

MR. CHAIRMAN: How long they are lying unsold? That is his question.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: Very few old books are lying unsold.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How long?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: We can say about 7-9 years.

SHRI NABIN CHANDRA BURAGOHOAIN: Sir, Bengali language is known for its richness, tradition and heritage. It is spoken by a large number of people who are known for their studiousness. But I find the rate of sale of Bengali books is the lowest. May I know what are the obstacles preventing the National Book Trust from disposing of the books among such a studious people as the Bengalis?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: Sir, the subjects in which NBT books are being published are: India—Its Land and People, National Biography, Popular Science, The World of Today, Young India, etc. This, is more or less the theme on which we publish the books and we translate them into the different languages. In Bengali there are nineteen titles which have been published and we are trying to push their sales.

श्री० लोकेश चन्द्र : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—प्रश्न कोई नहीं है कि—जब 8-9 वर्ष से पुस्तकें पड़ी हुई हैं तो सामान्य नियम के अनुसार आप उनको तीन वर्ष के बाद राइट-ऑफ कर सकते हैं। जो पुस्तकें तीन वर्ष से अधिक समय से पड़ी हुई हैं उनको राइट-ऑफ कर दिया जाय और जिनको राइट-ऑफ कर दिया जाय उनको दिल्ली के स्कूलों में या जो आसपास के प्रदेश हैं उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा, राजस्थान के स्कूलों में बांट दिया जाए। फिर यह प्रश्न बार-बार नहीं उठेगा।

श्री श्री० पी० यादव : अध्यक्ष जी, पिछले साल हम लोगों ने 4 लाख 52 हजार रुपए की कित्तियों बांटी थीं। कुछ ऐसी कित्तियाँ भी निकल रही हैं जो बिक रही हैं। इसलिए सब को राइट-ऑफ करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND: According to the statement made by the hon. Minister, the sales have picked up during the last two years and now the backlog is

only 50 per cent. I only want to observe that either the selection is wrong or there is something seriously wrong with the sales arrangements. I want to ask what steps have been taken to send these books to news papers and magazines which regularly run literary columns so that these books are reviewed properly and therefore come to the notice of the people. Secondly, what steps are taken to ask the State Governments who make purchases from out of a Central fund for passing on to the various libraries the books that they purchase from the National Book Trust?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: Sir, formerly the sales were channelised through some sole selling agents. We have reviewed that and now found that sole selling agency was not the proper way through which we should dispose of the books. So we have our own departmental agency and that is why the sales have picked up during the last three years. As to the distribution of books to the State libraries, I have already written to me State Governments that they should also encourage purchase of the NBT books.

श्री गुरुदेव गुप्त : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी बताया है कि लगभग 50 प्रतिशत पुस्तकें बिना बिकी हुई पड़ी हैं और उनकी अवधि 8 से 9 वर्ष हो चुकी है मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें कितनी धनराशि लगी हुई और कितनी आर्थिक क्षति हुई है इन पुस्तकों के न बिकने से ?

श्री श्री० पी० यादव : अध्यक्ष जी, अगर इन पुस्तकों के मूल्य का हिसाब लगाया जाय तो 43 लाख रुपये की पुस्तकें हमारे पास हैं।

#### Measures to improve the breed of Milch cattle

+307. SHRI S. W. DHABE:

SHRI N. K. BHATT:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the measures Government propose to take to implement the directive Principles contained in article 48 of the Constitution of India for preserving and improving the

tThe question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri S. W. Dhabe.

breeds, and prohibiting the slaughter of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): Conceited efforts at the Central and State level have been made successively during the Five Year Plans to organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines as provided in Article 48 of the Constitution. The preservation of stock is a State subject falling under entry 15 of List II in the VII Schedule of the Constitution. Those States which do not have legislation ensuring prohibition of cow slaughter have been advised from time to time to take steps for implementation of the Directive Principles enshrined in Article 48 of the Constitution.

SHRI S. W. DHABE : Sir, a Cow Protection Committee was appointed in 1967 and for the last ten years it has been going on. Cows and buffaloes are being slaughtered in the whole country but their report has not yet come. Recently the Government has extended the term of the Committee till May, 1977. Will the hon. Minister be able to say whether any interim report has been given by the Committee or whether the Government has directed it immediately to give a report on this matter?

SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE: Sir, the hon. Member may be aware that the background in which this Committee started functioning was one of tension and agitation. There were a number of demonstrations in Delhi; there was police firing also and some valuable lives were lost. Reactionary forces were behind (the agitation at that time. A Committee was constituted with the Sarvadaliya Goraksha Samiti also represented on it. This Committee was functioning under a shadowy crisis. Those members under whose pressure this Committee was appointed them-

selves refused to co-operate with the Committee. They did not attend the meetings and it was impossible to carry out the functioning of the Committee. Then they totally ceased to attend the meetings. So we had to nominate new members. It took a lot of time. I quite agree with the hon. Member that it has been an unduly long time but it is not the fault of the Government. It was a lot of pressure of political and outside agencies on the functioning of this Committee that caused the delay.

Now it is the last time that it has been extended up to 31st May, 1977. I am confident that the Committee will be in a position to complete its deliberations. My Ministry is in touch with them and they will be in a position to submit their report.

0 the Government of India. There is no question of asking for an interim report, if the Committee desires they can do it.

I think it will be in the interest of all if a final report is received. It is desirable that the Committee held concrete deliberations and submitted its final report.

SHRI S. W. DHABE: Is the Minister aware that Acharya Vinoba Bhave has gone on a token hunger strike for 36 hours for implementation of article 48.

MR. CHAIRMAN : But this has nothing to do with that.

SHRI S. W. DHABE : Sir, I am asking.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may ask but I may not allow.

SHRI S. W. DHABE : I will ask the supplementary. Will the Government in this matter announce its policy of implementation of article 48 apart from the Sarkar Commission?

SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE: Sir, the Government's policy is fairly well known because we have made statements on the floor of this august House in 1966-67 that the Government of India stands

by article 48 of the Constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court and we stand by that.

SHRI N. K. BHATT: Sir, we are living in an age when science and technology are greatly influencing the present and future prospects of economic advancement. I for one feel convinced that the affairs of the State, especially in the economic sphere, should not be based on religious considerations. I do not know if the framers of our Constitution had in mind this aspect while incorporating article 48 for preserving and improving the breeds, and prohibiting the slaughter of cows and calves. I would like to know from the hon. Minister if this entire question is being looked into from this angle and the Sarkar Committee has been directed to make appropriate recommendations with due regard to the dynamics of the changing times.

SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE: Sir, I appreciate the way the hon. Member has tried to put this question. Unfortunately, in this country, in the matter of development of animal husbandry politics is being introduced and elements of emotion and religious sentiments are being introduced. It is very unfortunate for this country that animal husbandry could not develop on scientific lines. It is a pity that in our country the average yield of milk per cow is 157 Kgm. while in many other countries it is 3000 to 4000 Kgm. and we are nowhere. That is the reason why our animal husbandry could not develop on scientific and technological lines. The cow instead of being a contributory factor to our economy, has become a burden. We have to enlighten the country that animal husbandry has to be developed on scientific and technological lines. I wish public opinion were created on the lines of the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member and we succeeded in developing the cow, so that it becomes a very important contributory factor of our economy.

SHRI GOVINDRAO RAMCHANDRA MHAISEKAR: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the decisions of

the Supreme Court reconcile with the recommendations of the National Agriculture Commission's recommendations about the cow.

SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE: When a specific Committee has been appointed to go into this with specific terms of reference and naturally when the Government comes to any conclusion, it will take into consideration all factors before coming to a balanced conclusion in regard to these matters.

SHRIMATI HAMIDA HABIBULLAH: Sir, with regard to preservation and improvement of the breeds, I would like to say that by cross-breeding the amount of milk is certainly going to increase but unless high-yielding cattle is produced, implementation of the principles contained in article 48 is not possible. Nor can India be ever self-sufficient. In this connection, I have been informed by very reliable authorities that an allocation of not more than Rs. 10 lakhs a year to the Military Farms, who have the largest herd achieved maximum success and have also acquired maximum facilities to carry out any experiment that may be required. These military farms could do all that is required. Would the honourable Minister consider this and examine it in conjunction with the Military Farms people?

SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE: Sir, we have been in touch with them and the honourable Member would be happy to know that cross-breeding has now been accepted as a policy by the Government. At one stage, there were some reservations about it with some of the State Governments and some of the administrative authorities. We appointed a panel of scientists to look into this particular aspect and I had to mention that that panel made a unanimous recommendation that cross-breeding would be helpful to the country. Now, crossbreeding has been taken up by all the

State Governments—of whatever good stock is there in the Military Farms. In fact, I had a meeting with them at Ludhiana and we discussed the matter in great detail. I may tell the House that now much larger outlays are made in the State Budgets for cross-breeding of cows.

**Implementation of (he 12-poiuu programme on prohibition**

\*308. SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY: SHRI B. RACHAIAH :  
SHRIMATI SUMITRA G. KULKARNI:  
SHRI R. NARASIMHA REDDY :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question 107 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 12th May, 1976 and state the names of the States which have accented the 12-Point Programme on Prohibition and the names of the States which have not yet accepted the guidelines issued by Government in this regard

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

As stated in answer to Unstarred Question No. 107, at the meeting held on 1 May 1976 of the Central Prohibition Committee, representatives of all State Governments which have not introduced total prohibition, indicated their willingness to accept the guidelines issued by the Government of India to ensure reduction in the consumption of alcoholic beverages in the country.

The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Mulka Govinda Reddy.

The Governments of Assam; Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have since confirmed their acceptance in principle of the guidelines issued by the Government of India.

The Government of Kerala have also accepted the guidelines. They have, however, difficulties in regard to two items : (i) regarding banning of drinking in country liquor and today shops, and (ii) regarding imposition of a complete ban on purchase by or sale drinks to drivers of automobiles. These are being examined.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have accepted some of the guidelines, and are examining the matter in regard to others. The guidelines are also under the active consideration of the Governments of Maharashtra and Bihar.

Total prohibition is in force in the States of Tamil Nadu and Gujarat; the question of their accepting the guidelines does not arise.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY: Sir, I would like to know from the honourable Minister how far the State Governments which have accepted the 12-point prohibition programme have implemented the guidelines issued by the Central Government.

SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Sir, If the honourable Member would correct the statement, he would find it mentioned there that almost all the States of the country have accepted the prohibition programme.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY : How far they have implemented the programme, is the question.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has given the names of the States which have accepted the programme. He has also given how many items have been implemented.