

[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT/ *tftertf*W fopTO* *idM4 3 4*4McA <PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Applications for the grant of industrial licence for manufacture of rayon grade pulg have been received from the following firms:

- (i) M/s. Harihar Polyfibers; (ii) M/s. Suraj Industrial Packing Ltd;

- (iii) M/s. Modipon Ltd;
(iv) M/s. South India Viscose Ltd;
(v) M/s. Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ltd;
(vi) M/s. Baroda Rayon Corporation Ltd;
(vii) M/s. Century Spinning & Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
(b) The salient features of the schemes are as follows:

Serial No.	Name of the firm	Capacity	Location	Investment
		(Tonnes p.a.)		(Rs. in crores)
1	M/s. Harihar Polyfibres	38,000	Harihar (Mysore)	8.50
2	M/s. Suraj Industrial Packing Ltd.	30,000	Mailani (UP)	17.62
3	M/s. Modipon Ltd.	30,000	J. & K.	15
4	M/s. South India Viscose Ltd.	20,400	Avanashi Distt. (Additional) Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	14.91
5	M/s. Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ltd.	50,000	Bastar (MP)	35.58
6	M/s. Baroda Rayon Corp. Ltd.	30,000	Bastar or Bilaspur (MP)	22.02
7	M/s. Century Spinning & Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	20,000	Tahsil—Kicha (UP)	12.60

Letters of Intent have been issued to M/s. Modipon Ltd., and M/s. Suraj Industrial Packing Ltd. The remaining applications are under various stages of examination.]

^SHORTAGE OF AMUL BABY FOOD

215. SHRI THILLAI VILLALAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT/ *5STteftfl!p fa^fm lf;ft* be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any shortage of *Aiinil*, the baby food in the country;
(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and
(c) what are the arrangements made to meet the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT/ *sfefiirsT ferarsr *faT~i *F ^nfsft* (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No reports of such shortage have been received.

f]] English translation.
XTransferred from the 23rd July, 1971.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Increased production of baby food is being effected by creating additional capacity in existing and new units.

12 NOON

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED ACUTE FAMINE CONDITIONS PREVAILING IN SOME PARTS OF MAHARASHTRA

SHRI A. C. KULKARNI (Maharashtra): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the reported acute famine conditions prevailing in some parts of Maharashtra and (the extent of Central aid given to the State Government to meet the situation.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED): Sir, The primary responsibility for undertaking relief measures in areas affected by natural calamities including drought rests with the State Government concerned. Nevertheless the Central Government through its various Ministries keeps in constant touch with the State Government so as to be fully in the picture and to be in a position to provide assistance as may be necessary.

The present scarcity conditions are in continuation of those which prevailed in large parts of Maharashtra on account of damage to Kharif crop by excessive rains in August, 1970, and to Rabi crops by failure of rains in January-February, 1971. The position has worsened recently due to almost complete absence of rains in June-July, 1971 over large parts of the State. To meet the situation, the State Government has promptly organised appropriate relief operations.

The Central Government has also had discussions on 31-7-71 with the State Government officials to assess the latest situation. It is found that the position is particularly bad in five districts of Aurangabad Division and the entire districts of Ahmednagar and Shola-pur and parts of six other districts. The position in some other districts has improved due to occurrence of rains in July, 1971. It has been decided that while relief measures be continued in the badly affected districts, in other places where the situation has improved, the relief works could be phased out. The State Government has been requested to concentrate attention on the badly-affected districts and improve employment opportunities also by accelerating the implementation of Plan work in these areas. Central assistance, as may be necessary, will also be provided. It is hoped that during the next week or so, there may be rains even in these badly-affected districts. If this happens, it may be possible for the badly-affected districts to sow another crop like jowar. In view of these imponderables, the position is under constant review, and depending upon how the position develops, it is proposed that a Central Team will review the position towards the later part of August.

The total central assistance released so far to the State Government is Rs. 8.5 crores, and takes into account the expenditure incurred till the 15th July, 1971. In addition, a short-term loan assistance totalling Rs. 10 crores has been provided by my Ministry for financing agriculture inputs.

The Government of India is in constant touch with the State Government, and all steps as demanded by the situation would be taken. An assurance has already been given to the State Government that foodgrains as may be required by them to meet any situation will be provided by the Government of India.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Sir, the Government has given in the statement the extent of damage caused last year due to excessive rains and this year due to scarcity of rains. And the Minister has rightly stated that the damage in both cases has been heavy. I want to know from the Government whether they are aware that last year the loss to the agriculturists was roundabout Rs. 200 crores in the whole of the State. Sir, the Central Government sent a team there and a survey was made and some money was sanctioned for undertaking relief measures. I would like to know whether it is a fact that during the recent fortnight there has been an upsurge in the workers attending to the scarcity work. It is reported in the press that nowadays about 15 lakhs of workers are working there. The official figure seems to be 8 lakhs. But the number given by press reports was something like 15 lakhs as mentioned by the Finance Minister of Maharashtra State.

May I know whether it is also not a fact that 23,000 villages out of 36,000 villages are affected by this scarcity? So looking to the enormity of the problem may I know whether the Government sent or promised to send a study team immediately, and also in the meantime whether it will try to sanction some ways and means advance to the Maharashtra Government which has already spent about Rs. 10 crores to meet the scarcity work in the last season? I want to know when the team will be sent and when the ways and means advance will be made to them. Similarly, the conditions there have become so acute that, I am told, the workers attending to scarcity work have fought among themselves to get more work and they fought with shovels and they were brought to hospitals. Such is the intensity of the scarcity that the workers are fighting among themselves to get more work so that they would get a little bit more money to purchase certain grains. In this connection, looking to the type of scarcity and intensity that exists there, the Government has to subsidise the distribution of foodgrains particularly in the hard-hit scarcity areas. In this connection, may I also know from the Minister whether there is any chance, there is any possibility, of giving cheap food so that the needs of the workers can be met? Lastly, I want to know whether the Government has received a letter from the Chief Minister who has appealed to the Prime Minister to visit the scarcity areas to boost up the morale of the people and also appreciate the whole position so that larger funds can be allocated.

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED:

It

is a fact that nearly 23,000 villages in Maharashtra have been very badly affected. It is also a fact that the Chief Minister has particularly drawn attention to the scarcity which is now prevailing in Maharashtra. As I have already pointed out, this has

[Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed]
 been continuing since the beginning of December and even now there is no sign that the scarcity will be less in Maharashtra because there have been no rains in the month of July in certain parts of the State. But what I would like to point out is that the first study team which had gone there and submitted a report, had fixed the expenditure at about Rs. 12.5 crores out of which nearly Rs. 8.5 crores have already been given to the Government of Maharashtra. Now the second team which went after the month of February has also submitted its report and action on that report will be taken. So far as the present situation is concerned, we are thinking of sending a team by the end of August and when the report of that team is available we shall see what further assistance can be given to the Maharashtra Government. So far as assistance in order to improve the ways and means advance to the Maharashtra Government is concerned, surely when any request is made in that behalf we shall take it into consideration and see what help can be given to the Government of Maharashtra.

SHRI S. G. SARDESAI
 (Maharashtra):
 The first thing that I would like to point out to the Agriculture Minister is that the situation in Maharashtra is far more serious than what has been made out by the Minister's statement. In the beginning he referred to five districts. Later on when a question was put to him, he said 23,000 villages out of 30,000 villages have been affected—it is far more than five districts. I have just returned from Maharashtra. Barriers the coastal parts of Maharashtra, almost the whole of it, particularly the traditional famine areas, are tremendously affected. For instance, in many, many vast areas two sowings were done this year. The first was early in June and it was completely destroyed again at the end of June or early July another sowing was done and it was also destroyed.

We should know how serious the whole thing is. Now migration of cattle has started because of the question of cattle fodder. Something which normally never happens is taking place there. Processions and demonstrations organised by village pancha-yatis are taking place. They are by no means partisan organisations. They belong to the entire village. They have organised processions and demonstrations. The first thing I would like to say is that this sort of complacent attitude which I still find is very wrong. The next thing I would like to say is that certainly this government is sending study teams. Much more needs to be done. I do want to ask two points and I want to know the view of the Ministry on them.

First, the study teams which you send should also examine the actual implementation

of the various relief measures which should take place at grass root levels. Letters have been written to various newspapers that the actual implementation is extraordinarily defective. The money which is sanctioned for loans is not reaching the peasants. Many of the schemes are not executed. They are just on paper. The implementation part of it must be looked into very seriously. We know the bureaucrats and we know the contractors. Since the Ministry passes orders, they should know what is being done at the village level.

I would also request the Government to see that when the study team goes from here, it not only meets the Ministers and the ruling party members, but also meets the leaders of opposition in the Maharashtra legislature so that it gets all the information from them. It is a vast calamity. I am not making a partisan issue out of that. They should also see that at the district and local levels the committees which are formed for the actual implementation of the schemes are all-party committees. The committees should also be composed of members of other Parties in the legislature so that the committee which goes from the Centre gets all the co-operation from others for implementation of schemes. Other Parties are prepared to help. But they often become helpless because they are kept away. From this point of view, I would strongly appeal to the Minister to see that the study team also looks to the implementation part so that the job is well done. The issue is very serious. At the end of this month some rains may come. But that is going to be useless. It is not going to help so far as kharif crop is concerned. These are some of the points I wanted to make.

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED:
 As I have already pointed out, neither the State Government nor we are complacent regarding the present situation which is prevailing in Maharashtra; nor are we minimising the scarcity conditions in that State. The State government have taken the earliest action possible in order to keep us acquainted with the prevailing situation there. On receipt of the information from them, we have given whatever assistance that is possible. I have not heard any complaint of any non-cooperation from any side so far as implementation of the relief work is concerned. That is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. I have taken note of the suggestions made by the hon. Member and I shall convey them to the State government for the purpose of a seeking co-operation of all concerned and overcoming difficulties which are prevailing in the State.

SHRI S. G. SARDESAI: Will your committee examine the implementation part of it?

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED.

If any specific complaint is made, we shall look into it. But you must have confidence in the State Government which is in possession of all the facts and which is taking the necessary action in the matter.

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब दो तिहाई महाराष्ट्र इस बाढ़ से ग्रस्त है और सरकार इस बात को कवल कर रही है कि बड़ी मात्रा में नुकसान हुआ है तो इस बाढ़ में कितने मकान गिरे, इस बाढ़ में . .

श्री उपसभापति : बाढ़ नहीं, सूखा की वजह से ।

श्री राजनारायण : जरा सुनिये । अकाल की स्थिति है । अकाल की स्थिति क्यों आयी । 36 हजार गांवों में 23 हजार गांव, मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि उससे ग्रस्त है तो अकालग्रस्त 23,000 गांवों में कितने लोग इससे एफेक्टेड हैं और उसमें सरकार ने अभी तक अपनी ओर से, एडीक्ट शब्द से मेरा मतलब नहीं है, लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अभी तक कितनी सहायता की है डेफिनेट । उस ने पैसे में कितनी सहायता की, दूसरी और सामग्री में कितनी सहायता की ताकि उस से देश के लोगों को परी जानकारी हो सके कि महाराष्ट्र की जो स्थिति है वह कितनी भयंकर है, कितनी गंभीर है और केन्द्र उस की सहायता करने में कितना सजग है । और मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य की सरकार ने केन्द्र की सरकार को कोई सहायता की या नहीं की है या नहीं? और अगर राज्य की सरकार ने नहीं की है तो क्या केन्द्र की सरकार ने राज्य की सरकार को अपनी तरफ से कोई बात की है कि केन्द्र की सरकार तुम को हर प्रकार की सहायता देने को तैयार है, आप वहाँ के लोगों को अकाल से मने मत दो ? और मेरा आखिरी सवाल यह है कि क्या अकाल से कुछ लोगों की मृत्यु भी हुई है ? इस अकाल का असर केवल मा बों पर पड़ा है या पशुओं पर भी पड़ा है या वृक्षों पर भी पड़ा है ? तो पशु, पक्षी, जीव, जन्तु, किन किन पर इस का प्रभाव पड़ा है इस को सरकार बतलाये ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : आन्तरेबिल मेम्बर ने कहा कि कितने मकान गिरे सेलाब की वजह से, तो यहाँ हम सेलाब का जिक्र नहीं कर रहे हैं, खुशकी का जिक्र हो रहा था, लेकिन . . .

श्री राजनारायण : मेरा ध्यान बनारस के सेलाब में था ।

श्री अकबर अली खान (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) : आप का ध्यान हमेशा सेलाबों पर रहता है ।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा महाराष्ट्र के सूबे में करीब करीब 23 हजार विलेज एफेक्टेड हुए हैं इस डाउट से और यह तो नहीं मालुम कि कितने लोग एफेक्टेड हुए हैं लेकिन 11 हजार लोगों को ग्रेचुअटस रिलीफ दी जा रही है और सात, आठ लाख आदमी काम कर रहे हैं मुख्तलिफ जगहों में, इन स्केयरसिटी के इलाकों में ।

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: It was said that it is 15 lakhs then and now you say it is 7 lakhs.

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI

AHMED:

Out figure is about seven to eight lakhs.

तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पूरी पापुलेशन कितनी एफेक्टेड है इस की फीगर तो अभी मालुम नहीं, लेकिन जितनों को मदद दी जा रही है उस के फीगर मैंने आप को बता दिये हैं । जहाँ तक महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट का ताल्लुक है, महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट ने जो हम ने अभी तक महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट को इस काम में मदद दी है उस की तारीफ की है और कहा है कि जल्दी से जल्दी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने हमारी बात सन कर हम को मदद दी इस का हम शुक्रिया अदा करते हैं ।

श्री राजनारायण : कितनी दी है ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : साढ़े आठ करोड़ रुपया दे चुके हैं और दस करोड़ रुपया एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री से लोन के लिए फार फटिलाइजर वगैरह के लिये दिया गया है ।

श्री राजनारायण : सस्ते गल्ले की दुकानें भी खोली गयी हैं यदि हां, तो कितनी ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : तादाद तो नहीं मालूम, लेकिन चीप ग्रेन शाप्स खोली गयी हैं . . .

श्री राजनारायण : कितने एरिया में खोली गयी हैं, यानी एक सस्ते गल्ले की दुकान कितने एरिया को कवर करती है ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : पहले से उन एरियाज में 22 हजार के करीब फेयर प्राइस शाप्स हैं ।

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Sir, I asked him whether the Government is subsidizing the shops.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't interrupt now. You can have another chance, I have called Shri Gulabrao Patil.

SHRI (.. R. PATIL (Maharashtra): Sir, almost half of Maharashtra is in the grip of acute drought conditions today. Sir, I am extremely grateful to the Government for extending all sorts of help in the peculiar circumstances that are there now on account of the drought conditions. Sir, the Minister had already pointed out that the conditions are such that they are unprecedented in the history of Maharashtra, particularly in the districts he has mentioned from the Marathwada area and also in Vidharbha, Akola, Buldana, Amra-oti, Poona, Sholapur, Sangli and in some other districts. Here I would like to tell him that there have been two dry spells and because of (these two dry spells in the months referred to, the number of labourers working on the scarcity works has increased to nearly four lakhs during the last fortnight.

This will go to show the acuteness of drought conditions and, therefore, I would urge upon him that instead of waiting till the end of August 1971, a study team should be sent immediately to Maharashtra to assess the present conditions, and it will be much better in the interest of the Maharashtra Government, because, Sir, last year, as Mr. Kulkarni said, Rs. 225 crores worth of crops were damaged and the State Government had to spend Rs. 1,62,000 to understand the limits of the State's resources. So I urge upon the Government not to wait for a wet spell in the month of August. I can say, Sir, very humbly that whatever there were sowing operations in any district, germination has not taken place. And if there is no other sowing operation done, it will not at all be germinated. So the Government should not wait for another spell. We are grateful that Rs. 8.5 crores have been sent. But as far

as the ways and means position is concerned much more is required.

Particularly, the problem with regard to fodder and drinking-water is very acute in some of those districts. People are leaving their homes; cattle are being sold for a paltry sum. Chat is available. Arrangements for the supply of fodder and drinking water have to be made. So I would urge upon the Minister that a study team should be sent to Maharashtra, and also Rs. 15 crores should be sent as early as possible.

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI

AHMED:

The suggestion of the hon. Member to send a study team will be considered. So far as the amount is concerned, that will depend on the report submitted by the study team.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gad-

SHRI VITHAL GADGIU (Maharashtra): As stated by the hon. Minister, the rainfall is very poor. It is less than 5 per cent of the normal rainfall. Time is very short. Nature is niggardly and unlike in Biblical times, Manna will not fall from Heaven. Therefore may I ask the hon. Member three questions? First, may I know whether he will consider immediately the lease of food stock from the Food Corporation of India? Secondly, Sir, will he agree to advance the date of starting major projects already sanctioned in the next Five Year Plan? Thirdly, I would like to know, Sir, whether the Prime Minister has taken a decision to visit Maharashtra and if so, when?

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI

AHMED:

So far as the provision of food is concerned, we have already informed the State Government that whatever is required we will send them. So there is no difficulty about it.

So far as the visit of the Prime Minister is concerned, I shall speak to her and ask her how soon she can go there.

About his 'second question regarding advancing the date of starting major projects, this is a matter which entirely rests with the State Government and I will convey this suggestion to them.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kulkarni.

SHRI B. T. KULKARNI (Maharashtra): Sir, I want to emphasize only whatever has been emphasized by my friends, Mr. Kulkarni and Mr. Patil. You know, Sir, that when in any village Patil and Kulkarni combine, they can do or undo anything there. I lend my moral support to them.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर (राजस्थान) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश के कई भागों में अकाल स्थिति बहुत रहती है और अकाल को मीट करने के लिये आपका फेमिन कोड है और क्या आप यह उचित नहीं समझते कि इस फेमिन कोड के सम्बन्ध में दुबारा विचार किया जाय, पुनर्विचार किया जाय। फेमिन कोड के अनुसार किसी मजदूर बच्चे को 12 आना और औरत को तो 1 रुपया और मर्द को सवा रुपया देते हैं। महाराष्ट्र में इस समय आप कितना देते हैं पता नहीं लेकिन फेमिन कोड के अनुसार इस प्रकार है। फेमिन कोड जो है वह पुराना बना हुआ है, अंगरेजों के जमाने से चला आ रहा है। तो क्या उस अकाल के अंदर सारी स्थितियों पर विचार करेंगे ?

जहां तक सेन्ट्रल असिस्टेन्स का सवाल है, आपकी सेन्ट्रल टीम वहां पर जाती है और वर्क प्रारम्भ हो जाते हैं। मेरा भी अकाल के क्षेत्र से प्रत्यक्ष अनुभव है कि सेन्ट्रल टीम का कौन सा वर्क होना चाहिए कौन सा नहीं होना चाहिए उसमें उसका कोई "से" नहीं होता है। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट रुपया देती है, सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट चाहती है कि उसका सदुपयोग हो लेकिन जो वर्क एक्जीक्यूट होता है उसमें वर्क कौन सा लिया जाना चाहिए उसके संबंध में सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की कोई "से" नहीं होती है और इस कारण से जो अकाल की राहत के काम होते हैं वह ठीक से चलते नहीं। अभी आपने कहा महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट पर हम छोड़ रहे हैं कि कौन सा काम लेगी कौन नहीं लेगी। लेकिन फेमिन रिलीफ के अन्तर्गत भयंकर घोटाला होता है। राजस्थान में ही 55 करोड़ रु० का घोटाला हुआ है जिसके बारे में जांच-पड़ताल की कई बार मांग की गई है कि जो मनी देते हो सेन्ट्रल असिस्टेन्स के रूप में उस रुपए का सदुपयोग होता है या नहीं होता है। अकाल के स्थायी निदान के लिए रुपये टेम्परेरी रिलीफ के लिए दे दिए गए हैं जिससे स्थायी हल नहीं निकलता और अकाल बार बार आता है। तो परमानेंट सोल्यूशन ढूँढने के लिए देश में एक कमीशन बिठाएं कि कौन कौन इलाके हैं जहां परमानेंट

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अकाल की सम्भावना होती है। और जहां पर परमानेंट अकाल की सम्भावना है वहां परमानेंट रिलीफ वर्क खोलें इस उद्देश्य से कि आगे अकाल नहीं पड़े। इस नाते जब तक आप नहीं करेंगे तब तक आप इस तरह बार बार सेन्ट्रल असिस्टेन्स के रूप में रुपया बांटते रहेंगे परन्तु उसका कोई उपयोग नहीं होगा।

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: Sir, so far as the Famine Code is concerned, that is a Stale affair and, as far as I know, the Famine Code in Maharashtra has been modified and the wages paid to the workers are much more and quite satisfactory. There is no complaint on that account.

Now, so far as the rural works are concerned, we have already taken up certain districts in Maharashtra for the rural works programme and I am sure that will also be helpful. So far as the famine scarcity-stricken areas are concerned, this programme will also be able to look after the future works in those particular areas.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us pass on to the next item.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN : Sir, I would like to say something.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA (Uttar Pradesh): He has special interest in Marathwada.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If I permit you, then others would like to speak on this subject.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: I leave it to you if you permit me, Sir. It is a matter of some satisfaction that this time the Government of India has acted promptly. I hope this will be followed up in other matters also.

The other thing that I wanted to say apart from this is that the scheme of the relief work that is being taken up is a short-term measure. Does the Government contemplate some long-term measures also to meet the everlasting or a very chronic famine and scarcity, particularly in Marathwada areas? I want to know whether this matter is also under consideration of the Government.

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: Sir, we are taking up pilot schemes for the purpose of taking long-term measures not only in Maharashtra but all over India. Rural works programme has been taken up already and six districts which are chronically drought-affected areas have been selected in Maharashtra for the purpose of taking up this work.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव (बिहार) : श्रीमन्, मैं इस सम्बन्ध में एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, चूँकि डाट से यह भी संबंधित है। आज स्थिति यह है कि उन्होंने रबी की फसल के बारे में भी कहा था कि एग्जामिन करने के लिए टीम भेजेंगे। बिहार के सारे किसान बर्बाद हो रहे हैं...

श्री उपसभापति : यह तो महाराष्ट्र के बारे में है।

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : लेकिन मैं ध्यान आकर्षित कर देना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ के किसानों की भले ही फसल बर्बाद हो गई। अग्रिकलचर विभाग उस पर क्या विचार कर रहा है? सारा देश उस स्थिति में आ गया है, भले ही बाढ़ के लिए सिंचाई मंत्री जिम्मेदार हों। लेकिन किसान की जो स्थिति बिगड़ी है उसके लिए कृषि मंत्री जिम्मेदार होंगे।

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS (1969-70) OF THE HINDUSTAN PHOTO FILMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED AND OTHER RELATED PAPERS

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपसम्वो (श्री० विदेश प्रसाद) : श्रीमन्, मैं श्री मोहनलाल हूक चौधरी की ओर से निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :

(i) Ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, for the year 1969-70, together with Auditors' Report on the Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review (in English and Hindi) by Government on the working of the Company.

(iii) A statement (In English and Hindi) giving reasons for not laying simultaneously Hindi Version of the document mentioned at (i) above.

[Placed in library. For (i) to (iii) See L.T. No. 688/71.]

ANNUAL RETORT AND ACCOUNTS (1969-70) OF THE: NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS LTD., CALCUTTA, (RE-NAMED AS NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS ANII OPHTHALMIC GLASS LTD., CALCUTTA) AND OTHER RELATED PAPERS

PROF. SIDDHESHVAR PRASAD:
Sir, I

also beg to lay on the Table:

(i) Thirteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Instruments Limited, Calcutta, (Re-named as National Instruments and Ophthalmic Glass Limited, Calcutta) for the year 1969-70, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts and Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review (in English and Hindi) by Government on the working of Company.

(iii) A statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for not laying simultaneously Hindi Version of the document mentioned at (i) above.

[Placed in library. For (i) (iii) See L.T. No. 738/71.]

ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS (1969-70) OF THE HEAVY ELECTRICALS (INDIA) LTD., BHOPAL AND OTHER RELATED PAPERS.

PROF. SIDDHESHVAR PRASAD:
Sir, I also beg to lay on the Table:

(i) Fourteenth Annual Report and Accounts (English and Hindi) of the Heavy Electrical (India) Limited, Bhopal, for the year 1969-70, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review (in English and Hindi) by Government on the working of the Company.

[Placed in library. See L.T. No. 841/71.]

THE BOMBAY PUBLIC TRUST (GUJARAT) (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1971

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITI RAJ SINGH CHAUDHURY):

Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Gujarat Government Notification No. GH/K/176/BPT/Rules/15081/E, dated the 8th July, 1971 publishing the Bombay Public Trusts (Gujarat) (Amendment) Rules, 1971, under sub-section (4) of section 84 of the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950 read with clause (c)(v) of the Proclamation, dated the 13th May, 1971, issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat, together with a statement for not laying simultaneously the Hindi Version of the Notification. [Placed in library. See L.T. No. 789/71.]