं लेकिन उनमें से कोई भी लद्दाख नहीं आया। क्या लद्दाख जम्मू-कश्मीर के साथ में नहीं है? तो वहाँ पर मिनिस्टर्स को आना चाहिए और देखना चाहिए। वहाँ पर खाद्यान्न की कमी मुश्किल है। मैं राज्य सरकार का बहुत शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि उन्होंने बहुत सा अनाज वहाँ पर भेजा, जानवरों के लिए घास भी भेजी लेकिन वहाँ के लोग इस राशन और घास को लेकर कब तक रहेंगे? मेरी प्रार्थना है कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से वहाँ पर कोई दल भेजा जाना चाहिए जोकि जाकर सारी चीजों को देखे। वहाँ पर चार पाँच बड़ी बड़ी दरियायें बहती हैं, उनको प्लान बनाकर उपयोग में लाने की जरूरत है। वहाँ पर जापान के पंप्स पावरलेस की बहुत जरूरत है क्योंकि पानी की बहुत कमी है। इसी तरह से वहाँ पर बिजली की भी बहुत कमी है। उसके लिए भी योजना बनाने की जरूरत है।

हमारे लद्दाख में लेह, कारगिल और जंस्कार तहसीले हैं। जंस्कार तहसील में अभी कोई भी तरक्की नहीं हुई है। कारगिल में पनबिजली की योजना होनी चाहिए। मैंने बार-बार इस सदन में अर्ज किया है कि लेह में स्तकना पनबिजली प्रोजेक्ट बना है लेकिन उसका काम बहुत धीमा है, उसमें तेजी लानी चाहिए।

इसी तरह से लद्दाख के लोग शिक्षा का बहुत शौक रखते हैं लेकिन उनको बजीफा नहीं मिलता है। बजीफा मिलता भी है तो बहुत कम मिलता है। उनको बजीफा ज्यादा मिलना चाहिए। वहाँ के लोगों को भी अगर आप तरक्की की तरफ ले जायें तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। जहाँ पर तरक्की हुई है वहाँ पर और तरक्की करनी चाहिए, इसमें कोई हर्ज नहीं है लेकिन जहाँ पर आज तक कुछ भी नहीं हुआ है वहाँ पर कुछ न कुछ करना बहुत ही जरूरी है।

इसी तरह से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट लद्दाख को शेड्यूलड ट्राइब्स और शेड्यूलड एरिया में लेना चाहिए। जो बार्डर एरियाज हैं जैसे चांगथांग और जो दूसरे क्षेत्र हैं उनको शेड्यूलड ट्राइब और शेड्यूलड एरिया में लेना चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार से जो लद्दाख की भाषा है उसको बोलने वाले देश में पाँच लाख लोग हैं। सिक्किम, भूटान और तिब्बत के लोग सभी इसी भाषा को बोलते हैं। इसके लिए मैं ने पहले भी अर्ज किया था कि संविधान की अनुसूची में 19वीं भाषा के रूप में इसे शामिल करना चाहिए। जम्मू और कश्मीर राज्य में यह मान्यता-प्राप्त भाषा है। मैं चाहूँगा कि लद्दाख में इन सब बातों की तरफ विशेष ध्यान दिया जायें।

श्री सुधाकर पांडे (चबोली) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण और उसमें उल्लिखित जो विकास मूलक तत्व हैं उनका अभिनन्दन करता हूँ। सारे देश की जनता ने समाजवाद के घोषणा पत्र पर हस्ताक्षर किया है और देश में समाजवाद के लिए एक भावोदय हुआ है। भाव का उत्पन्न होना सामान्य बात नहीं है।

[श्री सुधाकर पांडे]

किन्तु उसके लिए भाषा की अपेक्षा होती है। यद्यपि श्री अच्युत पटवर्धन जैसे विचारक मानते हैं, अभी हाल में कल परसों की बात है, उन्होंने काशी में सार्वजनिक रूप से कहा है कि वर्तमान दलों में यदि कोई दल सर्वाधिक समाजवादी दल इस समय देश में है तो वह कांग्रेस ही है। जब समाजवादी दल की कांग्रेस में स्थापना हो रही थी 1936 में, तो पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने संदेश भेजा आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव जी और जय प्रकाश नारायण जी के नाम यदि समाजवाद आना है, तो जनता की भाषा का उपयोग और प्रयोग करना होगा परन्तु हमारा दुर्भाग्य यह रहा है कि स्वतंत्रता के बाद शिक्षा और संस्कृति के क्षेत्र पर जितना ध्यान देना चाहिए था उनना नहीं दिया गया। कोई भी देश प्रगति नहीं कर सकता, कोई भी देश उन्नति नहीं कर सकता और वहाँ समाजवाद भी नहीं आ सकता है यदि उस की अपनी भाषा नहीं होगी और उस की अपनी कोई संस्कृति नहीं होगी। इस देश की संस्कृति सदा से समाजवादी रही है क्योंकि भारत ही एक ऐसा देश है जो सदा से भेद में अभेद देखता रहा है। यह हमारी संस्कृति की मूल चेतना है और इस संस्कृति की चेतना को कुछ सम्प्रदाय वाले कुछ हिन्दू के नाम पर और कुछ मुसलमान के नाम पर संकीर्ण करते रहे हैं। साम्प्रदायिकता संकीर्णता की भावधारा है क्योंकि जहाँ संकीर्णता होगी वहाँ अगति होगी, जहाँ संकीर्णता होगी वहाँ पर मृत्यु की उपासना होगी। जीवन की उपासना वहाँ होती है जहाँ अभेद की दृष्टि होती है, जहाँ अभेद की जय होती है। अभेद की दृष्टि तब तक नहीं प्रवर्द्धित हो सकती है जब तक कि साम्प्रदायिक पक्ष की ओर ध्यान न दिया जाए, किन्तु यह दुर्भाग्य रहा है देश का कि 25 वर्षों के भीतर हम कोई स्पष्ट शिक्षा नीति नहीं अपना पाए। यही एक ऐसा विषय है कि जितने भी आयोग बने चाहे वे राज्य स्तर पर बने हों, चाहे भारतीय सरकार के स्तर पर, चाहे आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव आयोग रहा हो और चाहे वह सम्पूर्णानन्द कमीशन रहा हो, चाहे वह राधाकृष्णन कमीशन रहा हो और चाहे कोठारी साहब कमी-

शन रहा हो, किसी भी कमीशन की बात नहीं पूरी सुनी गई और किसी भी कमीशन की बात को पूर्णतः कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया है, उनकी जो उपलब्धियाँ हैं उनको कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया है।

गांवों में जब हम जाते हैं तो यह देखते हैं कि प्राइमरी पाठशालाओं की यह स्थिति हो गई है कि उन में जानवर और चिड़ियाँ भी चैन से नहीं रह सकते। पेड़ों पर बने घोंसले अधिक अच्छे हैं अपेक्षाकृत उन प्राइमरी पाठशालाओं और उन स्कूलों के जिन में भावी भारत के भविष्य विधाना और कल जो भारत के भविष्य-विधाता होने वाले हैं, शिक्षा प्राप्त करने है। यह सही है कि वह विषय राज्य का विषय है किन्तु हम यह जानते हैं कि जहाँ भी प्रगति में कोई चीज बाधक होगी, चाहे राज्य प्रगति में बाधक हो या व्यक्ति प्रगति में बाधक हो, या दल प्रगति में बाधक हो, उस अवरोध को हमें हटा देना चाहिए यदि हम वास्तव में समाजवादी हैं। यदि आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि शिक्षा को केन्द्र का विषय होना चाहिए तो उसके बनाने में किसी प्रकार की चिन्ता नहीं करनी चाहिए, किसी प्रकार की परवाह नहीं करनी चाहिए और निश्चय ही जो हमारे नौनिहाल हैं उनके लिए शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में ओजस्वी ढंग से कार्य करना चाहिए।

क्रेण प्रोग्राम में कुछ प्राइमरी पाठशालाओं के लिए कुछ किया जा रहा है और हमारे घोषणा पत्र में भी प्राइमरी पाठशालाओं के लिए कुछ कहा गया है लेकिन वह जलते तवे पर जल छिड़कने मात्र है और उस से कोई काम नहीं होने वाला है।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि समाजवाद हमें लाना है माध्यम की पवित्रता की बात गांधी जी भी कहते थे और हम लोग भी कहते हैं लेकिन जिस मशीनरी के माध्यम से समाजवाद ले आना है उस से एक नहीं हज़ार वर्ष तक भी हम लोग समाजवाद का नारा देते रहें तो वह भी माध्यम कभी भी किसी प्रकार समाजवाद नहीं लाने देगा। वह जनता के बीच में मध्यस्थता



(दलाली) कर के हमारी आर्थिक प्रगति को रोके हुए है। सरकारी कर्मचारियों का जो तंत्र है, जो यंत्र है वह तंत्र और यंत्र हमारी प्रगति से मूलतः बाधक है क्योंकि योजना बनाने में हम उन की सलाह लेते हैं लेकिन जब कार्यान्वयन की बात आती है तो उस का कार्यान्वयन कभी नहीं होता है और उस का परिणाम यह होता है कि दिनो-निर व्यय भार योजना पर बढ़ता जाता है और बहुत सी योजनाओं के व्यय-भार बढ़ने के कारण हमारा गरीब देश साधन उपलब्ध नहीं कर सकता है। उसका परिणाम यह होता है कि हमारी योजनाएं खटाई में पड़ जाती हैं और जो प्रगति होनी चाहिए वह प्रगति नहीं हो पाती। जब हमारे भीतर किसी प्रकार की कोई कमजोरी नहीं है तो जो अवरोध किसी भी प्रकार हमारे रास्ते में आता है उस अवरोध को समाप्त करने में किसी प्रकार भी हमें हिचकना नहीं चाहिए। किसी प्रकार की चिन्ता नहीं करनी चाहिए, नहीं तो 1967 में जिस तरह में जनता ने आक्रोश दिखाया था हमारे ऊपर और विरोधियों ने समझ लिया था कि जनता का उन्हें प्यार प्राप्त हो रहा है तथा वे जनता के भाग्य विधायक हो गये हैं, उसी प्रकार का धक्का 1976 में फिर से खाना पड़ सकता है। इसलिए मैं शासन से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि शासन अपना है, देश की जनता का है कि इस टी० बी० के कीटाणु से देश की जनता की रक्षा करनी चाहिए (व्यवधान) टी० बी० के जो कीटाणु हैं इन से देश की और समाज की रक्षा की जाए, नहीं तो प्रगति नहीं होगी।

तीसरी बात की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत से विदेशी लोग या बहुत सी विदेशी संस्थाएँ हमारे देश में नाना प्रकार का प्रचार और प्रसार करती हैं और इन संस्थाओं में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थाएँ भी बहुत सी हैं और वे हमारी सहायता भी करती हैं, हमारी मदद भी करती हैं। ये वे लोग हैं जो हमारे हितों के विरोधी हैं, सामान्य जनता के हितों के विरोधी और सारे संसार की सामान्य जनता, जो कि सुख शान्ति और चैनपूर्वक रहना चाहती है, के हितों

के विरोधी हैं। मैं विशेषकर अमरिकन सामाजिक संस्थाओं की बात करना चाहता हूँ जिन के माध्यम से हमारी गरीबी, हमारी दरिद्रता का प्रचार और प्रसार किया जाता है। अभी 26 तारीख के 'आज' अखबार में छपा था कि इन्टर-नेशनल राटेरी ने कोई हमारा मानचित्र एक पुस्तक में छापा, तो उस मानचित्र में हमारा बहुत बड़ा अंग नहीं दिखाया गया है। यदि विदेशी माध्यम के प्रचार को और यह जो कोका कोला के बिज्ञापन आप देखते हैं हमारी विजय पर, उनको आप देखें तो वे भारत की गरिमा को ठेस पहुँचाने वाले हैं भले ही उस में कोई बात साफ ढंग से न लिखी हो। मेरा कहना यह है कि इन संस्थाओं के अंतरंग का पता लगाया जाना चाहिए।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रिवी पर्स समाप्त कर दिया, राजाओं के विशेषाधिकार हमने समाप्त कर दिये। यह हमने बहुत अच्छा किया और इस को बहुत पहले हो जाना चाहिए था, किन्तु देश की हजारों वर्ष की कलात्मक वस्तुएँ और हमारे ज्ञान विज्ञान के ग्रन्थ, इन के संग्रहालयों में पड़े हुए हैं और कुछ उनका व्यापार भी करते हैं। बहुत से सड़ जाते हैं और उनकी व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाते हैं। इन को शासन को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए। कानून बना कर हमारे ज्ञान, विज्ञान, कला और संस्कृति की चीजें जो कि जनता के हाथों से बनी थी, जनता की गाढ़ी कमाई से जो बनी है, उन के निश्चित रूप से सुरक्षण और सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए क्योंकि वह शासन बड़ा होता है, वही लोग बड़े होते हैं, वही सरकार बड़ी होती है, जो कला और संस्कृति को प्रोत्साहन देती है। वास्तव में वह गरीब लोगों की कमाई रही है। राज दरबार में जो माहिर्यकार और कलाकार रहते थे, वे अपने पेट के भोजन के लिए और जीवन यापन के लिए अपनी कला को इन राजाओं के मनोरंजन के लिए बेचते रहे और उन का संग्रह उन के पास है, जिस को अगर कोई देखना चाहे, या परखना चाहे तो देख और परख नहीं सकता है। मेरी सरकार से प्रार्थना है, मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है



[श्री सुधाकर पांडे]

कि इन कला-कृतियों को जिन का व्यवसाय बड़े व्यापक पैमाने पर हो रहा है, अमरिका से भी हो रहा है और बहुत तेजी से होता है, उसको रोके। मैं समझता हूँ कि लाखों करोड़ों रुपये की चोरबाजारी हो रही है। इस को रोकने के लिए विधेयक तो आने वाला ही है किन्तु वह विधेयक पर्याप्त नहीं होगा। इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि इन राजा-महाराजाओं के संग्रहालयों को राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति घोषित कर दिया जाए और उन्हें निश्चित रूप से सरकार को ले लेना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करूँगा कि समाजवाद की यदि स्थापना करनी है, तो वह भारतीय भाषाओं से ही होगी और उसके उन्नयन के लिए कार्य करना होगा। अगर उस के उन्नयन के लिए कार्य नहीं करने हैं और बोट लेने की भाषा को, जन जीवन की भाषा को शासन की भाषा नहीं बनाते हैं तो निश्चित रूप से हम अपने साथ और अपनी जनता के साथ फरेब करते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण का अभिनन्दन करता हूँ और सरकार से जो मैं ने अनुरोध किया है, मैं विश्वास करता हूँ कि सरकार उस पर अवश्य विचार करेगी।

श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी (गढ़वाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं, राष्ट्रपति महोदय के भाषण पर जो धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव है, उस का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि हमारी सरकार ने समाजवाद का नारा केवल नारा ही नहीं लगाया है बल्कि समाजवाद को मूर्त रूप देने के लिए कदम भी उठाने शुरू कर दिये हैं और सब से बड़ी बात है कि गरीबी हटाओ, गरीबी मिटाओ, यह आन्दोलन ही नहीं बल्कि इसको कार्य रूप में परिणत करना भी आरम्भ कर दिया है। इसके लिए मैं अपनी सुयोग्य प्रधान मंत्री को जितना भी धन्यवाद दूँ वह थोड़ा ही है। मुझे आपके द्वारा यह भी कहने का साहस हो रहा है कि सरकार ने इस

समय हमारे पूर्वोत्तर के पहाड़ी प्रान्तों को पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा दे दिया है। जो आज तक बिल्कुल पिछड़े हुए थे। मैं आपके द्वारा यह कहने का भी साहस कर रहा हूँ कि पर्वतीय और सीमान्त क्षेत्रों हिमाचल प्रदेश, अरुणाचल, मेघालय, त्रिपुरा, आदि उनको राज्य का दर्जा दे दिया गया है और उनको यह अवसर प्रदान कर दिया गया है वे आने पिछड़े हुए इलाके को उन्नत बनाने के लिए स्वयं प्रयत्न करें और अपने पैरों पर खड़े हों। लेकिन मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ आपके सामने यह कहना पड़ रहा है कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के जो आठ पहाड़ी जिले हैं, वे आज भी बहुत ज्यादा पिछड़े हुए हैं और उनको कोई देखने वाला नहीं है। मैं आपके द्वारा सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिशाना चाहना हूँ कि 1961 में दम-ग्यारह मार्च को इसी दिल्ली में गढ़वाल के संकड़ों हमारे भूमिहीन भाई एक बड़े भारी जत्थे के साथ प्रदर्शन करने आए थे और उन्हें हमारे स्वर्गीय राष्ट्रपति डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जी ने आश्वामन दिया कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को वह लिख रहे हैं और उनकी भूमि समस्या हल हो जाएगी। लेकिन आपको सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि आज ग्यारह वर्ष पूरे हो गए हैं लेकिन एक चप्पा भू-भूमि भी किंगी भूमिहीन को आज तक नहीं दी गई। हमारे भूमिहीन भाई कभी जेल में सड़ने हैं और कभी वही भटकते हैं लेकिन भूमि उन्हें मुहैया नहीं होती है।

इसी प्रकार मैं आपको यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि 1962 की पहली सितम्बर को आज के संचार मंत्री श्री बहुगुणा जी ने कर्मभूमि में लिखा था कि गढ़वाल ही नहीं बल्कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के जो आठ पर्वतीय जिले हैं वे पूरी तरह से पिछड़े हुए हैं और अगर उनको जनता की शरणाधियों की सजा दी जाए तो यह कोई अत्युक्ति नहीं होगी। यह हालत हम लोगों की है। इसके अलावा जून 1966 में हमारी जनप्रिय प्रधान मंत्री जब पौड़ी से तशरीफ लाई थीं तब उन्होंने एक सार्वजनिक सभा में वहाँ भाषण किया था और अपने भाषण में उन्होंने कहा था कि मैंने आज तक ऐसी गरीबी के दर्शन नहीं किए जिसको कि मैं गढ़वाल में देख रही हूँ।

यह गरीबी 1947 से पहले जब हम लोग गुलाम थे तब जरूर देखने को मिलती थी लेकिन आजाद होने के बाद मैं पहली बार ऐसी गरीबी देश के किसी भाग में देख रही हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप तो जानते ही हैं कि हमारी सीमा एक तरफ तिब्बत से मिली हुई है और दूसरी तरफ नेपाल से मिली हुई है। वह एक पहाड़ी इलाका है। वहाँ अन्न का उत्पादन नहीं के बराबर होता है। इस वारेते आपको देखना पड़ेगा कि किस तरह की फल पत्तियाँ वहाँ उग सकती हैं, किस तरह से उद्योग वहाँ चल सकते हैं और किस तरह से हम देश के वस्तुओं को हम वर सकते हैं। आबादी के लिहाज से भी जिन पहाड़ी और सीमा के इलाकों को हम समय-समय पर प्रदान की गई है, जिन को पूरे प्रान्त का दर्जा दिया गया है, उन में से केवल काश्मीर ही एक ऐसा इलाका है जो कि हम में आबादी में बड़ा है और वहाँ की आबादी हमारे पहाड़ी जिलों की आबादी से आठ लाख अधिक है। बाकी जितने भी इलाके हैं जिन का मैंने जिक्र किया है उनकी आबादी हम में कम है। हमारी आबादी 35 लाख 7 हजार है जबकि हम के बंगाल में हिमाचल प्रदेश की आबादी 34 लाख है। इसी तरह से बाकी जिनने भी पर्वतीय सरहदों सूबे बने हैं, उनमें किसी को आबादी पन्द्रह लाख, सोलह लाख से अधिक नहीं है। हमारी आबादी हमारे नम्बर पर है इन पहाड़ी और सरहदी इलाकों में। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी गरीबी हटाना चाहती हैं, गरीबों को राहत पहुँचाना चाहती हैं, बेरोजगारों को रोजगार देना चाहती हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि समय आ गया है कि आज हम लोगों को भी अपनी किस्मत का फैसला करने का अवसर प्रदान किया जाना चाहिए और इन हमारे आठ पर्वतीय जिलों को स्वायत्तता प्रदान कर दी जाए, हम को भी मौका दिया जाए कि हम हिमाचल प्रदेश की तरह, काश्मीर की तरह, नेपा की तरह तथा हमारे पर्वतीय प्रान्तों की तरह अपने इलाके की तरक्की के लिए स्कीम बना सकें, अपने इलाके को उन्नत

बना सकें। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री विशाल हृदया हैं, उनके दिल में गरीबों के लिए दर्द है, इसे मिटाने के लिए बेचैन हो उठती हैं और यदि उन जैसी गृहदयी प्रधान मंत्री जब हमारे पास मौजूद हैं और वह समाजवाद की ओर बढ़ना चाहती हैं, उनके होते हुए अगर हमारा उत्थान नहीं हुआ, हमारी तरक्की नहीं हुई तो मैं समझता हूँ कि भविष्य में कभी नहीं हो सकेगी और भारतवर्ष के माथे पर यह एक कलक का टीका लगा रह जाएगा और इन आठ जिलों की 38 लाख के करीब आबादी की बुरी हालत में कोई सुधार नहीं हो सकेगा।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि समय आ गया है जब आप हमें मौका दें और मैं आपको बता देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे ये पहाड़ी जिले ऐसे नहीं हैं कि इन में कुछ पैसा ही न हो सकता हो। देहरादून को आप लें लें, गढ़वाल को आप लें लें, अल्मोड़ा को आप लें लें। वहाँ सिमेंट—जिममें बनता है उस पथर के पहाड़ के पहाड़ भरे पड़े हैं और बड़े अच्छे मिनेट के कारखाने वहाँ स्थापित हो सकते हैं। हमारे यहाँ वन सम्पदा का अपार भंडार है और उसका विकास हो सकता है। हमारे यहाँ चीड़ के पेड़ से जो विरोजा निकलता है, उसका उपयोग नहीं होता है। तरेंगी में उसको ले जाना टरपेटाइन फैक्ट्री में उसका उपयोग किया जाता है। हम लोग फैक्ट्री के लिए तरस रहे हैं। मैं आपको हाल ही का एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। मैंने उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को एक दरखास्त दिलाई कि और कुछ नहीं तो कम से कम बिजली के लिए कुछ बोटों की वह हमारे लिए मुकर्रर कर दें ताकि यह उद्योग वहाँ खोला जा सके लेकिन उसका जबाब यह मिला कि अभी यह नहीं मिल सकता है, आगे देखा जाएगा। कागज के लिए बड़ी मात्रा में कच्चा माल वहाँ उपलब्ध है। वहाँ उसका अपार भंडार है। जड़ी बूटियों का अपार भंडार है। उन सब से वहाँ की जनता को लाभ हो, इसका मौका हमें दिया जाना चाहिए। यदि हमने भी अपनी किस्मत का फैसला करने का मौका मिले तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

[श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी]

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव रखा गया है, उसका समर्थन करता हूँ और उनको बढ़ाई देता हूँ।

**SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY** (Dhenkanal): I am extremely thankful to you because you have given me a chance to speak today. For the last so many days I have been sitting through in this House expecting my name to be called at any moment. Fortunately, the Deputy-Speaker who is in the Chair called me, and I am very thankful to him for this, because he has been very kind to call me.

I am grateful to the President for the speech that he has delivered. I could not hear his speech but I could only read it; I could not hear it because there was a lot of noise and disturbance in the Central Hall on that day. But in spite of that disturbance, throughout the country it is a matter of satisfaction that a new wave of hope and confidence has spread all over the country. It seems the nation is preparing for a big change, for a brighter future. During the last four or five years, since 1967, almost all the political parties in the country were given a chance either in this State or that to rule. All these parties have been tested by the Indian people and ultimately it was found that they voted for Shrimati Indira Gandhi's party, that is, the Congress. It seems that our nation has become really politically mature. But we have to go a long way. Our President has pointed out in his speech that peace on our borders is still uneasy and vigilance cannot be relaxed. This sentence is very significant because there is always the fear of our being led into facile optimism.

It is said that we are moving towards socialism. Basically socialism is an economic concept. On the economic front, many things are to be done. In the concluding portion of his Address, the President has said:

"Let the nation heed the summons of greatness, a greatness not of conventional power but of the spirit".

What is that spirit? We speak of *garibi hatao*.....

**SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN** (South Delhi): It is *amiri hatao*.

**SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY**: Both are the same thing because unless *amiri* is driven away, *garibi* will not go.

As I said, on the economic front, many things remain to be done. People need a new inspiration to dedicate themselves to hard work. What is this dedication? We have to transform the present competitive society into a co-operative society. It is a long way to go. It is just like the iron ore fresh from the mine being transformed into steel for being made into a surgeon's knife. The iron has to be put in the furnace, melted, purified, beaten into shape and then made into the surgeon's knife. The same process a nation has to go through when it is undergoing a transformation from a competitive society to a society of co operation. It has to go a very long way encountering much difficulty on the way.

Here the President refers to greatness not of conventional power of the spirit. What is that spirit? During these anxious days we passed through, a woman of India has shown to the world the way it has to go. I am not just praising Shrimati Indira Gandhi, though, of course, I do; but it is not like that. All thinking people in this country believe and are confident and sure that this woman of India has shown the way to the world in which way it should go. I think this is the power of the spirit.

Today many nations have the power to destroy the whole world. Sitting in their home places and pressing a button, they can destroy any nation in the world. This is conventional power. But the President is asking us to be great not in conventional power but in the power of the spirit. What is that spirit? If nations have got the power to destroy the whole world by sitting at their own place and pushing a button and if we have the power in this country, if we can save the world, we can say that we have got the power of the spirit. Fortunately enough, this spirit is not unknown to this country, to this nation. This nation has always been the worshipper of spirit. In the midst of our military, economic and social preoccupations, we need to be deeply aware of the spirit and the soul of our nation, and the power of our soul.

Again, you may ask what is the relation between *Garibi Hatao* and the power of the soul? If we look deeply into the history of India, we can find that when India was at the zenith of its prosperity, the vibrations of her soul were heard abroad. *Garibi Hatao* is not merely a distribution of wealth. Economic prosperity depends on ever-increasing production. To have more production, the people must be enthused, the people must be at their high spirits to work hard, and to work more. Production depends upon the enthusiasm of the people. It depends upon the joy of work. If a person does not get the joy of work, he cannot work. If you go to the villages, you see that when we ask the people to work; they do not have the joy of work. Among the officials, clerks and others, you find that they do not have the joy of work. If the joy of work is not there, you can shout and you can talk and do so many things but you cannot make them work.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North): Why is it not found? Please tell us.

SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY: I will tell you; I am a bad speaker; but allow me to say—

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: No; not that; please enlighten us.

SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY: It is just like this. If you take a cup of water and go on beating it for four days and drink it, it would not taste sweet. But if you can put a spoonful of sugar into it, without beating it for four days, you find the sweetness of water. So, something is lacking in this. That sweetness is lacking here. That is why we are going on beating the water for several days, months and years, but that sugar is lacking. So, what is that sugar? That is what our President has pointed out. *(Interruption)*

For *Garibi Hatao*, we need also have proper distribution. If we have a dead machinery for distribution, you are a dead nation. If we have a living machinery for distribution, then you are a living nation, when the entire nation pulsates with the living force of soul. That is why we need a good system of education. I am surprised

at the President's Address; I read it very carefully, but I find that the President has been absolutely silent about education. I do not know why he preferred to be silent about education. For the last 25 years, education is a subject that has been utterly neglected. Even now it is neglected. Commissions after Commissions are being set up. Recently, the Kothari Commission was set up and the Kothari Commission said that the aim of education is socialism, secularism and democracy and all that. But what is secularism? I have asked many people, and they have not been convinced, what is secularism. The Kothari Commission has gone into it in some depth and said that secularism is not inconsistent with spiritual and moral values, and it has recommended that spiritual and moral values should be taught to the pupils. But nothing has been done as yet. Even big people in charge of the Education affairs do not understand what is secularism. Recently I had had some discussions with some persons; they do not know what secularism is. They say everything. Why is there a chair for Islamic studies in the university, I ask? Can they say it is not secular?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You want to lay stress on education. You can do so at great length on the Demands for the Education Ministry. There are many persons wanting to speak from your party. Please conclude.

SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY: The President's Address remained silent on this matter. That is why I referred to it.

Recently, we say that our country had reached great heights and it had been acclaimed throughout the world that India showed the way. It is not because we captured a large number of soldiers from Pakistan or defeated them in war. It is because we stood for an ideal. We have to stand and work for that ideal. That is why the President has said that we must heed the call of the spirit and mould our actions according to that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri D. K. Panda. Please do not exceed five minutes.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): While speaking on the Presidential Address, I would like to state first that the right

[Shri D. K. Panda]

reaction is on the rout and it was due to the mobilising capacity of the people and also the consciousness of the people. People have given a massive mandate to the ruling party. It is now to be seen how far the ruling party is going to respect it.

There is no mention in President's Address about adivasis, who are 10 crores. There is no programme for them. There is no reference to the introduction of a law for agricultural labourers to ensure that they get a minimum wage. There is not even a whisper about the land-to-the tiller slogan.

I welcome the *garibi hatao* slogan. If the Government have understood its concept, they will not treat it as a song or a prayer; it has to be translated into action, into economic and political terms. It has to be made tangible. For that purpose what has been done for the rural sector? Your *garibi* cannot be *hataoed* like this. Ten Chief Ministers can be *hataoed*, but to *hatao* a landlord is difficult; perhaps that is how the Government finds it.

There is an example from Andhra. A rich landlord, who was a Congress MLA, is now the Minister of Religious Endowments, and has managed to evict 500 workers from their lands. Though the Sessions Judge has clearly given his judgment in favour of the tenants, no action has been taken so far against the Minister. So, if your Ministers in the States are going to act as agents of the big landlords in the rural areas, if they themselves acquire lands and appropriate lands for their own interests, how can the programme of *garibi hatao* be ever implemented? Is this the way to respect the massive mandate of the people?

Similarly, in Orissa 6,000 acres have been taken over by a particular Minister, and 2,000 tenants have been evicted. Similarly, in Bihar one of the Ministers is in possession of 23,000 acres of land. I congratulate friends on the other side like Mr. Shashi Bhushan and others who have taken up these matters. How can land reforms be implemented and poverty removed if Ministers at the State level hold thousands of acres of land?

I agree that the rural rich should be taxed for mobilising our resources, as they

have harvested huge profits from the green revolution.

The question of foreign capital and foreign monopoly collaboration is very important. Our programme of self-reliance cannot be fulfilled by a mere slogan. The President's Address should have given a direction for nationalisation of all the foreign monopoly ventures. Foreigners who have invested only Rs. 15 lakhs have already reaped Rs. 4 crores and still they are allowed to loot and plunder our country. As dollar imperialism is in crisis today, make hay while the sun shines. Strike at the foreign monopolists, nationalise the oil companies, the tea garden, and coffee gardens held by them. Then only can our country take to the path of independent economic development. Otherwise, it is not.

15 hrs.

Really I am shocked to learn from the papers that our Prime Minister, addressing the 45th annual conference of the IICCI, spoke about collaboration in the joint sector. In 1948 according to the Industrial Policy Resolution, the policy was curbing monopoly capital. Then came the slogan "regulate and control" after the 20th Amendment. Now, after stability of the Congress has been achieved in each State, you talk of collaboration in joint sector! Are we to understand the implication of socialism and *gharibi hatao* in this way? Therefore, my appeal to the Government is, whoever replies tomorrow, the answers to my points should be given. These are welcome slogans, but they have to be concretised.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा (नवादा) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण पर प्रस्तुत धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का रामर्थन करते हुए सर्वप्रथम अपने प्रधान मंत्री, प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री और सेना के तीनों सेनाध्यक्षों और जवानों को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ जिन्होंने अपनी दूरदर्शिता, सामयिक कदम, दृढ़ संकल्प, बहादुरी और सारे कारनामों से इस राष्ट्र का मिर ऊँचा किया है। मैं इस सदन में माननीय सदस्य श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी का भाषण बड़े गौर से सुन रहा था। उन्हें राष्ट्रपति महोदय के भाषण का यह अंश कि महानता इस राष्ट्र का आवाहन कर रही



है खोखला नजर आया तथा देश का लोकतन्त्र खतरे में है, ऐसा उन्होंने बताया। साथ ही साथ उन्होंने यह भी कहने की हिमाकत की कि आज प्रधान मंत्री तानाशाह बननी जा रही है। यह सारी बातें हमारे विपक्षी दल के माननीय सदस्यों को उस समय दिखाई पड़ने लगी जब लोकतन्त्र के चुनाव से लेकर सारे देश की विधान सभाओं के चुनावों में उनकी करारी हार हुई। इसके बाद इन्होंने गारी चीजे इसी रूप में नजर आने लगी है। मैं बड़े विनम्र शब्दों में उनमें निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सबसे पहले आप इस बात पर गौर करें कि आपकी यह नुरी अवस्था क्यों हुई? देश के जनप्रधान मंत्री जी की लोकप्रियता किंग आधार पर बड़ी? तो आप पायेंगे कि लोकतन्त्र के चुनावों में इन सब लोगों का जो मिथ्या-विहीन विशाल गठबंधन हुआ जिसमें किसी तरह का कोई कार्यक्रम या मिथ्या नहीं था, केवल यही नारा था कि 'इन्दिरा हटाओ'। तो इस मिथ्या-विहीन गठबंधन का गला नारों के कारण ही टूटती यह नुरी अवस्था हुई है और दूसरी तरफ प्रधान मंत्री का नारा था गरीबी हटाओ तथा कांग्रेस के मूलभूत सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर देश का आवाहन करती थी। यही कारण था कि प्रधान मंत्री की लोकप्रियता बड़ी। अतः मैं विपक्षी दल तथा श्री बाजपेयी जी से निवेदन करता हूँ कि वे आत्मचिन्तन करें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने भी आत्मचिन्तन किया था सन 1967 के चुनावों के बाद कि इस देश की जनता कांग्रेस से विमुख क्यों हुई तो एक बात हमें नजर आई। जो हमारे मूलभूत सिद्धान्त थे, जो हमारे कार्यक्रम थे उनको वास्तव में जमीन पर उतारने की हमने चेष्टा नहीं की इसीलिए जनता में रोप आया। उस चिन्तन के प्रभाव के कारण ही देश में कांग्रेस का विभाजन हुआ, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में कांग्रेस का एक विशाल संगठन बना और उन सारे मूल-भूत सिद्धान्तों और कार्यक्रमों के लिए आवाज उठाई गई और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व पर देश की जनता को भरोसा हुआ। कांग्रेस संगठन में पहले जो कुछ ऐसे तत्व थे जो कि

समाजवादी कार्यक्रमों का विरोध करते थे, उन कार्यक्रमों को जमीन पर उतारने और लागू करने का विरोध करते थे, वे सारे तत्व संगठन से बाहर चले गये और जो लोग रहे उनका सफल नेतृत्व प्रधान मंत्री जी ने किया और जनता ने भी उनके नेतृत्व पर भरोसा किया। आज उसी का परिणाम है कि लोकतन्त्र के चुनावों से लेकर सारे देश की विधान सभाओं के चुनावों में कांग्रेस को प्रबल बहुमत मिला है। दूसरी ओर जो मिथ्या-विहीन विशाल गठबंधन बना था उसने गारी चीजों को एक गलत तरीके से देश के सामने रखा और उसी के परिणामस्वरूप विपक्षी दलों की यह अवस्था हुई है। इन बातों पर विचार न करके विपक्षी दल एक प्रचार का यन्त्र बनाकर कह रहे हैं कि लोकतन्त्र खतरे में है और प्रधान मंत्री तानाशाह बननी जा रही है। इन लोगों ने बड़ा शोर मचाया, इस बात का कि विंगत युद्ध का श्रेय प्रधान मंत्री लेना चाहती है। मैं बड़े अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री ने कभी इस बात की चेष्टा नहीं की कि युद्ध का जो श्रेय है वह उनको मिलना चाहिए। विपक्षी दलों ने देश में बड़े जोर शोर के साथ इस बात का आन्दोलन किया कि प्रधान मंत्री को इसका श्रेय नहीं मिलना चाहिए लेकिन श्रेय देने का काम मेरा और आपका नहीं है बल्कि यह काम देश की जनता का है। जनता ने समझा है कि युद्ध का श्रेय किसको है। आपके सारे प्रचार के बावजूद देश की जनता ने अपनी लोकप्रिय नेता प्रधान मंत्री के बाजिब कदमों को समझा और उसका श्रेय प्रधान मंत्री को दिया या नहीं लेकिन इतना तो जरूर हुआ कि जनता ने उनके कामों को देखकर उन पर भरोसा किया और अपना प्रबल समर्थन प्रदान किया। आज केवल देश में ही नहीं बल्कि दूसरे देशों में भी हमारी प्रधान मंत्री एक उद्धारक के रूप में देखी जाने लगी है। इस दृष्टिकोण से आपके प्रचार के बावजूद इसका सारा श्रेय प्रधान मंत्री जी को ही मिला है।

ऐसी हालत में मैं समझता हूँ विपक्षी दलों को अपने इस प्रकार के सारे प्रचार बन्द करके,



[श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा]

अपनी नीति और अपने कार्यक्रम को ही सही ढंग से जनता के सामने और देश के सामने रखने चाहिए। आज देश में जो जनतंत्र को पनपाने वाली चीजें हैं, गरीबी और बेकारी को हटाने के लिए जो कार्यक्रम चलाए गए हैं हममें ईमानदारी का तकाजा है कि यदि आप वास्तव में इस देश में जनतंत्र के प्रेमी हैं और देश में समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं तो डटकर इन कार्यक्रमों का समर्थन करना चाहिए। इसके अनिश्चित और कोई दूसरा मार्ग आपके लिए हो नहीं सकता है।

अन्त में मैं आपका ध्यान गरीबी बेकारी हटाने के नारे की तरफ तथा अपने पिछड़े प्रदेश बिहार की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ। बिहार में प्रचुर मात्रा में प्राकृतिक सम्पदा विद्यमान है, वहाँ की धरती उमड़ा है वहाँ के लोग परिश्रमी हैं परन्तु बावजूद इन बातों के जहाँ पहले बिहार का स्थान देश में पर कैंपिटा इनकम के हिसाब से दसवाँ होता था अब 16वाँ स्थान हो गया है। यह बड़े दुख की बात है। मैं सरकार से तथा प्रधान मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि राष्ट्र सबल तभी हो सकता है जबकि पिछड़े इलाकों को समृद्ध बनाया जायें। पिछड़े हुए इलाकों की तरफ केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए। मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि बिहार आज क्यों पिछड़ा हुआ है उसके कारण हैं। नीकर-शाही का बोल-बाला। सारा प्रशासनिक यंत्र बिहार की जातीयता एवं दलबन्दी में पटा हुआ है और समाजवाद तथा गरीबी एवं बेकारी हटाओ कार्यक्रम के प्रतिकूल शिष्टाचार रखने वाला है तथा उनका आचरण है। बराबर मंत्रीमण्डल का गठन भी जातीयता एवं दलबन्दी के आधार पर ही होता रहा है। यही कारण है कि आज सारे माधनों के बावजूद भी बिहार पिछड़ा हुआ है। जैसा कि हमारे माननीय मित्रों ने कहा कि आज का जो प्रशासनिक यंत्र है चाहे वह केन्द्र का हो, चाहे वह बिहार का हो और चाहे हमारे राज्यों का हो वह इतना निकम्मा है तथा समाजवाद का विरोधी है कि जो समाजवाद को आगे बढ़ने नहीं देना चाहता।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वह प्रशासकीय तंत्र आज सचमुच में इतना निकम्मा हो गया है कि देश के समाजवादी जो कार्यक्रम हैं उनको आगे बढ़ाने में असमर्थ पा रहा है और उसमें बाधा पहुँचा रहा है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन बातों के साथ मैं आप से एक निवेदन और करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे बिहार के अन्दर जो प्रशासनिक तंत्र है वह जातीयता और दलबन्दी के चंगुल में फँसा हुआ है। उसकी तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। साथ ही साथ मैं अपने क्षेत्र की तरफ आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are many speakers from your party. Please try to conclude now.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : मैं सिर्फ दो मिनट ही लूँगा। मैं अपने क्षेत्र की तरफ आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This should be mentioned in the Bihar Legislative Assembly and not here. Please try to conclude now.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ भी मौका मिलता है, तभी कहता हूँ। मैं जिम प्रदेश से आता हूँ उस में मेरा गया जिला भी है (व्यवधान) वह औद्योगिक विकास में बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। वहाँ एक कोटन और जूट मिल थी और दो चीनी की मिलें थी जो काफी समय से बन्द पड़ी हुई हैं और वहाँ पर हजारों मजदूर बेकार पड़े हुए हैं यथाशीघ्र चालू करानी चाहिए। (व्यवधान) ... इसी तरह से खेती के सम्बन्ध में भी है। मेरा कहना यह है कि गया जिला की जमीन उपजाऊ है। लेकिन मिर्चाई के अभाव में फसल मारी जा रही है। सारा जिला बराबर अकाल का सामना कर रहा है। चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में अपर सक्री रिजर्वीयर, मोहान रिजर्वीयर तथा दि डाइवर्जन स्कीम और पुन पुन नदी तथा कोयला डाम स्कीम को लेकर पूरा करने की प्रति आवश्यकता है। सरकार से यह

मेरी जोरदार शब्दों में मांग है। इन योजनाओं के बन जाने से मारा गया जिला अन्न के मामले में सिर्फ स्वावलम्बी ही न होगा बल्कि लाखों टन अनाज बाहर भेजने में समर्थ होगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का अनुमोदन करते हुए अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूँ। (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, Order ; Shri Syamnandan Mishra.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, one feels extremely sad to note that the gracious Address of the esteemed President does not make any mention of the basic fact of the Indian situation today that the nation is on a declining curve both materially and morally, if I can use the word 'morality' in the sense of political morality, values, norms and standards. If we do not see this fundamental fact of the situation "with the hottest fire of our sight" or, as the political scientist would like to say, if we lose "the threshold of perception" to foresee the all-pervasive disaster that might come sooner than later, it would really prove disastrous for the country. Maybe, we are all responsible to some extent, in some measure, for this kind of situation that is developing, but we have no doubt that every reasonable man would say that the Government has to bear the cross largely for it.

When I spoke about the nation being on the declining curve materially, what exactly did I mean ?

On the material plane you find that our country's position in the GNP (Gross National Product) map of the world has been deteriorating. A few years back our ranking was the seventh in the world, but now it has gone down to the eighth. The seventh ranking was in the Year of Grace 1965. After that the new regime begins.

It relation to our main rival, China, we have been slipping fast, so fast indeed, both in economy and defence, that nobody considers us to be in the race at all with that country.

China began almost with the same quantity of production of steel in the year 1949. Now it has gone upto 20 million tonnes.

But where are we ? We are trailing behind in a slow coach at 1/3rd production.

Similarly, in the matter of petroleum, China has become nearly self-sufficient, whereas we are not able to meet even 1/3rd of our national requirement.

In the field of defence, it is well known that China is now considered to be one of the super powers with its atomic arsenal growing fast and its missile development also taking place at a very rapid pace. China, as you know, is already the third submarine power in the world.

At this rate, we might very well reconcile ourselves to being within the sphere of influence of the Chinese almost like a ryot to a zamindar. To constitute a defence system with some super power and even Bangladesh as a part of it, as some persons would like to suggest, is no viable defence that any honourable country would like to have.

On the domestic economic front, the position is no better. The industrial production has been hovering round the zero rate of growth. The rate of growth in the organised industrial sector is only about 2 per cent, the lowest since Independence. I would not concede the figure that is being bandied about — that it is somewhere between 3 and 4 per cent.

The problem of unemployment is now becoming explosive. During the last year alone, it has worsened and gone up by 24 per cent. Earlier, the rate of increase in unemployment has not gone beyond 7 per cent year. But during the last one year, it has gone up by more than 24 per cent — another thing which has not been rivalled since Independence. The poor man's rupee has been depreciating at the rate of 10 per cent annually. The poverty of the masses during the last year of the *garibi ha'ao* programme must have become oppressive indeed if you take into account the price of sugar, salt, oil and other necessities of life. But the Prime Minister finds the faces of children in the rural areas chubbier, brighter, and their cheeks rosier. I think, all these are in the eyes of the beholder. One thought that the mother's eyes would be a little more compassionate.

The disparities, that is, the polarities between poverty and affluence have been increa-

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

sing. The big business and monopoly houses possibly got more licences during the course of the last two or three years than during the last 10 years. They got about 300 or so licences during the last three year—a quarter or more out of the total of 1160 licences, that is 30 per cent of the total share. A very modest share indeed! One does not know what the Monopolies Commission has been doing. Where is the Monopolies Commission? Probably, Parliament of India will have to file a report with the police to find out the whereabouts of the Monopolies Commission.

Yet the number of seats bagged by the ruling party has been increasing by leaps and bounds. It seems the masses have a unilateral affairs with the ruling party because, on the one side, unemployment is increasing, prices are rising, and, on the other side, the seats bagged by the ruling party have been increasing by leaps and bounds

Now, on the moral plane—or say it cultural in a broader sense—this Government seems to be hell-bent on having as its epitaph the motto: 'End, not means. (just a revolution in the ethics of politics) corpus not character'. That seems to be the motto, and that seems to be the desire of this Government to have as its epitaph.

Now, it has been said that in a living period, mankind accumulates upwards but in disintegrating period, it accumulates downwards, down to the lowest issue.

The Government has, indeed, inaugurated an era of cumulation downwards, and as surely as the physical law, I have no manner of doubt in my mind the moral law will operate to wreak vengeance on all of us.

Let me first begin, while I am on this moral plane, with what the morning newspapers have been saying to us every day. They have been saying to us everyday on behalf of the State Governments, "Good morning, Ladies and Gentlemen, here is a bottle of whisky for you." Now, that is what the newspapers every morning announce to us and even this morning, on behalf of the Maharashtra Government, a very good gift has been given to us. And all this in a

country where we have as the Directive Principle of State Policy!

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: Do you mean to say that drinking is immoral?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Not immoral. But I am not accustomed to that kind of morality.. (Interruptions) So, Mr. Deputy Speaker, they have assiduously a climate of social approbation for a contrary policy. Perhaps, this is a new form of 'Garibi Hatao' programme, because this is their message to the poor people: 'You drown your miserly in a cup of liquor.' There was the Mahatma who gave us one kind of programme for 'Garibi Hatao', but we have now got this Government which gives us another kind of 'Garibi Hatao' programme. Since 'Garibi' cannot be 'hataoed', it must be drowned in a cup of liquor'.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): To be dissolved in a cup of liquor.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Let it be dissolved.

No wonder, therefore, we find to-day a rising tide of liquor and narcotic drugs inundating almost every nook and corner of this country. Liquor and liquid black money—they are indeed working a havoc on our national character and very soon, this country, would be full of political and social hippies, worse than the hippies whom you confront from outside.. (Interruptions). This is not a matter to feel amused about, for after four or five years, not in the distant future, you will find the country full of such hippies, and this hippism would flourish on the basis of poverty and unemployment, whereas the other hippism has flourished on the basis of affluence and property.

Secondly, you cannot fail to take notice of the fact that the Government and the ruling party have openly and actively engineered defections through all manner of seductive devices and corrupting influences which they possess and press into service as Almighty Government.

Thirdly, this Government shields corrupt men in their party occupying high places.

Two or three memoranda were submitted to the President of the Republic by the Mem-

bers of the Legislature of Haryana. This was backed later by 121 Members of Parliament. The Memoranda gave concrete instances of how colossal swindle of Government money has taken place, how things have been purchased at a rate much higher than that prevailing in the market. All these details were given. But the President has not thought it fit to appoint a Commission of Inquiry into the conduct of the Chief Minister of Haryana. On the other hand, when only one person submitted a Memorandum against the Akali Ministry, a Commission of Inquiry was appointed with great despatch and expedition. This shows the double standards that the Government practices one for its own partymen and the other for its opponents.

Let me come to the fifth point, when I am on this topic of the moral plane.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : Come to political plane.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : The Government has pursued a deliberate policy of creating and augmenting black money so that they may be able to draw freely upon it for their political ends and purposes. Never has politics been so completely under the influence of black money as it is today. In fact, much of the political stability that is being so chirpingly flaunted by hon'ble members on the other side is the result of some Rs. 30 crores collected by the ruling party from the big business and the monopoly houses and so generously used during the elections. Now, it is not out of any socialist fervour or charity that the capitalists have heaped so much of resources on the ruling party. It is on the basis of a *quid pro quo* and a plain business deal. Why was particular business house given so much of money by way of compensation when there was a Bill on the anvil to substitute the word 'amount', for the word 'Compensation'? Rs. 55 lakhs were given. Why were certain cases dropped against certain business houses quite recently?

AN HON. MEMBER : They are found unsustainable.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : That gives the clue ; when the money is yielded the case becomes unsustainable. And, why was no action taken on Vivian Bose Commis-

sion's report? Why was this Vivian Bose Inquiry Commission instituted? Why has no action been taken, or if any action is being taken, why is the House not taken into confidence?

AN HON. MEMBER : Action was taken.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : How have 42 offences of industries which exceeded the capacity been condoned? One of the offences relates to the venerable beer industry, indeed so socially necessary for the country! Legal capacity was exceeded by that industry, too!

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : What is the significance of the adjective 'venerable'?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : 'Venerable' because I find myself with you at the moment.

The abnormal rise in the price of sugar and other essential commodities is also the Government's way of augmenting black money in the hands of the capitalists, so that they may be able to get a good share out of it.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : There are co-operatives also.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : These co-operatives also might be used in his wonderful State, Andhra Pradesh.

The ruling party has also been collecting money by misusing purchases of public enterprises and through donation *via* advertisements. We are said to be opposed to the United States of America at the present moment, but the Firestone Co. of the United States has yielded not less than Rs. 85 lakhs *via* advertisements. The CEAT has yielded Rs. 25 lakhs,.....

PROF. MADIHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Some advertisements without souvenir.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : These instances could be multiplied. Everybody knows in this city of Delhi and even outside that some ministers have been taking money not with hands but with buckets and yet you see that they seem to be prospering politically very much.

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

You destroy the character of the country and yet you claim that you are building the country and the nation. One tycoon has been seen moving with bags of money from one house to another and he belongs to the city of Calcutta.

The Prime Minister, at the recent FICCI conference made a speech which shows which way the wind is blowing. It is, indeed, a very interesting speech. She spoke of a chapter of "cheerful co-operation" opening out between the Government and the industrialists. In fact, if I may say so, this chapter of "cheerful co-operation" has not begun now, nor is it going to begin in the future. It had already begun during the period of the two elections, and this is only a *de jure* recognition of a *de facto* situation. But there was another thing about which the Prime Minister spoke and we would heartily agree with that. She said to the industrialists; "Look here, we have got only three or four years' time; had we had enough time, the matter would have been different." In fact, she reminded us of what a metaphysical poet, Andrew Marvell said to the coy mistress, namely :

"Had we but World enough and Time,  
This coyness, Lady were no crime."

Of course, the big-business requires to be told on this line, and so also this Government.

It is, therefore, not without significance that the slogan of socialism has been scrubbed off the slate, and now you find that the old slogan of self-reliance with a new gloss of "Arthik Swaraj" and with a new glow of satisfaction has been placed before the country. But as H. G. Wells used to say, "You can throw socialism out of the window, but you will come in and find it astraddle your hearth." The same is going to happen here.

Now, is there any newness or freshness about this slogan of self-reliance? This has been one of the main planks of Indian planning since its inception. This was the programme placed before the country by our great leader Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and if we have faced up to the pressures of a foreign countries, it is because of the inherent strength of the Indian economy built under the active

guidance and leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

What has this Government done to strengthen the base of one self-reliance? We hardly find anything to your credit.

I am still on this subject, which might be irritating to my hon friends on the other side—the process of debasement of the national character that has been set in motion.

Now you find that there have been definite allegations that elections had been rigged systematically through the misuse of government machinery under the direct inspiration and guidance of the Central Government.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : It is a serious charge he is making. Can he prove it?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Appoint a commission of inquiry. If the Government is not prepared to do that, even the Opposition parties can constitute a committee to go into this matter.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एसम्बली कांस्टीट्यूटमी नम्बर 20 हरमिटि में इन के उम्मीदवार ने जो वोट प्राप्त किये हैं, पहले उनकी जांच की जाये कि उनमें से कितने जायज हैं, कितने बोगस हैं और कितने लाठी-डंडे के जोर से लिए गये हैं। यह अपने आप को देवता साबित करते हैं। इनके जो कैंडीडेट जीते हैं, पहले उनके बारे में बतायें।

AN HON. MEMBER : He has been asked to interrupt.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : This does not disturb me at all. The way in which the Government have conducted the elections.

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MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think this is unfortunate. He should not make such remarks.

AN HON. MEMBER : It should be expunged.

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.



SHRI SAYAMNANDAN MISHRA : I want it to be on record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He should withdraw those words. He should not speak in such terms.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : I want it to be on record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, it will not go on record.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : You can expunge it

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : There are definite provisions in the rules governing expunctions.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : How can you take away the instances I am going to cite for the record ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You cannot expunge observations arbitrarily.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is unparliamentary and undignified. It is undignified to use that kind of expression about a body that is autonomous and is in charge of one of the most important functions of our democracy.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He has a right to level charges against any body that functions within the country,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But it should be in language that is not unparliamentary, that is not undignified.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : All right. I may also say\*\* But you can expunge it.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : He is casting an aspersion on the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The remarks he made against the Chair will also be expunged.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : On a point of order. This is for our clarification

and future benefit Is it wrong to make any criticism of any institution functioning within the country ? I suppose it is permissible to do so.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not wrong. I am only objecting to the word which I think is undignified, unparliamentary and unbecoming of this House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : To say that the Election Commission has been pressurised by the Government is not wrong...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He can use the word 'pressurised'. That is not unparliamentary But that has not been used.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is a body functioning in this country, and this Parliament has every right to express its opinion the functioning of that body, and you cannot arbitrarily expunge it because he made mention of it, and you cannot shut him out like that. I say that you are not being fair to us (*Interruption*).

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra) : Sir, a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Leave it to me, Mr. Mahajan. There is no point of order. The matter ends there. (*Interruption*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : My time has been taken up by all these interruptions So, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, all this would show.\*\*

AN HON. MEMBER : Again he uses that word.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : Sir, just give me one second I can quote the rule which debars a Member from using these words. These words cannot be used. Neither of these words can be used. For a second, kindly listen to me, for a change Rule 352 (5) of the *Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business* of the Lok Sabha says that a Member, while speaking, shall not

"reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms ;"

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\*\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.



[Shri Vikram Mahajan]

The rule is clear. He cannot, in the debated on the Motion of Thanks for the President's Address, cast any aspersion on any such authority.

**SHRI K. MANOHARAN :** Is it enacted in the Constitution like that ?

**SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN :** It is in the rules relating to the Lok Sabha. There is one more rule which I want to state. It is rule 356, which says :

"The Speaker, after having called the attention of the House to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or in tedious repetition".

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Order, order. There is no question of irrelevance (*Interruption*).

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** I leave it to the Chair's Judgment. Now, Mr Deputy-Speaker, I have no manner of doubt with whatever facts have been made available to us that the Government has launched upon a course of the most appalling brutality against the child of democracy. In Bihar, in order to concede a genuine victory to them, we will have to confess to complete blindness, deafness and paralysis of all our senses. Whatever we saw, heard or found as realities in the factual situation has been completely falsified by the results and what has come out of the ballot-box. What is the mysterious force working ? In Bihar, there is a saying that the Opposition parties have been defeated by polling before 7 a.m. and polling after 5 p.m. When I speak of the Opposition parties, I do not speak of those parties which have come to the legislatures in Mrs Gandhi's knapsack. I am only speaking of the genuine opposition ...(*Interruption*).

**AN HON. MEMBER :** Guilty Conscience.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** We have also no doubt that the Governor of Bihar. \*\*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I think that is also not correct, I will tell you that this is against the rules.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** How ? (*Interruption*).

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I am reading out rule 352(v) which says that "A member while speaking shall not reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms." If you want to criticise about the behaviour of the Governor, you should bring a substantive motion.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** The President has been pleased to refer to the elections and it was during the President's rule that the elections were conducted. I will have to say something on the conduct of the elections and the persons who were responsible for the conduct of these elections.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** You cannot cast aspersions on the President. (*Interruption*) I cannot allow it. It is against the rules.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** This is simply unfair ; this is not impartial.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I am just pointing out the rules. You can bring a substantive motion.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** You will have to satisfy me why it is not being allowed. In fact, I was going to point out that of the Governor. \*\*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** That also will stand expunged. You have to bring a substantive motion.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** Reference has been made to elections in the President's Address.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Is it not a fact that elections were held in Bihar under the President's rule and the Governor is wholly responsible for whatever happens there, for the peaceful and proper conduct of elections ? If the President has in his speech mentioned about elections, how can you avoid a reference to elections in a particular State which was under the President's rule and how can you avoid a reference to the Governor there ?

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\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In the first place it is not the Governor who is responsible for the elections.....(*Interruptions*) It is the Election Commission that is responsible for the elections.....(*Interruptions.*) All I am saying is that the Governor holds a certain position under the Constitution. If you want to criticise him, you can bring in a substantive motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I do not want to cast any aspersion on you. But what has happened to you today ? You are trying to shut him out. We shall be pained in future when we shall have to point out that every utterance which comes from that side does not fit in with the rules. I must tell you that we shall give back those rules with a lot of interest.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If it is under the rules, you have perfect freedom. I am not going to stand in your way.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : You can discipline any Member of this House, but you cannot narrow down the frontiers of his expression.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not. He is perfectly at liberty to criticise the elections or the way they had been conducted. I am only saying that when he says that the Governor has not behaved in a particular way, I have to point out the rules and say that it cannot be done under the rules.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : On a point of order. Is it not a fact that elections were held under President's Rule in India ? Is it not a fact that protection of the booth and other arrangements for the smooth and fair conduct of elections are to be made by the police ? Who is responsible ultimately for all these things ? The Governor himself. He is the Principal Administrator under the President's rule. There was a charge of booths being captured in many parts of Bihar. It means that the police were either inactive or it was done with their connivance. Under whose control comes the police administration ? How can one avoid referring to the President ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not saying that all these charges have been made from this side and from that side. If you want to criticise the Governor on account of

this, you have got to bring a substantive motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I do not want to say anything against the Chair, because that will mean casting an aspersion on the Chair, but I am surprised to see that you are not aware of the fact that the upkeep of law and order in the conduct of elections, so far as the physical side is concerned, is naturally in the hands of the State civil administration, and in a State which is under President's rule, the Governor is the principal executive in that regard. So, what else could he say if he wanted to talk about rigging and fraud in elections ? He has to say that the Governor had sided with the ruling party to commit that fraud and rigging.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have given my ruling. (*Interruption*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Let your ruling not be as bad as the Governor's action

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : You can very well, then, permit me to speak about the achievements of the Governor. With deference to you, I would now like to refer to some of the remarkable achievements of the Governor during President's rule in respect of the conduct of the elections.

The Inspector General of Police was transferred four or five days before the by-election to the Lok Sabha was held in Darbhanga. And this was indeed in the interest of law and order and fairness of elections ! A DIG of Police was suspended because he took action against some of the workers of a political party ; probably he still stands suspended. And the wonderful reason given was that he had not vacated the Government premises !

At Madhuban in Champaran District, from which my respected friend Shri Bibhuti Mishra comes, a presiding officer was found stamping ballot papers at the dead of night by a home guard who shot him (Presiding officer) dead.

श्री बिभुति मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष जी इनको इलेक्शन का पता नहीं है। पहले से कुछ बेलैट-

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

पेपर को छाप कर रखने है ताकि जब इलैक्शन शुरू होता है तो तुरन्-तुरत देते जाने है, वही कार्यवाही बूझा हो रही थी जिस समय कि उसने गोली से मार दिया। वह पागल था या क्या बात थी, मुझे पता नहीं, लेकिन श्यामनन्दन बाबू को पता नहीं है कि इलैक्शन का काम कैसे होता है।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : ठीक है, वह हम को पता नहीं है, हम तो सिर्फ आपके गामने निवेदन कर रहे है।

And you know some of the stories that have appeared in the Bengal press about the way in which elections were held in the State of Bengal. In one constituency called Kamarhatti, 16,000 ballot papers were double-stamped before the counting officer since all others were driven out, and the result was completely different.

The Election Commission has provided this time four ballot boxes per booth. Earlier the ballot boxes provided per booth were only two. One would like to know the reasons for providing more ballot boxes when the number of voters per booth has gone down. And what are the rules with regard to the placement of these ballot boxes? When would the second box be placed? In fact, this question arises because in one of the constituencies of Bihar it was found that the first ballot box contained only 50 ballot papers, while the second was overflowing with 500 or so ballot papers. These are some of the things which one would like to know about the conduct of the elections.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : How did it happen?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : That is something which I cannot say.

We say we have got stability and we all seem to be very happy about it. But may I say that parliamentary stability does not equal political stability? The political superstructure that has been raised is on a very weak economic foundation—in fact, on the foundation of an economy which is eroding

fast every day. Just think of what happened in Ceylon. There also the Government had a massive mandate. But only after 10 months or so there was such an explosion in Ceylon that the Government of Ceylon alone could not control it and four or five foreign Governments had to go to the aid and rescue of the Government of Ceylon. How was that situation brought about in Ceylon? There were only 650,000 unemployed and the number of educated unemployed was only 14,000. In our country, the number of unemployed is more than 3 crores and the number of educated unemployed is more than 2 million. So, we are indeed sitting on a volcano, about which the Prime Minister spoke during the course of her foreign tour sometime back.

We find in this country socialism has been made unsocialist and democracy has been made undemocratic, the way in which elections have been conducted.

What is the answer to this situation? It is our clear conviction that this kind of situation can be met only by mass action on the basis of satyagraha and we will have to think of something on that line. Otherwise, the situation is now on the downward slope and it would be difficult for us to control it. Let us speak about these facts, before the facts begin speaking themselves and then there would be no time left, it would be too late.

We have been currently talking about relations with Pakistan. I will have a word on that. We find that our Foreign Minister has gone to Moscow *via* Kabul. We have always heard that on both sides the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan are prepared to have talks unconditionally, without any pre condition. We really do not know what then is coming in the way of such a talk materialising. In fact, it would perhaps have been a much better course that instead of our Foreign Minister going to Moscow, we had invited Mr. Bhutto to come over here and have a plain talk with us. Even if we have to go there, we would not lose anything because we should not stand on ceremony when the peace of the sub-continent is involved. We, therefore, want that urgent steps should be taken in that direction.

There is also the question of prisoners of war. I do think our Government views it

only in the political dimension and not also in the human dimension, because the people who are involved are not only combatants but also non-combatants of the order of 5 to 6 lakhs. So, we think some steps should be taken in the direction of solving the problem of POWs on both sides.

**SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) :** Sir, the opposition parties day in and day out raise imaginary ghosts. Yesterday Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee warned us of what he called the imminent danger of a Tashkent Pact and the possibility of surrender on the part of the Government of India under what they consider Soviet pressure. All these days, we have been told again and again that this government is working under Soviet pressure, when the treaty of friendship was signed with the Soviet Union, we were told that India had compromised her sovereignty. Later on, when it was proved beyond any doubt that this government, under the leadership of our Prime Minister, defended our sovereignty and security, took decisions independently without and pressures whatsoever, even then the opposition continued to harp on the same refrain that the Government of India was acting under Soviet pressure. Only day before yesterday our Foreign Minister made it categorically clear that the decision to declare cease-fire after the surrender of Pak Army in Bangladesh was our own. Despite this, my Jansangh friends go on repeating the same old story that the cease-fire was declared under Soviet pressure.

16 hrs.

If we compare the statements made by some responsible American authorities and the statements made by the Jansangh leaders, we find that there is some common link, some common thread between the two. The Jansangh would like us to pursue a policy of which we are being accused by the Americans. After all, these people must have something to say to the electorate. So, they have been raising imaginary fears. But history has always proved them to be wrong. Whether it was the treaty of friendship with the Soviet Union, or the recognition of Bangladesh, or surrender of Pak army in Bangladesh, or the cease-fire, on every count the opposition has been proved to be wrong, and this government took right decisions at right moments. The maturity, the far-sightedness and the wisdom

of the decisions of the government have always been proved right and the opposition has been proved wrong every time. Today the entire nation, and the people of this country, have full faith and confidence that the best interests of our country, the security of our country, the sovereignty of our country are absolutely safe in the hands of this government. This is the experience of our people. People have no faith in the opposition. Jansangh wants to create doubts, but people know that they have been proved wrong in the past; and they will be proved wrong in the future also.

I would advise my hon. friend, Shri Vajpayee, to take a cue from his American friends. Some press people went to Mr. Kissinger and asked him whether the American policy of military assistance to Pakistan was not responsible for India going into the Soviet camp. Mr. Kissinger replied "You do not know Madam Prime Minister of India. She is a very determined, cold-blooded woman. She would not go into any camp." Even they recognised that this big country, this great country, led by our determined Prime Minister, would not go to any camp because we jealously guard our independence and sovereignty. I do hope, however, that any decent Indian would object to the adjective used by Mr. Kissinger about the Prime Minister of India, namely, that she is cold-blooded. The Americans, who have been waging the dirtiest war in Vietnam, who have armed Pakistan to the teeth and thereby helped it to massacre three million people in Bangladesh, those cold-blooded Americans have called India's Prime Minister as cold-blooded. If our Prime Minister, who is full of the milk of human kindness, who wants to wipe out tear from every human eye, if she is called cold blooded by Mr. Kissinger, it is nothing but sheer impertinence on the part of Americans. But they also realise that India will not barter her independence and sovereignty to any camp whatsoever.

The Leader of the Cong (O) was just now talking of satyagraha. Having told so many untruths, he spoke of satyagraha. Though these Opposition parties could not arrive at an alliance during these State Assembly Elections, which they forged during the mid-term elections, but the language spoken by them is almost the same. The one new addition or recruitment to their camp is the CPM which during these State Assembly Elections

[Shri Amrit Nahata]

had an objective alliance with the Jana Sangh. In my state, I know it from my experience, at every place the CPM contested the elections in a way that it always helped the Jana Sangh.

They all talk of the elections having been rigged. But when they give examples, they give examples of a constituency here or a constituency there. Shri Mishra was telling about Bihar. But what happened in Rajasthan, Gujrat or Madhya Pradesh? Do they mean to say that the elections were rigged all over the country? If they lost constituencies somewhere in some places, they should not generalise from this experience. I am sure, even those concrete instances which they give are totally wrong and baseless.

It always happens that parties which are defeated start finding fault with the election machinery and ultimately with the people. I am sure that ultimately they will find fault with the Indian people. He has already said in so many words that the Indian people are unilaterally in love with the Congress, thereby finding fault with the people themselves. This is the way of all those who have no faith in democracy and in the people of the country.

During these elections to the State Assemblies, I am of the opinion that the people of our country have given not a mandate but a verdict. They gave a mandate during the mid-term elections to this House. After one year, when the State Assembly elections were held, the people had an opportunity of giving a verdict and they have given a clearcut verdict in favour of this Government led by Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

There is so much talk about *garibi hatao*. The Indian people and the Indian electorate are mature and wise enough to take decisions. I do not give much credence to the slogan of *garibi hatao*. The Congress never said, *garibi barhao*. *Garibi hatao* is not a new slogan. The Indian people know it very well and have seen it that during the war, during the stresses, strains and crises, the Indian economy has stood the test and has emerged unscathed from the war and the burden of refugees on the economy. The Indian people know that a firm and sound basis has been laid for the Indian economy by the farsighted vision of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

when he launched planned development in the country. They also know it very well that poverty is a legacy of centuries of backwardness in this country. They know that Shrimati Indira Gandhi does not possess any Alladin's lamp which she would rub and poverty in India would vanish overnight. They know that poverty is there and they have to live with it for years to come. What they resent is not this. There are lakhs of people who sleep on pavements in Bombay. They know that Shrimati Indira Gandhi would not build houses for them within a few months. Lakhs and lakhs of people in our country are homeless today and they know that it will take some time to provide them with homes. But when these pavement-dwellers in Bombay see multi-storeyed scyscrapers rising in Bombay, they resent it.

I want to draw attention to one very important factor. The former Maharaja of Bikaner said that we are talking not of *garibi hatao* but of *amiri hatao*. Social envy and hatred constitute a very potent motive for social tension. Let us recognise this fact. People can live in poverty for years to come but they cannot see the gross injustice that is inherent in the present day system. They revolt against this glaring inequality and injustice. When I say this injustice must be removed, it is because I am convinced that justice is a pre-condition even for growth in our economy.

We are told that growth and justice must go together. But I feel that justice is a pre-condition for growth. I will give just one example of land reforms. Do we want land reforms simply because it will mean greater amount of social justice in the countryside? No, Sir. Our economists and agronomists tell us that with this new farm technology, with the so-called green revolution, the optimum size of a land holding is hardly 3 acres. Beyond that, the land is uneconomic; beyond that, you will have diminishing returns. So, it is intensive farming which is ideally suited to the new farming technology. Small farm holdings will give us greater production, greater rate of growth in agriculture. That is the conclusion of agronomists also. So, if we have justice in the countryside, if we have a fair distribution of land and equitable distribution of land, it will lead to a greater increase in agricultural produce, not a decrease in it.

Similarly, if we have an element of justice in industrial relations, if we have an element



of justice in distribution system, in trade, then production itself will grow. There will be a greater rate of growth in our economy. That is why I say that even for the attainment of self-reliance, this element of justice is essential.

I want to make it very clear that Indian capital is incapable of contributing anything towards the attainment of self-reliance. Indian capital is hardly capitalistic. It has lost all character of enterprise; it has lost all character of chartering unchartered areas. It is based on anarchy. I will give you an example. There are so many industries in the private sector. Take, for example, sugar, textiles, soap, drugs and pharmaceuticals. In all these industries where private-sector holds full sway, there is total anarchy, loot and mismanagement. After crores of rupees profit earned by the textile industrialists, there are hundreds of textile mills that are closed down. There are thousands of varieties of cloth, of soap, etc. They cannot even say that raw material is not available. There is a glut in cotton; there is a glut in coconut. The cotton prices have crashed down; the coconut prices have crashed down. Still the mills are closed. Still the industry is sick. Still there are so many varieties, the cost of transport, the cost of advertisement, nil included, and each variety produced on a small scale costs more and the consumer is swindled. There is total anarchy.

Where is the money they bring from? Today we are told that strikes must be banned. It is the capital which is on strike, not labour. Where is the capital? All money that can be invested has gone underground. There is no capital to be invested. If we think that Indian capitalist will bring self-reliance by investing his capital, we are labouring under an illusion. That is why Indian capitalists now is trying and is even reconciling to a position of subordination by inviting foreign capital participation. They are inviting foreign capital. They want to enter and invade even those spheres which have hitherto been reserved for the public sector because, in other spheres of consumer articles, what are called consumer durables or luxury articles, where there is more margin of profit, they have reached a saturation point. There is no demand. There is no market. That is the main reason.

Now, an Indian capitalist manufactures goods which are meant for the consumption of hardly 20 per cent of India's population.

About 80 per cent of India's population does not constitute market; it has no purchasing power. Therefore, firstly, the Indian capitalist has no capital to invest—it is in black money. Secondly, they cannot invest in these industries any more because they have reached a saturation point. That is why they want foreign capital to come into India and enter those spheres which are reserved for the public sector. Thereby, the Indian capital wants to mortgage Indian economy to a foreign capital. This is what we understand by neo colonialism. This will not lead to self-reliance. This will lead to a further foreign stranglehold over our economy. And we shall never attain self-reliance.

Lastly, I want to draw the attention of the Government to one specific problem and since that problem concerns me and my people vitally, I want to focus your attention on that. '*Garihi Hatao*' is a great slogan. '*Anyay Hatao*' is a greater slogan. I want to put one more slogan before this Government, '*Registan Hatao*'. Let me explain this slogan.

16.16 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARI *in the Chair*]

Two-thirds of Rajasthan is desert but it has immense potentialities. There is no water underneath. There is no electricity. There are no roads. Tap that underground water. Give us electricity. Give us fodder. The ratio of man to animal in my place, viz. Western Rajasthan is 1 : 6—one man and six animals. Nowhere in the country you will find such immense cattle wealth. Milk is going waste. No buyer for the milk. Milk is more abundant than water, but, there is no buyer. We can have what you might call a 'White Revolution', a 'Milk Revolution'. There is cattle but no fodder. Sometimes, there is fodder but no cattle. There is water, but nobody to exploit it. These paradoxes should be removed. Now, we have a Development Corporation, an autonomous body, for Calcutta development. So also we have Damodar Valley Corporation. Why can't we have a independent statutory authority to develop the Rajasthan desert with all its immense potentialities? Within five years we can give you plenty. We can give you self-reliance. We can rehabilitate five crores of people there in that desert. We can usefully employ them. Cattle, milk, agriculture in all these spheres we can contribute considerably.



[Shri Amrit Nahata]

With small resources and with some imagination and determination let us eliminate this desert first of all.

SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM (Thanjavur) : On the 29th March 1972 on the floor of this august House, one of the Members of the House said—I am quoting from his speech :

“How blind can the Government be to the Indian realities can be seen on the question of Centre-State relations. I must bring to the notice of the House that the slogan raised in Tamil Nadu is not that simple. The slogan is very subtle. They say : Mujibur Rahman fought against Urdu ; we fought against Hindi. Mujibur Rahman demanded provincial autonomy ; we are demanding provincial autonomy. Mujibur Rahman got Bangla Desh ; as to what will happen to us, we leave you to understand.

There is not only a Mujibur Rahman in Tamil Nadu in the person of Shri Karunanidhi ; there is also a Mujibur Rahman in Ceylon in the person of Shri Shelvanayakam. These Mujibur Rahmans are raising their slogan because they know that the Central Government are blind to this question of Centre-State relationship.”

Further on, he says :

“But may I warn you that those people who raise the slogan of Mujibur Rahman inside are not alone ; they are being backed up by forces from outside. Nixon and Chou En-lai met in Peking and discussed the question of Kashmir. When they discussed the question of self-determination for Kashmir, they wanted a diversionary slogan from the south. You are not going to deal with it with arms ? You can deal with an outside power by resort to arms. But you cannot solve this problem with arms.”

Sir, I want to say on the floor of this House that what one of the C.P.I. Members said are not real facts. These are misrepresentations, misleading the country and are mis-understandings, connecting Mujibur Rahman and Tamil Nadu with political motivations. The DMK party people are not having less confi-

dence in the integrity and sovereignty of the nation than any others, but we must realise the realities of the situation. The whole country knows that DMK is a party of masses in Tamilnadu. If it is said that Nixon and Chou-en-Lai are behind the diversionary policies in the south, it is insulting to the intelligence of the people of Tamilnadu who have reposed full faith in DMK's nationalist policies.

The CPI cannot exist in India as a political party without the active support of Soviet Russia. We have to realise the reality of the situation. As you know, the Central Government has full control on each and every item. The States have to depend upon the Centre's charity. The Centre has got a whip in its hands in the nature of grants because the grants are given by the Centre at its discretion. Discrimination is followed by discrimination. Discrimination is developing discontent. Discontent creates agitation. The tendency of agitation affects the harmonious relationship between the Centre and the States. What are the reasons for these ? You know, even before the Independence the Provincial Governments had certain power to collect taxes. But after Independence in 1947, the Constitution of India curtailed those powers of the Provincial Governments. For example, in the 1935 Act the Provincial Government was empowered to collect taxes on the sale or purchase of newspapers and on advertisements published in them, taxes other than stamp duties on transactions in stock exchanges, etc. These were given to the States. But now the States have no power over these items. The major and expanding sources of revenue like the corporation tax, wealth tax, excise duty, customs, export duties, surcharge on income-tax etc. are all in the hands of the Central Government.

The financial aid from the centre to the States may be granted under Article 275 and 282. But financial assistance usually is made under Art. 282, which places the Centre in position of a master dictating terms to the States. I think that it would be better if all financial aid is made on the recommendations of an independent body like the Finance Commission.

Sir, every year the Central Government gives financial assistance to the State Governments in the form of loans which are comparatively more than the grants. As a result of

this loans accumulate into a huge amount. The States are placed in such a position that they are not even able to pay the interests for the loans. In this connection I want to quote the words of the Finance Minister of Tamilnadu, while presenting the Budget for 1970-71 on the 26th February, 1970. He told the Legislative Assembly and I quote him. He said :

"It is a crucial time for the Central Government to appoint a Federal Debt Commission to look into the entire question with a view to rationalise the pattern of lendings and re-payments."

I would like to say that a Committee of Experts may be appointed for considering the question of loans. In this country, the Prime Minister is controlling the Central Government. She is controlling not only the Central Government but also the High Command of the political party. The High Command is controlling the State units and the elections, and thus the High Command has its hold in the State Assemblies or the State Legislatures and on the Ministers. By this process, the State Governments have become practically administrative units of the Centre. Is it possible for the Centre to keep the States as administrative units in this manner for ever ? The States are, thus discontented with their present role in the Indian federal system and are demanding greater autonomy for themselves. Thus, every time, there is a conflict between the Centre and the States. If the Governments in the Centre and the States are by the same party, then the conflict becomes only a party issue. But when the Governments in the States and the Centre are by different parties, then the conflict becomes a political issue. As you would be aware, the popular Tamil Nadu Chief Minister had requested the Central Government to erect a statue of Raja Raja Chola at Thanjavur, but even this simple demand has been denied by the Central Government.

In this connection, I would like to recall to the House one or two instances which happened during the days of the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. When he was Prime Minister, there was an agitation over the composite State of Maharashtra and Gujarat and there was a demand from Maharashtra and Gujarat for the formation of two separate linguistic provinces. Prime Minister Nehru went there to address a public meeting and called upon the people to suspend the agita-

tion. But he could not even address the public meeting. Ultimately, as we all know, the two linguistic States were formed and the composite State was divided into two States. In the same way, after the agitation by the Andhra people and the sacrifice of his life by Shri Potti Sriramulu, the State of Andhra was formed. In the light of all this, you can see that one cannot keep away the demands of the States for ever.

What else is the alternative before us ? Practically, the Government of India or the federal government is functioning as a unitary government. But I submit that it cannot function as a unitary government for ever. I would suggest that let us all forget our political affiliations and our regional thinking and work together for the independence and integrity of the country. At the same time, I would suggest that we should redraw the entire map of India. Possibly some of my hon. friends may not agree with my views or suggestions, but still I would like to make my suggestions before the House because I love the country more. It is my opinion that the prosperity of the entire country depends upon the prosperity of the federating States and the prosperity of the federating States in turn depends upon their rich natural resources like rivers and mines and the traditions and culture of the people with the self economical viability of their own. The only, we can set an example to the rest of the world. I would suggest that the entire country should be divided into five big federal States, the first consisting of Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana, the second consisting of Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Gujarat, the third consisting of Bihar, Assam, West Bengal and Orissa, the fourth consisting of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and the fifth consisting of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Kerala. All these five States could then be formed into a powerful federation. Then only the future of India could be maintained with the requisite sovereignty and integrity. Therefore, I suggest the constitution of a Constituent Assembly to re-write the entire Constitution accordingly. In the meantime, Inter-State Council may be formed according to the existing Constitution under Article 263 with the Prime Minister as Chairman and the Chief Ministers or their representatives as members. The Council must have the power to decide on any question of national importance ; it should also be competent to raise loans, internally and from abroad.

श्री अचल सिंह (आगरा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ।

राष्ट्रपति ने अपने अभिभाषण में बंगला देश का जिक्र किया है। बंगला देश के बारे में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने जो कुछ करके दिखाया है, वह अद्वितीय है। आप को मालूम है कि बंगला देश में पिछले साल 25 मार्च को कल्ले-आम शुरू हुआ और पाकिस्तानी फौज ने वहाँ के निहत्थे पुरुष, स्त्री और बच्चों को कल्ल किया, उनके घरों को उजाड़ा और लगभग एक लाख लोगों को अपनी जान बचाने के लिए भारत में आने का मजबूर किया। अप्रैल से अक्टूबर तक करीब अस्सी, नब्बे लाख आदमी, ग्वािया और बच्चे भारत आ चुके थे। भारत सरकार ने उनका स्वागत किया, उनके रहने, खाने-पीने और चिकित्सा की व्यवस्था की और उनका हर तरह की राहत दी।

इस हालत में हमारे देश में बड़ी बेचैनी पैदा हुई कि आखिर यह समस्या कैसे हल होगी। प्रधान मंत्री ने समार के कई देशों में अपने नुमायंदे भेजे, ताकि वे बतायें कि पाकिस्तान किस तरह बंगला देश में जुल्म कर रहा है और लाखों शरणार्थियों को भारत में भेज रहा है। जब नवम्बर में पाकिस्तान की फ्रीजें बार्डर पर आ गई तो भारत को भी मजबूर होकर अपनी फौजे बार्डर पर भेजनी पड़ी। जब दोनों देशों की फ्रीजे बार्डर पर आमने-सामने खड़ी थी और ऐसा लगना था कि युद्ध होने वाला है, तो इस खतरे के बावजूद हमारी प्रधान मंत्री यूरोप और अमरीका के दूर पर गई। उन्होंने सब देशों की सरकारों, और अमरीका के प्रेजिडेंट, निक्सन साहब, को यहाँ की हालत से अवगत कराया और कहा कि अगर वे चाहते हैं कि यह मुसीबत टले, तो वे इस समस्या को निपटाने के लिए दखल दें। किसी ने उनकी बात नहीं सुनी और वह वापिस अपने देश में आ गई।

उस समय तमाम पार्टियाँ यह मांग कर रही थीं कि बंगला देश को मान्यता दी जाये। लेकिन

हमारी सरकार और प्रधान मंत्री को मालूम था कि बंगला देश को मान्यता देने का क्या मतलब होता है। बंगला देश से जो शरणार्थी यहाँ आये थे, उनमें से नवयुवकों को यहाँ पर ट्रेनिंग दी गई और वे मुक्ति वाहिनी के रूप में पाकिस्तान की सेनाओं से लड़ने के लिए बंगला देश गये। जब पाकिस्तान ने 3 दिसम्बर को भारत के विरुद्ध युद्ध की घोषणा की और भारत पर हवाई हमले किये, तो प्रधान मंत्री ने उसके तुरन्त बाद बंगला देश को मान्यता दे दी। युद्ध से पहले रक्षा मंत्री, श्री जगजीवन राम, ने कहा था कि अगर युद्ध हुआ, तो वह पाकिस्तान की भूमि पर होगा। और वही हुआ। हमारी स्थल सेना, जल सेना और वायु सेना ने बड़ी वीरता के साथ पाकिस्तान का मुकाबला किया और सब मोर्चों पर आगे बढ़ी, जिसकी कोई कल्पना नहीं कर सकता था। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि चौदह दिन के बाद युद्ध खत्म हो गया, बंगला देश में एक लाख पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों ने हथियार छोड़ दिये और बंगला देश आजाद हो गया। इसके बाद शेख मुजीबुर्रहमान को जेल से रिहा कराया गया और बंगला देश से हमारी मन्धि हुई।

यह एक बहुत बड़ा काम था, जिसको हमारी सरकार और प्रधान मंत्री ने सिद्धान्तों और आदर्शों के आधार पर पूरा किया। यह भी बड़ी हैरत की बात है कि जब यू० एन० ओ० में लड़ाई को बन्द करने के बारे में विचार हो रहा था, तो प्रधान मंत्री ने एक तरफ़ा युद्ध बन्द करने की घोषणा कर दी। इस पर यू० एन० ओ० और संसार की तमाम ताकतें भीचक्की रह गई। प्रधान मंत्री की इन नीतियों से हमारे देश का गौरव बढ़ा।

पिछले चुनावों में मुखालिफ़ पार्टियों ने इस बात की कोशिश की कांग्रेस को हराया जाये, लेकिन दिल्ली सहित तमाम सोलह स्टेट्स में कांग्रेस पार्टी बहुत बड़ी मैजोरिटी के साथ कामयाब हुई। इस वक़्त तामिलनाडु और उड़ीसा को छोड़ कर सब राज्यों में कांग्रेस सत्तारूढ़ है। चुनावों से पहले श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने कहा था कि जनता ने केन्द्र में हमको शक्ति दी है,

अगर वह प्रान्तों में भी हमको बहुमत दे, तो हम अपने समाजवाद के प्रोग्राम को अच्छी तरह से चला सकेंगे। 25 मार्च, 1971 को बंगला देश में जो परिस्थिति पैदा हुई, उसके कारण हमारे विकास का प्रोग्राम रुक गया, क्योंकि हमारी सब शक्ति शरणाधियों की देखभाल और युद्ध में लग गई। अब सरकार को समाजवाद और गरीबी तथा बेकारी दूर करने के कार्यक्रम पर अमल करने का मौका मिला है। लेकिन हमें समझना है कि गरीबी हटाना कोई जादू का काम नहीं है। इसमें समय लगेगा। लेकिन हमारी सरकार उस रास्ते पर चल रही है और लोगों को विश्वास है कि वह हमसे जरूर सफल होगी। बेकारी को दूर करने के लिए बजट में प्राविज्ञान किया गया है और ऋण प्रोग्राम बनाया गया है, ताकि अधिक लोगों को काम दिया जा सके।

उत्तर प्रदेश, और खासकर आगरा, बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। कमीशन ने रिफाइनरी, तेल-शोधक कारखाना, स्थापित करने के लिए आगरा को रीकमेड किया है। आगरा को पिछले बाइस, तेइस सालों से सेंटर या राज्य सरकार की तरफ से कोई इण्डस्ट्री नहीं मिली है। मैं पिछले वर्षों में स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू, और स्वर्गीय श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री से कहता रहा हूं कि आगरा एक इन्टरनेशनल सिटी है। वहां कोई न कोई इण्डस्ट्री लगनी चाहिए। इन्दिरा जी ने मुझे लिखा है कि जिम वक्त हम इस बात पर विचार करेंगे तो हम आगरे को ध्यान में रखेंगे। मेरा यही कहना है कि जो बैंकबर्ड स्थान है उनको मौका देना चाहिए ताकि जो वहां कमी है वह पूरी हो सके।

राष्ट्रपति की ने अपने भाषण में बहुत कुछ कहा है। खास तौर से बेकारी और बेरोजगारी के बारे में कहा है। उसके ऊपर मैं चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री और गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इण्डिया ध्यान दें।

एक बात की हमारे यहां कमी है, जो भ्रष्टाचार है और खराबी पैदा हो गई है ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में वह किसी तरह से दूर होनी चाहिए

क्योंकि बगैर नैतिकता के कोई भी राष्ट्र तरक्की नहीं कर सकता।

हमारे पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग के बड़े-बड़े कारखाने हैं। वहां बजाय फायदे के नुकसान हो रहा है खास तौर से लोहा और फटिलाइजर में जबकि उनमें अरबों रुपया लगा हुआ है। तो मैंने तो प्रधान मंत्री जी से भी और वित्त मंत्री जी से भी कहा 7 हजार करोड़ रुपया इनमें लगा हुआ है, अगर हम दम परसेंट भी मुनाफा करें तो 7 सौ करोड़ रुपया मिल सकता है जबकि आज 300 से 350 करोड़ का घाटा होता है। खास तौर से जो कार-पोरेशंस हैं वह तो बिलकुल इंडिपेंडेंट हैं, उनमें बहुत गड़बड़ी और कर्प्शन है। मैं चाहूंगा कि उनकी जांच कराई जावे कि क्यों उनमें घाटा होता है। मेरा विश्वास है कि अगर इनकी जांच कराई जावे तो उससे फायदा होगा। मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि जब से श्री कुमार मंगलम साहब आए हैं उन्होंने इन लोहे के कारखानों को तरफ ध्यान दिया है और आशा है कि वह पैदावार बढ़ाएंगे और उससे देश का फायदा होगा। भिलाई कारखाने की छत गिरने से और भट्ठी टूटने से बहुत नुकसान हुआ है। कारखाना कई महीनों से बन्द पड़ा है। प्रोडक्शन नहीं हो रहा है। लाखों रुपये का नुकसान हो रहा है। बेरोजगारी हटाने और गरीबी हटाने के लिए हमें नये-नये कारखाने खोलने हैं, बैंकबर्ड जिलों में काम देना है जिससे लोगों की बेरोजगारी दूर हो उसमें खास तौर से नैतिकता के ऊपर ध्यान देना है क्योंकि बगैर नैतिकता के कोई भी राष्ट्र आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता।

हमने देखा कि दिल्ली में 100 आदमी विषैली शराब पीने से मर गए और अभी 21 और मरे हैं। आज कुछ आदमी शराब की जगह स्पिरिट पी रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि या तो शराब को रोक दिया जाये या लोग पीये तो उसके लिए अच्छा इन्तजाम हो जिसमें ऐसी घटनाएं न घटें।

मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण पर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव है उसका समर्थन करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि जो

[श्री अचल सिंह]

बार्ते मैंने रखी हैं उनके ऊपर सरकार ध्यान देगी।

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu) : I rise to support the motion of thanks moved in the House regarding the President's Address. As usual this debate has become more of a political and election debate. Only a few minutes back, the leader of the Congress (O) party, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra was analysing the last general election results to the State Assemblies. I have no complaints regarding his analysis of political assessment or his political wisdom. My only complaint is that being the leader of a political party which still claims to have the good of the people as its political and economic goal, he should not doubt the political wisdom of the people of India. A clear verdict was given in the last elections to the various State Assemblies, and this verdict was initially given in the last mid-term poll to the Lok Sabha. This time they reaffirmed their confidence in the leadership of the Prime Minister. After this reaffirmation the responsibility on the leaders who run the Government has become much more. Now I hope that more concentrated effort will be made to implement the programme of socialism initiated in this country.

I would like to say a few words regarding the elections which took place in Jammu and Kashmir. This time nearly 65 per cent of the total voters took part in the elections in the whole of the State. There were only five uncontested seats as against 20 or 25 which were usual before. This time practically all the national parties took part in the elections. Our Indian National Congress led at the centre by Shrimati Indira Gandhi and in the State by Syed Mir Qasim also took part in the elections. Then there was the Congress (O) to which Shri Shyamnandan Mishra happens to belong, the Jan Sangh, the CPI, Swatantra, the Socialist Party and the Jamaat-e-Islami which is a regional party confined to the Kashmir valley. Compared to the last elections, the contest was more keen and the people took a lot of interest in the election campaign initiated by the various parties.

Once again the people of the State have put their faith in the leadership of the Congress and they have confirmed their confidence in the leadership of Syed Mir Qasim, and they

have shown their belief that the Congress will be in position to deliver the goods and fulfil the aspirations of the people. In the Jammu division, there was a keen contest between the Congress and the Jan Sangh, and all the big guns of the Jan Sangh visited that area and actively campaigned for their candidates, but unfortunately, the people once again have rejected the Jan Sangh ideology and programme. They contested more than 30 seats and they got only three.

The point has been made about the emergence of the regional party known as Jamaat-e-Islami in the Kashmir valley. Here I would like to clear one or two points. Firstly, this element came into being as a recognised political party to take part in the elections in the last mid-term poll to the Lok Sabha, and this is the second time that they took part in the elections to the State Assembly. They contested more than 35 seats, but they got only five seats. Compared to the mid-term poll to the Lok Sabha, this time the total votes got by the Jamaat-e-Islami was much less than what they got in the mid-term poll. Though it is a matter of concern for us that such communal parties have come up, I am fully confident that there is a strong political leadership available in Jammu and Kashmir and under the overall leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi at the centre we shall certainly be able to fight these new communal trends.

There is another good development which has taken place. Mr. Mohiuddin Karra, the Founder-President of the Political Conference of Jammu and Kashmir has been for a number of years pleading for the State's association to Pakistan. Now he has changed his views and he says that Kashmir's accession to India is final and irrevocable. We welcome this change in his views and we hope keeping in view the other political developments which have taken place all over the country, he would further change his views and see that he also contributes to the speedy development of the State. Though he has expressed his confidence in the accession of the State to India, he says some kind of autonomy should be given to the State. My hon. friend from the DMK who preceded me also spoke about State autonomy. But when I analyse the results of the elections and look at the change in the attitude of the people, I come to the conclusion that the people do not want to give more autonomy to the States. They only want that whatever programme for speedy economic development is initiated at



the centre, that should be implemented with greater speed in the States by the State Governments. That can only be done if there is a good deal of uniformity in the political and economic programme initiated at the Centre and in the States. As the same time, the State leadership should have full faith in the Central leadership and the Central leadership should have full faith in the State leadership to implement the programmes initiated at the Centre or in the States. Keeping in view these developments and the changes which the people demand, I think a better coordination between the Centre and States is required rather than more State autonomy.

Mr. Mishra was talking about a dialogue with Mr. Bhutto and asked, why not we call President Bhutto to come here or why not our Prime Minister go to Islamabad.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** Both of them have said that they are prepared to have talks without any pre condition. I asked, what is coming in the way ?

**SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA :** It is only you who are coming in the way and nobody else. When you say there should be a talk, you must specify what you mean by talk. Talk regarding what ? There can be no talk about the integrity of the country or the integrity of Jammu and Kashmir. Unless these points are clearly mentioned, and understood, I do not see what useful purpose will be served.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** Then why does the Prime Minister say that she is prepared to discuss without any pre-condition ?

**SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA :** I heard you patiently. Please hear me also patiently. Basically we are not opposed to this kind of dialogue. But, before it is done, issues must be clearly understood, and issues should not be allowed to be confused by Pakistan or any other country. We are not interested in keeping the prisoners of war of Pakistan in our country a moment longer than required. At the same time, we are not prepared to link up the prisoner of war issue with the Kashmir problem. In fact, there is no Kashmir problem today. With the emergence of Bangladesh, even those political leaders who, for a number of years, have been pleading for the States's accession to Pakistan have changed their views today. So, when there is a rapid change

coming in those political elements who were earlier pleading for the State's accession to Pakistan, where is the Kashmir issue about which President Bhutto wants to talk ? The only issue on which we are prepared to talk with Mr. Bhutto are the prisoners of war and the recognition of Bangladesh so that all other connected problems can be solved to the benefit of all.

In the end Sir, I thank you and I once again support the motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

**श्री रामसहाय पांडे (राजनन्द गांव) :** श्री पीठाधीश जी, आपने बड़ी कृपा की राष्ट्रपति जी के प्रति कृतज्ञता ज्ञापन का अवसर दिया, इसके लिये बहुत-बहुत साधुवाद ।

श्रीमन् एक वर्ष के अन्दर हमारे राष्ट्र ने जिस प्रकार लोकतन्त्र को शाश्वत जीवन दिया ताकि यह स्थिर हो, एक धारणा दी, मान्यता दी और यह सम्भव हो सका है कि हमारा राष्ट्र दूसरे राष्ट्रों की अपेक्षा, चाहे अकिञ्चन हो, साधनों की कमी हो, लेकिन मूलभूत लोकतन्त्र प्रणाली प्रथा में हम संसार के किसी भी लोकतान्त्रिक राष्ट्र से पीछे नहीं हैं । इसका उदाहरण स्वयं जनता ने दिया । दो चुनावों के संदर्भ में उसने यह सिद्ध किया कि हम अपनी समस्याओं के प्रति जागरूक हैं, लोकतन्त्र की दृढ़ता के प्रति जागरूक हैं, उसकी प्रस्थापना के लिए जागरूक हैं और जागरूक हैं हम उस दिशा की ओर जाने के लिये जहां समाजवाद है, एकता है, समानता है ।

श्रीमन्, बिखरे हुए राजनीतिक दलों की विचारधाराओं को आप देखें तो सबने मिलकर एक नारा दिया जनता को कि लोकतन्त्र खतरे में है । श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में लोकतन्त्र खतरे में है, आओ, हमारे साथ मिल जाओ और इन्दिरा को हटाओ । श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने सिर्फ एक नारा दिया था—लोकतन्त्र की दृढ़ता के लिये इस देश में एक बड़ी भारी समस्या है गरीबी हटाने की । हम सारे देश के साथ समवेत होकर इस संकल्प को लेकर गरीबी हटाने की दिशा में बढ़ना चाहते हैं । जनता ने अपना निर्णय



[श्री रामसहाय पांडे]

दिया, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को बहुमत दिया।

जब राज्यों के चुनाव आये, तब इन्हीं दलों ने यह कहा कि वह तो इन्दिरा जी की हवा थी, अब राज्यों के चुनावों में स्थानीय समस्याओं में जनता उलझेगी और स्थानीय समस्याओं पर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का प्रभाव नहीं होगा। आपने देखा कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का प्रभाव आश्वासन के साथ, विश्वास के साथ, हम कुछ करना चाहते हैं—इस निष्ठा के साथ, सामने आया और जनता ने फिर अपना विश्वास और दृढ़ता प्रकट की और राज्यों में जो निर्वाचन हुए, बड़े प्रचण्ड बहुमत के साथ कांग्रेस का साथ दिया और बड़ी शान्ति के साथ वहां शासन का संचालन हो रहा है। यह दिखाव, यह बिलगाव स्वस्थ परंपरा से बहुत दूर है। यदि विरोधी दल स्वस्थ दृष्टि से सोचें और जनता को भी एक स्वस्थ दृष्टिकोण बनाने के लिये आग्रहित करें तो हमारे लोकतन्त्र की स्वस्थ प्रणाली की ओर एक सुन्दर श्रीगणेश का शुभारम्भ होगा।

16:57 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE in the Chair.]

कांग्रेस (जीरो) के विरोधी दल के नेता श्री श्यामन-दन जी मिश्र अभी यहां पर बैठे हुए थे। कांग्रेस (ओ) की राजनीति स्पष्टतः एक गुस्से की राजनीति थी, घृणा की राजनीति थी, पारस्परिक ईर्ष्या की राजनीति थी। मैं इसके अन्दर नहीं जाना चाहता हूं, उनके पीछे कोई एक सौष्ठव विचार नहीं था, गुस्सा था, घृणा थी। स्वतन्त्र दल की राजनीति धन सेठों की राजनीति थी। स्वतन्त्र व्यापार करने की सुविधा उनको दी जाय, किसी प्रकार का सरकारी नियन्त्रण न हो, यह उनकी राजनीति थी। एस० एस० पी० की राजनीति दुराग्रह और शठता की थी। उन्होंने कहीं पर किसी भी प्रकार से स्वस्थ वातावरण के निर्माण में कोई योगदान नहीं दिया। सी० पी० एम० की राजनीति हत्या और और विध्वंस की राजनीति थी। पश्चिमी बंगाल में जब तक श्री ज्योतिबसु का रिजिम रहा,

हत्यायें, भय, लूट, आगजनी से वातावरण क्षुब्ध रहा। उन्होंने एक ऐसी स्थिति पैदा कर दी थी जिससे स्वयं जनता के मन में आक्रोश का जन्म हुआ, जनता दुःखी थी। इस प्रकार की घटनाओं ने इस चुनाव में सिद्ध कर दिया कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने जो स्वस्थ कार्यक्रम दिया, तो जनता ने भी 216 मीटें देकर उनको प्रचण्ड बहुमत प्रदान किया।

जनसंघ की राजनीति को आज तक समझना बड़ा कठिन है। जनसंघ की राजनीति को यदि अभी मैं कहता कि साम्प्रदायिकवादी नीति है तो श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय मेरे गले गड़ जाते। अच्छा है कि वह इस समय यहां नहीं है। श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने अपना भाग्य नाट्यम करके और वाणी-विलास करके समझने थे कि सारा देश उनके साथ है। उनकी राजनीति में राजे-महाराजे आ गये। आपने उनके भाषण में सुना होगा, पराजय के बाद जिम प्रकार गीरी आंखों से आंसू टपकाते हुए मरमिया पड़ रहे थे, कितनी निराशा उनके मन में थी। जनता चाहती है कोई भी राजनीतिक दल हो जो जनता के साथ हो और गरीबी हटाने की बात करे, स्वस्थ परम्पराओं के निर्माण और प्रस्थापन की बात करे तभी जनता उसका साथ देगी। लेकिन राजे-महाराजाओं के झण्डे के नीचे उनकी दीपक से आरती उतारते-उतारते, यदि जनसंघ यह चाहता हो कि वह जनता की दृष्टि में प्रियपात्र बन सकेगा, तो वह कभी नहीं बन सकेगा। महारानी सिंधिया दीपक लेकर समझती थीं कि हमारा बहुमत होगा, प्रीवी पर्स के नाम पर उन्होंने कहा था कि चलो जनता से बडबड लो। उन्होंने बड़े अहंकार से प्रीवी पर्स के लिये कहा था लेकिन आज न राजे हैं, न महाराजे हैं, न प्रीवी पर्स है, न प्रिविलेज हैं, न प्लेट है, न बिजली की सुविधायें हैं, कहीं कुछ नहीं है। पर्स है, लेकिन उसके अन्दर कुछ नहीं है। थैली है लेकिन पैसा नहीं है। जनता ने राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में उनको उठा कर फेंक दिया। वे अपने बेटे को मुख्य मंत्री बनाना चाहती थीं। उन्होंने कहा था—जनसंघ का प्रचण्ड बहुमत मध्य प्रदेश में होगा। मध्य प्रदेश में प्रचण्ड बहुमत तो

क्या, प्रचण्ड अल्प मत भी नहीं है। जिस क्षेत्र में उनको विशाल विजय मिलती थी, वहां से आज बे स्वयं दस हजार वोटों से जीतों और उनके तमाम खड़े किये लोग हार गये।

17 hrs.

सी० पी० आई० की राजनीति एक सामयिक राजनीति है। वे समय की गति को पहचानते हैं। यहां पर यदि हम यह न बताये कि हमारी कांग्रेस की क्या नीति है तो उचित नहीं होगा। हमारी कांग्रेस की यथार्थवादी नीति है। लोकतंत्र में यथार्थवाद की ओर जो बढ़ता है वही आगे बढ़ सकता है, वह शक्ति के साथ राष्ट्र को गति दे सकता है। तो हमारी नीति यथार्थवादी नीति है। देश की आवश्यकतायें क्या थीं, इसको हमने समझा। देशकी जनता क्या चाहती है, वह हमने समझा। अकिंचनता को, निर्धनता को हटाना, रोट्टी-कपड़े के संस्कार से मंडित करना—उत्तिष्ठत जाग्रत प्राप्य वरान्निबोधन्। इस सम्बोधन के साथ उठाना, चलाना, अपने कर्तव्य का बोध कराकर लक्ष्य की सिद्धि, क्रिया की सिद्धि की ओर बढ़ाना—यही हमारा लक्ष्य था जिसको जनता ने समझा है।

आर्थिक विकास के सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रपति जी ने बड़ी सुन्दर बात कही है। एक मूलभूत बात है कि हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है, इसमें सी में 72 लोग गांवों में रहते हैं। उन्होंने सिंचाई की ओर थोड़ा इशारा किया है। मुझे इस बात का बड़ा दुख है कि सिंचाई के प्रावधान में हमने बड़ी उदासीनता का व्यवहार किया है। फर्स्ट थिंग फर्स्ट का प्रिंसिपल यह है कि बायलाजिकली घरती को पानी चाहिए। पानी मिल जाने के बाद हाइड्रिड सीड, फर्टिलाइजर, पेस्टीसाइड्स यह सारे साफिस्टिकेशंस बाद में आते हैं। सबसे पहली आवश्यकता पानी की है। आपने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंत तक पचास प्रतिशत सिंचाई का जो प्रावधान किया था उसमें 28 प्रतिशत तक ही पहुंचे। 22 प्रतिशत हम अभी पीछे हैं। इस 22 प्रतिशत के संकल्प को पूरा करने के लिए जिसको पूरा करने में हम पीछे रह गये हैं, 750 करोड़ रुपया हमें चाहिए। हमारे यहां नदी नाले और बड़ी-बड़ी नदियां हैं, पानी की कोई

कमी नहीं है। तीन हजार 6 सौ मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी घरती पर ऊपर से बरसता है। लेकिन सिंचाई के प्रावधान में केवल 150 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी आता है। इस प्रकार आपने जितनी योजनाएं बनाई वह अधूरी रह गई। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि फर्स्ट थिंग फर्स्ट को प्राथमिकता मिलनी चाहिए। सिंचाई की एक नीति होनी चाहिए। नाली, नाले, नदियों को बांधकर जल को खेतों की ओर उन्मुख कर दें तो फिर किसान आपसे कुछ नहीं चाहता। जितना पानी ऊपर से बरसता है वह तो ठीक है। लेकिन टैंक इर्रिगेशन, लिफ्ट इर्रिगेशन, नालों का पानी, नदियों का पानी जो बेकार चला जाता है जिससे सिंचाई नहीं होती है उस सबका प्रावधान कर दिया जाय योजना में। पंचवर्षीय योजना में, मैं आपके माध्यम से श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, प्रधान मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि प्राथमिकता सिंचाई को देनी चाहिए। सिंचाई को प्राथमिकता देने से सेल्फ-जेनरेटिंग एकोनामी का सिलसिला पैदा होगा क्योंकि खेती से जो सामान हम पैदा करते हैं, उससे 79 परसेंट फारेन एक्सचेंज प्राप्त करते हैं। किसान श्रम करता है, फारेन एक्सचेंज अर्न करता है। उसके बाद जो नेशनल इनकम 30 हजार करोड़ की है उसमें आप जो प्राविजन करते हैं वह केवल 15 हजार करोड़ है। जो रुपया आता है वह अग्रेरियन एकोनामी से आता है। किसानों के सेक्टर से आता है। लेकिन आप उसमें जो प्लाऊ बैंक करते हैं वह सिर्फ 22 प्रतिशत है। साधारण अर्थ-व्यवस्था का नियम है कि जिस सेक्टर से जितना पैसा आए उतना प्लाऊ बैंक होना चाहिए। इन्द्र भगवान की कृपा से तीन चार वर्ष से वर्षा अच्छी हो रही है। 11 करोड़ टन के करीब हमारे यहां अनाज हो रहा है। और अब हम डेफिसिट से प्लेन्टी की ओर शिफ्ट कर रहे हैं, यानी कमी से बहुतायत की तरफ बढ़ रहे हैं। जैसे हमारे यहां 85 लाख कपास की गांठें हो गई तो सवाल उठा कि कैसे खरीदें और कहां रखें? किसान को रेम्युनरेटिव प्राइस देने के लिए हम बाध्य हैं जैसा कि गेहूँ के मामले में हमने किया। गेहूँ के प्रोक्योरमेंट में किसान को अच्छी कीमत मिले इसके लिए हमने

[श्री रामसहाय पांडे]

प्रावधान किया है। तो अब किसान में सेन्स आफ कांशसनेस, एक आत्म-चेतना का भाव पैदा हो गया है। वह अधिक उत्पादन करना चाहता है। किसान चाहता है कि उसके हाथ सदा मिट्टी में सने रहें। उसको पानी चाहिए। हिन्दुस्तान में जितना भी पानी होता है उसका पांचवां हिस्सा यानी 20 प्रतिशत मध्य प्रदेश को प्राप्त है। लेकिन वहां सिंचाई केवल 6 प्रतिशत है। जिम प्रदेश में इतनी विपुल सम्पत्ति हो, जनसंख्या भी कम हो घरती अधिक हो, किसान अधिक हों, लेकिन वहां पर पानी न हो तो यह एक बड़ी भारी दुर्व्यवस्था और कारण हो सकता है। मैं विशेष निवेदन करना चाहता हूं जैसा कि डा० के० एल० राव ने अपने बयान में कहा था कि मध्य प्रदेश में न रेलें हैं, न यानायात के साधन हैं, न सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध है और न औद्योगीकरण है। केवल एक भिलाई स्टील प्लांट है। हम चाहते हैं कि एक कमीशन बना कर जो वहां की नेचुरल सम्पदा है उसका सर्वे कराया जाय। मैं आपका ध्यान बिजली की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। कोरवा में कोल बेस्ड थर्मल एलेक्ट्रिक प्लांट लगा दिया जाए। रिपोर्ट यह है कि 3 हजार मेगावाट बिजली पैदा करके 6 प्रदेशों को दे सकते हैं—उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, पंजाब, हरयाना, राजस्थान और महाराष्ट्र को। कोयले से बनी हुई बिजली हम उनको देंगे। हमसे इन प्रदेशों वाले कोयला मांगते हैं। जब कोयला मांगते हैं तो वेगन इंग्रेज होते हैं। उसमें वेगन की सप्लाई में बड़ी सुविधा होगी। इसलिए कोल बेस्ड थर्मल प्लांट, जो तीन हजार मेगावाट बिजली पैदा कर सकता है, से हम बिजली सप्लाई करने का दावा करते हैं। इस तरह से कोल बेस्ड फर्टिलाइजर्स प्लांट भी है, उसको भी प्राथमिकता मिलनी चाहिए।

एक समस्या और है जिसका जिक्र मैं इस सभ्यता के युग में करना चाहता हूं और वह है डाकू समस्या। श्रीमन् बंगला देश से हम निपट लिये। उसको स्वतंत्र कराया। पाकिस्तान से युद्ध हुआ, उसमें हम विजेयी हुए। हमारी स्थिति और कीर्ति का सारे संसार में उदय हुआ। आज हमें

यह सुनकर बड़ी प्रसन्ता हुई है कि श्री पंत जी बड़ी लगन के साथ इस डाकू समस्या का समाधान करने जा रहे हैं और तीन मंत्री भी इस कार्य में लगे हैं (व्यवधान)।

आप यह देखिये कि डाकुओं की परम्परा कहां से आई। इस परम्परा का जन्म फ्यूडल सोसायटी से हुआ। तीन कांस्टीट्यूएन्सीज हैं जहां पर ये डाकू भरे पड़े हैं। एक है भिंड कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी जो कि महाराजा सिंधिया की कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी है। एक है ग्वालियर की कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी, जहां पर वे लोग आ कर शरण लेते हैं। वह कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी किम की है? श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी की। एक है गुना की कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी। वह कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी किस की है? वह है श्री माधव राव मिन्धिया की कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी। यह वह क्षेत्र है, वह बेल्ट है जो कि डेकायट इन्फेस्टेड हैं और इनके प्रतिनिधि है महागनी मिन्धिया, श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी और श्री माधवराव मिन्धिया। इन राज परिवारों से इनको सहायता मिलती रही है और भिंड की रेवाइन्स में इनको सैंटर मिलती रही है और ये वही रहते हैं और जो माल इकट्ठा करके लाते हैं वह ग्वालियर के पैलेस में इकट्ठा करते हैं या जो उनके दूसरे फ्यूडल है या जो उनके सुबेदार लोग हैं वहां जमा करते हैं।

इसलिए समस्या के समाधान के लिए आदरणीय जय प्रकाश जी के इस प्रयत्न की मैं सराहना करता हूं। अगर कोई नैतिक विचार पैदा हो, नैतिक आचरण का उदय हो या नैतिकता का भाव हो और यह जो सभ्यता के इस युग में डेकायटी समस्या से जो हम उलझे हुए हैं, इसका कोई समाधान हो, इसके लिए हम श्री के० सी० पंत जी से यह चाहते हैं, उन से यह अपेक्षा करते हैं कि वे इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए कुछ करें। श्री जय प्रकाश जी और अपने बड़े तरुण साथी मुख्य मंत्री श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी जी से भी हम आशा करते हैं कि कम से कम इस समस्या का स्थायी समाधान कुछ न कुछ होना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ आप वे जो हमें समय दिया है, उसके लिए बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री रामचन्द्र बिकल (बागपत) : आदरणीय सभापति जी महोदय, मैं श्री अलगेशन द्वारा जो राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव रखा हुआ है, उस के समर्थन के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, इस धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर अनेक माननीय सदस्यों के भाषण मुझे यहां सुनने को मिले। मुझे मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के नेता श्री गोपालन जी के विचार सुनने का भी मौका मिला। वे प्रजानत्र और अहिंसा के ऊपर बहुत जोर दे रहे थे और बंगाल के चनाबों के आगे वे नहीं बच सके और वहां की घटनाओं को सुनाने रहे। उग समय मुझे ऐसा मालूम हो रहा था जैसे कोई रत्नाकर बाल्मीकि ऋषि बन गये हों और वही उपमा मुझे याद आती थी उन दिनों जबकि वे भाषण कर रहे थे कि ये महर्षि बाल्मीकि बन गये हैं। उन्होंने अहिंसा और जनतंत्र के बारे में बहुत बहुत बातें यहाँ पर कहीं। मैं नहीं जान पाया कि उनकी अहिंसा और जनतंत्र के पीछे वास्तविकता क्या थी? जो उन के भाषण में ये बातें आई वे अमली रूप में मुझे नजर नहीं आती। प्रो० हिरेन मुकर्जी ने जो स्वयं भुक्तभोगी हैं और बंगाल के निवासी हैं, बहुत अच्छे शब्दों में उनके भाषण की एक तीर से काट की और बनाया कि वास्तविकता से परे कितने उनके विचार हैं और उन का असल रूप दूसरा ही है। प्रो० हिरेन मुकर्जी स्वयं उन बातों के भुक्तभोगी रहे हैं।

सभापति जी, राष्ट्रपति जी के संभाषण पर विरोधी दलों के लोगों ने जो बहुत अधिक जोर दिया वह इस बात पर कि युद्ध के दौरान सारा श्रेय प्रधान मंत्री जी को क्यों मिल गया। इस बात पर उन में कुछ बहुत परेणानी रही और इसी चीज को उन्होंने बहुत ज्यादा कहा। राष्ट्रपति जी ने तीन चार जगहों पर अपने संभाषण में इस बात का जिक्र किया है। उन्होंने कहीं भी एक दल की चर्चा नहीं की। अगर माननीय सदस्य इस भाषण को पढ़ते जैसा कि श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने अन्तिम रूप से कहा, तो

उन को वास्तविकता का पता चल जाता। अन्तिम जो पैराग्राफ है, उस में राष्ट्रपति जी ने यह कहा है :

“सम्माननीय सदस्यो, अन्त में मैं आपका ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि गरीबी के खिलाफ लड़ाई किसी सैनिक कार्रवाई से कम बहादुरी की बात नहीं है। इस महान संघर्ष के लिए कठिन परिश्रम एवं लक्ष्य के प्रति गहन निष्ठा की आवश्यकता है। सतत् परिश्रम एवं त्याग के बिना कभी कोई महान कार्य नहीं हुआ है। मैं इस महान देश के सभी वर्ग के लोगों एवं दलों से निवेदन करता हूँ कि युद्ध के समय आप लोगों ने जिस एकता की भावना का प्रदर्शन किया, देश के निर्माण के लिए भी वैसी ही भावना का प्रदर्शन करें।”

यह राष्ट्रपति जी ने स्वयं अपने भाषण में कहा है। सभी दलों से उन्होंने अपील की है, सारे देश की जनता से उन्होंने अपील की है और जो सारा श्रेय है वह, उन्होंने यह कोशिश की है, इस देश की तमाम जनता और दलों को दिया है। मैं यह जरूर कह सकता हूँ कि लड़ाई के समय पर जो भावना विरोधी दलों ने इस सदन में और इस सदन के बाहर दिखाई, उसके लिए वे सराहना के पात्र हैं, उस के लिए हमें उन की सराहना करनी चाहिए। राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में स्वयं उस की सराहना की है। तब इन सब बातों को भूल करके हम उन सारी अच्छी बातों को जो देश हित में हम पीछे कर चुके हैं स्वयं भी भुलाएं या हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी वे जो कुछ किया है उसको भुलाएं या देश की जनता ने जो काम किये है उनको भी भुलाएं, तो यह चीज न तो विरोधी दलों के हक में ही जानी है और न किसी और दल या राष्ट्र के हक में जाती है। राष्ट्रपति जी ने प्रारम्भ में ही इस बात को कहा है :

“राष्ट्र एक बहुत बड़ी परीक्षा में खरा उतरा है। बाहरी आक्रमण के मौके पर देश ने बहुत बड़ी एकता, साहस, संवेदनशीलता

[श्री रामचन्द्र विकल]

तथा स्पष्ट दृष्टिकोण का परिचय दिया। इससे संसार को यह स्पष्ट हो गया है कि देश के लोग किस तत्व के बने हैं। बंगला देश के साढ़े सात करोड़ लोगों की आजादी और जिन्दगी खतरे में पड़ गई थी।”

तो राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो प्रारम्भ किया है उस से भी सारे देश की जनता, सारे दलों को और सभी को उन्होंने इस तौर से लिया है जिस से हमारा देश मजबूत रहे।

और तीसरे पैराग्राफ में राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा है :

“इस कार्य में संमद् ने जो मार्गदर्शन किया, राजनीतिक, राजनीयक तथा सैन्य सम्बन्धी नीति और निर्णयों में सरकार ने ज़िम विवेक और नेतृत्व का परिचय दिया, प्रशासन के सभी स्तरों पर जो प्रभावकारी कार्य संचालन हुआ...”

यह राष्ट्रपति जी ने संराद के बारे में कहा है जिस में सभी विरोधी दल आ जाते हैं। तो मैं नहीं जान पाया कि राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण को हमारे मार्क्सिस्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लोगों ने सुना नहीं, सुनने भी नहीं दिया किसी को, मगर पढ़ने की भी कोशिश नहीं की। उस भाषण को उन्होंने पढ़ा नहीं वरना वे इस तरह के विचार न रखते (व्यवधान) चुनावों के आगे वे बढ़ कर नहीं दिये, चुनाव के आगे कोई विचार सुनने को नहीं मिला। यह मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण के सम्बन्ध में कह रहा था।

सभापति जी, यश प्रधान मंत्री जी को मिल गया। मैं तो एक आस्तिक व्यक्ति रहा हूँ। सभापति जी “हानि, लाभ, जीवन-मरण, यश-अपयश विधि हाथ”। जब यश मिलना था प्रधान मंत्री जी को तो विरोधी दलों को इस मामले में बहुत ज्यादा परेशानी या हैरानी नहीं होनी चाहिए। यश मिला इस बात के लिए कि देश का नेतृत्व संकट काल में इस रूप से किया, इस

दृढ़ता से किया, इस दूरदर्शिता से किया, समय के साथ क्या करना चाहिए उस समय के अनुसार प्रधान मंत्री ने देश का नेतृत्व किया। यह स्वाभाविक ही है। हम यश दें या न दें, आज इस देश के विरोधी दल यश दें या न दें लेकिन इस देश की करोड़ों जनता इस बात को कहती है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी साहस, हिम्मत और दूरदर्शिता में पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू से भी आगे बढ़ी हुई है। यह गांवों के लोगों की प्रक्रिया में आप को बता रहा हूँ और यही एक कारण है कि विरोधी दल के लोग देश की जनता की भावनाओं को पहले तो समझते ही नहीं थे मगर इन कुछ दिनों में जो हालात हुए उन हालात के पहले वे गांवों के गरीब लोगों की भावनाओं को समझ नहीं पा रहे थे। देश की करोड़ों जनता प्रधान मंत्री जी का आभार मानती है इस बात के लिए कि उन्होंने अपने इस नेतृत्व में देश को हर माने में सुदृढ़ किया है, हर माने में स्वावलम्बी किया है, अन्न के मामले में हमारा देश स्वावलम्बी हुआ है। अमरीका से जो अन्न आता था वह आना बन्द हो गया है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बड़े गर्व के साथ देश की जनता से अपील की कि अमरीका गवर्नमेंट अन्न के बदले में हमारे स्वाभिमान को खरीदना चाहेगी या हमारे स्वाभिमान को ठेस लगाएगी, तो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अनेक बार कहा कि मैं अपने देश की 55 करोड़ जनता से एक वक्त भोजन खाने की अपील करूंगी लेकिन अमरीका के सामने इस देश के स्वाभिमान को बेचने वाली नहीं हूँ। यह कम स्वाभिमान की बात नहीं है। यही कारण है कि आज हमारे देश का सम्मान सारी दुनिया में बढ़ रहा है, हमारा मस्तक ऊँचा हो रहा है और प्रधान मंत्री की हिम्मत की, उनके साहस की, उनके प्रयत्नों की उनकी बहादुरी की प्रशंसा हो रही है।

बंगला देश को मान्यता देने की बात भी थी। वाजपेयी जी आ गए हैं। उन्होंने कहा था कि बंगला देश को मान्यता हमने देर से दी और अगर पहले दे दी होती तो इतना खून खराबा नहीं होता। मैंने उनके इस भाषण को बड़ी शान्ति के साथ सुना था। मैं उनका आदर भी बहुत



करता हूँ। जब युद्ध बन्द हो गया तो उन्होंने कहा कि इसको इतनी जल्दी बन्द क्यों कर दिया। यानी खून खराबा पहले भी होता था और बाद में भी होना था। तो इससे अन्तर क्या पड़ा? लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि समय आने पर देश की सरकार बंगला देश को मान्यता देगी। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सब से पहला दुनिया में देश था जिसने बंगला देश को मान्यता दी और भारत द्वारा मान्यता देने के बाद ही आज जो 32-33 देशों ने मान्यता दी है, उन्होंने बंगला देश को वह मान्यता प्रदान की। पहले हमने दी और बाद में उन्होंने दी। हमारा देश हम मामले में दुनिया में अग्रणी रहा और सारी दुनिया ने हमारी बात को माना। पहले किसी देश की हिम्मत नहीं हुई। यह हमारी प्रधान मंत्री की दूरदर्शिता का प्रतीक है और समय की पहचान की बात है। किस समय पर कौन काम होना है, इसको उन्होंने इन दो सालों में अनेक बार दोहराया है। हमसे प्रधान मंत्री जी की ख्याति देश में तथा जनता में बढ़ी है और उन्होंने किस समय पर कौन सा आप्रेशन करना है सही माने में, उसको करके दिखा दिया है। एक सफल डाक्टर की भाँति उन्होंने पहले फोड़े को पकने दिया और तब उसको फोड़ा, तब उसका आप्रेशन किया। बंगला देश को सबसे पहले मान्यता देकर एक उदाहरण उन्होंने दुनिया के सामने रखा और दुनिया ने बाद में उसको मान्यता दी।

अन्न के मामले में देश आत्मनिर्भर हुआ और इससे दुनिया में हमारे देश का मान बढ़ा। बंगला देश और पाकिस्तान की इस लड़ाई को देखा जाए तो मैं सच्चाई के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि सारी दुनिया में सुरक्षा के मामले में हम आत्म निर्भर नजर आते हैं। लड़ाइयाँ दो पीछे भी लड़ी गई हैं चीन के साथ और पाकिस्तान के साथ। लेकिन जिस बहादुरी के साथ, जिस हिम्मत के साथ, इस लड़ाई में हमें जीत प्राप्त हुई है, हमारे सैनिकों ने और नेतृत्व ने इस लड़ाई में काम किया है, उससे पता चलता है कि पिछली दोनों लड़ाइयों से हम कुछ आगे गए हैं और सेना

और सुरक्षा के मामले में भी हमारा देश आत्म-निर्भर हुआ है। हम अन्न और सुरक्षा के मामले में आत्म निर्भर हुए हैं।

लेकिन जहाँ हम आत्मनिर्भरता की ओर बढ़े हैं वहाँ यह भी सच है कि हमारे देश की कुछ आर्थिक कठिनाइयाँ भी हैं, इसमें दो रायें नहीं हैं। गरीबी हटाने का नारा सरकार की तरफ से जरूर लगा और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस नारे को दिया। राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभि-भाषण में कहा है कि सारे देश की जिम्मेदारी है, विरोधी दलों की भी जिम्मेदारी है कि वह गरीबी मिटाने के काम में सहयोग दें। उन्होंने कहा है कि गरीबी के विरुद्ध लड़ाई किसी युद्ध से कम नहीं है। इसमें हम सबको सहयोग करना चाहिए। लेकिन मैं विरोधी दलों में यह भावना पा रहा हूँ कि वे हम नारे का व्यंग्य तो करना चाहते हैं लेकिन इस काम में वे सहयोग करना नहीं चाहते। देश की आर्थिक कठिनाइयों में आप सहयोग करना चाहते हैं तो मैं सच्चाई से कहना चाहता हूँ कि गरीबी हटाने का जो काम है यह एक शायर की उम शायरी से मिलता है :

थमते थमते थमेगे आंसू  
रोना है कुछ हंसी नहीं है।

देश की गरीबी धीरे-धीरे मिटेगी, मेहनत के साथ मिटेगी। मेहनत करने वाले को हम देश में साधन और सम्मान जब मिलेगा तभी देश की गरीबी मिटेगी। गरीबी केवल आलोचना से या कुछ लोगों के आगे बढ़ने से मिट जाए, ऐसा मेरा विश्वास कभी नहीं रहा है। इस बात को मैं जवानों के बीच में भी कहता हूँ, विद्यार्थियों के बीच में भी कहता हूँ, जनता के बीच में भी कहता हूँ। मैं यह कभी नहीं कहता कि जवानों, तुम्हारे लिए सब चीज हमको मुहैया करनी है। आखिर जिस देश का भविष्य जवानों पर निर्भर करता है तो जवानों का भविष्य किस पर निर्भर करता है, यह समझ में नहीं आता है। मैं जवानों के बीच में यह कहता हूँ कि जब सारे देश का भविष्य तुम्हारे ऊपर निर्भर करता है तो तुम्हारा भविष्य किस पर निर्भर करता है, यह



[श्री रामचन्द्र विकल]

तुम्हें सोचना होगा। जवानों का भविष्य उनके पौरुष पर, उनके पुरुषार्थ पर, उनके अदम्य विश्वास पर, उनके शौर्य पर निर्भर करता है। अगर हम गरीबी मिटाने के नारे का व्यंग्य उड़ाते रहे और लोगों को यह कहते रहे कि यह तो केवल सरकार का काम है तो लोग मेहनत नहीं करेंगे।

मैं एक और उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। हमारे पंजाबी भाई पाकिस्तान से उजड़ कर आए। उनके पास जमीन नहीं थी, कारखाने नहीं थे, ठिकाना नहीं था, मुसीबतजदा ये लोग थे। उन्होंने अपनी आर्थिक समस्या को जिस तरह से हल किया वह भी एक उदाहरण की चीज है। उन्होंने खेती को नमूने के साथ किया। व्यापार किया तो नमूना एक उमका भी पेश किया। फैक्ट्री या इण्डस्ट्री लगाई तो भी पुरुषार्थ के साथ उस काम को किया। उजड़े हुए लोग इस देश में अगर बस सकते हैं तो वैसे हुए लोग क्या पुरुषार्थ नहीं कर सकते हैं, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है।

मैं मानता हूँ कि देश से गरीबी को मिटाने के रास्ते में कुछ चीजें हायल हैं। लेकिन सारी जनता को, सरकार को, विरोधी दल के लोगों को, पुरुषार्थ करने वाले लोगों को, मेहनत करने वाले लोगों को, किसानों और मजदूरों को हमे आदर और सम्मान देना होगा और जब हमने ऐसा किया तभी लोग परिश्रम करेंगे। लेकिन आदर और सम्मान आज धन वालों को मिलता है फिर चाहे लाटरी से रुपया कमाया गया हो या जुए से कमाया गया हो या परमिट से कमाया गया हो। लेकिन मेहनत करने वाले को सम्मान नहीं मिलता है। उसको सम्मान मिलना चाहिए।

इस देश में आप किसान की हालत को देखें। मेहनत करने के बावजूद भी उसको अनेक समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ता है। आज जब उसकी उपज का भाव तय करने की बात आती है तो उन लोगों से ये तय करवाए जाते

हैं जो किसान की समस्या को नहीं जानते और लागत खर्च को नहीं देखते हैं। आप देखिये कि पिछले साल खाद के दाम क्या थे, बीज के दाम क्या थे, औजारों के दाम क्या थे, मजदूरी कितनी मिलती थी और आज क्या है। सब के दाम बढ़े हैं। खाद पर इस बार टैंक्स बढ़ गया है। आज जो भाव तय किये जा रहे हैं वे पिछले साल से भी कम तय किये जा रहे हैं। मुख्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन होने वाला है। मैं निवेदन करना हूँ कि भाव किसान के लागत मूल्य, मेहनत और चीजों के दामों को देखकर तय आप करें ताकि देश का उत्पादन बढ़े और देश मालदार और खुशहाल हो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव रखा गया है, उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : मैं एक औचित्य का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। आप देख रहे हैं कि मदन में मंत्रिमंडल के स्तर का कोई मंत्री नहीं है। मैं जिस दिन बोला था उस दिन भी इसको उठाना चाहता था लेकिन चूँकि मुझे स्वयं बोलना था इस वास्ते मैंने इसको नहीं उठाया। राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर चर्चा के समय कोई कैबिनेट स्तर का मंत्री सदन में नहीं रहेगा क्या यह तय हो गया है? आज तक ऐसा कभी नहीं हुआ। आप सदन के पुराने मंत्री हैं। मुझे भी सदन का तीसरी बार मंत्री बनने का दुर्भाग्य या सौभाग्य मिला है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has raised his voice. I will convey it to Government.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह एक तरीका बन गया है। मंत्रिमंडल का कोई सदस्य यहाँ बैठ नहीं सकता है? क्या राष्ट्रपति जी के प्रति सम्मान प्रदर्शित करने का यह तरीका है?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Note has been taken.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : By whom? Not even the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is here. We are going to report to the President tomorrow.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY

**AFFAIRS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :** Shri Vajpayee has come into the House just now. Perhaps he may not know that the Prime Minister herself was present here till a few minutes ago.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Shri Kartik Oraon.

**SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR (Mathurapur) :** On a point of order. There is no quorum in the House.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** The bell is being rung.....

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Now, there is quorum.

**SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** Why ? (*Interruption*).

**SHRI KARTIK ORAON :** Whereas Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee has started with the concluding remarks of the President, I will start with him. Here is a letter which he has written to Raj Bahadurji on the day when the Prime Minister was to be felicitated by the Members of Parliament (*Interruption*) My point is, while I do not mean anything against anybody, I just want to let the House know that when an hon. Member says something, he should mean it. That is my point. He says, .....

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Sir, on a point of order.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** What is the point of order ?

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** He was persuading another Member not to spell out something.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** It is not a point of order.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** It is very much a point of order, with all my deference to you, Sir.

**श्री कार्तिक उरांव :** "प्रिय राजबहादुर जी, मुझे खेद है कि मैं अभिनन्दन समारोह में शामिल

नहीं हो सकूंगा। पूर्व-निश्चित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार मैं वम्बई जा रहा हूँ, अनुपस्थिति के लिए क्षमा चाहता हूँ।

स्वाधीन बंगला देश का जन्म और इस युद्ध में भारत की महान विजय युग परिवर्तनकारी घटनाएं हैं। ऐसी गौरव पूर्ण घटनाएं हमारे राष्ट्रीय जीवन में पिछली अनेक शताब्दियों में नहीं घटीं। गत 14 दिन में जो कुछ हुआ है, वह भारतीय इतिहास का एक मुनहरी पृष्ठ है।"

कितना खूबसूरत है !

'इस पृष्ठ पर हमारे जवानों के पराक्रम और शौर्य की गाथा अंकित है। सारे संघर्षों की सफलता के स्वर्णिम शिखर तक ले जाने का श्रेय यदि किसी एक व्यक्ति को दिया जा सकता है, तो वह है हमारी प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी।'

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** मैंने कहा है, 'यदि किसी एक व्यक्ति।'

**श्री कार्तिक उरांव :** "उन्होंने इतिहास को बदल डाला है, जो कुछ कहा था, उसे करके दिखा दिया है। विदेश-यात्रा पर जाने से पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री जी ने मुझे मिलने के लिए बुलाया था। उग समय जो बार्ता हुई, वह मैं आजीवन याद रखूंगा।..."

17.32 hrs.

[**SHRI K. N. TIWARI in the chair**]

What I really wanted to drive at was that when a person of the stature of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was saying something, I think that he meant something; that when he speaks something he means something. And he is on record; he cannot deny that. He has rightly put all the credit on the Prime Minister and is very much overjoyed by his doing so. While I was hearing his speech, I was a little surprised that all the time, he was indulging in sabre-rattling and mudslinging, setting one party against another party.

My point is that our Parliament should now raise its stature to such heights that if

[Shri Kartika Oraon]

and when the official Benches do something good from the Government Benches, the Opposition should support it wholeheartedly. Similarly if ever we find something wrong in the Congress Benches, we should point out that to the Government. That should be the spirit of this House. Therefore, when he says, with all his appreciation, that when Gen. Manekshaw mentioned that if the war had continued for five days more, then Pakistan would have been crippled .....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I quoted Gen. Manekshaw.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Yes ; but whatever you had said, you have contradicted your own statement. You say, Mr. Kumarmanglam said something about delayed recognition of Bangla Desh. My point is this. When Members of Parliament start speaking with two voices, where will the poor people of the Villages go ? We should try to speak what we see and we should have belief and conviction in what we say. Therefore, I negative the entire thing said by him in the House-everything.

The Opposition parties took up some portion of the President's Address and says here is a lacuna. They should have in fact talked about how concrete shape should be given to the slogan of *garibi hatao*. Instead, they have been saying that somebody indulged in corrupt and bogus voting and this and that. Let me say that everybody had done something Wrong. It is only a question of degree. Everybody was competing with each other. Let us now put our minds together and find out ways and means so that no such thing is tolerated.

Here comes the law and order problem. We have to develop the national character in the country. I know Mr. Bosu is here. I was moving about in Calcutta immediately after the mid-term poll of Lok Sabha in 1971. People said that everywhere Indira wave was there she was so popular in that area too that they would have all voted for Congress Party in 1971 and almost all the Lok Sabha seats from West Bengal would have gone to the Congress but that they had, 12,000 or 14,000 bogus votes in every Assembly Constituency and some of the booths were completely captured. Therefore there is no point in sabre-rattling now and saying that we are

responsible for bogus voting. Try to search your hearts before you criticise us.

Some of the good things had been highlighted in the President's Address but here they come forward and say that this is bad and that is bad. We know we have fought a battle of the ballots. Then there was the battle of bullets. Now we have to start the battle of the bellies. Do you think the slogan *garibi hatao* is a misnomer ? You belong to India and you know that there are people in the country who do not have two square meals a day. Do you want that such a situation should be perpetuated in India. It should not be ? Therefore, I say that there should be one masterplan for the whole of India, for uniform system of irrigation all over the country and also a uniform network of roads all over the country. There should be industries everywhere so that nobody could complain that he has not got industries. They should follow the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 everywhere. When big projects are constructed, people in that area should get employment first.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You have violated it a number of times.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : You have also participated in it. With such a network of irrigation and road communications and industrial development, people's confidence would be generated. We are in a different India today, on India which is committed to meet all the basic requirements of the human beings.

We are very conscious of Bangla Desh, but let us understand that Bangla Desh is not only a country, but a state of affairs also where the less privileged people, the weaker sections of the people, are exploited by the more powerful ones. Let us see that even in India today there are many Bangla Deshes. We should try to remove from them fears of exploitation also ; they should also be liberated. That is the task before us.

For instance, in Chottanagpur and Santhal Pargana area there are lots of industries, all big industries like the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Hindustan Steel, NCDC, Bokaro etc., but what do the people in this area get ? Nothing. This is a case of Bangla Desh. This is a violation of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. I am only trying merely

to point out the mistakes that the Government is making, and this is not a criticism of the Government.

In the Chota Nagpur area, a lot of tribal people live. Under the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, no tribal land can be transferred to a non-tribal. This Act, under section 46(3) prohibits any civil, criminal or revenue court from recognising transfers of lands in contravention of this Act. But after independence, these poor tribals have lost more lands than they have gained. There are some lacunae in this Act also. There is a provision under which land can be transferred with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner. Section 49 permits transfer of tribal lands for the following purposes, namely, charitable, religious, education, industrial, irrigation, building, access to land used or required for any of these purposes, mining etc. I can tell you that lands have been given to all the big projects by the tribals, but they are not getting jobs in them. They are refugees in their own homes. Recently there was the case of the Accountant General Employees' Housing Cooperative Society who acquired about a few hundred acres of land belonging to the tribals. After building houses, they have sub-let them or they have sold them at exorbitant prices to big business magnates. Now they are claiming another lot of a few hundred acres of land for the Co-operative Society. Is this not an indirect way of grabbing land? We should not tolerate this.

Only the other day, on 23rd March, I and my friend Mr. P. K. Ghosh, M. P. saw the Chief Minister, Mr. Kedar Pandey and requested him that this sort of thing should be stopped. The tribal people, hoping that they would have some bright days, overwhelmingly voted for the Congress Party, but immediately after the elections, this is what is happening. We pointed this out to the Chief Minister and he asked the Deputy Commissioner to stop payment of compensation until he had examined it in detail. Some compensations have been paid to the tribals, but how? At the time of payment in the land acquisition office, they were made completely drunk and everybody was paid Rs. 800 or Rs. 1000 less. In one particular case, a priest who was supposed to have received Rs. 13,930, was paid only Rs. 900! They were completely

not the way to have *garibi hatao*. This is *garib ko hatao*. We must be conscious of the various problems facing our country, and try to solve them. Even though we have not been able to solve the tribal problems for the last 25 years, it is never too late. Our Government should say, "Look here, Mr. Deputy Commissioner or Chairman, if you do not deliver the goods you should get out." Government should tell them, "Deliver the goods or get out!" That is the way in which we can make these projects yield more resources. They should have given us an annual dividend of Rs. 500 crores by now and we are losing that money. This is the bottleneck. This is not the way to solve the *garibi hatao* problem.

Now we have our family planning programme and say that the number of children should not exceed three. If there are 5 members in a family, at the rate of Rs. 3 per head per day, it comes to Rs. 450 or Rs. 500 a month. So, every family must get a minimum of Rs. 500 a month. That is the only way in which you could generate confidence in the people. Today people are getting Rs. 100 or even less. It should be increased to Rs. 500. That is the basic minimum that people must get. Only then the slogan of *garibi hatao* will be more meaningful. People have waited long enough and they cannot be satisfied with more slogans. They have given the massive mandate to one particular party because our Prime Minister had the quality to inspire confidence into the minds of the people. That is the quality of leadership. A leader is one who must belong to the masses, who must have good intentions and who should not try to lose temper. Our Prime Minister has established that she alone can decide the destiny of India. The opposition parties were demanding recognition of Bangla Desh for a long time. Supposing we had recognised Bangla Desh earlier, China and America would have come to this country and there would have been a world war in this country. This great lady knows how to calculate and how to do things at the proper time. She dissolved the Lok Sabha because she realised that with a slender majority, no drastic action was possible.....

(अवधान) खिसियानी बिल्ली खम्भा नोचे,  
वह हालत आज इनकी हो रही है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: He should conclude.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Yes, Sir. I referred to one case in Chotanagpur. That must be looked into. The tribal problem and the problem regarding the restoration of Tana Bhagat lands must be solved. Tribals from whom land have been seized illegally should be given back their lands.

With these words, I whole-heartedly support the Motion of Thanks.

श्री रुद्रप्रतप सिंह (बाराबंकी) : मान्यवर, मैं आप का हृदय के धरातल से आभारी हूँ जो आपने मुझ को राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण जैसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर अपने विचारों को प्रकट करने का अवसर दिया।

मैं राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण के सम्बन्ध में जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव यहाँ पर प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ—श्रीमन्,

आदमी वह है जो धरा का भार कंधों पर उठाये, बांट दे जग को, न अमृत बून्द अधरों को लगाये, है जरूरत आज ऐसे आदमी की विश्व को फिर, विश्व का विष-सिन्धु पी जाये, मगर हिचकी न आये।

ऐसी महान नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की प्रजातान्त्रिक, समाजवादी, धर्मनिरपेक्षता की नीतियों वाली सरकार के सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रपति जी का जो अभिभाषण हुआ है, उसका मैं हृदय से स्वागत करता हूँ।

श्रीमन्, भारत की प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में सम्पूर्ण देश की समस्त जनता का कितना अटूट विश्वास है कि देश के लोक सभा ने मध्यावधि निर्वाचनों में, बंगला देश के स्वाधीनता संग्राम में और अभी देश भर में हुए विधान सभाओं के चुनावों के परिणामों से हम देख चुके हैं और जनता का विश्वास है कि उनके नेतृत्व में कांग्रेस पार्टी ऐसी नीतियाँ निर्धारित करेगी, ऐसे सिद्धान्त बनायेगी जिससे देश के अन्दर सामाजिक न्याय की स्थापना होगी और आर्थिक विषमता समाप्त होगी। साथ ही साथ देश विकास की दिशा में अग्रसर होगा और

श्रीमन्, प्रसन्नता की बात है कि सरकार देश में सामाजिक संरचना के कार्य में लगी हुई है और उसने भारत के संविधान में संशोधन कर के देश में जो दो प्रकार की नागरिकता थी, उस को समाप्त किया। एक और जनसाधारण की नागरिकता और दूसरी ओर देश के भूतपूर्व देशी नरेशों की नागरिकता, दोनों में बहुत अन्तर था। हमारी जनप्रिय सरकार ने यह निर्णय लिया और उसके पश्चात् उनकी धैलिया और उनके विशेषाधिकार समाप्त किए। यह देश के अन्दर सामाजिक संरचना की ओर एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम था और एक आधारशिला थी हमारे देश के सामाजिक न्याय की।

हम सरकार से इस बात का अनुरोध करना चाहते हैं कि अगर सरकार चाहती है कि देश में सचमुच समाजवाद की स्थापना हो, तो उसके लिए आवश्यक यह है कि देश के अन्दर जाति रहित, वर्ग रहित समाज की रचना की जाय और इसके लिए आवश्यक है, बल्कि अनिवार्य है कि देश के अन्दर जितने भी नागरिक हैं उनके नाम के पीछे अथवा पहले वर्ग सूचक अथवा जाति सूचक शब्दों का प्रयोग न हो, उस पर निश्चित रूप से प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहिये। यह हमारे समाजवादी समाज की संरचना में बहुत बाधक है।

साथ ही साथ अगर हम चाहते हैं कि देश में समाजवादी समाज की व्यवस्था हो तो हमें अन्तर्जातीय विवाह को अधिक से अधिक प्रोत्साहित करना होगा। देश की जो पिछड़ी हुई जातियाँ हैं, हरिजन जातियाँ हैं और जो महिलायें हैं उन्हें सिद्धान्त रूप में ही नहीं, अपितु व्यवहार रूप में भी समानता का दर्जा दिलाना होगा।

श्रीमन्, प्रसन्नता की बात है कि सरकार भूमि सुधार के कार्यक्रमों को तेजी से लागू करना चाहती है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि सरकार इन नीतियों में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करेगी जिससे समस्त देश के लिये एकरूपता की नीति अपनाई जाय। साथ ही साथ मेरा यह भी सुझाव है कि



वह देश के निर्बल वर्ग को, हरिजन और पिछड़ी जातियों को, ऐसे परिवारों को जो निर्धन परिवार हैं, उनकी वह भूमि मिलनी चाहिये, क्योंकि अब तक का जो अनुभव रहा है वह इसके कुछ विपरीत रहा है।

श्रीमन्, हमारा देश एक कृषि प्रधान देश है। हम चाहते हैं कि देश के अन्दर—देश को आत्म निर्भर बनाने के लिए कृषि की उन्नति हो। इस की उन्नति के लिए सिचाई, खाद और नये बीजों की सुविधायें अधिक से अधिक किसानों को देने की आवश्यकता है। श्रीमन्, मेरा विश्वास है कि श्रीमति इन्दिरा गांधी की जनप्रिय सरकार शीघ्र ही कोई ऐसा कानून भी बमायेगी जिससे शहरी सम्पत्ति का भी सीमांकन हो। हम चाहते हैं कि उसके लिए 3 लाख तक की सीमा की आवश्यकता है। यह एक उचित निर्णय होगा और इसके द्वारा हम सचमुच समाजवाद की दिशा में एक ठोस कदम उठा सकेंगे।

मैं दो शब्द उद्योगों के सम्बन्ध में भी कहना चाहता हूँ। समाजवाद की स्थापना के लिए आवश्यक है कि सरकार स्वयं उद्योगों के क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़े और बड़े-बड़े उद्योगों की स्थापना करे। साथ ही साथ देश में जो बड़े उद्योग हैं, उनको सरकार स्वयं अपने नियन्त्रण में ले, उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण करे और उनसे होने वाली आमदनी को देश के विकास में, देश के धनी और निर्बल वर्ग में जो असन्तुलन है, उसको सन्तुलित करने की दिशा में लगाये। इसी दिशा में मैं सरकार को पुनः याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि लोक सभा के मध्यावधि निर्वाचन के वक्त जनता ने उस समय जो आदेश दिया था, उनमें एक आदेश यह भी था कि सरकार चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करेगी। हमें विश्वास है कि हमारी जनप्रिय सरकार शीघ्र ही चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करेगी, जिससे देश भर के जो खन्द पूंजीपति परिवार, जो देश के कृषकों का शोषण कर रहे हैं, उनके रक्त को चूस रहे हैं, वह स्थिति समाप्त हो सके।

इन्दिरा गांधी देश में तेजी से समाजवाद की रचना करना चाहती हैं। परन्तु देश की वर्तमान नौकर-शाही के द्वारा उसमें कठिनाई आ रही है। हम जानते हैं कि हम जिन समाजवादी नीतियों को अपनाते हैं, उनके कार्यान्वयन में देश की अफसर-शाही, नौकरशाही बहुत बड़ी बाधा हमारे सामने स्थापित किये हुए है। देश में समाजवाद की स्थापना तभी होगी जब सरकार इस बात की व्यवस्था कर दे कि कानून के द्वारा देश के अन्दर किसी परिवार की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित कर दी जाय कि इससे अधिक सम्पत्ति किसी भी परिवार के पास नहीं होगी—चाहे नेता हो, मविस में हो, व्यवसायी हो या कृषक हो। यह सभी पर लागू होना चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं विदेश नीति के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को उनकी विदेश नीति के सम्बन्ध में विशेष रूप से बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। इस विदेश नीति से हमारे मित्र देशों की संख्या बढ़ रही है, देशों से मतभेद दूर हो रहे हैं। सोवियत रूस और बंगला देश के साथ जो मैत्री सम्बन्ध हुए हैं, वे बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण हैं और जिनकी सबेरे प्रशंसा हो रही है। मुझको अभी हाल में भारत के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के महाअधिवेशन में जाने का अवसर मिला था। वहां भी मैंने अनुभव किया कि भारतवर्ष ने जनतंत्र और धर्मनिरपेक्षता की दिशा में जो कदम उठाये हैं, उससे भारत का गौरव न केवल भारत में, एशिया में, बल्कि विश्व के समुदायों में बहुत ऊंचा उठा है।

सदन के सम्मानित विरोधी दलों के नेताओं ने पिछले चुनावों की निष्पक्षता के बारे में जो बातें कही हैं, मैं केवल एक बात कह कर समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ। मुझको अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी ने पिछले चुनावों में अपना प्रतिनिधि बना कर ग्वालियर सम्भाग में भेजा था। वहां पर मुझे जिला मुरैना के शेवपुर क्षेत्र के कार्यकर्ताओं ने एक पत्र दिया था, जिसके अनुसार जनसंघ पार्टी ने चुनावों में डाकुओं का सहारा लेकर हमारे



[श्री रुद्र प्रताप सिंह]

हमारे विरोधी दलों के सम्मानित सदस्यों ने जो विचार यहां पर प्रकट किये हैं, मेरी समझ में वे इस बात से महमत हैं कि जो हमारी नीतियां हैं, उनको आगे बढ़ाया जाय। उनको केवल इस बात का संदेह है कि हम अपनी नीतियों को आगे बढ़ा सकेंगे अथवा नहीं। मैं उनसे यही कहना चाहता हूँ—

क्या खबर है कोशिशें नाकाम ही काम आजाये,  
मेरे आगाज पे हसना, मगर अन्जाम के बाद।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ और आपको पुनः धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : चूँकि यह अनाउन्स हो चुका है कि कल प्राइम मिनिस्टर जबाब देंगी, इस लिए अब मैं किसी दूसरे को बुलाने में असमर्थ हूँ। श्री राज बहादुर।

18 hrs.

#### BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE NINTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND  
TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :  
I beg to present the Ninth Report of the  
Business Advisory Committee.

#### MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—Contd.

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (मुसू) : सभापति जी, राष्ट्रपति जी ने पिछले 12 महीनों में हमारे देश में जो खास-खास बातें होती हैं उनकी और संकेत किया है। हमारी परराष्ट्र नीति के सम्बन्ध में और हमारे देश के अन्दर बहादुरों ने जो बहादुरी दिखाई उसके सम्बन्ध में उल्लेख किया है। अन्त-

र्राष्ट्रीय जगत में आज हमारे देश का जितना मान बढ़ा है उतना पहले कभी नहीं बढ़ा था। आज दुनिया की सभी ताकतें हमें इस बात से आंकने लग गई हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान एक बहुत बड़ी ताकत बन गया है। यह जो सारा श्रेय है वह किसको देना चाहते हैं? हमारे जनसंघ के नेता श्री वाजपेयी जी कहते हैं कि पावर का कंसेन्ट्रेशन बहुत हो गया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि पावर का कसे ट्रेजन्त किसने दिया है? देश की करोड़ों जनता ने दिया है। इस बात का श्रेय भी हम जनता को देना चाहें तो इसमें कोई दूसरी बात नहीं है। आज हमारे देश की प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जिस प्रकार की नीति पर चल रही हैं, उसपर समूचे देश की विश्वास है। आप कहते हैं कि कांग्रेस ने जो बहुमत लिया वह गलत तरीके से लिया। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि 1967 के चुनावों के बाद विरोधी दलों का जो रवैया था वही हमके लिए जिम्मेदार है कि कांग्रेस को प्रबल बहुमत मिला।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में कहा है कि पिछले महीनों में जो घटनाएँ घटी हैं उनसे हमारे देश का गौरव बढ़ा है। राष्ट्रपति जी ने बहुत सी बातों की तरफ संकेत किया है लेकिन कुछ ऐसे मुद्दों की तरफ मैं सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ जो और होने चाहिए। एक तो हमारा जो खेती का उत्पादन है उसके व्यापार का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए क्योंकि आज भी किसानों को वाजिब कीमत नहीं मिलती है। आज हमारी सरकार की जो नीति है वह दोषपूर्ण है और उससे किसान को नुकसान होता है। इससे खेती का उत्पादन आगे घटने वाला है। इसलिए जितने भी फूडग्रेन्स हैं, जितनी खेती की पैदावार है उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण हो।

दूसरे शिक्षा की प्रणाली में, मैं बार-बार कहता हूँ, सुधार होना चाहिए। लेकिन कोई कांफ्रीट चीज हमारे सामने नहीं आ रही है शिक्षा में इस तरह का सुधार हो जिससे कि निश्चित लाइन पर हम चल सकें।

तीसरे, देश के जो पिछड़े हिस्से हैं उनका विकास होना चाहिए। जो जगह

अकेक्टड एरियाज है उनको कंट्रोल करने के लिए आल इण्डिया बेसिस पर विचार करने के लिए कमीशन बनाया जाय। जितने डेजर्ट के भाग हैं उनका डेजर्ट मिटाने के लिए और जहां फलड्स होते हैं उनको कंट्रोल करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है।

आखिरी बात यह है कि हमारे यहां ग्राम पंचायत समिति और जिला परिषदें बनी है। एक समय था जब कि हम मत्ता के विकेन्द्रीकरण की ओर जा रहे थे। लेकिन पिछले आठ दस साल में उनका जो नक्शा हमारे सामने आया है उसका हमें अध्ययन करना चाहिए, उस पर री-थिंकिंग होनी चाहिए। हमारी पंचायतें, पंचायत समितियों और जिला परिषदों का क्या रूप होना चाहिए उसपर ध्यान देना चाहिए। मेरी ऐसी मान्यता है कि एक पंचायत और एक कोआपरेटिव

सोसाइटी इस प्रकार की यूनिट बनाई जाय जो अपने अन्दर सेल्फ सफिशियेंट हो और एक बायबल यूनिट बन सके। दस पन्द्रह हजार की आबादी पर एक पंचायत बने और एक कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी बने ताकि गांवों के विकास की ओर हम अपना ध्यान लगा सकें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव उपस्थित हुआ है उसका समर्थन करता हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House now stands adjourned to meet again at 11 A. M. tomorrow.

18.04 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 4, 1972/  
Chaitra 15, 1894 (Saka)*