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Thursday, August 5, 1971
Sravana 14, 1893 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Session



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

CONTENTS

No. 55—Thursday, August 5, 1971|*Shravana 14, 1893 (Saka)*

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 1591 to 1593, 1596, 1597, 1599, 1601 and 1602. ...	1—28
---	------

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1594, 1595, 1598, 1600, and 1603 to 1620. ...	28—41
---	-------

Unstarred Questions Nos. 7010 to 7055, 7057 to 7143, 7145 to 7160 and 7162 to 7174. ...	42—171
---	--------

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Reported breach in the Gupta Bandh posing a serious threat to Barauni Refinery ...	171—84
---	--------

Question of Privilege against Editor etc. of <i>U. Kyrowth Ka Rilum</i> , Shillong ...	184—86
--	--------

Point of Order <i>re.</i> Passing of the Constitution (Twenty- fourth Amendment) Bill ...	186—91
--	--------

Papers Laid on the Table ...	191—95
------------------------------	--------

Estimates Committee—

Statements showing Replies to Recommendations ...	195—96
---	--------

Committee on Private Members Bill and Resolutions—

Minutes ...	197
-------------	-----

Assent to Bills ...	197
---------------------	-----

Leave of Absence from the Sittings of the House ...	197
---	-----

Public Accounts Committee—

Eighth Report ...	198
-------------------	-----

Demands for Supplementary Grants (General) 1971-72 – Statement Presented ...	198
---	-----

Business of the House ...	198—201
---------------------------	---------

Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill— <i>Introduced.</i> ...	201
--	-----

Statutory Resolution <i>re.</i> Proclamation in Relation to the State of Punjab ; and Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill. ...	202
---	-----

Motion to Consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha

Shri Darbara Singh ...	202—11
Shri Teja Singh Swatantra ...	211—15
Shri Sat Pal Kapur ...	215—22
Shri J. M. Gowder ...	222—25
Shri Sadhu Ram ...	225—31
Shri Mukhtiar Singh Malik ...	231—36
Shri Devinder Singh Garcha ...	236—42
Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao ...	242—44

* The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

COLUMNS

Shri A. N. Vidyalkankar	...	...	244—46	2
Shri Mohinder Singh Gill	...	...	246—51	
Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu	...	...	251—54	
Shri K. C. Pant	...	...	255—60	
Clauses 2, 3 and 1.		...	260	
Motion to Pass		...	260—61	
Bills Introduced—				
(i) Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Bill by Shri H. M. Patel	...	...	261—63	
(ii) Constitution (Amendment) Bill— (Amendment of Article 141 and insertion of new article 143A, etc.) by Shri C. M. Stephen			263	
(iii) Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill— (Amendment of sections 11 and 23 and insertion of new section 15A) by Shri S. C. Samanta	...	...	263	
(iv) Constitution (Amendment) Bill— (Amendment of article 16) by Shri C. K. Chandrappan		...	264	
(v) Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill by Shri C. Chittibabu	...	...	264	
(vi) Prevention of Pollution of Air and Water Bill— by Prof. S. L. Saksena	...	...	264—65	
(vii) Constitution (Amendment) Bill— (Amendment of articles 19, 22, etc.) by Shri A. K. Gopalan	...	...	265	
Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill—Withdrawn— (Insertion of new section 8A) by Shri P. L. Barupal				
Constitution (Amendment) Bill—Debate adjourned— (Amendment of Eighth Schedule) by Shri Bhogendra Jha			266—2 8	
Motion to consider—				
Shri Bhogendra Jha	...		267	
Shri S. M. Banerjee	...		267	
Constitution (Amendment) Bill—withdrawn (Substitution of Article 43) by Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan				
Motion to Consider—				
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan		268—72,	303—08	
Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy	...	272—76		
Shri R. S. Pandey	...	276—81		
Shri Ramavatar Shastri	...	282—86		
Shri M. C. Daga	...	286—90		
Dr. Karni Singh	...	290—93		
Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma	...	293—96		
Shri Balgovind Verma	...	296—300		
Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary	...	300—03		
Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Insertion of New Article, 16A) by Dr. Karni Singh				
Motion to Consider—				
Dr. Karni Singh		308—12		
Shri M. C. Daga		313—16		
Shri R. S. Pandey		316—20		

LOK SABHA

Thursday, August 5, 1971/Sravana 14,
1893 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

बंजर भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने के लिए
सर्वेक्षण और उसके लिए जापान से
सहायता

॥1591. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या
कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां
बंजर भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने के लिए भू-
परीक्षण किए गये हैं ;

(ख) उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ;
और

(ग) क्या जापान ने इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ
सहायता देने का आश्वासन दिया था ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ
पहाड़िया) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण
सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

विवरण

भूमि सुधार कार्य शुरू करने के लिए
गवेषणात्मक सर्वेक्षण तथा विस्तृत भूमि सर्वेक्षण
करना मुख्य आवश्यकता है । भूमि सुधार का
कार्य करना राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है ।

फिर भी, यह उल्लेखनीय है कि देश में
कृषि योग्य परती भूमि के स्वरूप और क्षेत्र का
पता लगाने के उद्देश्य से एक परती भूमि सुधार
सर्वेक्षण समिति भारत सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 1959
में नियुक्त की गई थी । उसने 100 हैक्टर से
अधिक के खण्डों में 635.96 हजार हैक्टर
भूमि का पता लगाया । तीसरी योजना के
दौरान, 100 हैक्टर से कम के खण्डों में कृषि
योग्य परती भूमि के सर्वेक्षण तथा वर्गीकरण
के लिए एक योजना शुरू की गई और ऐसी
2296 हजार हैक्टर भूमि का पता लगाया ।
पता लगाई गई समस्त परती भूमियों को
सुधारने हेतु, राज्य सरकारों को प्रोत्साहित
करने के उद्देश्य से, कृषि योग्य परती भूमि को
सुधारने और भूमिहीन कृषि श्रमिकों के पुनर्वास
के लिए तीसरी योजना में एक केन्द्र द्वारा
प्रायोजित योजना शुरू की गई और तीनों
वार्षिक योजनाओं में भी इसे चालू रखा गया ।
यह योजना 1-4-1969 से राजकीय क्षेत्र में
हस्तान्तरित कर दी गई है ।

उपरोक्त केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना के
अतिरिक्त, राज्य सरकारों ने भी अपनी सामान्य
विकासात्मक योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत अपने
अधिकार क्षेत्र की कृषि योग्य परती भूमि के
सुधार के लिए कार्यक्रम शुरू किए । अब तक
(वर्ष 1968-69 तक) सुधारा गया क्षेत्र
लगभग 42 लाख हैक्टर है । चतुर्थ योजनावधि
में भूमि सुधार उपायों के अन्तर्गत 10 लाख
हैक्टर भूमि के सुधार किये जाने का विचार है ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
मैंने पूछा बम्बई का रास्ता और मुझे बताया
गया है भांसी का रास्ता । जो मैंने पूछा था

उसका जवाब नहीं दिया गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सर्वेक्षण के तौर पर कहां सर्वेक्षण किया गया है, परीक्षण किया गया है लेकिन इस उत्तर में ऊटपटांग बता दिया गया है। आपने तीन योजनाओं के अन्दर जो-जो सर्वेक्षण किए, वे कौन-कौन से प्रांतों में किये ? राजस्थान में 175 मील बीहड़ जमीन है जो चम्बल के किनारे है, क्या उनके लिए आप के पास कोई योजना है, यदि है तो वह क्या है ?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : जहां-जहां पर वंजर भूमि पड़ी है, वहां पर किया गया है। चम्बल की बीहड़ भूमि के लिए भी अलग से एक स्कीम है। सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ गया है और इसके लिए अलग से योजना बनाई गई है। उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान और गुजरात में जहां-जहां बीहड़ जंगल है, उनके लिए योजना बनाई गई है...

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : अब तक कितना काम हुआ है ?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : चम्बल की 610 एकड़ भूमि अब तक रिक्लेम की गई है।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : यह राज्यों का विषय होते हुए भी, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस काम को अपने हाथ में लेकर बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। लेकिन जैसा एम० पीज० ने सुझाव दिया था कि उनके पास ट्रैक्टर नहीं हैं, बुलडोजर्स नहीं हैं इसलिये वे भूमि को सुधारने में असमर्थ हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस योजना को लागू करने के लिये आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने स्वयं कहा है कि यह राज्य सरकारों का विषय है, फिर भी केन्द्रीय सरकार समय-समय पर राज्य सरकारों की सहायता करती रहती है...

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : केन्द्र सरकार ने

इस को अपने हाथ में लेकर ट्रेक्टराइजेशन के लिये क्या किया ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHFB P. SHINDE) : There is a centrally sponsored scheme during the fourth plan with an outlay of Rs. 2 crores and about 8000 hectares are proposed to be reclaimed. Of course, without tractors these lands cannot be reclaimed. But the magnitude of the problem is so big that really it is the lack of resources that is coming in the way of both the Central and State Governments. Despite that, this centrally sponsored scheme has been taken up.

श्री रामसहाय पांडे : चम्बल रेवाइन्ज को रिक्लेम करने की योजना बहुत पहले बनाई गई थी, इसमें तीन प्रदेश शामिल हैं—उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश का इस में बड़ा हिस्सा पड़ता है। वर्ल्ड बैंक से भी इस के लिये अनुरोध किया गया था, कुछ पैसा वहां से लेने के लिए एक रिप्रेजेंटेशन भेजा गया था, और शायद वह स्वीकृत भी हुआ था। इस का बुलडोजिंग कराने के लिए, रिक्लेम कराने के लिये एक बड़ी योजना बनी थी, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह कहां तक पूरी हुई है ? अधिकांश महोदय, खेती के लिये वह बहुत अच्छी जमीन है, अगर उसको रिक्लेम करके काम में लाया जाये तो सारा डेफिसिट पूरा हो सकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस काम्प्रीहेन्सिव योजना का आपने क्या किया, कहां तक वह आगे बढ़ी है ?

SHRI ANNASAHFB P. SHINDE : I have already mentioned about the centrally sponsored scheme. But the nature of the problem is, there are deep ravines and shallow ravines. Shallow ravines can be reclaimed with limited expenditure. But for deep ravines, afforestation and some other programmes have to be taken up and we are constantly reviewing the position. About the World Bank loan, it has not been finalised.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : In India, we have got about 88 crores of acres

of land, but actually we are cultivating only 32 crores of acres. There is still a large area to be reclaimed. When is the Government going to reclaim all the lands, so that they may be distributed to the landless people ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The lands which have already been reclaimed and distributed have been mentioned in the statement. But, as more and more lands become available, they are reclaimed and distributed to the landless and other people eligible for allotment.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया गया है कि 42 लाख एकड़ भूमि हम ने सुधारी है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह कौन-कौन से प्रान्तों में सुधारी गई है ? क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर गया है कि मोरेना के चम्बल बीहड़ों के साथ तीन प्रान्त लगते हैं और वहाँ पर जमीन को बराबर करने करने के लिए काश्तकारों को जो बुलडोजर मिलते हैं, वे उन्हें बहुत मंहगे पड़ते हैं, 50 रु० घन्टे के हिसाब से मिलते हैं। इन बुलडोजरों को ग्वालियर में रखा जाता है, जहाँ से पहुँचने में दो घन्टे लगते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन स्थानों को जल्द से जल्द समतल बनाने के लिए क्या सरकार कोई राष्ट्रीय योजना बनाकर लागू करना चाहती है ? ऐसा माना गया है कि कुछ प्रदेशों में कुछ जिले ऐसे हैं जो पिछड़े हुए हैं, मोरेना और भिण्ड भी ऐसे ही जिलों में आते हैं। इसलिए इनको पिछड़ा जिला समझ कर क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी योजना बनायेगी जिससे इन का जल्द से जल्द विकास हो सके ?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : सभी राज्यों में भूमि सुधार का काम चल रहा है और जहाँ तक चम्बल रेवाडन्ज के सुधार का सवाल है, माननीय मन्त्री जी ने बतलाया है कि चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में 8 हजार एकड़ भूमि सुधारी जायेगी और 600 एकड़ भूमि सुधारी जा चुकी है। जहाँ तक मजदूरों का सवाल है भारत सरकार ने यह मंजूर किया है कि

मजदूरों को वहाँ पर बसाया जायेगा, उनको 750 रु० प्रति हैक्टेयर के हिसाब से सुधार के लिये और 750 रु० उनके बसाने के लिये सरकार देगी। जहाँ तक इस का सवाल है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा बुलडोजर्स ला कर सुधारा जाये, यह एक अच्छा सुझाव है, सरकार इस पर विचार करेगी।

SHRIMA TI JYOTSNA CHANDA : May I know whether Government propose to make a survey for conversion of barren lands lying on both sides of the railway track and make them cultivable ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Sir, I am at your disposal. But this is not within the purview of this question.

SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI : There is fertile land available in Kutch, but water resources are not available. A survey has shown that if water is provided this land can be cultivated. Since this is very much connected with water resources and irrigation facilities, would the government immediately decide to take up the Narmada project so that those water resources would be available to cultivate that land ?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : सिंचाई के साधनों का सवाल भूमि सुधार के बाद पैदा होता है, इसलिए भूमि सुधार के बाद सिंचाई के साधनों को किया जाएगा।

श्री एन० एम० पांडे : इस बात को देखते हुए कि माननीय मन्त्री जी ने जो कमेटी बनाई है रिक्लेमेशन कमेटी—क्या उसने कुछ रिकमेन्डेशन्स दी हैं। कोई ऐसा फेज्ड प्रोग्राम आपके सामने रखा है कि जिस फेज्ड-प्रोग्राम के मुताबिक आगे सारी योजना समायानुसार पूरा करना चाहते हैं।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : This Committee was constituted in order to identify the areas which are cultivable wastes which are of 100 hectares and above. The Committee has identified those areas and its work is over. Now it is for the State Governments to take up the schemes.

As has been mentioned, quite a lot of acreage has been reclaimed as a result of the recommendations of that committee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Have they got any national reclamation programme and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The hon. Member being very knowledgeable, he should know that after the decision of the National Development Council, agriculture being a State subject, these schemes are now within the purview of the State Government.

श्री एस० पी० वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि लैंड रिवलेशन योजना के अन्तर्गत बिहार में भी कोई योजना ली गयी है या नहीं ? यदि ली गयी है, तो उस स्थान का नाम क्या है, और कितनी भूमि का सुधार हुआ है ? तथा क्या बिहार सरकार ने बिहार में 40 लाख एकड़ बंजर भूमि की ओर केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान आकषित किया है कि नहीं ?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : इस के लिए नोटिस चाहिये ।

श्री एस० पी० वर्मा : इस में नाम मांगा गया है, वह तो मन्त्री जी को बताना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो कह रहे हैं कि इस के लिए नोटिस चाहिए ।

Entrusting of further Work to National Commission on Agriculture

*1592. **SHRI N. K. SINHA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1294 on the 3rd June, 1971 and state :

(a) whether any further work is going to be entrusted to the National Commission on Agriculture ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Since the National Commission on Agriculture has been set up to enquire into the progress, problems and potential of Indian agriculture, it would always be upto the Government to consider referring to the Commission for enquiry and report any further aspect having a bearing on agriculture in India.

SHRI N. K. SINHA : Sir, this Commission was constituted last year. During the last 11 months it has held six meetings. During the two years of its life all that it has been able to do is to hold six meetings. At the end of the sixth meeting they have decided to submit an interim report on house-sites of landless labourers and the programme of wage-level. That is the progress of this Commission during the last 11 months. May I know the basis for this incorrigible optimism and unshakable faith of the Government in the Commission.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : It would not be appropriate to cast any aspersions on the working of the Commission. The Commission has set-up a number of groups for studying special problems, namely, dairying, fisheries etc. but Agriculture is such a vast subject that various problems are being studied and voluminous documents are being prepared. The Commission is very much seized of this problem. A Commission of this nature is expected to make recommendations of a fundamental nature which would help us give new directions to Indian agriculture. I think very good persons are at the helm of the Commission.

SHRI N. K. SINHA : In view of what the hon. Minister has said, may I know why the Commission is not being put up on a permanent basis so that it may be able to do all that is listed for it ? Secondly, if the Commission is really as good as the hon. Minister makes it out to be ; why not also entrust the work of coordination of research extension and agriculture education to this Commission ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : First of all the Government does not think it desirable to make it a permanent body because specific issues for finding have been entrusted to the Commission and the Commission is expected to submit its report

within two years. Further, it is not desirable to make it into a permanent body because developmental activities are expected to be carried on by the Centre and the State Governments. As far as agriculture research and education is concerned that is a specific job entrusted to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. This Commission has only to point out what new directions are to be taken in this particular field.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA : May I know from the hon. Minister what are the specific issues entrusted to this Commission ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I am sorry, the hon. Member, who is normally an intelligent Member, has asked this question. The terms of reference of the Commission have been laid on the Table of the House and copies of it are available in the Parliament Library.

MR. SPEAKER : May I request hon. Members not to ask questions about facts available in accessible documents ?

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : What are the qualifications of members who have been appointed as members of the National Commission on Agriculture ? Is it a fact that a certain Member of Lok Sabha, who had been defeated at the polls, has now been made a permanent member of the Commission and has gone abroad to visit seven or eight countries ? What special experience in agriculture has that member got and what useful contribution is being made by him ?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Who is the Chairman ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : At the moment there is no Chairman. The Vice-Chairman, Shri Sivaraman, who was formerly the Cabinet Secretary of Agriculture, as the House knows, is one of the very eminent persons knowing the problems of agriculture in India. He is also functioning as the Chairman.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He spent most of his life in bureaucracy.

MR. SPEAKER : Do not do such things.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The usual argument is being repeated that some defeated Members are being put in the commission. If hon. Members are good enough to see the list, they will find that people with vast knowledge in specialised fields are members of this commission. Simply because somebody is defeated in the elections, does it mean that he is not a person at all useful in the social or public life ? Therefore, I do not agree with the hon. Member when he casts an aspersion in regard to any member of the commission.

Expert Committee for testing RS-09 Tractors at Budni

***1593 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of members of the Expert Committee appointed to inquire into the testing procedure and standards for RS-09 tractors at the Budni Tractor Station ; and

(b) their technical qualifications and experience in testing the RS-09 tractors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A statement showing the names of Members of the Expert Committee on RS-09 tractors, their technical qualifications and experience is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—874/71*]

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : I congratulate the Minister on having disclosed the names of the highly qualified persons and technical men who are members of this expert committee. However, I would like to ask him what valuable contribution is being made by these members and whether this tractor station has made any progress under their guidance and advice.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : This committee was specifically asked to go into the problem of RS-09 tractors and the committee has submitted its report. I am going to lay the report on the Table of the House within the next few days, before the House adjourns.

As far as the working of the Budni testing station is concerned, some of the

recommendations of the committee would be useful to strengthen the Budni station.

Sprinkler method of Irrigation

*1596 SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have studied the advantages of the sprinkler method of irrigation in increasing agricultural production ;

(b) whether this method is being used at present any where in the country as an experiment ;

(c) if so, the places where this method has been introduced ; and

(d) the results thereof ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(c) The sprinkler System of irrigation is being experimented at a number of places, some of them being :-

(i) Soil and Water Management Pilot Project, Patiala, (Punjab).

(ii) Soil & Water Management Pilot Project, Bellary (Mysore).

(iii) Indo-German Project at Mandi (Himachal Pradesh).

(iv) Govt. Estate, Guindy, Tamil Nadu.

(v) Kudimla State Seed Farm, Tamil Nadu.

(vi) J. N. Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur.

(vii) Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana.

(d) Preliminary trials on the efficacy of sprinkler irrigation *vis-a-vis* other common methods of irrigation—such as borderstrip, flooding, furrow etc, have shown that it is beneficial to use sprinkler where

(a) the land is very slopy such as in sand dunes and where levelling it entails much expense.

(b) the soils are very porous.

(c) frequent light applications are desired.

(d) maintenance of open channels is difficult or expensive.

(e) flooding methods cause water-logging.

(f) water is expensive or limited.

Some of the published data indicate that sprinkler system can give as much as 80% application efficiency. However, this would vary depending upon the situation of the site and the time of application of water. This system of irrigation would also minimise the drainage problem.

SHRI ESWARA REDDY : I have gone through the statement and I find that it is being experimented at seven places and is proving beneficial. May I know the economics of the experiment, how it is being experimented, whether sprinkler units are supplied to farmers when it is experimented outside Government farms, whether a subsidy is given and what is the reaction of farmers to this experiment ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : The whole scheme is in an experimental stage. There is only one place, Mandi in Himachal Pradesh, where this experiment was carried on for the last eight years. There the benefit-cost ratio comes to 3 : 5 : 1. It means this has proved to be beneficial, seven places have been mentioned here. There are other places also where this experiment is being carried on. This experiment was started only last year. So, the results are not yet known.

SHRI ESWARA REDDY : In the statement of the hon. Minister I do not find the scheme which has been sponsored by the Rayalaseema Development Board and sanctioned by the Andhra Pradesh Government for experimentation of this method in Cuddapah district. May I know how the hon. Minister has missed this information ? I would like to have the factual information about it.

SHRI SHER SINGH : Some States have started it. I have some information about Haryana and Rajasthan. But about other places, I do not have any information about the results achieved. About Andhra Pradesh, I have no information whether the State has started some project of this type.

Tamil Nadu has started it, one is Guindy and the other at Kudimla State Seed Farm, as mentioned in the statement. I do not know about Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : The hon. Minister said that this particular method has been used and the benefit-cost ratio is 3.5 : 1. Just for comparative reasons, I want to know this. There is the other method, gravitational method of irrigation. How does it compare with that ? Secondly, I want to know whether the information at the command of the Ministry is correct that in Coorg there are at least 100 plantations where this method of irrigation has already been used on commercial basis ? Is it necessary to experiment with this method which he has applied not on irrigation but on farmers ? I would like to have a comparative position about it.

SHRI SHER SINGH : There is no doubt about it that sprinkler method is better and more efficient. But what we are experimenting upon is to study economics of it, whether it is possible for a small farmer to invest the money that is needed for it. All that has to be studied as to whether it will be useful for all sorts of places, in desert areas, in dry areas, in lands which are uneven. It is very necessary to study all this, and also whether in flat areas it will be more economical in the long run and whether money invested will be found out by the small farmer. All these experiments are being carried on simply to know the economics of this proposition in various types of areas. We have results only about one district, that is, Mandi. About other areas, we are still carrying on the experiment and we are trying to study the economics of it.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : श्रीमन् मध्य-प्रदेश में तीन चौथाई भूमि अर्शित है तो क्या यह प्रयोग मध्यप्रदेश में किया गया है, यदि हां, तो उस प्रयोग का क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

श्री शेर सिंह : मध्यप्रदेश में जबलपुर विश्वविद्यालय में इसके ऊपर अभी प्रयोग हो रहा है, अभी उसका परिणाम हमारे पास नहीं आया है।

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : In view of the fact that the experiment is successful and economical, may I know whether there is any proposal with the Government to extend this facility to small farmers and marginal farmers ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : After we get the results of this experiment in various areas, and some universities are also carrying on the experiment, we will certainly expand it.

SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY : In the Nagarjunsagar area where the water is flowing through canals, in the high level area they are not in a position to get the water. Why is this sprinkler method not being adopted there ? This will benefit a large part of the area. Why should this method not be introduced in the Nagarjuna Sagar project area ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : I do not have the information about the Nagarjuna Sagar project. It is for the State Government to see that if they can do it, it will be beneficial. We are carrying on experiments to show the economics of the proposition and that they are to the benefit of the farmers. After these experiments are carried out and the information is collected, I think the State Governments will make use of it.

द्रुत कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत अशिक्षित बेरोजगारों के लिए रोजगार की व्यवस्था

*1597. श्री रणबहादुर सिंह : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्राम्य रोजगार सम्बन्धी द्रुत कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के अशिक्षित व्यक्तियों के स्थान पर शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को रोजगार देने के लिए योजनाएँ तैयार करने तथा उन्हें क्रियान्वित करने का विकल्प दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन किन राज्यों ने इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी योजनाएँ केंद्र को भेजी हैं ;

(ग) उनकी विशेषताएँ क्या हैं ; और

(घ) क्या केंद्रीय सरकार ने उन योजनाओं को अपनी स्वीकृति दे दी है ?

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

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : It has been long said that the Government are taking steps to remove unemployment.

MR. SPEAKER : I wonder how you make out a supplementary from 'No, Sir' answer.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : I had written a letter and I had received a reply from the Ministry that this question was left to the States. It is a simple question. The States have been seeking, at least some—I have the information...

MR. SPEAKER : What is your question ?

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : I want to ask whether the Government's scheme to provide employment is restricted to the people who are already employed on the land or to those who have received some education and are still unemployed because they would not work on the land.

MR. SPEAKER : This is a suggestion.

SHRI SHER SINGH : The crash scheme of rural employment is meant for those under-employed people in the villages who are employed only for two months a year. This is for uneducated people mostly who can do all these works and the works which have been, I think, mentioned in the scheme itself. If the hon. Member has gone through the scheme because we have supplied a copy of the same to hon. Members, he will find that we have given the schemes which are to be carried out, and on those schemes it is only the unskilled labour which is mostly required. 3% has been set aside for skilled labour and other people also who could be employed on this, but, mostly this scheme is intended for unskilled unemployed people in the rural areas.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : I just wanted to know whether any scheme has been considered for provision of employment to these unemployed semi-literate people.

SHRI SHER SINGH : Under this rural employment crash scheme I can say, 'No'. But, if they are prepared to work as unskilled labour as others are working, of course, nobody can stop them from coming and joining all these workers. But these so-called semi-literate or semi-educated people generally do not like to work on roads and other schemes. It is only the unskilled uneducated people who come.

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI : Will the Minister be pleased to at least tell the House whether the Government would have any objection if the educated unemployed in the rural areas of our country who are in millions want to take part in the schemes for rural employment ? What would be the objection of the Government ?

Why should not the State Governments have the option to employ such people also in this crash programme ? What is the objection ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : Government have no objection, but educated people do not like to come and work on these schemes. If they are prepared to work on such schemes, Government will have no objection.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : With regard to the employment of the educated or the uneducated, may I know from the Minister whether they have made any evaluation of the magnitude of the crash in this crash programme? If they have made any evaluation what is the employment that they have been able to realise and if not, why have they not made such an evaluation ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : We have made evaluation...

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Sir, you are ably assisted by the Minister in making the question hour very dull. This is relevant question.

MR. SPEAKER : You must listen to him first and pass your remarks. You are passing remarks without listening to him.

SHRI SHER SINGH : Under this scheme 1,000 persons in each district will get employment for 10 months. There is going to be 3 lakh man-days per district.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : In theory it is all right, but how many have actually been benefited ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : It started functioning in 8 States. I will start functioning in some other States after the rainy season.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Is it an answer to my question ? I asked : What is the evaluation made ? How many have been exactly employed ? Has any such evaluation been made so far ? If not, why not ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : This will take about three months. We have appointed 6 teams that are going to some States. This work is going on and after 3 months we will review how many people are actually working. Then we will be able to know how many people have actually come and are working on the scheme. That report will come in about 3 months.

MR. SPEAKER : This question has taken a lot of time.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रत्येक राज्य में देहातों के अन्दर बेकार लोगों की संख्या क्या है और आप ने कितने लोगों को काम देने की योजना बनाई है तथा अब तक कितने लोगों को काम दिया जा सका है। इस का राज्यवार ब्यौरा दिया जाये।

श्री शेर सिंह : यह कहना तो मुश्किल है। इसका कोई अन्दाजा नहीं बतलाया जा सकता कि सारे देश में देहातों में कितने लोग बेरोजगार हैं। लेकिन इस स्कीम की तहत कितने लोगों को रोजगार दिया जायेगा वह मैंने बतलाया। सारे देश में 355 जिले हैं। उन में से हर जिले में एक हजार आदिमियों को रोजगार दिया जायेगा। इस समय आठ स्टेट्स में काम चल

रहा है लोगों को काम दिया जाता है, इसके लिये मुझ को नोटिस चाहिये क्योंकि हर जिले में काउंट करना पड़ेगा कि कितने आदमी हैं। अभी मेरे पास फिगर्स नहीं हैं लेकिन इतना कह सकता हूँ कि आठ स्टेट्स में काम चालू हो चुका है। वह स्टेट्स हैं : केरल, उत्तर प्रदेश, तमिल-नाडु, महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ भाग और वेस्ट बंगाल।

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : This is not the actual statement that we want. It is not good to make jokes with the problem of unemployment.

SHRI SHER SINGH : I shall give the names of the States.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इतनी देर हो गई है और और हमने बहुत थोड़े सवाल किये हैं। इस तरह से कैसे चल सकता है। अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहे तो वह आधे घंटे के डिस्कशन के लिए टाइम मांग सकते हैं, और वह उन को मिल सकता है।

SHRI A. N. VIDYALANKAR : May I know whether employment under the scheme is given on a permanent basis or it would be only a temporary employment ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : This will be only for ten months in a year.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : प्रश्न महत्वपूर्ण है लेकिन उत्तर सन्तोषजनक नहीं आ रहा है। अन्तरिम बजट में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की बेकारी के निराकरण के लिए धन रखा गया था, 50 करोड़ रुपये का। लेकिन मन्त्री महोदय आज यह बतलाने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं कि अभी तक कितने लोगों को रोजगार पर लगाया गया है। क्या वह बतला सकते हैं कि जिन राज्यों ने अभी तक इस योजना के अन्तर्गत काम प्रारम्भ नहीं किया, उसके क्या कारण हैं ? वह राज्य कौन से हैं ? क्या उन्हें धन की आवश्यकता नहीं है या

केन्द्र की ओर से धन देने में कोई कठिनाई हो रही है। मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि तीन महीने में एक टीम जायेगी और मूल्यांकन करेगी। तो तीन महीने तो हो गये। अभी तक कोई टीम गई है या नहीं? अगर गई है तो उसकी जांच का क्या परिणाम निकला है?

श्री शेर सिंह : मैंने बताया कि आठ स्टेट्स में काम शुरू हो गया है। मैं उनके नाम बता देता हूँ :

बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, तमिलनाडु, हिमाचल प्रदेश और वेस्ट बंगाल।

जिन स्टेट्स में टीम गई है उनके नाम इस प्रकार हैं :

मध्य प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु, मैसूर, वेस्ट बंगाल, केरल, बिहार और उड़ीसा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जिन राज्यों में अभी तक काम शुरू नहीं हुआ, उन्होंने इसके लिए क्या कारण बताये हैं? क्या वह केन्द्र से धन नहीं चाहती या उनकी बनाई योजना को आपने स्वीकार नहीं किया? आठ राज्यों के अलावा और भी दूसरे राज्य हैं।

श्री शेर सिंह : अब तक आन्ध्र प्रदेश के चौदह जिलों के लिए संक्शन दिया जा चुका है, इसी तरह असम में 10 जिलों के लिए संक्शन दिया जा चुका है और पंजाब दिया जा चुका है, बिहार के 10 जिलों के लिए संक्शन दिया जा चुका है, गुजरात में 19 में से 18 जिलों के लिए संक्शन दिया जा चुका है, हरियाणा में 7 जिलों के लिए संक्शन दिया जा चुका है, हिमाचल प्रदेश में 10 जिले हैं और उन सब के लिए संक्शन दिया जा चुका है, जम्मू और काश्मीर..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह पूछ रहे हैं कि कारण क्या है।

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : May I inform the House that this scheme has been taken up

only from the beginning of the present financial year? After the scheme adopted, we had given certain indications on the basis of which the States were to send proposals to the Centre. The proposals have been received from many States, and where there has been delay, it is on account of the fact that the proposals have not been received from the States, and we are taking action to urge those States also to see that those proposals are submitted early.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: In view of the devastation caused by the recent floods in most parts of West Bengal, specially the rural areas, are government going to increase the amount already sanctioned under the crash programme to that State?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : So far as this programme is concerned, there can be no increase in allotment for it, but there are other methods of helping States affected by flood or drought.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER : We will have to find some time for a half hour discussion.

Legislation to give Statutory Sanction to Ordinances Promulgated by West Bengal Government

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*1599. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state .

(a) whether Government propose to enact legislation at an early date to give statutory sanction to the Ordinances promulgated by the West Bengal State Government prior to its resignation on the 28th June, 1971, relating to retiral, gratuity for workmen and period of notice for closures ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

(a) The question of replacing the West Bengal Employees' Payment of Compulsory Gratuity Ordinance, 1971 by an Act is under consideration. No ordinance, however, was

promulgated by the West Bengal Government relating to the period of notice for closures of industrial establishments.

(b) Do not arise.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The Payment of Gratuity Ordinance was promulgated on 5 June. Today is 5 August. Two months have passed. We would like to know whether it is a fact that numerous chambers of commerce and other employer's organisations have been issuing statements and putting pressure in various ways on Government to see that this Ordinance is allowed to lapse and not enacted. Can the Minister give an assurance that the Ordinance will not be allowed to lapse and will be enacted by means of a Presidential Act ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : Whatever may be the statements made by chambers of commerce or other vested interests, we are not concerned with them. This Ordinance will not be allowed to lapse.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : As regards the ordinance for the period of notice for closure, I think the reason why it was not promulgated was that there was no time to get the assent of the Centre. I would like to know now what is the position regarding that. It had been sent to the Centre. In the Centre still considering the matter or has it approved of it ? Will it also consider bringing it forward in the form of a Presidential Act ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The promulgation of the period of notice for closure ordinance could not take place because the democratic coalition Government resigned. But then the Centre had with some modifications given their concurrence to it. Now the entire matter is being re-examined and it will also be enacted.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Government propose to bring forward such a legislation on an all-India basis so that this benefit might be extended to all classes of workers all over the country ? If so, how soon, if not, why not ? Secondly, how many such items have come here from West Bengal between 1967 and now, and how

many have been accorded Presidential assent ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I could not follow the second part. So far as the first is concerned, for giving effect to it, we are following a certain procedure regarding this important labour legislation. These issues are taken up in the Indian Labour Conference which is a tripartite body. This will also be taken up there and effect will have to be given to it after discussion there. Under certain compelling circumstance, the Government of West Bengal promulgated an Ordinance, and keeping in view these circumstances, we are going to enact it. As for all-India coverage, already Kerala has a legislation regarding gratuity. We would like to have central legislation covering all the working classes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I take it that we will have a national coverage of this before long. My second question which you did not follow, is this. Since, 1967, when the Congress opposed forces had formed the Government, they had sent certain pieces of legislation for the concurrence of the Centre twice, at the end of 1967 and in 1969-70. Would you kindly tell us how many of those were returned without getting the President's sanction ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a new question.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : It will be difficult for me to say on how many occasions certain legislative measures were sent for sanction and where no sanction was accorded. I will not be in a position to say.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : About trade union recognition.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I need notice for that. I cannot give you an off-hand reply.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : In view of the fact that at the beginning of the President's rule after the dissolution of the democratic coalition Government it was announced that the unfinished task of the democratic coalition Government which was committed to the people of West Bengal would be completed by the Government under President's rule, may I know

whether in regard to the ordinance, the Minister in charge of West Bengal now, Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray, or the former Minister, Mr. Nag, had already approached the Central Government to take it up and expedite this and, if so, what is the reaction of the Government ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Already I have replied to it, and Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray, who is looking after the West Bengal affairs, is very much interested in this scheme, and as I said, both the ordinances will be soon enacted as President's laws.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question—Shri Muhammed Sheriff.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Sir, I want to put a question.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has put it. He is your own man.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : But he cannot put my question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : After allowing one Congressman to put his supplementary, please do not allow a second Congressman for another supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER : Why not ? (*Interruption*) Order, order.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : In that case, it will be a partial attitude on your part ; during the Question Hour, if the Opposition Members are not given their chance, then what is the use of the Question Hour ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Once you allow one question to a Congress Member, do not allow another supplementary to another Congress Member.

MR. SPEAKER : We have been following this practice since the last Lok Sabha to go according to the numerical strength. (*Interruption*) Order, please. I very often do not follow it, but I have to be fair to to both the sides.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, may I submit that I have been a Member of this

House since 1957. The questions are balloted, and those who have tabled the questions should be allowed a chance. Otherwise, you remove the directions, and we shall flood the Question Hour with questions. I do not know if every Member will come through the ballot. (*Interruption*) Kindly hear me. If you consider the numerical strength, in that case, what I submit is this. (*Interruption*) Don't try to shout down everyone.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please. No cross-talks. Let me listen to him.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Anybody who catches the eye of the Speaker gets a chance. Otherwise, I am 50 years of age and it is no pleasure for me to rise every-time. (*Interruption*) It will be difficult for us to put questions. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Please sit down, Mr. Panigrahi. Now, I can appreciate Mr. Banerjee's point. Last time, the practice was just the reverse ; two on this side and one on that side, and you would not allow them. Now the times have changed, I can appreciate that many Members who do not table questions just catch the eye and grab the chances of others. I am very cautious that this should be avoided. I only say that if you want to put supplementaries, you must also work hard, send your Questions for ballot. Do not grab the chances of others. When a Member is standing he thinks he is the only Member standing, but I see 20 Members behind him and 30 on the other side.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Some try to catch both your eyes and ears.

MR. SPEAKER : The eyes are not fixed, they keep moving.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Under rule 50 I have a submission to make.

MR. SPEAKER : I can hear a submission, not a point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The rule is very clear on the subject. You cannot artificially gag me.

MR. SPEAKER : I know the rule.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : In spite of that you are saying this ? If one Congressman is allowed to ask a supplementary, then no other Congressman should be allowed to ask a supplementary.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : The existence of Independents in this Parliament should not be forgotten. We will never get a chance.

MR. SPEAKER : I will go like this. Every two sectors will have one question.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I want to draw your attention to the fact that we are getting evasive answers. So far as the second part of Mr. Indrajit Gupta's question is concerned regarding closure, the hon. Minister has avoided answering it intentionally. So, I had a mind to ask him whether the Government...

MR. SPEAKER : Many people have a mind to ask many questions.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : But you did not allow. Four hundred factories have been in our State. What is this Government doing ?

Production of Paddy and other Crops in Hilly Areas of NEFA during 1971-72

*1601. **SHRI C. C. GOHAIN :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government propose to boost the production of paddy and other crops in the hilly area of NEFA during the year 1971-72 ;

(b) whether Government propose to introduce the Crash Crop programme with the latest high bred seeds ; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) Field demonstrations on high-yielding varieties of rice and other crops ; introduction of multiple cropping farmer's training ; Refresher courses for the extension staff, etc. are some of the steps taken to increase the foodgrains production.

(b) and (c). High-yielding varieties Programme of rice and maize is already being implemented since 1969-70. The estimated coverage during 1970-71 is 1130 hectares under rice and 160 hectares under maize. The target for 1971-72 has been fixed at 1620 hectares under rice and 280 hectares under maize.

Wheat and mung are being introduced through demonstrations.

Allocation of Fund for Additional Expenditure on Bangla Desh Refugees

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*1602. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN :**
SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI :
SHRI MALLIKARJUN :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the expenditure on the Bangla Desh refugees, who have taken shelter in India, will be higher than the budgeted expenditure of Rs. 60 crores already allocated for them ; and

(b) if so, how Government propose to meet the additional expenditure on refugees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The additional expenditure involved will be met partly from foreign aid being received in cash and in kind and partly by pooling the existing resources in the country.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Has the Government made any estimate of the additional expenditure which is likely to be incurred, and if so, what is the approximate amount ? How much of this are they going to meet from receipts from abroad and how much from mobilisation of internal resources ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : Originally Government made an estimate of Rs. 60 crores. That was based on 2.5 million refugees for a certain period. But now the latest figure is 71,74,000. The influx is continuing. Sometimes it is a little low and sometimes it is much higher. There is no sign that it might stop or the number would decrease. Now our rough estimate is that we would require about a

couple of hundred crores for maintaining them—feeding them, giving them medical help, transport and all other things put together. About foreign aid, as I said earlier, the total commitment is about Rs. 99 crores. But so far we have received actually material and cash put together Rs. 8.40 crores. Out of that Rs. 2.06 crores is in cash. The rest is in the pipeline.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Does it mean that the Government will have to come forward with additional taxation proposals for nearly Rs. 200 crores.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : As I said, our estimate is, the additional expenditure will be round about Rs. 200 crores. We will pool the resources. Whether for this purpose some new taxation proposal will be necessary or some voluntary levy by the people—I do not know how it will be collected. But those of us who have expressed our solidarity and support for the people of Bangla Desh will not mind bearing a little more burden to us involved in this.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : May I know the total assistance received from foreign countries in cash and kind for the Bangla Desh refugees and the amount pledged? May I also know whether any Arab countries have extended their assistance? May I know to what extent medical aid, nutrition and clothing have been provided to the refugees?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I have already given the figures. The total commitment of foreign aid including material and other things is Rs. 99 crores. But in fact, we have received only Rs. 8.40 crores worth of cash and material put together. So far as I can see from the list, I do not think any Arab country has come forward with assistance. The only country that has made some offer is UAR, but it has not yet come.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Originally the period estimated was six months. Now when the estimate has gone up to Rs. 400 crores, may I know whether any time schedule has been worked out at 12 months and whether it will go up to Rs. 800 crores when the time goes up to 18 months.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The hon. Member perhaps has not listened properly. I have said that Rs. 200 crores is the estimate now, because we have exhausted the Rs. 60 crores provided in the budget. The question is about time. We expect that conditions would be created, and created soon, so that the refugees would go back to their homes. But it is very difficult just now to anticipate the exact date whether it would be in six months. It may take a little more time. On one point we are certain that these refugees have to go back.

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour over.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, we want a half-an-hour discussion on this because it is an important matter.

MR. SPEAKER : He has to give notice in the normal course.

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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Appointment of a Committee on Asansol Coal Belt

*1594. **SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appointed any Committee to report on the affairs of Asansol coal belt ;

(b) if so, the names of Members of the Committee and the terms of reference of the Committee ; and

(c) the time by which the committee is expected to submit its report to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMAR MANGALAM) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Strike by Workers of Food Corporation of India, Kerala

*1595. **SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the workers of Food Corporation of India, Kerala State went on strike on the 5th July, 1971 all over the State, in support of their demands ;

(b) if so, the main demands of the workers ; and

(c) whether any firm and immediate steps have been taken by Government to meet their demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) : (a) There was no general strike by the workers of the Food Corporation of India in Kerala State. The employees of the Food Corporation of India stationed in Kerala, were however on a "Pen down strike" between 3-7-1971 and 7-7-1971.

(b) The main demand of the Union was against the induction of fresh State Government deputationists in vancancies arising as a result of repatriation of the State Government employees. The union demanded that if at all the deputationists from the State Government were to be taken, they should be taken only in the lowest grade.

(c) Yes, Sir. An agreement was reached on the demands of the Union, as a result of which the Union, withdrew the agitation on 7th July, 1971.

High-Yielding Package Programme for Dairying

*1598. **SHRI V. N. P. SINGH :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Dairy Research Institute has formulated a high-yielding "package programme" for dairying; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

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

(b) This package programme for dairying includes (i) high-yielding dairy animals ; (ii) development of suitable crop rotation programmes ; (iii) proper feeding practices ; (iv) proper health control ; and (v) adequate credit facilities.

Confederation of Employees Association in Newspapers and News Agencies

* 600. **SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Secretary-General of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists stressed the need for setting up a confederation of employees association in newspapers and news agencies ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). We have seen some reports about the proposal concerning the sitting up of such a confederation. It is essentially a matter for Associations concerned to consider and decide.

Working Capacities of Plants Set up by Seeds Corporation in Mysore

*1603. **SHRI DHARMARAO AFZALPURKAR :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the plants set up by Seeds Corporation are working as per scheduled capacity in Mysore State ;

(b) if so, their capacity plant-wise ; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by Government so that these plants work to their capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) : (a) The National Seeds Corporation had set up three seed processing plants at Haveri, Jamkhadi and Ghataprabha in Mysore State and these are not working as per their scheduled capacity at present.

(b) The capacity of the plants at Haveri and Jamkhadi is 7000 quintals per annum each and the Ghataprabha plant can process 3,000 quintals per annum.

(c) The National Seeds Corporation has reviewed the working of the Plants and in view of the small quantities of seeds coming up for processing at Ghataprabha it has been decided to close down this plant. The area under seed production around Haveri and Jamkhadi processing plants is being increased to feed the scheduled capacity of the plants and to make these viable units.

Satyagraha Launched by Durgapur Steel Officers' Association

*1604. **SHRI SUBODH HANSDA :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Durgapur Steel Officers'

Association launched a Satyagraha before the office of General Superintendent in the first week of July, 1971 ;

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

(c) whether their demands have been fulfilled ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGLAM) : (a) Yes, Sir Some of the officers of the Durgapur Steel Plant with the backing of their Association launched a satyagraha from 5-7-71. It has since been called off from the night of 20-7-71.

(b) Non-executives promoted as executives in Hindustan Steel Limited are required to undergo training and pass an examination in order to be eligible for their annual increments and for confirmation. Such officers as had not passed the examination were not allowed increments. These officers were pressing for payment of increments and for confirmation as executives without training or examination.

(c) No, Sir.

Purchase of Tent Poles by D.G.S. & D.

*1605. **DR. KARNI SINGH :**
RAJMATA KRISHNA :
KUMARI JODHPUR :

Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Director General, Supplies and Disposals, through contracts placed in December, 1969 on several firms, had purchased the cancelled quantities of tent poles ;

(b) whether payment for the poles had been made at a much higher price than the original rate contract ;

(c) if so, the reasons for purchasing the rejected stuff at a price much higher than the contract price ;

(d) the total loss suffered by Government ; and

(e) the action taken against the persons responsible for this ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir, except in one case where the purchase was effected at a slightly lower rate ;

(c) The Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals do not purchase rejected stores and tenders are always invited and orders placed for stores conforming to prescribed specifications. It appears, however, that certain sub-standard poles were passed/accepted by the Inspectorate and consignee. The CBI are seized of the matter. The orders in this case were placed at the lowest acceptable rates obtained by tender. In seven cases the price so obtained was higher and in the eight case lower than the original contracted rates.

(d) The total extra expenditure in the purchase of stores including the element of sales tax works out to about Rs. 6.97 lakhs.

(e) The matter is under examination.

Strike by Employees of Uranium Corporation of India Ltd., Jaduguda

*1606. **SHRI N. E. HORO :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Jaduguda, have gone on strike with effect from the 5th July, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the reasons for going on strike; and

(c) whether the management of the said Corporation have violated the recruitment terms detrimental to the interest of the workers ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

Research on Paddy Cultivation under Saline Water

*1607. **SHRI MADHURRYA HALDAR :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are carrying any research on paddy cultivation under Saline Water ; and

(b) if so, the progress thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. Research is in progress in paddy-cultivation under saline soil and saline water conditions at Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal and its centre at Canning Town District 24 Parganas, West Bedgal and at Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack, financed by I.C.A.R.

(b) Satisfactory progress has been made at these research centres in field of breeding rice varieties suitable for saline soil conditions. The success achieved so far indicated that rice varieties viz. Getu, Dasal, Damodar. C. Ac. 75, C. Ac. 125, C. Ac. 334 and SR 26B (Canning Town, West Bengal) IR8-68 (Karnal) possess considerable degree of tolerance to saline conditions. A technique of leaching the salts and growing paddy after application of gypsum and green manuring with Dhaincha has been evolved at the Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal for successful cultivation of rice on saline-alkali soils which are of common occurrence in North India and elsewhere.

Agro-Service Centres in U. P. and Bihar

*1608 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether to implement the Agro-Service Centre Scheme in order to absorb or provide employment opportunities to unemployed technical personnel a provision of Rs. 3 crores has been made in the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, how many Agro-Service Centres have come up in the predominantly agricultural States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The Ministry of Industrial Development (Udyog Vikas Mantralaya) has formulated a scheme "Training of and Assistance to Engineer Entrepreneurs", for which a provision of Rs. 3 crores has been made by that Ministry. Agro-Service Centres that would be established by unemployed engineers and other technically qualified persons, would be eligible for assistance under the above

scheme. The State Governments have been requested to take urgent steps in implementing the scheme.

23 unemployed engineers have been trained in Bihar ; of these 12 have been assisted in securing loans and have been given priority in the allotment of imported tractors as well as spare parts and implements, to help them establish Agro Service Centres. In U. P., at present 13 unemployed engineers are undergoing training, after which the State Agro-Industries Corporation will assist them in setting up Agro-Service Centres.

Expenditure on imported Holstein Friesian heifers

*1609. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether no steps have yet been taken to implement the Punjab Government's plan for utilising precious herd of imported Holstein Friesian heifers ;

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

(c) the expenditure so far incurred by the State Government on these heifers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Punjab Government are taking necessary steps to utilize according to their Plan, the herd of Holstein Friesian heifers, imported by them in September/October, 1970.

(b) The Punjab Government have stated that there has been no delay in this regard.

(c) An expenditure of Rs. 5,67,767.00 (including Rs. 5,04,000.00 as transportation charges) has so far been incurred by the Punjab Government on these heifers.

Nationalisation of Coal Mines

*1610. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any State Government has made any proposal to nationalise the coal mines ;

(b) whether and study was conducted by the Finance Ministry in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the aspects studied and decision arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Area under Hybrid cotton seed variety H. 4 and self-sufficiency in cotton

*1611. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the area under the new hybrid cotton seed variety H 4 ; and

(b) the period during which self-sufficiency in all categories of cotton except the extra-long staple cotton is expected to be achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) During 1970-71, a total area of about 24,800 hectares was raised under the Commercial Crop of Hybrid-4 Cotton.

(b) It is expected that by 1973-74 it would be possible to create adequate potential for raising production of cotton stapling upto 1-3/16" to the level of meeting the demand in full.

Ragi cultivation in States

*1612. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to improve Ragi cultivation in Mysore State ;

(b) whether cultivation of Ragi has declined in the country though it is a poor man's diet ; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise

Hindustan Steel Ltd. agreement with U. S. and U. S. S. R.

*1613. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in the Statesman, dated the 2nd July, 1971 that two agreements signed by the Hindustan Steel Ltd. with an American and a Soviet firm place India in a less favourable position than the foreign partners ;

(b) if so, the details of the agreements and the points of disadvantages to which the country has been exposed financially ;

(c) whether any amendment to the terms of agreements is envisaged by Government so as to remove disadvantages ; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (1) Under the agreement of Hindustan Steel Ltd. with the United Engineering & Foundry and Company of the USA, the Central Engineering and Design Bureau of Hindustan Steel Limited will acquire design and manufacturing know-how of rolling mills equipment. Under the agreement between Tiazpromexport of Soviet Union and Hindustan Steel Limited, the former will render technical assistance in developing the Central Engineering & Design Bureau of Hindustan Steel Limited for designing iron and steel enterprises.

(2) The agreement with the United Engineering & Foundry Company of USA provides for the acquisition by Hindustan Steel Ltd. of technical know-how relating to rolling mills Equipment. It also provides that Hindustan Steel Limited will have a licence to use the know-how in the design of rolling mills and accessories for manufacture in its own plants or in the plants of others in India and in United's own plants in the USA and its territories.

(3) The agreement with Tiazpromexport provides that they would prepare and hand over to Hindustan Steel Ltd. the guiding materials and norms for technological designing of the main metallurgical processes such as coke ovens, by-product and

sintering plants, blast furnaces, steel melting shops etc. The agreement also provides for sending Indian engineers for necessary training in the Soviet Union and for the deputation of Soviet specialists to Hindustan Steel to render technical assistance for developing the Central Engineering & Design Bureau.

(4) The agreements have not resulted in any financial disadvantage. On the other hand, the agreement with Tiajpromexport is expected to enable us to reduce our dependence of foreign assistance for either consultancy or for supply of equipment, enabling the Central Engineering & Design Bureau to do detailed project Engineering and to work out the parameters of the machinery which could be manufactured within the country. The agreement with United Engineering and Foundry Company would make indigenous manufacture of rolling mills of modern design and larger sizes possible. It would thus very considerably reduce our foreign exchange expenditure.

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

Opposition to Agreement on Airborne Mineral Survey in India

*1614. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is strong opposition to the Government's agreement with Bureau De Recherches Geologiques (BRGM) and Compagnie Generale de Geophysique (CGG) to conduct airborne mineral survey in India; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGLAM) : (a) and (b). There has been some criticism regarding Government's agreement with Bureau De Recherches Geologiques (BRGM) and Compagnie Generale de Geophysique (CGG) to conduct airborne mineral survey in India. The questions raised in this connection ranged from the effectiveness of airborne surveys as such in geological conditions obtainable in India to the benefits which would accrue under the contract to the country by way of training and expertise in airborne techniques and data processing and interpretation.

More important among the questions raised were whether :

- (i) the airborne surveys and techniques are at all effective in locating potential ore bearing areas in the geological conditions obtainable in India.
- (ii) airborne surveys could be conducted indigenously.
- (iii) Indian scientists would get adequate training in airborne techniques and methods of computerisation of geophysical data and analysis etc.

National Panel for Welfare of Bangla Desh Refugees

*1615. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken with regard to the suggestion made by certain political parties for a national panel to be formed to look into the welfare of the Bangla Desh refugees in India ; and

(b) if so, the aims and functions of this panel ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) We are not aware of the suggestions for the formation of any National Panel.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Gold in India

*1616. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether gold production in India had remained stagnant in the last few years ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether any attempts have been made to find new gold deposits in the country ; and

(d) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGLAM) : (a) The production of gold metal

during the last five years has remained more or less stagnant as would appear from the following figures :

Year	Production in kgs.
1966	3736
1967	3161
1968	3588
1969	3062
1970	3241

(b) Kolar Gold Field and Hutti Gold Mines have remained the only source of Gold production so far where average grade of Gold ore has decreased.

(c) Exploration for gold has been conducted by the Geological Survey of India in the Kolar, Hutti and Gadag Gold Fields in Mysore, Ramagiri in Andhra Pradesh, Wynad in Kerala-Tamil-Nadu, Singhbhum district in Bihar, Nagpur district of Maharashtra and parts of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. Besides, investigations for Gold have also been carried out by the State Governments of Mysore and Assam in their respective States.

(d) 14 mineralized veins with large reserves of low grade gold ore have been inferred in Kolar area. Evaluation of exploration data on Gadag field is in progress. The possibility of finding further reefs in Hutti area has also been indicated. Results in Wynad area of Kerala and Lawa area in Bihar were not encouraging. Drilling has been taken up in Mysora area in Bihar. Existence of gold bearing veins has been indicated in Bhivapur area in Nagpur district of Maharashtra.

Scheme for Workers to Hold Shares in Public Sector Undertakings

*1617. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a scheme for workers to hold shares in public sector undertakings ;

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

(c) when the scheme is expected to be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Details of the scheme are being worked out.

Manufacture and Import of Byelarus Tractors

*1618. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 256 on the 3rd June, 1971 and state :

(a) whether an application has been made by any Indian Party for the manufacturing programme for Byelarus tractors and against such application and Industrial Licence has been granted ; and

(b) if not, whether the imports of Byelarus Tractors is still allowed contrary to Government's Policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd., Chandigarh, has submitted an Application for establishment of a new industrial undertaking in Haryana State for the manufacture of Byelarus (50 H.P.) agricultural tractors of a capacity of 5,000 numbers per annum, in collaboration with the USSR. The application is still under consideration of Government.

(b) The Government of India have allowed import of these make/makes of tractors (i) as have a manufacturing programme approved by the Ministry of Industrial Development and Internal Trade, and/or the manufacture of which is likely to be established in the country in the foreseeable future and, (ii) which had either been tested at the Tractor Training and Testing Station, Budni and found satisfactory, or alternatively, which had been imported in the past and about which we have had sufficient experience as to their satisfactory performance under Indian conditions. Byelarus tractors were imported in the large number in the past and their performance was found satisfactory. In the circumstances, import of these tractors is not contrary to the Government's Policy.

Representation from Punjab M.P's. for Introduction of Uniform Land Laws and Speedy Implementation of Land Reforms

*1619. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Members of Parliament from Punjab have recently represented to the Central Government for bringing a Bill/ Ordinance to introduce uniform land laws and to speedily implement the land reform policy of the Central Government ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Government of India has examined the land reform laws of Punjab with a view to effect necessary amendments during President's Rule. In this connection a Memorandum has also been received from ten members of Parliament belonging to Punjab. The matter is receiving the active consideration of the Government.

Responsibility for Damage of Foodgrains due to Untimely Rains during Procurement Drive

*1620. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any responsibility has been placed for the damage caused to foodgrains during procurement drive due to untimely rains ; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Owing to untimely rains in certain part of Northern India in the months of April and May damage was caused to grains either awaiting thrashing or on the thrashing floor of the farmers. Prompt measures were undertaken by Government for procuring such grains with relaxed specifications. Measures were also taken to protect grain procured by providing dunnage and tarpaulin. Consequently, there has been no significant loss to the procured grain. The question of placing responsibility for any lapse therefore, does not arise.

(b) Does not arise.

Extraction of Coal from Pather Khera Coal Fields by National Coal Development Corporation

7010. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether coal from Patherkhera coal-fields in Madhya Pradesh is being extracted for the sole use of Sarai Power Station by the National Coal Development Corporation ;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that the National Coal Development Corporation has so far failed to meet the requirements of Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board resulting in generation of much lesser energy than the sets are capable of ;

(c) whether Madhya Pradesh Government have requested Government of India for transfer of this captive mine to State Government ; and

(d) if so, the action taken so far and the time by which the final decision is expected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) The coal from Patherkhera coal-fields in Madhya Pradesh is being extracted by the National Coal Development Corporation for the use of the Satpura Thermal Power Station located in Sarni village of Betul District in Madhya Pradesh.

The Corporation is making every effort including development of another mine, known as Patherkhera expansion, to supply adequate quantity of coal to the power station. The station is operating in accordance with the system load condition for which necessary coal is being obtained from the Patherkhera mine of National Coal Development Corporation and from the Pench Valley coal-fields.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter is under consideration and a decision is likely to be taken shortly.

Graduates and Post-Graduates in Agriculture in Punjab

7011. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Agriculture Graduates

and Post Graduates who completed their studies in the year 1968-69 to 1970-71, year-wise together with the estimated number which shall complete such studies in the next five years from Agriculture University, Ludhiana (Punjab) ;

(b) the estimated capacity to employ these Graduates and Post-Graduates in various fields ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to meet the problem of unemployed Graduates/Post-Graduates in Agriculture ?

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

Year	Agricultural Graduates	Post-Graduates
1968-69	223	128
1969-70	261	153
1970-71	246	72

In the next five years it is expected that 200 Agricultural Graduates and 80 Post-Graduates will complete their studies each year from Agriculture University, Ludhiana (Punjab).

(b) and (c). A precise estimate of the capacity of employment of graduates emerging from Agriculture University, Ludhiana cannot be given, but we have some estimates of opportunities for employment for Agricultural Graduates and Post-Graduates in the country as a whole. According to a study made in 1969, it appears that during the Fourth Plan period, the Government of India, the State Governments and the private sector will require about 11,000 agricultural graduates and 3,000 post-graduates in addition to the existing number employed for various extension and research programmes.

Furthermore, Government have a scheme for establishing Agro-Service Centres, under which initially 500 Centres will be set up on a pilot basis. Further establishment of centres will be on the basis of the experience gained and the response from the unemployed graduates. These Centres will provide self-employment opportunities to graduates and post-graduates in Agriculture.

Other special schemes launched by the Ministry of Agriculture, (SFDA, MFAI,

RWP, Dry Land Farming, Command Area Development and Crash Rural Employment Programmes) are expected to generate demand for technical and scientific manpower including agricultural personnel for planning, formulation and execution even though these schemes are meant mainly for unskilled labourer, small farmers etc. In addition, indirect benefits arising out of these investments may also lead to more employment potential including that of agricultural personnel.

The Government are having under contemplation a scheme for providing employment to educated unemployed at a cost of Rs. 25 crores per annum. When this scheme is finalised and implemented agricultural graduates and post-graduates are also likely to benefit.

Alleged Misuse of Funds allotted to Kakori Shaheed Education Society, Chidipuri, Shahjahanpur, U. P.

7012. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4891 on the 15th July, 1971 regarding assistance from Switzerland under Freedom from Hunger Campaign and state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the misuse of the sum of Rupees 80 000 allotted to Kakori Shaheed Education Society Chidkuri, Shahjahanpur (U. P.) from the Indian Freedom from Hunger Campaign ;

(b) whether the reports sent by the Society on the 12th January, 1970 were false and fabricated ;

(c) if so, the steps Ministry propose to realise the amount and action against the persons responsible for the misuse of funds ; and

(d) the number of meetings of the special programme committee of the society held and the officers who attended the meeting ?

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

(b) The report furnished by the President, Kakori Shaheed Education Society, Chidkuri, U. P., on 12th January, 1970, was received through Block Development

Officer, Kalan Block, Distt. Shahjahanpur, U. P. and there has been no indication either in the report or the forwarding letter to give rise to a suspicion of its being false and fabricated.

(c) and (d). Freedom From Hunger Campaign is being directed to obtain a special report from the Agricultural Production Commissioner, U. P. about the utilisation of the funds so far received by the Society and also on the details regarding the meetings of the Society etc. Meanwhile further release of funds for the scheme approved has been withheld.

Land owned by Members of Board of Directors of Tarai Development Corporation

7013. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4240 on the 8th July, 1971 and state :

(a) the land owned by the Members of the Board of Directors of the Tarai Development Corporation and how they have escaped the existing limit of land ceiling in the U. P. State ;

(b) whether the value of share of the Tarai Development Corporation is so high that the small farmers are not able to purchase them and derive benefits from the Corporation ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to abolish this disparity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as received.

Agro-Service Centre in Shahjahanpur, Uttar Pradesh

7014. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether District Shahjahanpur has been included in the list of Agro-service Centres allocated for U. P. ; and

(b) if so, the amount allocated therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) : (a) No such list has been prepared as yet. Agro-Service Centres are being established by unemployed engineers, with the help of the State Agro-Industries Corporations/State Government and the locations of the Centres will be decided by them.

(b) The question does not arise.

Return of RS-09 Defective Tractors

7015. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the German Democratic Republic has agreed to take back all RS-09 tractors against which complaints have been made regarding their working conditions ;

(b) the total number of tractors imported therefrom ;

(c) the number of tractors returned and to be returned ; and

(d) the total cost so far paid back and to be paid back ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) : (a) The G.D.R. Suppliers have agreed, so far, to the return of modified RS-09 tractors only, subject to terms and conditions specified in the Protocol signed by them with the State Trading Corporation of India on the 21st February, 1971. A copy of the Protocol has already been laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) 1,998.

(c) and (d). Inspection of RS-09 tractors offered for return in Gujarat has already been conducted. The State Agro-Industries Corporation has confirmed that it has already received Rs. 7.50 lakhs from the GDR Authorities, covering the cost of 84 modified RS-09 tractors being returned to them.

The Rajasthan State Agro-Industries Corporation has also intimated that 52 numbers of RS-09 tractors were modified upto 21st February, 1971. However, 24 farmers only have offered to return their tractors. The inspection of these tractors has already been carried out and these are being returned to the GDR Suppliers' Representative. The money is expected to

be refunded to the farmers shortly. The GDR Suppliers' Representatives have sent a cheque of Rs. 84,401.78 as an advance towards the cost of returned tractors to the Corporation, and have also promised to remit the balance amount immediately after receiving the formal bill from the Corporation.

The Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation has offered 171 Nos. of RS-09 tractors for inspection to G.D.R. Representatives. Of these, 157 tractors have already been inspected by them. Mutual agreements have been reached between the Corporation and the Representatives on the return of 67 tractors, so far.

Soil Erosion in Punjab

7016. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether huge areas of cultivable and agricultural waste land, besides forest land, are facing soil erosion in the State of Punjab;

(b) if so, the acreage in such case ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). An area of about 20 lakh acres is facing problem of soil erosion in the State of Punjab. The areas facing soil erosion are not available separately for cultivable, agricultural waste land and forest land.

(c) Soil conservation measures such as contour bunding, terracing, diversion channels, check dams, drop structures and gully plugging etc. are being carried out. During the Fourth Plan, an area of 15,000 acres is likely to be treated under this programme. Besides this, land development and water use programme will be carried out on 1.15 lakh acres during the Fourth Plan period.

Representation from Union of Gram Sewaks and Sevikas from Punjab

7017. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been received from the Union of Gram Sewaks

and Gram Sevikas of Punjab State in the year 1971 ;

(b) if so, whether the copies of the same will be placed on the Table ;

(c) whether any assurance was given by the then Minister of Development for the Punjab State to the Union for the acceptance of the demands ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Punjab Government to implement the assurances ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Punjab Government have stated that there is nothing on record to show that any assurance was given by the then Development Minister of the State during 1971 to the Union.

(d) Does not arise.

Earth Work on Dhoot-Sosaha Dhurian Sarain Link Road in Punjab

7018. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent by 31st March, 1971 out of Rs. 42,000 deposited by Panchayat Samati Bhunga and Market Committee Hoshiarpur (Punjab) for earth work on Dhoot-Sosaha Dhurian Sarain Link Road approved under village Co-operative Road Development Programme ;

(b) the work done on the road in each of the year 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 ;

(c) the work proposed to be done in 1971-72 ; and

(d) when the work on this 3.5 mile road is expected to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNA SAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Scarcity in Rewa Region, Madhya Pradesh

7019. MAHARAJA MARTAND SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Rewa region of Eastern Madhya Pradesh is

hit by scarcity every 3rd/4th Year, thus precipitating conditions of famine ;

(b) whether Government have made any assessment of the conditions ; and

(c) if so, the long and short term steps taken or proposed to be taken, by Government to remove this problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Refugees in Assam from East Bengal

7020. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of refugees who entered Assam up to the end of December, 1970 from East Bengal ;

(b) the amount spent by Government to rehabilitate these refugees during the above period ; and

(c) how many of these refugees returned to East Bengal during this period ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) 7,05,350 refugees had entered Assam upto the end of December, 1970.

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

Unregistered Evacuees from Bangla Desh

7021. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether hundreds of unregistered evacuees have gone to various towns and even to interior areas of Assam ;

(b) whether Government are aware that inspite of Assam Chief Minister's appeals, these evacuees did not register their names which is causing a tension among the local youths ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to register the names of these evacuees and to keep them in camps ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND

REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government of Assam have instructed all police stations to detect and locate the unregistered refugees and get them registered under the provisions contained in Section 3 of the Foreigners Act 1946.

Pisciculture and Fishery Development Projects with Foreign Collaboration

7022. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the number of Pisciculture and Fisheries development projects established in various States with foreign collaboratoins, cooperation and grant, upto the end of 1970, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) : The number of pisciculture and Fisheries development projects established in various States with foreign collaboration, Cooperation and grant upto the end of 1970 is nine. State-wise details are given below :

Located in the State of Kerala

1. Indo-Norwegian Project

This project was established under a tri-partite agreement between the Government of India, the Government of Norway and the United Nations on 17th October, 1952. The Project has vessels of various sizes for survey of resources and fishing, a model workshop and slipway, and ice plants, freezing plant and frozen storage. It has contributed towards the mechanisation of coastal fishing. Personnel are trained at the Project in navigation, fishing, processing and refrigeration. The latest supplementary agreement signed in March, 1967 is effective upto the end of March, 1972.

2. Pelagic Fishery Project on the West Coast

A UNDP assisted scheme of Pelagic Fisheries Investigation on the South West Coast has started functioning with headquarters at Cochin from October 1970. The purpose of the project is to undertake resources surveys to assist in the development of Sardine and Mackerel fisheries on the South West Coast.

Located in the State of Tamil Nadu

3. *Indo-Belgian Project, Mittam.*

This Project was taken up with the assistance of the Belgian Freedom from Hunger Campaign Committee in June 1968. The first phase of the project came to a close on 31st, December 1970. Under this project, 92 outboard engines gifted by the Belgian FFHC have been supplied to fishermen for the mechanisation of catamarans. A proposal to take up the second phase of the project is under consideration.

4. *Indo-Norwegian Project*

A unit of the Indo-Norwegian Project has been established in Tamil Nadu at Mandapam.

Located in the State of Maharashtra

5. *Central Institute of Fisheries Education*

This Institute was established by the Government of India in July 1961 in accordance with the recommendations of a Committee on Fisheries Education with a view to imparting high-level training to senior fisheries personnel from various States in India. It was expanded with UNDP assistance under an agreement entered into in 1962.

Located in the State of Mysore

6. *Pre-investment Survey of Fishing Harbours*

A project for conducting pre-investment survey of fishing harbours was established in 1967 with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The aim of this project is to assist the Government of India in conducting the necessary economic and technical studies to identify priority sites for development of fishing harbours and to prepare preliminary construction plans for at least 14 harbours and their supporting facilities.

7. *Marine Products processing Training Centre, Mangalore*

In collaboration with the Japanese Government, the Marine Processing Training Centre was established in the year 1963 at Mangalore. There are four sections viz Freezing Section, Canning Section, Ham and sausage section, and the Engineering section. The

laboratories are equipped with upto-date equipment and instruments. The Centre offers a one year course in processing of marine products particularly fish. Instruction is given in all the four branches mentioned above. The administrative control of the Centre is now with the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore.

8. *Indo-Norwegian Project*

A unit of the Indo-Norwegian Project has been established at Karwar in Mysore.

Located in all States except Nagaland, Goa, Andamans, Laccadiv.s, Neta and Dadar Nagar, Haveli

9. *Applied Nutrition Programme*

The Applied Nutrition Programme has been taken up with the assistance of FAO, WHO, and UNICEF in the year 1963 on a national basis. The objective of this programme is to develop progressively a coordinated and comprehensive national programme of education and training in applied nutrition and related subjects with the object of establishing an effective field service to improve local diets, through the production, preservation and use of protective foods and to ensure their effective utilisation. Fisheries development is an important component of the programme. Both inland and marine fisheries development are covered. Under the Plan of Operations the UNICEF supplies various items of equipment for the development of the programme. Inland fisheries development programmes have been extended so far (31-3-70) to 512 C. D. Blocks. In the marine sector, the programme has been taken up in the States of Kerala, Maharashtra, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal.

Central Assistance to Assam for Development of Pisciculture and Fisheries

7023. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money granted as grant and loan to Assam Government for the development of pisciculture and fisheries during the Third Five Year Plan and the years between the end of Third Plan and beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) the progress made in this regard in Assam and the increase of fish products per year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) : (a) The details of Central assistance released for fisheries development to Government of Assam are given below :—

Plan period	Central Assistance (Rs. in Lakhs)			Remarks
	Grant	Loan	Total	
1961-62	5.97	2.57	8.54	Final payments
1962-63	4.44	1.64	6.08	The assistance includes Animal Husbandry and Dairying Scheme. No separate figures for fisheries are available.
1963-64	0.46	0.17	0.63	Final payments
1964-65	0.61	0.86	1.47	—do—
1965-66	0.50	0.25	0.75	Provisional payments
1966-67	1.18	0.63	1.81	—do—
1967-68	1.75	2.62	4.37	—do—
1968-69	1.60	2.40	4.00	—do—

(b) In the first two Five Year Plans emphasis was given on survey and training of personnel in order to exploit fishery resources and strengthen the department. The activities of the fisheries Department in Assam were mainly concentrated on popularising fish culture by giving fish seed, technical guidance and financial assistance in the form of loan and grant. During the Third Plan and subsequent annual plans, development activities were further extended to development of natural fisheries and assisting fishermen cooperative societies with finance for increasing fishing effort, in addition to continuing the programme of previous plans. The data on fish production in Assam as reported by the State Government is as follows :—

Year	Fish Production (Tonnes)
1962	18,043
1963	18,043
1964	6,709
1965	31,050
1966	16,000
1967	23,861
1968	24,560
1969	27,000
1970	26,500

Progress of Work at Agnigundala Mineralised Belt, Andhra Pradesh

7024. SHRI ISWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the progress of work at Agnigundala Mineralised Belt, Andhra Pradesh in all its deposits and their prospects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Agnigundala Copper Lead Project :

The investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India have indicated the following three zones of lead and copper mineralization in Dist. Guntur of Andhra Pradesh :

1. Bandalamottu (Lead and Copper)
2. Nallakonda (Copper)
3. Dhukonda (Copper and Lead)

1. Bandalamottu :

Bandalamottu block is about 2000 meter along the strike and 1800 meters across covering an area of about 3.6 Sq. Kms. On the basis of the presently available Geo-data, this deposit is estimated to contain about 10 million tonnes of lead ore averaging 6.5% lead and 1.02 million tonnes of copper ore of 1.03% copper.

In May, 1970, the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 35 lakhs for undertaking a scheme for the exploratory mining at the Bandalamottu for the development and exploitation of lead ore. The object of the exploratory mining scheme is to outline the lodes in detail. Towards the end of this proving operation, it is also proposed to develop a mine to give an output of 500 tonnes of ore per day averaging 6.5% lead content. Later, (in the 2nd Phase) on receipt of the results of the proving operations of the 1st Phase of Development and the indications to be obtained by further deep drilling being done at present by Geol. gical Survey of India in consultation with Hindustan Copper Limited, it is proposed to open a mine (and ancilliary facilities) of an optimum size consistent with the quantity of the ore reserves in the area.

The work on the exploratory mining scheme is currently in progress. The scheme envisages driving of 2 adits and an Incline, as well as footwall drivages and raise and Winze connections. As on 30-6-1971, the progress achieved on the various items of work is as follows :—

(i) Adit No. 1 (215 MRL)

The progress achieved is 257 M against the total drirage of 550 M.

(ii) Adit No. 2 (260 MRL)

The progress at this adit was 220 M against the total work of 240 M.

(iii) Incline No. 1 :

The total progress is 57 M against the total drirage of 500 M.

In addition, the work of adit No. 3, which will be a second outlet to the Incline, has also been taken up.

100 Ton Pilot Mill :

The Government has sanctioned Rs. 40

lakhs for the setting up of a 100 Ton Pilot Mill and beneficiation plant for treating lead ore which will be available in the course of exploratory mining. The plant will also provide data for designing larger plants for the full scale production stage. The contract for the construction of the plant will be awarded shortly.

The Schedule :

It is expected that production of 100 Ton Lead Ore per day will start from the end of 1972 and 500 Tonnes of ore per day from July, 1974.

2. Nallakonda :

Nallakonda block is about 3100 M along the strike and 1300 M across covering an area of about 4.03 Sq. Kms. On the basis of the presently available geo-data, Nallakonda block is estimated to contain 4.91 million tonnes of copper ore of 1.48% Cu.

In August, 1970, the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 35 lakhs for undertaking detailed exploratory mining and the prospecting work for the preparation of a scheme for the production of 500 tonnes of copper ore per day from this deposit. The work on this deposit is currently in progress. The items of work taken up at this deposit, are sinking of the Main Shaft (200 M length) and Ancilliary Shaft (110 M length). The progress of work upto the end of June, 1971 is as follows :—

Main Shaft	16 M
Ancilliary Shaft	25 M

3. Dhukonda :

Dhukonda block is about 2000 M along the strike and the 1200 M across covering an area of approximately 2.4 Sq. Kms. On the basis of the available geo-data, this deposit is estimated to contain .46 million tonnes of lead ore of 8.98% lead content and 2.154 million tonnes of copper ore of 1.51 Cu. As this deposit is adjacent to the Nallakonda, it is proposed to take up its development in conjunction with the development of Nallakonda block. A scheme for this purpose is under preparation.

Drilling for Asbestos In Pulivendla Belt In Andhra Pradesh

7025. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether drilling for asbestos was carried out in Pulivandla Belt, Cuddapah District, Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) if so, when and its results achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) The Geological Survey of India have conducted extensive drilling for asbestos in Pulivendla belt in Cuddapah District, Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The first drilling operations in the Pulivendla belt were conducted around 1942 and reserves of about 2.5 lakh tonnes of asbestos were estimated. Drilling operations conducted from 1961 onwards have revealed an indicated reserve of 14,400 tonnes.

Research assignment by Indian Bureau of Mines Re : Production of Asbestos in Andhra Pradesh

7026. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Bureau of Mines took up last year research assignment regarding determination of size and shape of stopes for optimum production of asbestos from Pullivendla taluk, Cuddapah District, Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, its progress in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL & MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). The Indian Bureau of Mines carried out a mining geological study of Pullivendla Asbestos Belt in 1967 and not during the last year. One of the recommendations included in the report of this study regarding the size and shape of stopes was that "consideration should be given to develop the ore shoots into small stooks of 18m x 18m size centre to centre for an extraction height of 1.8 m. These stooks should be extracted diagonally from the dip side keeping the stope faces at right angles to the line of extension of the ore shoot, so that roof control can be best

achieved by keeping the stope faces at right angles to the line of maximum weakness." During the year 1970-71, follow-up studies of mining operations their entirety were carried out and the following three mines were covered :—

1. Brahmanpalle Asbestos Mines of M/s. Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation Limited.
2. Kalimanigutta Mine of M/s. Krishnappa Asbestos and Barytes (P) Limited.
3. Reddy Asbestos Mine of M/s. Krishnappa Asbestos and Barytes (P) Limited.

Setting up of Ancillary Industries based on Coal in Sindhi District (M.P.)

7027. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan for setting up of ancillary industries based on coal in the Sindhi District of Madhya Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Complaints of corruption against Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bombay

7028. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints of corruption have been received against the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners, Bombay ;

(b) if so, the steps taken ; and

(c) the number of Provident Fund defaulters in this regard and the amount of arrears in Bombay Region ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : The administration of the Employees' Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under the Employees' Provident Fund and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and is not the direct concern of the Government of

India. The Provident Fund authorities have intimated as under :—

(a) Certain allegation contained in an anonymous letter have been made against the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bombay.

(b) Preliminary enquiries show that adequate evidence is not available to support the allegations.

(c) At the end of December, 1970, the amount of Provident Fund contributions (excluding administrative charges/penal damages) in arrears in respect of exempted establishments of Maharashtra stood at representatives of the Federation. Thereafter, the Central Board of Trustees set up a Committee to examine the demands. Action has been initiated on such of the recommendations of the Committee as have been approved by the Board. The Committee's recommendations regarding the scales of pay and enhancement in House Rent Allowance are still under the consideration of the Board.

Setting up of Banana Development Corporation

7029. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI :
SHRI SHYAMNANDAN
MISHRA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since decided to set up a Banana Development Corporation ;

(b) if so, when the Corporation will come into operation ; and

(c) what would be the share capital of the Union Government and the States where banana growth is suitable and available ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The Government are considering a proposal for the setting up of a Banana Development Corporation involving a contribution of Rs. 40 lakhs towards the share capital from the Government of India and Rs. 10 lakhs from the State Governments.

Settlement of Government Khas land under Government State Manual Rules in West Bengal

7030. SHRI B. K. BASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a plot of land, possessed by Rati Kanta Saha and Badal Chandra Guha Roy for long years, in the area known as 'Kadamtala, Coochbehar Town District Coochbehar West Bengal, was licensed out to the 'Unknown Club' against rules of the Government Estate Manual and against the interest of the said possessor ;

(b) whether there is no provision or rule in the said Government Estate Manual to license out any Government Khas land in urban area for the purpose of any club or so ; and

(c) if so, under what rules and laws the said plot of land was licensed out to the said 'Unknown Club' ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Demolition of Government Khas land in Kadamtala in Distt. Coochbehar, West Bengal

7031. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in March, 1968 during the Presidential Rule in West Bengal, Government Khas land in Kadamtala, Coochbehar town, District Coochbehar possessed by Rati Kant Saha and Badal Chandra Guha Roy since 1951 was demolished by the members of 'Unknown Club, Coochbehar, in collaboration with the then S. L. R. O. and J. L. R. O. under instructions from the then Additional Deputy Commissioner, Coochbehar ;

(b) whether prior to such instruction or alleged instruction given by the then Deputy Commissioner, any notice was served to the occupier in terms of Government Estate Manual or Public Land Eviction (unauthorised) Occupants Act, and if so, the details of such notice and procedure taken thereto ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore and what action Government propose to take against the Additional Deputy Commissioner, Cooch-behar, for such illegal instruction or order ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon possible.

कृषि जोतों की गणना

7032. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या लगभग एक लाख ग्राम अधिकारी शीघ्र ही कृषि जोतों के सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े इकट्ठा करना आरम्भ करेंगे तथा वे कितनी कृषि जोतों के बारे में आंकड़े इकट्ठा कर सकेंगे ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहेब पी० शिन्दे) : जी हाँ ।

Adjudication in Labour Disputes

7033. SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have fixed a procedure in cases where the question of adjudication in Labour Disputes is not allowed to go to the Tribunals because the management does not agree for adjudication due to the Conciliation Officer siding with them ;

(b) the number of such cases that have come to the notice of Government during the last three years ; and

(c) the action Government have taken on such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No.

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

Pecuniary Assistance to West Bengal to solve Unemployment Problem

7034. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILI-

LITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal have asked for any pecuniary assistance for dealing with the unemployment problem ;

(b) whether any decision has been taken in the matter ; and

(c) if so, the schemes on which such assistance will be given ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). No such request has been received from the Government of West Bengal. However, the development programmes included in the various sectors of West Bengal Plan are expected to generate substantial employment opportunities.

Increase in Employment Potentialities in West Bengal

7035. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether new potentialities for increase in employment for the young men of West Bengal have been created in appointing them in the Refugee Relief Camps ; the Food and Rationing Department enlarged for the refugees ; the Civil Defence Organisation, (West Bengal) the proposed Railway protection Force ; and the Implementation of the Land Reform Act in the State ;

(b) whether Government have drawn up an integrated plan for the recruitment of young Bengalis for the above purposes ; and

(c) if so, the estimate of new employment for the purposes stated above ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the Government of West Bengal.

Alleged Corruption in Settlement of E. P. F. Claims

7036. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Provident Fund Commissioner, admitted in one of the Press

interviews that large scale corruption is prevalent in the final settlement of claims, grant of advances and loans in the Accounts Branch of the various Regional Offices in general and Delhi in particular ; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps the Central Commissioner has taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : The administration of the Employees Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and not the direct concern of the Central Government. The Provident Fund authorities have intimated as under :

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Excise Duty on Free Sale Sugar in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu

7037. SHRI LAKSHMINARAYANAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether consequent on the release of levy sugar from the factories in Maharashtra, the sugar factories in Maharashtra paid Excise Duty @ 37½ per cent on free sale sugar on 30 per cent of their production in the year 1969-70 ;

(b) whether this facility was not given to the factories in Tamil Nadu and they had to pay Excise Duty on more than 30 per cent of their production, contrary to the declared policy of Government to treat only 30 per cent as free sugar and balance as levy sugar ;

(c) the reasons of this discrimination between Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra ; and

(d) whether Government propose to refund the excess Excise duty collected from the factories of Tamil Nadu ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). During the year 1969-70 the rate of excise duty on free sale sugar as well as on levy sugar was 23 per cent *ad valorem* prior to 1st March, 1970, but from 1st March, 1970 it was increased to 25 percent *ad valorem* on levy sugar and 37.5 percent on free sale sugar. The percentage of releases of free sale sugar to

production of the year 1969-70 made to sugar factories in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu during the year 1969-70 (1st October, 1969 to 30th September, 1970) was uniform. However, on account of poor lifting of levy sugar quotas allotted from factories in high cost zones (including Tamil Nadu) and consequent accumulation of stocks with them, larger quantities of sugar were released for free sale from factories having larger stocks with a view to reduce disparity in their stock position.

(d) Does not arise.

Mushroom Cultivation

7038. SHRI BHUVARAHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the places where mushroom is cultivated in India under the Department or in private side ;

(b) the total production of mushroom for the last two years ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the production by using modern methods ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The mushroom is grown in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, U. P. and Union Territory of Delhi.

(b) Rough estimates are as follows :

	1966-70	1970-71
(i) Guchhi	21,000 kg.	13,200 Kg.
(ii) white mushroom	Not available	25,000 Kg.

Type

Precise information is not available.

(c) Yes, Sir. The techniques of increasing production developed by the Mushroom Research Institute, Solan are being extended to other mushroom growing areas.

Non-Production of Employees Provident Fund Records by M.s. Royal Timber Corporation Jharia, Dhanbad

7039. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether prosecution was launched

for non-production of records under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, against M/s. Royal Timber Corporation P. O. Jharia, Dhanbad, but the case was subsequently withdrawn ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for withdrawing the case ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI. R. K. KHADILKAR) : The administration of the Employees' Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act. 1952 and is not the direct concern of the Central Government. The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under :

(a) and (b). M/s. Royal Timber Corporation, P.O. Jharia, Dhanbad were prosecuted for non-production of records before the Provident Fund Inspector, but the prosecution was withdrawn subsequently after the management produced the records and their inspection showed that the establishment was not coverable at that time.

Request for more Funds for Implementation of Crash Programme for Rural Employment in States

7040. **SHRI N. E. HORO :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some States have demanded more funds for rural employment and showed their inability to the centrally-financed Rs. 50 crores crash programme for rural employment ; and

(b) if so, which are those States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). Allocation of funds under the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment is made at the rate of Rs. 12.50 lakhs per district. Some of the State Governments had represented that allocations should be made with reference to the number of blocks in the district or in proportion to the rural population in the districts. But no State expressed inability to implement the Scheme on the score of inadequate allocation. The request of the State Governments was considered carefully and it was decided to increase the allocation of seven states. They are Andhra Pradesh,

Bihar, Kerala, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Farmers Parliamentary Forum on the use of Fertiliser

7041. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Farmers Parliamentary Forum has made any contribution in promoting fertiliser and other chemical input use in agriculture ;

(b) the memorandum representation etc. Government have received from the forum in the last three years ; and

(c) whether the copies of representations will be placed on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Information about the activities of the Farmers' Parliamentary Forum and the Memorandum, representation etc., submitted by it to the Government in the last three years is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha. At this stage, it is not possible to say what contribution the Forum has made in promoting fertilisers and other chemical inputs use in agriculture.

Setting up of a Copper Extraction Factory in Sikkim

7042. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether, in the hill areas bordering Darjeeling District of West Bengal and Sikkim State, there are large deposits of copper and with a view to extract such copper deposits, Government of India, in collaboration with the Government of Sikkim, have set up a Copper Extraction Factory in Sikkim ; and

(b) if so, the main feature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). A small deposit of copper, occurring with zinc and lead, in the Rangpo area in Sikkim bordering Darjeeling district was located by the Indian Bureau of Mines. To exploit the deposit, the Sikkim Mining Corpora-

tion—a joint venture of the Governments of India and Sikkim—was set up in 1960. The Corporation has been producing copper, lead and zinc concentrates. During the last 2 years the production has been as follows :-

	(Qty. in tonnes)	
	1969-70	1970-71
1. Copper concentrates	443	348
2. Lead concentrates	92	116
3. Zinc concentrates	220	274

In view of the very limited nature of the deposit, no production of metal by the Corporation is envisaged.

**Geological Survey Re : Deposits of
Copper and Zinc in Darjeeling
District and Nearby Places**

7043. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any Geological Survey to locate the places of copper and zinc deposits in Darjeeling District and nearby places ;

(b) if so, the result of such Geological survey ; and

(c) the time by which such a survey will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). As a result of geological survey recently carried out by the Geological Survey of India for base-metal ore deposits in Darjeeling district and adjacent areas, base-metal mineralisation has been located near Daling Chu about 4 km. north of Gorubathan in Darjeeling hills. A number of small uneconomical occurrences of base-metal ore around Sombari Hat, Kalimpong, Kumai, Mahandi, Mangphu Mangwa, Pankabari, Pashok, Ranihat, Re Ung, Samphar, Yanmakung, Yongri hill have also been reported.

(c) Work near Daling Chu will continue during 1971-72. As the investigations are in preliminary stages, further progress of work will depend upon results obtained.

**Allocation for Earth Work to Jamenkira
Block in Sambalpur, Orissa**

7044. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have allotted Rs. one lakh to the Jamenkira Block in the District of Sambalpur for earth work under the Community Development Projects ;

(b) if so, the progress made so far ; and

(c) the reasons for delay in utilising the funds for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). Proposals in respect of the Sambalpur district for implementation under the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment were received from the State Government on July 13, 1971 and are under examination. The cost of proposals in respect of Jamenkira block is Rs. 1, 12,500/-. These proposals relate to renovation of tanks and minor irrigation project (Kura) and Gram Panchayat Samiti roads. It is expected that the approved works will be started soon after the rains.

Preservation of Wild Life in NEFA

7045. SHRI C. C. GOHAIN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the specific steps Government have taken to preserve the wild life in NEFA area ;

(b) whether Government propose to establish a Zoo in NEFA area ; and

(c) if so, when it is likely to be constructed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a). Promulgation of NEFA Wild Bird and animals protection regulation is under active consideration and will be enforced as soon as approved by Government.

(b) No, Sir. There is no proposal to establish a Zoo in NEFA for the present.

(c) Does not arise.

हरियाणा में पंचायतों के चुनाव

7046. श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हरियाणा राज्य में पंचायतों के चुनावों से सम्बन्धित नियमों में इस आशय का कोई संशोधन किया गया है कि अनुसूचित जाति का उम्मीदवार सामान्य सीट के लिए चुनाव नहीं लड़ सकता ;

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

(ग) क्या उक्त संशोधन भारतीय संविधान में उल्लिखित मूल अधिकारों के प्रतिकूल नहीं है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

U. N. Assistance for Bangla Desh Refugees

7047. SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL :
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have informed the United Nations and its allied agencies in respect of the magnitude and the gravity of the problem that influx of the refugees alone would cost Rs. 750 crores per year ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the United Nations and the Member Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The United Nations and its allied agencies were advised of an estimate of Rs. 300 crores as the cost of providing foodgrains, shelter etc. for the refugee population of six million for a period of six months.

(b) Details of offers of assistance made by foreign governments/International Organisations are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT - 815/71].

अभ्रक उद्योग में गिरावट

7048. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या इस्पात और खान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की औद्योगिक नीति के फलस्वरूप अभ्रक उद्योग में प्रतिदिन गिरावट आ रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस गिरावट की रोक-थाम के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) अभ्रक उद्योग में अवनति की प्रवृत्ति सरकार की औद्योगिक नीति के कारण से नहीं है । अभ्रक उद्योग नियति-अनुस्थापित उद्योग है और इसका उत्पादन उसके अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में मांग पर निर्भर करता है । ५.परिष्कृत अभ्रक का उत्पादन 1966 के 22,915 टन से 1970 में 16,274 टन तक कम हो गया है और शीट अभ्रक का उत्पादन 1966 के 8,160 टन से 1970 में 7,192 टन तक कम हो गया है । शीट अभ्रक के निर्यात में कमी के निम्नलिखित कारण हैं :—

(i) सक्रमणशील उपायों के आविष्कार के कारण अभ्रक के प्रयोग में विस्थापन ;

(ii) मृत्तिका, दस्तकारी कागज जैसी अनुकल्प सामग्री और पोलीसटाइरीन, पोलीथाइलीन इत्यादि जैसे उत्पादकों का प्रयोग ।

(iii) न्यूनतर कीमत के स्क्रैप अभ्रक द्वारा शीट अभ्रक के प्रयोग में विस्थापन ; और

(iv) अमेरिका और ब्रिटेन के स्टाकों से अभ्रक की निर्मुक्ति ।

(ख) अभ्रक खनन और निर्यात व्यापार की समस्याओं की जानकारी और उपचारी

उपायों का सुझाव देने के लिए भारत सरकार ने 1970 में अन्नक के बारे में कार्यकारी दल गठित किया था। कार्यकारी दल की सिफारिशें सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं।

Survey on 'Economics of tube-wells Irrigation' ver us use of pumpsets

7049. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether main finding of a survey on the 'Economics of tube-well Irrigation' made by the Indian Institute of Management (I. I. M.) Ahmedabad is that in almost all crops the pumpsets owners, as a group, earned higher returns on the resources used ; and

(b) if so, whether Government is going to revise its programme in regard to pumpsets versus other methods ?

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

(b) Already great emphasis is being laid to installation of pumpsets. The Fourth Plan visualises installation of 18.5 lakh pumpsets as against the total number of about 19 lakhs pumpsets in operation at the beginning of the Fourth Plan. The Fourth Plan target is expected to be appreciably over-reached.

Soviet aid for cultivation of paddy and coconut in Kerala

7050. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given approval to the scheme of Kerala Government for cultivation of paddy, coconut, etc. to be conducted at Malayattor, Ernakulam District with the help of Soviet Union ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) No such scheme has been received from the State Government of Kerala.

(b) Does not arise.

Apex Marketing Society, Tripura

7051. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Apex Marketing Cooperative Society of Tripura has been liquidated ;

(b) if not, whether it is still carrying any business ; and

(c) the amount of money given as loan to this society ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Cooperative Department of Tripura Administration had given a loan of Rs. 1,97,500, out of which Rs. 75,000 have been recovered. Besides, the Tripura State Cooperative Bank Limited had also sanctioned cash credit accommodation of Rs. 14,68,346.94 for the period from 1967-68 to 1970-71 ; out of this amount, the Bank has already recovered Rs. 11,23,047.91.

पश्चिम बंगाल के औद्योगिक कारखानों में घिराव की घटनायें

7052. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पहली जनवरी, 1970 से आज तक पश्चिम बंगाल के औद्योगिक कारखानों में घिराव की कितनी घटनायें हुई ;

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कुल कितने श्रम-घंटे बरबाद हुये ; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक कारखानों में हुई घिराव की घटनाओं के परिणामस्वरूप सरकार को अनुमानतः कितनी हानि हुई ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) (क) : से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने के शीघ्र बाद सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

Visit by Exploratory Mission from United Nations Development Project re : Pig Iron Plant in Andhra Pradesh

7053. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA :
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a single member exploratory mission from the United Nations Development Project visited Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh recently to explore the possibilities of selecting a suitable site for setting up a pig iron plant in the vicinity of coal based areas in the said District ; and

(b) if so, the decision arrived at by the said mission and the action taken by the Central Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Mr. Jack Miller from the United Nations Development Project visited Khammam District on the 6th and 7th July, 1971 for field study and evaluation of the scheme for setting up a Metallurgical Project for the production of foundry pig iron based on locally available raw materials.

(b) The findings/recommendations of the Mission are still awaited.

**भारत अन्नक उद्योग संघ, डोमचोच,
हजारीबाग की ओर से जापान**

7054. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत अन्नक उद्योग संघ डोमचोच (हजारीबाग) ने प्रधान मंत्री को कोई अभ्यावेदन दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) जापान में उठाई गई मुख्य बातें संलग्न विवरण में दी गई हैं ।

(ग) मामला सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

विवरण

भारत अन्नक उद्योग संघ हजारीबाग द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री को प्रस्तुत किए गए जापान में निम्नलिखित मुख्य बातें उठाई गई हैं :—

क्रम संख्या	उठाया गया प्रश्न
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1. खनिज रियायत नियम, 1964 में नियत 10 वर्ग मील की कानूनी सीमा के अधीन अन्नक के बृहद क्षेत्र बड़े-बड़े खान मालिकों द्वारा धारित है जिनमें कार्य पूर्णतः नहीं हो सकता है जिसके फलस्वरूप कार्यशील क्षेत्रों का अवरोध हो जाता है । सीमा को एक वर्ग मील तक कम कर दिया जाए ।
2. बिहार के हजारीबाग जिले में अन्नक खनन क्षेत्रों में घातुमय खान विनियम, 1961 के कार्यान्वयन के विषय में छोटे खान मालिकों के सम्मुख आ रही कठिनाईयाँ ।
3. छोटे खान मालिकों का बड़े खान मालिकों/निर्यातकारों द्वारा शोषण और अन्नक आदि की न्यूनतम कीमतों के निर्धारण में उनके द्वारा प्रभाव डाला जाना ।
4. 'एकल पॉइंट निर्यात' की व्यवस्था हेतु सुझाव ।
5. नेपाल से होकर अन्नक की तस्करी

मध्य प्रदेश में नलकूप लगाने और उनके कार्यकरण के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता

7055. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में गत

तीन वर्षों में नलकूप लगाने के लिए कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी और इस सहायता से वहाँ कितने नलकूप लगाये गये ; और

(ख) इस समय उनमें से कितने नलकूप चालू हालत में हैं और कितने खराब हो गये हैं तथा उनके खराब होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह): (क) और (ख). प्रचलित पद्धति के अनुसार राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता किसी विशेष कार्यक्रम या योजना से सम्बन्धित नहीं होती, अपितु केन्द्र द्वारा वार्षिक योजना के लिए समग्र रूप से सामूहिक ऋणों और अनुदान के रूप में दी जाती है। नलकूपों सहित पृथक राज्य प्लान स्कीमों के लिए निधि का आवंटन मुख्यता राज्य सरकार के विवेक पर निर्भर करता है। अतः नलकूप जैसी विशेष योजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने का प्रश्न नहीं होता।

परन्तु नलकूपों के लिए राज्य योजना निधि से वित्तीय सहायता दी जा रही है और भूमि विकास बैंकों, सहकारी बैंकों, वाणिज्यिक बैंकों और कृषि पुनर्वित्त निगम सहित सांस्थानिक स्रोतों से ऋण उपलब्ध किया जा रहा है। मध्य प्रदेश में 96९-69 से 1970-71 की अवधि के दौरान 1061 नलकूपों का छिद्रण किया गया। इनमें से 521 सफल हुये और मार्च 1971 के अन्त तक 306 चालू कर दिए गए थे। अन्य को पूर्ण करने के दिशा में विभिन्न स्तरों पर कार्य किया जा रहा था। किसी नलकूप के खराब होने के बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

विबरण

विभिन्न देशों से आयातित उर्वरक और 1971-72 के आयात कार्यक्रम में उन दरों को जिन पर उन्हें आयात किया गया

देश का नाम	उर्वरक की किस्म	आयात की जाने वाली मात्रा	अमरीकी डालरों में दरें
संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका	12-32-16 एन० पी० के०	32,500	55.21 से पोत पर 56.95 निशुल्क

मत्स्यपालन के लिये राजस्थान में मछली के अण्डों का आयात

705. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में मत्स्यपालन के विकास के लिये मछली के अण्डों का किन-किन स्थानों से आयात किया जाता है ; और

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप किस किस्म की मछली का उत्पादन हुआ ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) राजस्थान में मीन-उद्योग के विकास के लिये मछली के अण्डों का आयात नहीं किया जाता है। लेकिन, मीन-उद्योग विभाग, राजस्थान ने पश्चिम बंगाल, मध्य प्रदेश तथा गुजरात से विभिन्न कार्प मछलियों का पोना आयात किया है।

(ख) कैंटला कैंटला (कैंटला), सिरिहिना मृगला (मृगाल), लेबियो रोहिता (रोहू)।

उर्वरक का आयात

7058. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन देशों से उर्वरकों का आयात किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) उनकी मात्रा कितनी है ; और

(ग) किस दर पर ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है:—

1	2	3	4
	14-36-12 " "	20,000	56.37 से " "
			58.00
	10-26-26 " "	35,000	56.95 से " "
			63.60
संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका	डी० ए० पी०	90,000	53.49 से " "
			54.32
कैनेडा	एम० ओ० पी०	2,78,125	29.95 से " "
			30.53
	15-15-15 एन० पी० के०	36,000	58.16 से " "
			63.50
	" " एन० पी० के० (बल्क)	12,5000	46.85 " "
	14-14-14 एन० पी० के०	5,000	55.94 " "
	14-28-14 एन० पी० के०	10,000	67.45 " "
	डी० ए० पी०	69.500	54.56 से " "
			59.64
दक्षिण कोरिया	यूरिया	20,000	46.40 " "
रूमानिया	सी० ए० एन०	1,50,000	50.25 (लागत और भाड़ा)
	यूरिया	40,000	60.50 " "
फ्रांस	ए० एन० पी०	30,000	76.05 " "
पश्चिम जर्मनी	एम० ओ० पी०	40,000	48.20 " "
पूर्वी जर्मनी	" "	20,000	51.00 " "
बलगेरिया	यूरिया	1,80,000	60.50 " "
पोलैण्ड	यूरिया	1,00,000	60.50 " "

गहन खेती करने वाले राज्य

7059. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में गहन खेती से क्या परिणाम प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

(ख) राजस्थान को छोड़ कर अन्य किन राज्यों में गहन खेती का कार्य शुरू किया गया है ; और

(ग) उसके क्या परिणाम प्राप्त हुए हैं ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). वर्ष 1966-67 से अपनाई गई नई कृषि नीति के अन्तर्गत अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्म और बहु-देशीय फसल जैसे सघन खेती कार्यक्रम राजस्थान सहित समस्त राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में शुरू कर दिये गये हैं। इसके फलस्वरूप, खाद्यानों का उत्पादन समस्त राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में बढ़ गया है। राज्यवार ब्योरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

विवरण

राज्य	कुल खाद्यान्न		(हजार मीटरी टन)		
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
अन्ध्र प्रदेश	6097.6	7717.6	7185.7	6846.9	7399.6
असम	1909.6	1811.1	2037.3	2304.4	2118.7
बिहार	7189.7	4132.8	8627.0	8869.9	7545.7
गुजरात	2416.4	2185.9	3330.4	2345.9	3221.0
हरयाणा	2076.9	2572.5	992.0	3006.2	4567.4
जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	499.4	652.3	681.8	1099.2	1151.5
केरल	1025.0	1112.0	1151.2	1427.4	1242.6
मध्य प्रदेश	6822.8	6310.7	10232.1	9460.0	9769.1
महाराष्ट्र	4694.7	6050.0	6825.0	7157.2	6913.9
मैसूर	3544.6	4172.6	4665.2	5849.4	5890.7
नागालैण्ड	43.2	50.0	51.0	52.9	49.8
उड़ीसा	3730.7	4354.9	4334.6	5429.4	5032.9
पंजाब	3391.3	4216.8	5406.7	6252.1	6936.7
राजस्थान	3839.2	4350.6	6601.9	4006.8	4749.5
तमिलनाडु	5031.9	578.9	5760.7	5415.3	6239.0
उत्तर प्रदेश	13311.4	11873.7	16779.0	16296.2	17547.2
पश्चिम बंगाल	5448.2	5577.2	5740.7	7162.3	7363.8
अन्डमान नीकोवार	8.3	819	8.5	10.7	9.6
द्वीपसमूह	—	—	—	—	—
चंडीगढ़	—	—	—	—	—
दादरा व नागरा	0.5	4.9	14.7	9.8	12.2
हवेली	—	—	—	—	—
देहली	61.0	70.6	106.7	108.0	103.2
गोवा, दमन व दीव	60.7	52.8	63.4	61.59	66.3
हिमाचल प्रदेश	616.7	772.	897.7	960.9	982.3
एल० एम० एण्ड ए०	—	—	—	—	—
द्वीपसमूह	—	—	—	—	—
मनीपुर	230.0	292.8	251.0	318.7	244.8
नेफा	41.3	42.9	41.9	100.0	45.2
पौडीचिरी	50.5	50.4	57.4	55.3	62.2
त्रिपुरा	205.0	200.0	208.8	206.2	235.8
संयुक्त भारत	72346.6	74231.0	95052.4	94012.6	99501.3

Increase in overdues of Cooperative Loans

7060. SHRI N. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of overdues of Cooperative loans advanced under different heads, Statewise; and

(b) the reasons for the rising of such percentage over years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) The information is given in statements I and II.

(b) A detailed study of the reasons for increase in the overdues was by the Rural Credit Review Committee which submitted its Report in 1969. The committee pointed out that a variety of influences and circum-

tances, some internal and other external to the cooperative credit structure, are responsible for the accumulation of overdues. The main reasons are :

- (i) Unsound lending policies leading to over-financing.
- (ii) untimely supply of credit and mis-utilisation of credit.
- (iii) Inadequate supervision due to lack of sufficient and trained staff.
- (iii) Unsatisfactory management.
- (iv) Political factors.
- (v) Policies relating to the provision of taccavi loans and the priority accorded to recovery of such loans.
- (vi) Natural calamities such as drought, floods, etc. causing partial or major crop failure.

STATEMENT I

Overdues of short term and medium term loans at the primary level

State/U.Ts.	Position as on 1968-69			Position as on 1969-70 (Prov.)		
	Total Amount outstanding	Amount overdue	% of over-due to outstanding	Total amount outstanding	Amount overdue	% of over-due to outstanding
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	31,93	11,80	37	3207	1397	44
Assam	5,34	3,98	75	553	394	71
Bihar	12,19	5,61	46	1331	651	49
Gujarat	72,75	17,81	24	7936	2081	26
Haryana	14,48	3,51	24	1748	599	34
Himachal Pradesh	5,37	1,23	23	653	123	19
Jammu & Kashmir	2,62	82	31	220	101	46
Kerala	22,79	5,85	26	2753	642	23
Madhya Pradesh	62,90	23,19	37	7032	2394	34
Maharashtra	127,59	49,79	39	14214	5630	40
Mysore	41,01	16,83	41	4288	1601	37
Nagaland *	1	**	—	1	—	—
Orissa	19,75	9,25	47	2086	918	44
Punjab	42,50	11,23	26	5105	1997	39
Rajasthan	17,88	5,56	31	2118	765	36
Tamil Nadu	52,20	14,97	29	5470	1862	34
Uttar Pradesh	69,89	22,93	33	7290	2586	36
West Bengal	15,12	8,55	57	1656	865	52

*Data relate to 1968-69.

**Negligible.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A & N Island	2	1	50			
Chandigarh (Admn.)	6	—	—	2	1	50
Delhi	1,06	47	44			
Goa Daman & Diu	16	8	50	20	10	50
Laccadives	**	—	—	1	—	—
Manipur	39	25	64			
Tripura	32	16	50	32	15	47
Pondicherry	45	16	36			
Grand Total	61875	21404	35	67716	24632	36

**Negligible

STATEMENT II

Long Term Loan to Individuals

(Rs. lakhs)

States/U.Ts.	1968-69				1969-70 (Prov.)			
	Total out-standing	Total demand during the year	Overdues at the end of the year	% of over-dues to demand	Total out-standing	Total demand during the year	Overdues at the end of the year	% of over-dues to demand
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	6213	700	34	4.9	7658	983	52	5.3
Assam	22	5	2	38.6	29	4	2	50.0
Bihar *	527	66	20	30.0	807	53	17	32.1
Gujarat *	6616	950	132	13.9	7979	1921	207	16.0
Haryana	982	154	—	—	1581	102	—	—
J & K *	112	7	—	—	155	9	1	11.1
Kerala	536	80	27	33.9	630	50	18	36.0
Madhya Pradesh	1202	222	80	29.0	1682	225	114	50.1
Maharashtra	8983	1557	366	23.5	9745	1713	341	19.9
Mysore	3051	416	178	42.7	3251	310	161	51.9
Orissa	633	73	16	21.0	652	88	16	18.2
Punjab	195	141	—	—	3336	301	1	0.3
Rajasthan	481	74	33	44.5	781	56	20	35.7
Tamil Nadu	4235	365	40	10.8	5514	638	77	12.1
Uttar Pradesh *	4252	297	39	13.1	5578	516	86	16.7
West Bengal	313	39	17	43.0	380	68	36	52.9
Union Territories	103	15	5	33.3	176	15	8	53.3
Total	40217	5161	989	19.2	49934	7052	1157	16.4

* These States have the unitary system of Land Development Bank which operates through branches instead of Primaries.

Investment in Hindustan Zinc Limited

7061. SHRI BRIJRAJ SINGH—KOTAH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total investment made in the Hindustan Zinc Ltd. so far ; and

(b) the total number of employees working there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Government have invested a sum of Rs. 1727.01 lakhs in the Hindustan Zinc Limited so far, as per details below :—

Equity	Loan	Total
	(Rupees in lakhs)	
869.21	857.80	1,727.01

(b) 4,193 employees were working in the Hindustan Zinc Limited as on the 1st July, 1971.

Central grant for construction of Fishermen's Colony in Kerala

7062. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been received from the Government of Kerala regarding the sanction of a grant for the construction of Fishermen's Colony in Kerala ;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). In a demi-official letter dated the 9th June, 1971 from the Minister of Food and Local Administration, Government of Kerala, a request has been made for a grant of Rs. 2 crores for fishermen's housing colonies in Kerala. The matter is under examination.

Employees Provident Fund claims in Provident Fund Commissioners Office Trivandrum, Kerala

7063. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABI-

LITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Provident Fund Accounts of retired or discharged workers to be settled in the Provident Fund Commissioner's Office, Trivandrum, Kerala ;

(b) the reasons for not settling these accounts ;

(c) the total number of complaints received from the employees with regard to the non-setting of Provident Fund Accounts ; and

(d) the action taken by Government to dispose of the cases of non-setting of Provident Fund Accounts ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR) : The administration of Employees' Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under the Employee's Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and not the direct concern of the Central Government. The Provident Fund authorities have intimated as under :—

(a) and (b). As on the 31st March 1971, about 3433 applications for settlement of Provident Fund claims were pending in the office of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Kerala for the following reasons :—

(i) submission of complete application forms ;

(ii) non-submission or defective submission of statutory returns by the employers.

(iii) title to receive money is contested ; and

(iv) non-deposit of Provident Fund contributions.

(c) and (d). The number of complaints received from the individuals concerned is not readily available but the following measures are taken to settle the claims expeditiously :—

(i) the number is asked to furnish information correctly ;

(ii) the Provident Fund Inspector is deputed to the defaulting establishment for submitting returns or for paying the amount in default ;

(iii) members are requested to send the wanting information.

Extensive Survey by Geological Survey of India in Rajasthan

7064. SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has extensively surveyed the area of Bhilwara District in Rajasthan ; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the survey ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). As a result of geological mapping and detailed investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India in Bhilwara district of Rajasthan during recent years, reserves of about 12.1 lakhs tonnes of copper ore with 1.24 per cent copper and 5 lakhs tonnes with 1.11 per cent copper have been estimated in Pur-Dariba area. Occurrences of Mica, talc, copper, lead, zinc, iron ore, garnet, beryl, kyanite and building stone have also been reported. The areas of occurrence of these minerals are given below :—

Mineral	Area
Mica	Bhonas, Toonka, Guhrla, Ganeshpura, Sidrias, Chapri, Banjari, Ghoghas, etc.
Talc	Geuria and Bagwasa
Lead, Zinc and Copper	Tiranga hill, Samodi, Dhulkhera, Raningpura and Banera.
Asbestos	Daolatgarh (Barana), Lachhipura and Chantigala
Beryl	Deora, Tilloli, Gudha and Raira.
Garnet	Deori, Masha and Banera.
Kyanite	Pansel and Harnai.

Besides, ground follow up of airborne anomalies occurring as a result of 'Operation Hardrock' has also revealed the presence of two zones of Zinc-lead mineralisation between Dedwas and Deopura in Bhilwara district.

Allocation made for Mica Labour Welfare Centres in Bhilwara District

7065. SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Mica Labour Welfare Centres located in Bhilwara district with their names ; and

(b) the funds allocated in 1969, 1970 and 1971 for the institutions ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) 1969—Rs. 116400 (Actuals)
1970—Rs. 114350 (Actuals)
1971—Rs. 117800 (Estimated).

Statement

Names of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Centres in Bhilwara District of Rajasthan

1. Bemali
2. Bagore
3. Amla
4. Ropa
5. Bhadu
6. Luharia
7. Daulatgarh
8. Brahmano-ki-Sareri
9. Jamoli
10. Mahendragarh
11. Dhosar
12. Soniyana
13. Bhunas
14. Sahada
15. Nansa
16. Amargarh
17. Ganeshpura
18. Toonka
19. Gundli
20. Pithas (Godas)

Appointments made by Coal Mines Provident Fund Commissioner, Dhanbad without sanction

7066. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Coal Mines Provident

Fund Commissioner, Dhanbad had appointed a larger number of staff without the sanction of the Government of India ; and

(b) if so, how those cases are being regularised ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR) : (a) and (b). The administration of the Coal Mines Provident Fund is the concern of the Board of Trustees set up under the Coal Mines Provident Fund, Family Pension and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948 and is not the direct concern of the Central Government. The Coal Mines Provident Fund authorities have reported that the former Coal Mines Provident Fund Commissioner had appointed some staff without the approval of the Board of Trustees and that the Question of regularising these appointments, is under consideration.

Zonal Inspectorate Offices under E.P.F. Organisation

7067. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the numbers of Zonal Inspectorate Offices opened in all the regions under the Employees Provident Fund Organisation with names of the places and number of the staff, region-wise ;

(b) whether there is a proposal under consideration for construction of permanent office buildings of the Inspectorates with residential quarters in different places ; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR) : (a) to (c). The administration of the Employees' Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and is not the direct concern of the Government of India. The Provident Fund authorities have intimated that the required information is being collected from the Regional Offices. It will be laid on the table of the Sabha as early as possible.

Vacation of Official Residence by Ex-Coal Mines Provident Fund Commissioner, Dhanbad

7068. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ex-Coal Mines Provident Fund Commissioner in Dhanbad has not vacated the official quarter, although he has retired from the service more than a year ago ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to get the official residence of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Commissioner vacated ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR) : The administration of the Coal Mines Provident Fund is the concern of the Board of Trustees set up under the Coal Mines Provident Fund, Family Pension and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948 and is not the direct concern of the Central Government. The Coal Mines Provident Fund authorities have reported as under :—

(a) and (b). The former Coal Mines Provident Fund Commissioner was allotted the Fund's bungalow. He retired from service last year but has not yet vacated the bungalow inspite of being repeatedly asked to do so. It is proposed to take legal action for his eviction from the bungalow.

स्नातकोत्तर कृषि वैज्ञानिकों में बेरोजगारी

7069. श्री रणबहादुर सिंह :

श्री गंगा रेड्डी :

क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कितने कृषि स्नातकोत्तर और पी० एच० डी० बेरोजगार हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार देश में ऐसे कृषि वैज्ञानिकों के बारे में कोई रिकार्ड रखती है जो अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों में विदेशों से अथवा देश में विशेषज्ञता प्राप्त करने के बाद भी बेरोजगार हैं ; और

(ग) उन्हें देश में अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों में समुचित कार्य प्रदान करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या योजना बनाई है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) 31 दिसम्बर, 1970 को रोजगार कार्यालयों के रजिस्ट्रों में 542 कृषि स्नातकोत्तर थे। (वेरोजगार पी० एच० डी० वालों की संख्या उपलब्ध नहीं है)।

(ख) जी हाँ। परन्तु विदेशों से अथवा देश में विशेषज्ञता प्राप्त करने वाले वैज्ञानिकों के बारे में अलग से आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ग) वर्ष 1969 में किये गये एक अध्ययन से यह पता चलता है कि चौथी योजना के दौरान, भारत सरकार, राज्य सरकारों और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में इस समय विभिन्न विस्तार तथा अनुसन्धान कार्यक्रमों में लगे हुए व्यक्तियों के अतिरिक्त, लगभग 3,000 कृषि स्नातकोत्तरों की आवश्यकता होगी।

इनके अतिरिक्त, सरकार को 5,000 कृषि-सेवा केन्द्र स्थापित करने की योजना है, जिनमें लगभग 50,000 स्नातक, स्नातकोत्तर और डिप्लोमाधारी नियुक्त किये जाने की संभावना है। इनमें 10 से 15 प्रतिशत तक कृषि विशेषज्ञ होने की आशा है।

कृषि मन्त्रालय द्वारा प्रारम्भ की गई अन्य विशेष योजनाओं (छोटे कृषकों का विकास अभिकरण सीमान्त कृषक, कृषि श्रमिक, ग्रामीण निर्माण कार्यक्रम, बारानी भूमि पर खेती, कमाण्डर क्षेत्र विकास और त्वरित ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम) से योजना, निर्माण तथा क्रियान्वित के लिये कृषि कार्मिक सहित तकनीकी और वैज्ञानिक मानव शक्ति की मांग बढ़ने की सम्भावना है, यद्यपि ये योजनाएँ मुख्य तौर पर अकुशल श्रमिकों, छोटे कृषकों आदि के लिये बनाई गई हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, इन योजनाओं के अप्रत्यक्ष लाभ से भी कृषि कार्मिक सहित रोजगार की ओर अधिक सम्भाव्यताएँ बढ़ेंगी। सरकार शिक्षित वेरोजगारों को नौकरी प्रदान करने के लिए 25 करोड़ रुपये वार्षिक की लागत से एक योजना प्रारम्भ करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है। इस योजना को अन्तिम

रूप देने के उपरान्त जब क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा, तो इससे कृषि स्नातकों और स्नातकोत्तरों को भी लाभ होने की सम्भावना है।

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंत तक किसानों की ऋण सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताएँ

7070. श्री रणबहादुर सिंह : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये किसानों को प्रतिवर्ष कितनी धन राशि के ऋणों की आवश्यकता होगी ; और

(ख) इस प्रयोजन के लिये किसानों को ऋण देने हेतु किन-किन संसाधनों से धन जुटाया जायेगा ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). चौथी योजना में कृषि ऋण की कुल मांग, जैसा कि अखिल भारतीय ग्रामीण ऋण पुनरीक्षण समिति द्वारा अनुमान लगाया गया है, चौथी योजना के अन्तिम वर्ष के लिए अल्पावधि ऋण 2,000 करोड़ रुपये तथा चौथी योजना के पाँच वर्षों के दौरान मध्यम तथा दीर्घावधि ऋण क्रमशः 500 करोड़ रुपये तथा 1,500 करोड़ रुपये है।

अनुमान लगाया गया है कि चौथी योजना के अन्तिम वर्ष में सहकारी संस्थाओं द्वारा अल्प तथा मध्यम-कालीन ऋणों के रूप में लगभग 800 करोड़ रुपये दिये जायेंगे। योजना के 5 वर्षों के दौरान वारिण्यक बैंकों से भी 400 करोड़ रुपये दिये जाने की सम्भावना है। योजनावधि के दौरान भूमि विकास बैंकों से 700 करोड़ रुपये दीर्घकालीन ऋणों के रूप में दिये जाने की आशा है। कृषि पुनर्वित्त निगम 200 करोड़ रुपये तक पुनर्वित्त की सुविधायें प्रदान करेगा। विश्व बैंक ऋण परियोजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के कारण, इस राशि के बढ़ाने

की सम्भावना है। आशा है कि कृषि-उद्योग निगमों से दीर्घकालीन ऋण के रूप में 100 करोड़ रुपये दिये जायेंगे। चौथी योजनावधि के अन्तिम वर्ष में सरकार से भी अल्पकालीन तकावी ऋण के रूप में लगभग 100 करोड़ रुपये दिये जाने की आशा है।

Use of improved Tools and Equipment for Agriculture in Hilly Areas of N.E.F.A.

7071. SHRI C. C. GOHAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the specific steps Government have introduced in the N.E.F.A. area to use improved tools and equipments for the agriculture in the hilly areas ; and

(b) the amount allocated during the year 1971-72 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Implementation to decision to have Workers' Participation in Management of Public Undertakings

7072. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the decision to have workers' participation in the Boards of Directors of public undertakings has not yet been implemented in any of the public sector units ;

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

(c) the time by which this decision is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). The particular public sector undertakings in which the Scheme for the appointing of a workers' representative on the board of the management is to be implemented, are under consideration of the Government,

Schemes for raising Plantations of Quick-Growing Species of Trees

7073. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any schemes for raising plantations of quick-growing species of trees during the Fourth plan ;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof ; and

(c) the estimated cost of the schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The scheme for raising plantations of quick growing species of trees as formulated during the Third Five Year Plan period. The scheme is continuing under the Fourth Plan.

(b) and (c). The above scheme was introduced during Third Five Year Plan period as a Centrally sponsored one with the object of raising such fast growing tree species which would give raw material for the forest based industries particularly pulp and paper within a period of 15-20 years. The main tree species found suitable for this purpose is *Sacalypus*. Bamboos are also grown under this scheme. The scheme continued as a Centrally sponsored one upto 1968-69. The State Governments were provided central grant upto Rs. 250/- per acre for raising quick growing tree plantations. An amount of Rs. 3.80 crores was spent for raising plantations over 84,770 hectares during the Third Plan period. During the period 1966-69, an amount of about Rs. 8 crores has been utilised for covering an additional area of approximately 1,67,000 hectares under this scheme.

The scheme has been included under State sector during Fourth Plan period. The State Governments propose to raise quick growing tree species over 3,02,000 hectares during Fourth Plan period. An area of about 97,000 hectares has been covered under this scheme during 1969-70 and 1970-71.

Expenditure on Training of Farmers

7074. SHRI DHARMARAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money granted for

the purpose of mass training of farmers and the number of such Institutions Government have opened in the country in this regard, State-wise ; and

(b) the progress made so far in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Though there is no such scheme as "mass training of farmers", there is a centrally sponsored scheme started originally for enabling State Governments to organise Farmers' Training Scheme as a support to the High-yielding Varieties Programme. For this scheme, there is a budget provision of Rs. 95 lakhs during 1971-72. Each Farmers' Training Centre is entitled to a grant of Rs. 1,96,252 (recurring Rs. 1,19,252 and non-recurring Rs. 77,000) per year for running the farmers training and education programme in the District. In addition, each Centre could get an amount of upto Rs. 50,000, on a specific request from the State Government, for constructing dormitory type of residential accommodation for trainees for specialised institutional courses. A total of 100 Farmers Training Centres been sanctioned to the State Governments for their establishment in the selected High Yielding Varieties Programme Districts as under :

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Centres sanctioned
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7
2.	Assam	3
3.	Bihar	6
4.	Gujarat	5
5.	Haryana	5
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1
8.	Kerala	4
9.	Madhya Pradesh	5
10.	Maharashtra	10
11.	Maghalaya	1
12.	Mysore	6
13.	Nagaland	1
14.	Orissa	4
15.	Punjab	7
16.	Rajasthan	4

17.	Tamil Nadu	7
18.	Uttar Pradesh	11
19.	West Bengal	7
20.	Delhi	1
21.	Goa	1
22.	N. E. F. A.	1
23.	Pondicherry	1
24.	Tripura.	1
		<hr/> 100 <hr/>

According to the latest information available from the State Governments, the progress made under the Farmers Training and Education Programme upto the end of March, 1971 has been as under :

Institutional Training	No.	Number of Participants
1. Production-cum-Demonstration Training Cpts	17,457	6,15,608
2. Farmers/farm women Discussion Groups	12,815	2,49,517
3. Specialised subject-matter courses for farmers/farm women.	1,815	58,027
4. Institutional courses for convenors of Discussion Groups	205	3,454
5. Three months Training Courses for young farmers	73	2,025

Increase in Prices of Food Articles

7075. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an unexpected rise in food prices during the past three months ;

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

(c) what were the prices prevailing last year during these months and how much is the increase over and above last year's prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). A statement showing the index numbers of

wholesale prices of important food articles during the last four months April-July, 1971 and also for the corresponding months of 1970 and the percentage variation in these index numbers during July, 1971 over those during July 1970 is attached. During the

last three months, prices of some of the food articles have risen, while those of others have declined. The rise in prices in these months is mainly seasonal due to the lean supply period, particularly in respect of kharif crops.

STATEMENT

*All-India month-end Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Food Articles
(Base 1961-62=100)*

Commodity	Year	I N D E X N U M B E R S				% rise (+)/fall (-) in Index as on 17th July, 1971 over 17th July, 1970
		April	May	June	17th July	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Food-Articles	1971	201.2	204.6	206.8	209.8	(+) 1.8
	1970	199.7	205.5	204.3	206.1	
Cereals	1971	194.2	195.4	197.9	200.7	(-) 2.7
	1970	201.3	205.4	205.8	206.2	
Rice	1971	198.5	200.6	204.8	208.2	(-) 0.4
	1970	203.1	207.1	209.2	209.1	
Wheat	1971	203.1	200.5	199.9	200.0	(-) 3.5
	1970	205.3	206.9	205.9	207.3	
Jowar	1971	193.9	194.2	191.9	201.3	(+) 4.7
	1970	191.7	192.3	188.8	192.3	
Bajra	1971	126.1	132.6	139.5	147.5	(-) 21.2
	1970	176.0	190.9	187.6	187.3	
Maize	1971	169.2	178.1	177.5	171.6	(-) 21.1
	1970	211.6	223.8	227.3	217.6	
Pulses	1971	225.5	235.1	247.8	255.7	(+) 6.6
	1970	229.8	244.8	240.0	239.8	
Gram	1971	204.5	220.9	225.3	221.2	(-) 8.9
	1970	236.1	256.4	248.5	242.9	
Fruits and Vegetables	1971	224.9	236.5	234.3	237.5	(+) 8.6
	1970	208.2	243.0	205.5	218.6	
Potatoes	1971	111.0	117.5	139.8	142.4	(-) 29.5
	1970	161.8	188.5	204.0	201.9	
Milk and Milk Products	1971	215.3	215.3	216.2	214.3	(+) 1.0
	1970	212.6	212.6	205.0	212.1	
Edible oils	1971	202.0	202.9	198.1	202.6	(-) 14.3
	1970	221.4	238.5	239.5	236.3	
Groundnut oil	1971	199.1	202.5	191.2	198.2	(-) 17.5
	1970	236.2	250.9	244.9	240.1	
Mustard oil	1971	200.8	204.8	212.9	225.5	(-) 5.2
	1970	211.6	235.6	237.7	237.8	
Vanaspati	1971	181.8	178.9	178.9	171.2	(-) 15.1
	1970	187.6	187.6	204.5	201.7	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fish, Eggs and Meat	1971 1970	217.1 194.4	234.9 193.0	233.1 216.6	248.5 219.6	(+) 13.2
Sugar and Allied Products	1971 1970	194.7 154.6	199.1 156.9	209.4 158.6	212.2 162.7	(+) 30.4
Gur	1971 1970	253.2 150.2	263.6 154.7	293.8 160.0	301.4 170.0	(+) 77.3
Tea	1971 1970	134.3 112.6	136.8* ...	135.0 115.0	138.8 109.4	(+) 26.9
Coffee	1971 1970	155.1 175.5	153.1 178.2	152.3 190.2	152.7 210.3	(-) 17.4
Condiments and Spices	1971 1970	275.6 369.8	265.6 355.4	261.9 361.6	254.4 350.9	(-) 27.5
Salt	1971 1970	154.8 135.2	149.7 137.6	152.2 138.5	153.7 137.8	(+) 11.5

*—Relates to 22.5.71.

Financial Assistance for Construction of Warehouse in Haryana

7076. SHRI ARJUN SETHI :
SHRI VIJAYPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether there are no adequate storage facilities in Haryana and the State Government have requested for financial assistance for the construction of warehouses in that State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : Due to increased agricultural production and consequent heavy procurement of wheat this year, the storage accommodation in Haryana is considered inadequate.

2. The State Government have a scheme for construction of warehouses through marketing Board for which they will seek refinance from the concerned financial institutions. Moreover, the Central Warehousing Corporation are also considering the proposals received from the Haryana State Warehousing Corporation for financial assistance amounting to Rs 1.00 crore to construct warehouses for a total capacity of 41,500 tonnes during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73.

Training to Agricultural Labours

7077. SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of training Centres opened to train Agricultural labours in different trades in view of Agricultural Labour Commission's Report ; and

(b) the number of such trained persons and their employment in industries ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : Presumably, the Hon'ble Member refers to the National Commission on Labour appointed by the Government of India in December, 1966. They have not made any recommendation regarding opening of training centres for agricultural labour.

(b) Does not arise.

Acquisition and Distribution of Surplus Land in West Bengal

7078 SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the area of surplus land which has been acquired by the Government of West

Bengal after March, 1967 upto-date and how much of land has been distributed among the peasants ; and

(b) the main obstacles in taking over of surplus land and its distribution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The total area of agricultural land vested in the State comes to 3,59,000 hectares upto 31st May, 1971 including 110,000 hectares vested after March, 1967. The total area of land so far distributed among the landless cultivators and the small farmers holding less than one hectare of land comes to about 1,40,000 hectares.

(b) The most important single factor which hampers the taking over of surplus land and its distribution is the very large number of civil suits and civil rules and injunctions issued by the Courts. Concerted efforts are being made to oppose issue of injunctions ex-parte and to get the injunctions vacated atleast in cases involving 10 acres or more of vested agricultural land.

Strike by Cinema Workers in West Bengal

7079. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the strike launched by the Cinema workers in cinemas of Calcutta and Behala (West Bengal) and the resultant closure of nearly 100 cinemas ;

(b) if so, the main demands of the cinema workers ; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken by Government to reopen the closed cinemas and meet the workers' demand ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) (a) to (c) : The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House after it is received.

Import of Milk Processing Plants and Their Capacity

7080. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to State :

(a) the names of milk processing plants

imported in the country during the last three years ; and how many have been received as gifts ;

(b) the number of them working at rated capacity and how many at their half-rated capacity ; and

(c) the reasons for not working at full rated capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) (a) to (c) : The material is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Fall in Average Daily Consumption of Milk in India

7081. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether with the largest proportion of cattle population in the world, the average daily milk consumption in India is among the lowest with a uniform tendency of declining yearly ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) (a) and (b) The average *per capita* availability of milk in India in 1968-69 was of the order of 105 gms. per day, which is low when compared to similar figures for developed countries. However, the *per capita* availability of milk in India compares very favourably with the figures for countries in Asia and South-East Asia.

Although the production of milk has increased from 20 million tonnes in 1965-66 to 21.6 million tonnes in 1968-69, the rate of growth of production of milk was much below the rate of growth in demand for milk. The *per capita* availability of milk has gone down for the following reasons :

The increase in milk production from 1965-66 to 1968-69 has been offset by the increase in human population.

The low purchasing capacity of the majority of the people is also a factor which has to be reckoned.

The Government are aware of the acute shortage of milk and are taking steps to increase milk production in cooperation with the State Governments.

**Temporary Appointments in Camps
for Bangla Desh Refugees**

7082. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some temporary appointments are being made for service in the camps for evacuees from Bangla Desh ;

(b) if so, who is the appointing authority and the procedure followed for such appointments ; and

(c) whether such appointments are being made exclusively from persons rendering voluntary service to the evacuees' camps ever since these were opened ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOURS AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR). (a) to (c) : Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha,

**Introduction of Improved Methods
of Cultivation in Hill Areas of
Manipur**

7083. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to provide expert guidance to cultivators in the hill areas of Manipur where primitive methods of cultivation are reported to be continuing ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b) : Information has been called for from the Manipur Administration and will be placed on the table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

**Loans to Agriculturists of Manipur
for Purchase of Agricultural
Equipment and Fertiliser**

7084. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loans given to agriculturists of Manipur for the purchase of equipments and fertilisers, which is at pre-

sent due for repayment but remaining outstanding ;

(b) whether proper supervision and regular checking is done in respect of purchase and using of purchased tools and equipments and fertilizers ; and

(c) if so, whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that large percentage of the Government assistance is not properly used ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) No loans have been sanctioned by the Union Ministry of Agriculture to the Agriculturists of Manipur for the purchase of equipment and fertilizer and such nothing is due for repayment but remaining outstanding. Information called from Manipur Administration is still awaited.

(b) and (c) : The question does not arise in so far as this Ministry is concerned.

**Registration of farming cooperatives in
Manipur**

7085. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Manipur large number of farming cooperatives were registered without confirming whether any land has been settled in the names of the societies and that as the result of the same, acrimonious competitions for land have started among the registered societies in the newly reclaimed areas ;

(b) if so, the reasons and details thereof ;

(c) if not, the number of registered farming cooperatives and the land actually and legally settled in their names before registration ; and

(d) whether it is against the existing rules to register farming cooperatives which possess no land ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) to (d). There are two types of cooperative farming societies, viz., Joint Farming and Collective Farming Societies. In Joint Farming societies, land owned by the members themselves is pooled together, whereas in collective

farming societies land is held by the societies on free-hold or lease-hold basis ; cultivation is done jointly in both the cases.

There are 121 Cooperative Collective Farming societies in the Union Territory of Manipur.

Government land can be formally allotted to a society only after the society is registered. There is no specific provision in the Assam Cooperative Societies Act, as extended to Manipur, requiring possession of land as a pre-condition for registration of a farming society. The Manipur Administration have informed that, while preference is given in the allotment of Government wasteland to Cooperative Farming Societies, many of them have not been allotted land so far.

Reports of Sub-Committees on development of Marine and Inland Fisheries

7086. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government appointed any technical sub-committees to deal with the development of marine and inland fisheries on the recommendation of the eight meeting of the Central Board of Fisheries ;

(b) if so, whether the Committees have submitted their reports ; and

(c) if so, main recommendations and the reactions of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Two Technical Sub-Committees on the development of Marine and Inland Fisheries have been constituted on the recommendations of the Eight Meeting of the Central Board of Fisheries.

(b) and (c). The Committees are required to review programmes and problems on a continuing basis. The problems taken up for examination by the Marine Committee are the economics of deep sea fishing, standardization of deep sea fishing vessels, study of inshore stock of prawn, marine diesel engines and measures for their improvement, and availability of yarn, net and twine. The Committee for Inland Fisheries have taken up the study of distribution of major carp spawn and fry and problems of

financing of Inland Fisheries commercial projects.

The recommendation received so far relate to the policy for import of equipment for fish-net making factories and certification of marine engines. Expansion of existing fish-net making factories to economic level and establishment of new factories on zonal basis has been recommended. As a measure for improvement of the quality of marine engines, the Committee has recommended introduction of a system of inspection and certification by the Mercantile Marine Department. The first recommendation has been accepted. The Committee is studying further the measures required for implementation of the second recommendation.

Consideration of Rikshaw Workers as Workmen under the Indian Trade Union Act

7087. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : SHRI DINESH JOARDER :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rikshaw workers are not being considered as workmen according to the Indian Trade Union Act ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). The question whether rikshaw workers are workmen for purposes of the Trade Unions Act, 1926 is to be decided by the Registrar of Trade Unions concerned.

विदेशों से आये शरणार्थी

7088. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बंगला देश के शरणार्थियों के आगमन से पूर्व गत दो वर्षों में भारत में किन-किन देशों से शरणार्थी आये और उनकी देश-वार संख्या क्या है ; और

(ख) उन शरणार्थियों को किन स्थानों पर बसाया गया है और उन्हें स्थायी रूप से बसाने

और रोजगार देने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री आर० के खाडिलकर) : (क) बंगला देश के शरणार्थियों के आने से पूर्व पिछले दो वर्षों में जिन देशों से शरणार्थी भारत आये उनके नाम, शरणार्थियों की देशवार-संख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

देश	शरणार्थियों की संख्या
पाकिस्तान	2,66,585
बर्मा	13,861
श्रीलंका	17,867
तिब्बत	209

(ख) **पाकिस्तान :** पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आने वाले अधिकांश प्रवासी कृषक हैं इसलिए उन्हें मध्य प्रदेश में बेतुल, सरगुजा और पन्ना ; महाराष्ट्र में चांदा, आंध्र प्रदेश में ईसागांव परियोजना और मैसूर में सिधनूर परियोजना नाम विभिन्न राज्यों की विभिन्न परियोजनाओं में तथा ही दण्डकारण्य परियोजना और अण्डमान तथा निकोबार द्वीपों में कृषि पर बसाया जा रहा है। शेष प्रवासियों को विभिन्न राज्यों में लघु व्यापार, औद्योगिक यूनिटों आदि में बसाया जा रहा है। शिविरों में रह रहे प्रवासियों के पुनर्वास के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार पर्याप्त भूमि खोजने का भी भरसक प्रयत्न कर रही है।

बर्मा : बर्मा से आए अधिकांश शरणार्थी मूल रूप से तमिलनाडु, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, उड़ीसा, पश्चिम बंगाल और उत्तर प्रदेश के रहने वाले हैं। अतः प्रत्यावासियों को रंगून में भारतीय राजदूतावास द्वारा उनके यात्रा दस्तावेजों पर की गई इन्दराजों के अनुसार पुनर्वास के लिए यथासम्भव उनके मूल के राज्यों में ही भेजा गया है। प्रत्यावासियों को पुनर्वास के लिए उनके व्यवसाय के अनुसार व्यापार करने के लिए तथा साथ ही कृषि के लिए ऋण दिए जाते हैं। उन्हें अनुमोदित दर पर

शैक्षिक रियायतें, गृह निर्माण ऋण और अन्य वित्तीय सहायता भी दी जाती है।

श्रीलंका : श्रीलंका के लगभग 9.9% प्रत्यावासी बागान कर्मचारी हैं। इसलिए उन्हें आंध्र प्रदेश, केरल, मैसूर तथा तमिलनाडु और अण्डमान तथा निकोबार द्वीपों में रबर, चाय और कौफी आदि बागान योजनाओं पर बसाया जा रहा है। जिनमें से कुछ योजनाओं को पहले ही मंजूर किया जा चुका है। बागान कर्मचारियों के अलावा अन्य प्रत्यावासियों को व्यवसाय ऋण आवास ऋण तथा कृषि में पुनर्वास के लिए भूमि का एलाटमेंट और शैक्षिक रियायतें आदि के रूप में पुनर्वास सहायता दी जाती है।

तिब्बत : पिछले वर्षों के दौरान आए 209 शरणार्थियों को पुनर्वास के लिए मैसूर में मुण्डगोड तथा वैलाकुप्पे की कृषि बस्तियों में भेजा जा चुका है।

पश्चिम बंगाल के मालदा जिले में निहित, खास और बेनामी भूमि का क्षेत्रफल तथा भूमिहीन और छोटे किसानों को उसका वितरण

7089. श्री दिनेश जोरवार : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम बंगाल के मालदा जिले में वर्ष 1969 और 1970 में भूमिहीनों और छोटे किसानों में कुल कितने एकड़ निहित, खास और बेनामी भूमि बांटी गई ;

(ख) वर्ष 1971 में जोतदारों और जमींदारों द्वारा उसी भूमि में से कितने एकड़ भूमि फिर बलपूर्वक ले ली गई ; और

(ग) इन गरीब किसानों को उस भूमि को अपने कब्जे में रखने देने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब पों शिंदे) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी एकत्र

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

**Transfer of Director of Panchayat,
West Bengal**

7090. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Director of Panchayat, West Bengal has been transferred summarily ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The officers holding the post of Director of Panchayats, West Bengal was transferred in the normal course.

(b) Does not arise.

**टेक्सटाइल एण्ड एलाइड इंडस्ट्रीज रिसर्च
आर्गनाइजेशन, बड़ौदा में कम्पनी नियम तथा
श्रमिक कल्याण नियमों का पालन**

7091. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या टेक्सटाइल एण्ड एलाइड इंडस्ट्रीज आर्गनाइजेशन, बड़ौदा में जहां कपड़ा उद्योग तथा उसके सहायक उद्योगों में काम आने वाले उपकरणों में सुधार किया जाता है गत कई वर्षों से सैकड़ों श्रमिक कार्य कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) क्या वहां पर कम्पनी नियमों और श्रमिक कल्याण नियमों का पालन नहीं किया जाता है, यदि हां, तो इसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और वह यथाशीघ्र सभा की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

**टेक्सटाइल एण्ड एलाइड इंडस्ट्रीज रिसर्च
आर्गनाइजेशन, बड़ौदा द्वारा कर्मचारियों की
भविष्यनिधि के अंशदानों की राशि का
जमा किया जाना**

7092. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) टेक्सटाइल एण्ड एलाइड इंडस्ट्रीज रिसर्च आर्गनाइजेशन ने अब तक कितने कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में भविष्य निधि के अंशदानों की राशि जमा कराई है और उपर्युक्त कम्पनी के अस्तित्व में आने के बाद से अब तक कितनी बार बोनस दिया गया है ; और

(ख) श्रमिकों की मंजूरी में वृद्धि करने के लिए इस कम्पनी को आरम्भ से लेकर अब तक राज्य सरकार तथा केंद्रीय सरकार ने कितनी राशि दी है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) टेक्सटाइल एण्ड एलाइड इंडस्ट्रीज रिसर्च आर्गनाइजेशन, बड़ौदा पर कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और परिवार पेंशन-निधि अधिनियम, 1952 लागू नहीं होता और इसीलिए उन्होंने भविष्य निधि के अंशदानों की कोई राशि जमा नहीं की है। जहां तक बोनस की अदायगी का सम्बन्ध है, इस बारे में कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

**माना शरणार्थी शिविर, रायपुर, मध्य प्रदेश
में सफाई कर्मचारियों को शिविर भत्ता देना**

7093. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या माना शरणार्थी शिविर, जिला रायपुर, मध्य प्रदेश में काम करने वाले सफाई कर्मचारियों को शिविर भत्ता नहीं दिया जाता है, यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भत्ता अन्य कर्मचारियों को दिया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या श्रम संघ की रायपुर शाखा ने सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री श्री० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) राना शिविर समूह, माना रायपुर (मध्य प्रदेश) में काम करने वाले सफाई कर्मचारियों को शिविर भत्ता दिया जा रहा है।

(ख) जी, हां, प्राइमरी स्कूलों के मुख्य अध्यापक और अध्यापकों को छोड़कर।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

Plan for increase in milk production

7094. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have chalked out any State-wise plan to increase milk production in the country ; and

(b) if so, the plans chalked out and the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). For increasing milk production in the country, cattle development and dairy schemes are planned in the Central and State Sectors of the Fourth Plan. These schemes rely on scientific breeding better management, veterinary care, proper marketing facilities and development of feed and fodder. Some of the major schemes being implemented are listed in the statement placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Under the intensive cattle development projects, steps are being taken to attend to all aspects of cattle development and increasing emphasis is being laid on cross-breeding of cattle with exotic bulls. Key village blocks are being opened in areas not served by Intensive Cattle Development Projects. 'Operation Flood' project which will step up milk supply in the four major metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Cal-

cutta and Madras will also organise cattle development work in 10 States and one Union Territory. This will provide much needed fillip to milk production.

Statement

Major Schemes for increasing milk production.

1. Intensive Cattle Development Projects.
2. Key Village Blocks.
3. Cross Breeding Scheme for introduction of exotic inheritance for milk production in local cattle.
4. Artificial insemination centres.
5. Feed and Fodder Development Schemes.
6. Goshala Development Schemes.
7. Establishment of large cattle breeding farms and progeny testing of bulls.
8. Milk Distribution Schemes for cities with a population of 50,000 and above.
9. Rural Dairy Centres.

Decline in number of workers during last decade

7095. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the total number of workers declined by 5 millions during the decade 1961-71 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Unemployment in Mysore

7096. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who were unemployed as on the 31st March, 1971 in the State of Mysore, category-wise ; and

(b) whether any steps have been taken by Government to solve the unemployment

problem in that State, if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Precise Information is not available. The available information relates to the number of work-seekers (all of whom may not be necessarily unemployed) on the live register of employment exchanges in Mysore which was 2,40,204 as on 31.3.1971. Their category-wise distribution is given below :

(i) Graduates (including diploma holders in engineering).	20,951
(ii) Craftsmen/Apprentices and other trade certificate holders.	3,884
(iii) Matriculates.	1,02,179
(iv) Others.	1,13,190

(b) The problem of unemployment has been kept in view while formulating the development programmes in the various sectors of the Fourth Five Year Plan and these programmes have been oriented to generating increased employment opportunities in the country (including Mysore). Keeping in view the special needs of the weaker sections and areas, where this problem is most acute, certain special programmes, designed both for increasing the earning capacity as well as creating additional employment opportunities, have been drawn up and are being implemented since the year 1970-71. These schemes, which are also being implemented in Mysore, relate to Small Farmers Development Agencies, Agencies for Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour, Rural Works in the chronically drought-prone areas, dry farming schemes and Area Development in the command areas of irrigation projects. During the current financial year a special programme e.g., Crash Scheme for Rural Employment has also been taken up in the country (including Mysore) which will provide additional employment for 1,000 persons in each district.

In addition, the Government of Mysore has launched a number of special schemes with a view to providing some relief to the educated unemployed, especially the technically qualified. The more important among these measure are :

(i) PILOT SCHEME OF EMPLOY-

MENT ASSISTANCE AND RELIEF TO EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED.

The scheme provides attachment for a period of one year to 465 engineers 480 engineering diploma holders and 560 graduates in arts, science etc. to various Departments of the State Government.

(ii) STATE STIPENDIARY TRAINING SCHEME FOR UNEMPLOYED ENGINEERING GRADUATES AND DIPLOMA HOLDERS.

The scheme provides training placements for one year in public and Private Industrial Units in the State for 175 Engineering Graduates and 175 Engineering Diploma Holders.

(iii) PILOT CUSTOM SERVICE SCHEME.

This scheme is intended to develop entrepreneurship among the technically qualified persons.

(iv) SCHEME FOR SELF-EMPLOYMENT OF CRAFTSMEN/CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.

Under this scheme craftsmen certificate holders are allowed to make use of machinery and equipment at the Industrial Training Institutes at concessional rates for purposes of executing the job orders secured by them.

(v) SCHEME OF INTENSIVE TRAINING FOR SELF-EMPLOYMENT AMONG THE TRAINED CRAFTSMEN.

Under this scheme short term courses of 8 to 24 weeks duration will be organised at selected places in important trades.

(vi) NON-STIPENDIARY TRAINING SCHEME FOR ENGINEERS

The scheme provides training opportunities to a minimum of 100 Civil Engineers, 25 Electrical Engineers and 25 Mechanical

Engineers in the State Public Works Department, the Mysore Electricity Board and the Mysore State Road Transport Corporation.

- (vii) SCHEME FOR ALLOTMENT OF CARS AND AUTO-RICKSHAW OUT OF STATE GOVERNMENT QUOTA TO UNEMPLOYED ENGINEERING GRADUATES AND DIPLOMA HOLDERS.

This scheme envisages provision of 10% of the Government quota of cars and auto-rickshaws to the unemployed Engineering Graduates and Diploma Holders with a view to promoting self-employment.

- (viii) A number of concession have been provided to the unemployed Civil Engineering Graduates and Diploma holders who wish to take up public Works Department Contracts.

- (ix) SCHEME FOR SETTLEMENT OF UNEMPLOYED GRADUATES IN CHICKMAGALUR DISTRICT WITH THE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM THE STATE BANK OF MYSORE, with a view to make them prospective Graduate farmers.

- (x) SCHEME FOR GRANT OF RELIEF TO UNEMPLOYED EDUCATED PERSONS BY CONSTRUCTING INDUSTRIAL SEEDS, in Bangalore, Hubli, Belgaum, Mangalore and Mysore.

कपड़ा उद्योग पर कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि

7097. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कपड़ा उद्योग ने गत दो वर्षों में देश में कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की कुल कितनी राशि जमा की ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में कपड़ा उद्योग को कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की कुल कितनी राशि जमा करनी थी ;

(ग) उन कपड़ा मिलों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की राशियों को जमा नहीं किया गया है ; और

(घ) सरकार का यह सुनिश्चित करने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है कि कपड़ा मिलें कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि जमा कर दें ?

श्रम और पुनर्वासि मन्त्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) और (घ). कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की व्यवस्था का सम्बन्ध केंद्रीय न्यासी बोर्ड से है जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और परिवार पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 के अधीन स्थापित किया गया है और इससे भारत सरकार का सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है। भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि संगठित सूचना क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्तों से एकत्र की जा रही है। यह यथा-समय सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम में ठेकेदारों के अधीन काम कर रहे श्रमिक

7098. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वासि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम में ठेकेदारों के अधीन श्रमिक काम करते हैं, यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी हैं ; और

(ख) क्या उक्त ठेकेदारों के अधीन काम कर रहे श्रमिकों पर कोयला मंजूरी बोर्ड का पंचाट लागू किया गया है, यदि हां, तो उक्त पंचाट से कितने श्रमिकों को लाभ हुआ है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वासि मन्त्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास

निगम में ठेकेदारों के अधीन 4006 श्रमिक काम करते हैं।

(ख) कोयले के लदान और परिवहन कार्य में लगे ठेकेदारों के 1775 श्रमिक कोयला मजदूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिशों का लाभ प्राप्त करते हैं। सिविल निर्माण कार्यों में काम करने वाले शेष 2231 श्रमिक इस प्रकार के लाभ प्राप्त नहीं करते।

Designing and Engineering of Steel Plants
by Central Engineering and Design
Bureau of Hindustan Steel Ltd.

7099. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Engineering and Design Bureau of Hindustan Steel Ltd. is to be made a separate Organisation dealing exclusively with designing and Engineering of steel plants ;

(b) if so, the time by which the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken ; and

(c) how far this proposal will be helpful ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) A proposal to convert the Central Engineering and Design Bureau of Hindustan Steel Ltd. into a separate Company is presently under consideration.

(b) A final decision in the matter is likely to be taken in the near future.

(c) In the context of its present enlarged activities and future role, the object of the proposed conversion under consideration is to enable the Bureau to work more effectively as a Consultancy Organisation.

मध्य प्रदेश में कारखानों अथवा कम्पनियों द्वारा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि का दुरुपयोग

7100. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसे कारखानों और

कम्पनियों की सख्या कितनी है जिनके विरुद्ध सरकार ने कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि में समय पर अपने भाग का अंशदान करने या उक्त निधि का व्यक्तिगत कार्य के लिये दुरुपयोग करने के कारण कार्यवाही की है ;

(ख) उक्त कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) (क) से (ग). कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की व्यवस्था का सम्बन्ध केन्द्रीय न्यासी बोर्ड से है जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और परिवार पेंशन निधि अधिनियम 1952 के अधीन स्थापित किया गया है और इससे केन्द्रीय सरकार का सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है। भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों द्वारा भेजा गया एक विवरण, जिसमें मध्य प्रदेश के ऐसे दूट न प्राप्त प्रतिष्ठानों के नाम दिए गए हैं जिनकी ओर 31-3-1971 को एक लाख और इससे अधिक रुपये की भविष्य निधि की राशि बकाया थी तथा जिसमें उस राशि को वसूल करने हेतु की गई कार्यवाही वर्णित है, सभा पटल पर रखा है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—816/71]

बंगला देश से भारी सख्या में आये शरणार्थी

7101. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे :

श्री प्रबोध चन्द्र :

क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बंगला देश से अब तक लगभग 70 लाख शरणार्थी भारत में प्रवेश कर चुके हैं ;

(ख) इन शरणार्थियों को किन-किन राज्यों में भेजा जा रहा है ;

(ग) इन शरणार्थियों को ठहराने के लिए

इस समय प्रत्येक राज्य में अलग-अलग कितने शिविर स्थापित किए गये हैं ; और

(घ) प्रत्येक शिविर में कितने शरणार्थियों को रखने का प्रस्ताव है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० छाडिलकर) : (क) 3-7-71 की सूचना के अनुसार, पूर्वी बंगाल से 71,44,383 शरणार्थी भारत आ चुके हैं ।

(ख) पश्चिम बंगाल और त्रिपुरा में दबाव को कम करने के लिए जिन शरणार्थियों ने अन्य राज्यों में शिविरों में आश्रम पाना चुन लिया है, उनको पर्याप्त सख्या में इन राज्यों से भेजने का निश्चय किया गया है । पश्चिम बंगाल से इस समय शरणार्थियों को, मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार, और उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यों में केन्द्रीय शिविरों में भेजा जा रहा है । त्रिपुरा से शरणार्थियों को आसाम के केन्द्रीय शिविरों में भेजा जा रहा है ।

(ग) 24 जुलाई, 1971 तक निम्नलिखित राज्यों में 1029 शिविर स्थापित कर दिए गए हैं :—

राज्य	राज्य शिविर	केंद्रीय शिविर	योग
पश्चिम बंगाल	463	4	467
त्रिपुरा	401	4	405
मेघालय	17	—	17
आसाम	129	2	131
बिहार	4	1	5
मध्य प्रदेश	—	3	3
उत्तर प्रदेश	—	1	1
	1014	15	1029

इसके अतिरिक्त, आसाम में एक पड़ाव शिविर भी चल रहा है ।

(घ) राज्य सरकारों द्वारा चलाये जा रहे शिविरों में प्रत्येक शिविर में शरणार्थियों की संख्या राहत कार्यों के लिए संगठन सुविधाओं और भूमि की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगी । जहां तक केन्द्रीय शिविरों का सम्बन्ध है, सामान्यतः प्रत्येक शिविर में 50,000 शरणार्थियों को आवास दिया जाएगा । यदि शिविर स्थल के पास और भूमि उपलब्ध हो जाती है तो उसी स्थान पर एक से अधिक शिविर भी स्थापित किए जा सकते हैं ।

मध्य प्रदेश में गांधी सागर बांध स्थल पर पूर्व बंगाल से आये शरणार्थियों को बसाया जाना

7102. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्व बंगाल से आये कितने शरणार्थियों को मध्य प्रदेश में गांधी सागर बांध स्थल पर भेजा गया है या भेजे जाने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) उन शरणार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है जो बंगला देश में घटी घटनाओं से पूर्व ही भारत आ गये थे और उन्हें माना शिविर से उक्त स्थल पर बसाने के लिए भेज दिया गया था ; और

(ग) उक्त शरणार्थियों को इस समय क्या-क्या सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० छाडिलकर) : (क) कोई, नहीं ।

(ख) उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार, 1970 में आये शरणार्थियों में से 138 मल्लुआ परिवारों को माना शिविर से गांधी सागर बांध स्थल, मध्य प्रदेश में भेजा गया था । पुनर्वास स्थलों पर इन मल्लुआ परिवारों को निम्नलिखित सुविधायें प्रदान की जाती हैं ।

“ऋण”

- (1) 1,000 रुपये प्रति परिवार की दर से नायलन के बने मछली पकड़ने के जाल प्रति परिवार 20 (10 प्रथम वर्ष में और 10 द्वितीय वर्ष में दिए जायेंगे)
- (2) 250 रु० प्रति परिवार की दर से जाल के लिए डोरी और तुम्बी इत्यादि ।
- (3) 15 रुपये प्रति परिवार की दर से मत्स्य विभाग को अग्रिम रायल्टी ।
- (4) प्रति परिवार 1,250 रुपये की दर से गृह निर्माण ऋण ।
- (5) “बुख” या तारपीडो मैरीन डीजल इंजन युक्त 301 की यंत्रीकृत नौकायें ।
- (6) 11' X 2' X 1½' आकार की मछली पकड़ने की नौकायें ।
- (7) नौकाओं के अनुरक्षण के लिए पेट्रोल तेल और स्नेहक (लुब्रीकेंट)

अनुदान

- (1) मछली ले जाने के लिये जीप पिकअप गाड़ी ।

(2) चलते-फिरते चल-चित्र ।

- (3) 3 महीने के लिए 70/- रुपये प्रति महीने प्रति परिवार की दर से अधिकतम भरण पोषण सहायता ।

कपास, मूंगफली, तिलहन तथा गन्ने का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कार्यवाही

71 3 डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले तीन वर्षों में देश में कपास मूंगफली अन्य तिलहनों और गन्ने के उत्पादन में कमी आई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) उनका उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहेब पी० शिन्दे): (क) और (ख). 1967-68, 1968-69 और 1969-70 के दौरान, कपास, मूंगफली, अन्य तिलहनों और गन्ने के उत्पादन के आंकड़े और मूंगफली के लिये 1970-71 के आंकड़े निम्नप्रकार हैं : —

फसल	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	(प)	(प)		
कपास(००० गांठे, 180 किलोग्राम प्रति गांठ)	5454	5144	5233 (फ)	उपलब्ध नहीं
मूंगफली (००० मीटरी टनों में)	5731	4631	5130 (प)	6065 (फ)
अन्य तिलहन (००० मीटरी टनों में)	2572	2214	24०5 (फ)	उपलब्ध नहीं
(अरन्डी, तिल, तोरिया, सरसों और अलसी) गन्ना (गुड़)				
(००० मीटरी टनों में)	9786	12826	13438 (फ)	" "

(प) आंशिकरूप से पुनःशोधित आंकड़े ।

(फ) अन्तिम आंकड़े ।

1968-69 के दौरान, उपयुक्त फसलों के (गन्ने के अतिरिक्त) उत्पादन में पिछले वर्षों की तुलना में कुछ कमी हुई फिर भी 1969-70 के दौरान, इन सभी फसलों के उत्पादन में 1968-69 की अपेक्षा कुछ वृद्धि हुई । 1968-69 के दौरान इन फसलों के उत्पादन में हुई कमी मुख्यतया बुवाई के समय तथा फसलों के उगाने के समय मौसम की गड़बड़ के कारण थी ।

1970-71 के दौरान, मूंगफली का उत्पादन पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में काफी अधिक रहा । फिर भी, कपास के उत्पादन में प्रतिबूल मौसमी परिस्थितियों के कारण अपेक्षाकृत कमी होने की आशा है । 1970-71 के दौरान गन्ने के उत्पादन में 1969-70 से थोड़ा ही अन्तर होने का अनुमान है ।

(ग) वर्तमान विस्तृत कृषि योजना के अन्तर्गत कार्य की गति को तीव्र किया जा रहा है । समन्वित सुधार योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत अनुसन्धान पर काफी बल दिया गया है । कपास विकास के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित 14.74 करोड़ रु० के परिव्यय से सघन कृषि जिला कार्यक्रम की प्रणाली के अनुरूप एक नई सघन कपास जिला विकास योजना तैयार की गई । कपास की एक संकर किस्म (संकर-4) का जिससे सम्भाव्य उत्पाद में काफी बढ़ोतरी होने की आशा है, उपयुक्त क्षेत्रों में प्रयोग किया जा रहा है । परम्परागत तिलहनों के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के अतिरिक्त, सोयाबीन तथा सूरज-मुखी जैसी नई फसलों के उत्पादन के लिए विशेष योजनायें लागू की गई हैं । इससे तिलहनों के कुल उत्पादन की वृद्धि करने में सहायता मिलेगी ।

Import of Billets

7104. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be

pleased to state :

(a) whether Hindustan Steel Limited have failed to import 5,000 tonnes of electrode quality of billets in the recent past ;

(b) if so, the factors responsible for this ; and

(c) the steps Government have taken for import of billets or to substitute it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c). Hindustan Steel Limited was advised to import 5,000 tonnes of electrode quality billets in April, 1971. By the time the detailed specifications for this quantity could be obtained and release orders could be issued, a decision was taken by Government to canalise the import of billets through Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited. HSL have since passed on the utilized foreign exchange release and all connected information to the M.M.T.C. for necessary action.

Views of States on Bringing Land Reforms in Line with National Policy

7105. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 4329 on the 8th July, 1971 and state :

(a) the names of the State Governments which have brought their respective tenancy laws in line with the national policy by reducing ceilings and fixing the same family basis etc. ; and

(b) the cause of non-implementation of the same by other State Governments and what steps are being taken to bring them in line without further delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). By recent amendments the level of ceiling has been reduced in West Bengal from 25 acres to 12.4 acres (5 hectares) in irrigated areas and 17.3 acres (7 hectares) in case of other areas ; the ceiling is applicable to the aggregate area of land held by all the raiyats in a family. In Assam, the ceiling limit has been reduced from 50 to 25 acres. In Kerala, the level of ceiling had been reduced to 10 standard acres (12 to 15 ordi-

nary acres) for a family. In Tamil Nadu also legislation had been enacted earlier for reduction in the level of ceiling from 30 standard acres (24 to 120 ordinary acres) to 15 standards acres (12 to 60 ordinary acres).

The Prime Minister and Minister (Agriculture) have taken up the matter with the State Governments from time to time. At the last Chief Minister's Conference it was decided that the entire range of problems connected with ceiling laws should be referred to the Central Land Reforms Committee. At the meeting held on 3.8.1971 the Committee came to certain conclusions. The State Governments will now be requested to amend their laws according to these guide-lines.

Collapse of Roof of Patmohana Colliery in West Bengal

7106. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a worker was killed on the spot when the roof of the Patmohana colliery in West Bengal collapsed on the 8th July, 1971 ;

(b) the steps the Director, safety and Security of Coal Mines, had taken to prevent this collapse before hand ; and

(c) the further steps Government propose to take for the prevention of such accidents in future ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes. The accident took place on 9th July, 1971.

(b) and (c). To prevent such collapse statutory limits have been set regarding the width of galleries in workings below ground. In the present case, these limits appear to have been exceeded. Legal action is being taken by the Director-General of Mines Safety against the management for the contravention of the sta ue. An order has also been issued under the Mines Act 1952, prohibiting employment of workers in the area except those necessary for stowing the galleries and supporting the roof.

Absorption of Deputationists in Food Corporation of India

7107. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assurance had been given to Deputationists in the Food Corporation of India that if they wished to be absorbed permanently in the Service of the Corporation, their request would be considered sympathetically ;

(b) if so, whether any requests have been received from such deputationists for absorption ; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No assurance had been given to the deputationists in general but it was agreed that the Central Secretariat Service officials of the Food Department on deputation to the Food Corporation of India may be given option for permanent absorption in the service of the Corporation in accordance with the general policy of Government.

(b) Such requests have been received from the Food Department Secretariat deputationists.

(c) On the basis of the guide-lines issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises regarding absorption of deputationists, the Food Corporation of India have given option for permanent absorption to such of the Food Department C.S.S. staff on deputation to the Corporation as have been considered suitable for such absorption.

Inclusion of Maldah and Cooch-Bihar under Small Farmers Development Agency and Marginal Farmers Agricultural Labours Schemes in West Bengal

7108. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Small Farmers Development Agency and Marginal Farmers Agricultural Labours Scheme are meant for backward regions and areas ;

(b) if so, the main features of those two schemes ;

(c) whether those schemes are equally applicable to cooch-Bihar and Maldah Districts of West Bengal which are recognised as backward districts of the State ; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose

to include those two districts within those two schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Scheme of Small Farmers Development Agencies is meant for the small farmers who are potentially viable and who will become surplus producers with improved techniques, input support, irrigation, etc. The criteria for selecting compact areas for these schemes are :

- (i) that there are an adequate number of small potentially viable farmers needing assistance in the area ;
- (ii) that the infrastructure of co-operatives and the central co-operative banks and land development bank is fairly strong, and capable of undertaking the credit operations expected ; and
- (iii) that either surface irrigation or ground water potential exists in the area.

The scheme for marginal farmers and agricultural labourers is to assist the marginal cultivators to make the maximum productive use of their small holdings with subsidiary occupations like dairy, poultry, etc. The accent is on supplementary income from these subsidiary activities and provision of greater employment opportunities to the marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. The criteria for selecting the areas for these schemes are :

- (i) Agricultural labourers and marginal farmers are predominant in the area ;
- (ii) The area should have access to an urban centre or developed or developing consuming centre which has a potential to provide off season employment to participants and/or could provide a profitable market for products like milk, eggs poultry, fish, etc. whose production is to be intensified in the area ;
- (iii) Some backward/tribal areas near forest/mining centres could also be selected. In these areas additional employment and income could be generated by

promoting collection, processing and marketing of minor forest produce, timber felling, quarrying, bee-keeping, animal husbandry and poultry activities, fishery etc.

- (iv) An infrastructure of institutional agencies like co-operatives are available or could be developed in the area so that the participants in the project could be grouped for joint activities ; and
- (v) The area should be located in one district or in a contiguous area spread over more than one district, but capable of being handled conveniently as a single administrative unit.

A limited number of projects, i.e. a total of 46 Small Farmers Development Agencies and 41 Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers projects have been taken up under these schemes as a pilot experiment in the Fourth Plan. These project areas have been selected in consultation with the State Governments. In West Bengal, the districts of West Dinajpur, Darjeeling and Hooghly have been selected for the SFDA and Purulia and Bankura for the MFAL schemes.

(c) and (d). Does not arise.

Purchase of Paddy through Brokers in Andhra Pradesh

7109. SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India in Karimnagar in Andhra Pradesh is not purchasing paddy direct from the farmers ;

(b) if so, the reasons for purchasing paddy through brokers, thus depriving the farmers of their due price ;

(c) whether the farmers have made any complaint to the District Collector against the unhelpful attitude of the Officials of the Corporation ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to purchase paddy direct from the farmers and streamline the administration of the working of the office of the Corporation in Karimnagar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Food Corporation of India is now purchasing paddy in Karimnagar in Andhra Pradesh directly from the farmers. Due to extensive purchase operations, Corporation purchased paddy through agents during kharif crop. Purchases were made under direct supervision of the Corporation staff. From Rabi crop, paddy is being purchased directly without the media of agents. Government notified prices were paid to farmers subject to cuts on account of quality.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) Direct purchase operations have already started from the Rabi crop.

Officers on Deputation with Triveni Structural Ltd., Naini

7110. SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Officers who are on deputation with Triveni Structural Ltd., Naini ; and

(b) the number of experts invited from outside the country during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Five Officers are, at present, on deputation with Triveni Structural Ltd.

(b) Eighteen experts were invited by the company from Austria and three experts were sent by VOEST at their own expense for a short duration to train and guide the employees of the company.

Recruitment and Promotion in Triveni Structural Ltd., Naini

7111. SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : Will Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the basis for recruitment and promotion in Triveni Structural Ltd., Naini ;

(b) whether the personnel employed in the scale of Rs. 1300-1600 and above are qualified personnel as per minimum stan-

dards laid down by Triveni Structural Ltd.; and

(c) the existing organisational set up in the company and its economic position ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) The company has formulated its own Recruitment and Promotion Rules based on the Government advice issued from time to time. Recruitments and promotion in the company are made in accordance with such rules.

(b) Yes, Sir, except in two cases where the prescribed standards of experience alone were relaxed with the approval of the Board of Directors.

(c) The existing organisational set up is that there is a Managing Director under whom there are four wings—namely ; Commercial, Technical, Financial and Administrative ; being managed by General Manager (Commercial), General Manager, (Technical), Financial Manager, and Secretary-cum-Administrative Officer, respectively.

The company has been incurring losses in the initial years of its working which commenced in August, 1968. Even though the production has been progressively increasing it may incur an estimated loss of about Rs. 49 lakh also in the year 1971-72. However, the rate of production will have been built up to the break-even level by March, 1972 and the company is expected to make profits thereafter.

Memorandum from National Coal Organisation Employees' Association

7112. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation or memorandum from National Coal Organisation Employees' Association in regard to their demands ;

(b) if so, main demands of the employees ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet their demands ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes.

(b) The main demands are :—

- (i) Vacation of all victimisation proceedings ;
- (ii) Reinstatement of all retrenched employees ;
- (iii) Proper implementation of Coal Wage Board recommendations ;
- (iv) Payment of Gratuity to all employees irrespective of the cause of severance.
- (v) Free medical treatment to all employees ;
- (vi) Free educational facilities and reimbursement of tuition fees ;
- (vii) Better promotional avenues ;
- (viii) Improvement of existing service conditions ;
- (ix) Abolition of system of Contractors, middlemen ; and
- (x) Regulation of all casual and substitute labour in accordance with categorisation as given in the Coal Wage Board Award.

(c) Conciliation proceedings have been initiated and are in progress.

Publication of Geological Map of Kerala

7113. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a geological map of the

State of Kerala has been published by the Geological Survey of India ; and

(b) if not, whether it will be completed during the Fourth Plan Period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). Geological map of Kerala on 1:1 million scale, prepared by Geological Survey of India has been printed and copies are being circulated to all concerned.

Crash Programme for Rural Employment in Tumkur District, Mysore

7114. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to solve the unemployment problem in the Tumkur District of Mysore State under Crash Programme ; and

(b) the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). Proposals costing Rs. 11.25 lakhs in respect of Tumkur district under the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment were received from the State Government towards the end of May 1971. The type of schemes, their estimated cost, wage component and employment likely to be generated is indicated below :—

Type of Scheme	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Wage component	Employment mandays (lakhs)
(i) Minor Irrigation	5.05	4.09	1.36
(ii) Afforestation	0.45	0.37	0.11
(iii) Rural Communication	5.75	4.54	1.53
	11.15	9.00	3.00

The Schemes are proposed to be implemented through the Taluk Development Board with the guidance of the concerned technical departments. The Department of

of Community Development conveyed its approval on June 22, 1971 and necessary funds have been placed with the State Government.

Production of Steel in Public Sector Steel Plants

7115. DR. RANEN SEN : Wili the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed for steel production in the public sector Steel Plants for the current year ;

(b) the actual production in the first five months of the current year ; and

(c) whether the target is likely to be achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Hindustan Steel Limited have fixed a target of production of 4.75 million ingot tonnes for the year 1971-72 from the three Steel Plants at Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela.

(b) The total production from these plants during the months April to July, 1971 amounted to 1.123 million ingot tonnes.

(c) In view of the shortfall in production which have already taken place, the recent mishap at Rourkela, and other constraints it will be difficult to achieve the target.

मध्य प्रदेश में बीजों का उत्पादन तथा वितरण

7116. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बीज निगम द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में बीजों के उत्पादन एवं वितरण की क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ; और

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में बीज निगम ने कितने किसानों को, बीजों के उत्पादन में सहयोग देने तथा उसका उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए पंजीकृत किया है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहेब शिंदे) : (क) राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम ने मध्य प्रदेश में 1970-71 के दौरान 2825 एकड़ में प्रमाणित बीजों के उत्पादन का प्रबन्ध किया। इन में मुख्यता गेहूँ, धान, कपास, सोयाबीन आदि शामिल हैं। चालू मौसम में,

मध्य प्रदेश में 3,200 एकड़ के क्षेत्र पर बीज उत्पादन कार्यक्रम का प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है।

मध्य प्रदेश में निगम ने कृषकों को बीज सीधे सप्लाई करने के लिए 5 बिक्री डिपो स्थापित किए हैं। निगम ने 33 व्यापारी भी बीज वितरण के लिए नियुक्त किए हैं। बिक्री काउन्टरों और व्यापारियों के अतिरिक्त और सहकारी समितियों को भी सीधे बीजों की सप्लाई की जाती है। मौसम आरम्भ होने से पहले भंडारों का पुनरीक्षण किया जाता है और कमी वाले क्षेत्रों में सब बिक्री काउन्टरों और व्यापारियों को समय पर विभिन्न किस्मों के बीजों के भंडार भेजे जाते हैं।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में निगम ने 1971-72 में ठेके पर प्रमाणित बीज उगाने के लिए 312 प्रमाणित बीज उत्पादकों को रजिस्टर किया है।

मध्य प्रदेश में तिमारनि में इमारती लड़की का उत्पादन

7117. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के होशंगाबाद जिले में तिमारनि क्षेत्र में इमारती लड़की का कितना उत्पादन हुआ और गत तीन वर्षों में इसका वार्षिक उत्पादन कितना हुआ ; और

(ख) क्या उक्त क्षेत्र में इमारती लड़की का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कोई विशेष प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार से आवश्यक जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में धान की प्रति एकड़ उपज में वृद्धि

7118. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष

1969-70 में मध्य प्रदेश में धान का प्रति एकड़ अधिकतम उत्पादन कितना हुआ और इस सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के तुलनात्मक आंकड़े क्या हैं और मध्य प्रदेश में धान का प्रति एकड़ उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए दिये जा रहे प्रोत्सहनों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहेब शिंदे) : विभिन्न राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से जानकारी मांगी गई है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में 1970-71 के दौरान बड़ी और छोटी सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के अंतर्गत भूमि का एकड़ों में क्षेत्रफल

7119. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में कुल कितनी भूमि में खेती होती है तथा कितनी भूमि के लिए सिंचाई की सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1970-71 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में बड़ी और छोटी सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के अंतर्गत सिंचाई सुविधा वाली भूमि के क्षेत्र में वृद्धि करने के लिए बनाई गई योजनाओं का व्यौरा क्या है और वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान कौन सी योजनायें आरम्भ करने का विचार है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) वर्ष 1969-70 के उपलब्ध अन्तिम आंकड़ों के अनुसार, मध्य प्रदेश में लगभग 183.83 लाख हैक्टर (निवल) में खेती की जा रही थी। इसी अवधि के दौरान, लगभग 14.31 लाख हैक्टर (निवल) में सिंचाई की सुविधायें उपलब्ध थीं।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में 1970-7 के दौरान आरम्भ की गई या 1971-72 के दौरान आरम्भ की जाने वाली लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं

में खुदाई कुओं के निर्माण, खुदाई कुओं के छिद्रण, खुदाई कुओं को गहरा करने, उथले नलकूप, पम्पसैट, रहट और राज्य नलकूप लगाने तथा भण्डारण और नालियों के मोड़ संबंधी कार्य शामिल हैं। मुख्य योजनाओं में चम्बल चरण 1 और 11, बरन्त, तवा, हसदेव और हसदेव (नहर का दाया किनारा) शामिल है। इसके अतिरिक्त, 1970-71 के दौरान 26 मध्यम सिंचाई योजनायें क्रियान्वित की जा रही थीं। इन 26 योजनाओं में से 14 योजनाओं का कार्य 1971-72 के दौरान जारी रहेगा और अतिरिक्त 8 नयी योजनायें आरम्भ की जायेगी।

Import of Cattle for Development of Animal Husbandry under Colombo Plan

7120. SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of heads of cattle imported last year under Colombo Plan for the development of Animal Husbandry in the country ;

(b) the number of such breeds likely to be imported during this year ; and

(c) the particulars of distribution of these breeds and how they are made use of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) 300 Jersey cattle.

(b) Under the Colombo Plan, about 600 Jersey heads of cattle have been asked for.

(c) The 300 Jersey cattle received during 1970-71 under the Colombo Plan were distributed to the following States/Institutes :—

Name of State/ Institute	Jersey Males	Jersey Heifers
1. Haryana	3	90
2. Jammu and Kashmir	2	45
3. Himachal Pradesh	2	23
4. Uttar Pradesh	2	48
5. Agricultural University Assam	5	30

6. Agricultural Research Institute, Anand, Gujarat State	2	48
Total :	16	284

The exotic cattle are used for production of accalamatised Jersey bulls for distribution within the respective States for cross-breeding purposes.

Number of Private and State Owned Sugar Factories in India

7121. SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN :

Category	Number of working sugar factories during the season 1970-71	Installed annual sugar production capacity (in lakh tonnes)	Production of sugar upto 22-7-1971 during the season 1970-71 (Lakh tonnes)
Private (Join) Stock/ Cooperatives)	211	34.99	36.45
State-owned	4	0.98	0.87

Reorganisation of Consumer Cooperative Societies

7122 SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the programme of reorganisation of the Coconsumer Cooperative Societies in weeding out the non-viable units carried out during the last years ; and

(b) if so, the main features of action taken and the number of units so reorganised ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) and (b). According to the information received from State Governments and Union Territories, so far, surveys of primary consumer cooperatives were carried out in six States are one Union Territory, and they were in progress in five other States. In six States and one Union Territory. 181 primary consumer cooperatives, and 2 wholesale/central cooperative store, were placed under liquidation, 16 primary consumer cooperative stores were

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Private and State-owned Sugar Factories running in our country ; and

(b) the total sugar production and installed capacity in each category ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The number of Private and State-owned working sugar factories alongwith their installed annual sugar production capacity and sugar actually produced during the season 1970-71 upto 22-7-1971 is given as under :—

reorganised, and 15 uneconomic branches of wholesale stores closed. Measures were also taken to improve the working and viability of consumer cooperatives in other State and Union Territories as well.

Uniform Panchayat Legislation

7123. SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration by the Government for a uniform Panchayat Legislation for the entire country, as recommended in the meeting of the Consultative Council on Community Development held during July, 1970 ; and

(b) the reasons for the delay of action in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) There is no such proposal. It may be pointed out that the Consultative Council on Community Development in its meeting on 7th July, 1970, di

not recommend that there should be a uniform Panchayat Legislation for the entire country. One of the members felt that there should be a uniform Panchayati Raj Legislation for the country. Later in the meeting of the Consultative Committee of Parliament for the Departments of Community Development and Cooperation held on 28th July, 1970 one of the members suggested that the legislative measures should be enacted investing the Panchayats Raj bodies with sufficient powers and resources in order to enable them to discharge their functions effectively as instruments of democratic decentralisation. Attention of the member in this connection was invited to the recommendation of the Chief Ministers' Conference held in 1968, that the Panchayati Raj as an instrument of democratic decentralisation should continue and the question of three-tier or two-tier structure be left to the option of the States.

(b) Does not arise.

Allotment of Chemical Fertilizers to District Cooperative Marketing Societies, Andhra Pradesh

7124. SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the value of chemical fertilizers that had been allotted on credit-cum-consignment basis to the District Cooperative Marketing Societies of Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) whether the District Cooperative Marketing Societies to whom the Chemical fertilizers had been issued refunded their cost and if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the action Government propose to take to realise the money ;

(d) whether Government are aware of mis-appropriation of fertilizers ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) to (e) . Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Demands of E. P. F. Organisations

7125. SHRI S. M. BANNERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Provident Fund

Employees Organisation has decided to launch an all India struggle to protest against non-fulfilment of their outstanding demands ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to avert this unrest ; and

(c) whether any negotiations were held with the employees' representative ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : The administration of the Employees' Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and not the direct concern of the Government of India. The Provident Fund authorities have intimated as under :-

(a) The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation has not received any intimation from the All India Employees' Provident Fund Staff Federation of any such move.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Bi-Partite talks on 9 demands made by the Federation have taken place between the Central Provident Fund Commissioner and the representative of the Federation. Thereafter, the Central Board of Trustees set up a Committee to examine the demands. Action has been initiated on such of the recommendations of the Committee as have been approved by the Board. The Committee's recommendations regarding the scales of pay and enhancement in House Rent Allowance are still under the consideration of the Board.

बिहार में वनरोपण के अंतर्गत भूमि का लिया जाना

7126. श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चौथी योजना की अवधि के दौरान वन विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत बिहार, विशेषकर उत्तर बिहार में वनरोपण के अन्तर्गत कितने एकड़ भूमि के लिए जाने की संभावना है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : अपेक्षित जानकारी राज्य सरकार से एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

**Exploration in Ramagiri Gold Mines
in Andhra Pradesh**

7127. **SHRI GANGA REDDY :**
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ramagiri Gold Mines in Andhra Pradesh are proposed to be reopened for exploration ; and

(b) if so, the time by which the work is likely to start ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). The question of re-opening Ramagiri Gold Mines for production of Gold is, at present, under the consideration of the Government.

**Minimum Wage of Cantonment Board
Employees**

7128. **SHRI A. N. VIDYALANKAR :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the minimum wages for the Cantonment Board Employees were fixed in the year 1962 under the Minimum Wages Act ;

(b) whether since then, the minimum Wages have not been fixed despite repeated representations ; and

(c) if so, the time by which it is proposed to revise the rates ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). Minimum Wages of the Cantonment Board Employees were fixed in 1952 and 1954. No further revision under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, was carried out. However, a wage revision was effected through the Award of the National Industrial Tribunal in 1960 and also through a settlement arrived at on 13-5-1969 between the Cantonment Boards and their employees represented by the All India Cantonment Board Employees Federation. By this arrangement the pay and allowances of Cantonment Board employees have been brought at par with corresponding categories of State Government employees.

(c) After a review in 1970, it has been decided not to revise the minimum rates of wages under the Minimum Wages Act in

view of the wage revisions already effected by the Award and the Settlement.

**Minimum wage of construction Labour
in Chandigarh**

7129. **SHRI A. N. VIDYALANKAR :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any minimum wage has been fixed by the Chandigarh Administration for the workers engaged in the building construction industry if so, the date on which this was gazetted and the prescribed scales ;

(b) whether Government have received reports that the workers specially those working under contractors are agitated because they are not getting adequate wage, not even the prescribed minimum ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Minimum wages for the workers engaged in building construction industry have not been fixed by the Chandigarh Administration. The Chandigarh Administration is, however, following the rates fixed under the erstwhile Punjab Government Notification No. 1153-3-Lab-II-60/5706, dated the 1st March, 1960.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Shortage of ground-nut oil cakes

7130. **SHRI GANGA REDDY :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is an acute shortage of oil cakes for our livestock ;

(b) whether his Ministry has asked for ban on export of ground nut oil cakes ; and

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The availability of oil cakes, particularly the solvent extracted cakes in the country is adequate for meeting

effective domestic demand, There is no constraint on the domestic consumption.

(b) and (c) The export policy of oil cakes is framed by Govt. taking into account all relevant factors with due regard to the need of the cattle population within the country. It is in this context that the export of groundnut expeller cakes has been banned.

Unemployed registered with Employment Exchanges in West Bengal

7131. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR

AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who registered their names with the Employment Exchanges in the State of West Bengal on June 30 in the years 1969, 1970 and 1971 respectively ; and

(b) the number of those persons who have obtained employment in each of the above years ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). The available information is given in the attached statement.

Year	Number on live register as on 30th June of the year.	Number of placements effected during the year.
1	2	3
1969	4,44,016	23,270
1970	5,31,925	20,404
1971	7,45,889	8,897*

* January to June, 1971.

Factories and Industrial establishment closed in West Bengal

7132. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of factories and industrial establishments in West Bengal closed down between April 2, and June 30, 1971 ;

(b) the number of workers affected by such closures ; and

(c) the number of factories and industrial establishments, if any, which have since re-opened and the number of employees who are employed in such factories and establishment ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House after it is received.

Bangla Desh evacuees sent out of West Bengal

7133. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR

AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of evacuees from Bangla Desh who have been sent outside West Bengal ; and

(b) the number of evacuees, if any, who have come back to West Bengal after they were sent out to other States ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) 1,47,049 refugees were sent outside West Bengal upto 3.8.1970.

(b) No report about return of refugees to West Bengal after they were sent out from there has been received.

Orphans among Bangla Desh evacuees

7134. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of evacuees from Bangla Desh below the age of 18 years, who are orphans and have no relations or guardians to look after them ; and

(b) the arrangements Government have made to look after such young evacuees ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) In view of the continuing influx, it has not been possible to compute the number of orphans having no relations or guardians to look after them in camps.

(b) In order to enable the orphans to remain in their own environment of language, culture and kinship, they are being kept along with other refugees from East Bengal in camps.

Instruction have, however, been issued to ensure special care of these orphans and social workers in the camps have been asked to pay particular attention to them.

Loss of Relief Materials meant for Bangla Desh refugees

7135. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any reports of loss of relief materials meant for evacuees from Bangla Desh by reason of theft and other causes ;

(b) if so, the items of goods that have been lost and value thereof ; and

(c) the step Government have taken or propose to take to stop such loss of relief materials ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected from State Governments etc. and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) On examination of the reports which are awaited from State Governments etc., suitable action will be taken.

Diploma Course in Agriculture and Setting up of Agricultural College in Districts

7136. SHRI GANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are thinking to introduce diploma course in agriculture ;

(b) if so, whether Government are thinking to set up Agricultural College in every district ; and

(c) whether it is proposed to introduce agriculture as a Compulsory subject at high school level ?

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

(c) There is no proposal to introduce Agriculture as a compulsory subject at high school level.

Use of Insecticides for Agriculture and Horticulture in Kerala

7137. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the amount of insecticides estimated to be used on an average annually for agricultural and horticultural purposes in the State of Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : The estimated quantity of various formulation used in the State of Kerala in the years 1969-70 and 1970-71, is as under :

1969-70	...	999	metric tonnes
1970-71	...	2,256	" "

In 1971-72, it is anticipated that about 1,880 metric tonnes of pesticides are likely to be used. These quantities comprise of 29 different items of chemicals.

Installation of Tube-Wells for Utilisation of Underground Water Resources in Hill Areas of Kerala

7138. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the hill areas of Kerala are very rich from the point of view of underground water resources ; and

(b) if so, the scheme being formulated by Government to instal more tube-wells there in order to make use of the underground water resources ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Central Ground Water Board drilled 5 tube-wells in 1957-58 in the districts of Kottayam, Quillon and Alleppey. On these only one proved successful. Since then no exploratory work has been done in Kerala. As such we do not have any authentic information in regard to the availability of ground water in the hilly areas of Kerala.

(b) Does not arise.

Requirement of Chemical Fertiliser in Kerala

7139. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of chemical fertilizers on an average, annually needed for agricultural purposes in the State of Kerala ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SRI ANNASABH P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The average annual consumption of chemical fertilisers, during the last three years, in the State of Kerala, has been 27,217 tonnes of Nitrogen 17,316 tonnes of P2O5 (phosphate) and 17,748 tonnes of K2O (Potash).

The requirement for 1971-72 has been assessed by the State Government at 45,000 tonnes of N, 35,000 tonnes of P2O5 and 35,000 tonnes of K2O. These requirements would be met from domestic production and imports.

Aero-Magnetic Survey for Kerala

7140. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether an aero-magnetic survey has been conducted by the Central Government keeping in view the industrial development of Kerala ;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(c) if not, whether Government have any such proposal under consideration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a)

Central Government have not conducted any aero-magnetic survey in Kerala.

(b) Does not arise,

(c) No proposal for an aero-magnetic in Kerala is under consideration of Central Government at present.

Damage caused to H.E.C., Ranchi due to Hindustan Steel Ltd. Agreements with USA and USSR Firms

7141. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether two collaboration agreements entered into by Hindustan Steel Ltd. with the Soviet Gipromex and United Engineering USA regarding question of assistance to Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi to strengthen its equipment design and manufacturing capabilities have done irreparable damage to the said Corporation ; and

(b) if so, whether in these agreements there is any clause which may when acted upon may save the position by nullifying the damaging contents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Appointments made in Evacuee Camps in West Bengal

7142. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA :
DR. SARADISH ROY :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Democratic Coalition Government of West Bengal gave appointments to 17,000 persons to work in the Evacuee Camps, in violation of all the recruitment rules ;

(b) whether the vacancies for the work in Evacuee Camps are far below the number of persons actually recruited ;

(c) whether demand for a thorough probe in the matter has been made by the ex-Deputy Chief Minister of the Government of West Bengal ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). The massive influx of more than 5 million refugees from Bangla Desh within a period of about 3 months made it unavoidable for the Government of West Bengal to engage a large number of persons on a purely temporary basis to look after the administration of camps which were being set up for the refugees and for distribution of rations to them. Since these people were required to be imposition without delay, normal procedure of recruitment through advertisements was not feasible. A Cabinet Sub-Committee set up by the Democratic Coalition Government approved a panel of names of 20,000 persons, who were inclined towards social service, for filling up these temporary posts. The actual appointments were entrusted to District Authorities in accordance with the pattern of staff for each camp. According to available information, so far 7 to 8 thousand persons appear to have been appointed from out of the panel. The others will be appointed as and when required and if they continue to be available.

(c) and (d). Various demand on behalf of political parties have been received about the agreements made for temporary recruitment of staff for the refugee camps. The Government of West Bengal has clarified the position in two Press Notes issued by it on 14th and 19th July, 1971, copies of which are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-817/71].

Requirement and Production of Cotton

7143. **SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimate requirement of cotton and its production in the country ; and

(b) the estimate of shortage and the cost of imports of cotton to meet the shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The total annual requirements of cotton are estimated as 68-70 lakh bales, including

2.5 lakh bales for export and one lakh bales for Amber charkha etc.

According to the All India Final Estimate, the production of cotton (lint) in the country during 1969-70 is estimated as 52.33 lakh bales of 180 Kgs. each. Similar information for 1970-71 is not yet available.

To meet the cotton shortage, during current cotton year, 1970-71, allocations for the import of 10.55 lakh bales, valued at Rs. 130 crores, have been finalised so far.

Increase in Duty of Imported Tractors

7145. **SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the President of Escorts Ltd. has suggested the raising of duty on imported tractors from 30 per cent to 60 per cent and also the price of his tractors by Rs. 2400 ;

(b) whether the stocks of Escorts tractors have accumulated with the factory as well as with the dealers without any market for them ;

(c) whether this accumulation of stocks is due to the deterioration in the quality of the Escorts Tractors ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government to the suggestion of increased import duty and raise in price ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) M/s. Escorts Ltd. have suggested raising of duty on imported tractors from 30 per cent to 60-70 per cent. They have also represented that even the existing import duty should be waived on tractors imported under the gift scheme. They have also requested for the increase in Escorts-37 agricultural tractors by about Rs. 1600.

(b) No stocks of Escorts-37 have accumulated with the factory. However, stocks of Ursus SKD/PKD packs could not be cleared because fixation of prices based on Cost Accountant's examination is under consideration. Escorts have cleared around 1,500 machines on provisional price basis.

(c) Government has no information of any deterioration in the quality of Escorts Tractors. The Company, however, is taking up the production of a new improved

model, and hence there is sales resistance to a model which is fast becoming obsolete.

(d) *Import duty*—The existing duty is to continue.

Raise in price—The matter is under examination of the Government.

Pre-Investment Survey of Forest Resources during Fourth Plan

7146. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total area to be surveyed, State-wise, during Fourth Plan by the pre-investment survey of forest resources and the total area surveyed so far, State-wise ; and

(b) whether any report has been submitted regarding the area surveyed so far in Andhra Pradesh and if so, its main features ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) In the Fourth Five Year Plan an area of 85,000 sq. kms. has been selected for survey by Pre-investment Survey of Forest Resources the State-wise break up of which is given below :

S. No.	State	Area (sq. Kms.)
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	10,000
2.	Uttar Pradesh	5,000
3.	Bihar	10,000
4.	Maharashtra	20,000
5.	Madhya Pradesh	15,000
6.	Andhra Pradesh	15,000
7.	West Bengal	4,000
8.	Andamans & Nicobar Islands	1,000
9.	Orissa	5,000

Besides, it is also proposed to take up Rapid Inventory work in the North Eastern Region of the country in the IV Plan period. The forest areas in the various States will be as under :

S. No.	Name of State	Area in Sq. Kms.
1.	Assam and Meghalaya	24,670
2.	Nagaland	2,630
3.	NEFA	48,620
4.	Manipur	5,990
5.	Tripura	6,350

The total area surveyed so far during the first two years of the 4th Five Year Plan viz. 1969-70 and 1970-71 is as under :

S. No.	State	Area in Sq. Kms.
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	10,000
2.	Madhya Pradesh	9,700
3.	Maharashtra	11,300

(b) No, Sir. The date is being processed and the writing of report is in progress.

Research on Suitability of Mixed Hardwoods in Manufacture of Wrapping Paper

7147. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the result of the experiments conducted in Forest Institute, Dehradun regarding the suitability of mixed hardwoods of Andhra Pradesh for the manufacture of wrapping paper ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : The Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehradun carried out investigation regarding the pulping of the following six hard-wood species commonly occurring in the Forests of Andhra Pradesh :—

- (1) *Xylia xylocarpa*
- (2) *Pterocarpus marsupium*
- (3) *Terminalia tomentosa*
- (4) *Pterocarpus marsupium*
- (5) *Garuga pinnata*
- (6) *Protium serrata*.

The investigation reveal that the mixture of these six hardwoods is suitable for the manufacture of wrapping papers.

Development of Fisheries on Eastern and Western Coasts

7148. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the production of marine products in 1970-71, State-wise ;

(b) the number of fishing harbours and powered fishing vessels of all varieties being employed on East and West coasts ;

(c) the reasons why East coast is not being properly utilized for production of marine products ; and

(d) the development schemes proposed and those in progress on East and West coasts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) Statistics of fish production are maintained on calendar year basis and the latest figures available pertain to the year 1970. The total marine production in 1970 was 10.75 lakh tonnes as compared to 9.12 lakh tonnes in 1969. The State-wise break-up is as follows :—

State/Union Territory	Marine Fish Production in	
	1969	1970
1. Gujarat	82248	89027
2. Maharashtra	168720	182070
3. Mysore	75597	114833
4. Kerala	293774	396733
5. Tamil Nadu	151876	149114
6. Andhra Pradesh	77526	71976
7. West Bengal and Orissa	22299	31425
8. Goa	27559	28000
9. Laccadives	1193	1200
10. Pondicherry	10637	10624
11. Andamans	412	400
Total :	911841	1075402

(b) Self-contained fishing harbours have not so far been provided on the East or West Coast. Existing fishing harbour facilities are on a small scale in the form of jetties, wharves and ramps Such

facilities have been provided at 5 sites on the East Coast and 14 sites on the West Coast. Large self-contained fishing harbours at a cost of Rs. 1.5 to Rs. 5 crores have been sanctioned at three sites on each coast (Bombay, Cochin and Vizhinjam on the West Coast and Madras, Tuticorin and Roychowk on the East Coast). Smaller harbours estimated to cost between Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 25 lakhs have been sanctioned at 6 sites on the West Coast and 2 sites on the East Coast. Facilities on a minor scale at a cost of less than Rs. 1 lakh each have been sanctioned at 44 sites on the West coast.

As at the end of March, 1971, there were 1803 small mechanised boats and 7 deep sea fishing trawlers in operation on the East Coast as compared to 7094 small mechanised boats and 35 deep sea fishing trawlers in operation on the West Coast.

(c) Fishery development on the West Coast has been more rapid on account of comparatively more favourable environmental conditions, more protected landing sites and greater abundance of prawns and shoaling fishes. Oil Sardines, which contribute about 30 per cent of the total catch of fish in India, occurs only on the West Coast. However, the East Coast has considerable resources and steps are being taken to develop marine fisheries on this Coast also.

(d) The fishing harbours sanctioned for the East and West Coasts respectively have been indicated in reply to part (b) of the Question. In addition to the larger harbours which have been sanctioned on the East coast, surveys have been carried out on both coasts by a UNDP assisted project for the purpose of locating suitable sites for development of fishing harbours. Additional fishing harbours are proposed to be provided on both coasts on the basis of the results of these surveys.

Bases for exploration of marine resources have been set up by the Central Government at Bombay and Cochin on the West Coast and Visakhapatnam and Tuticorin on the East Coast. Additional bases are being established at four sites on the West Coast and three sites on the East Coast. The largest vessel in the Central Government's exploratory fleet has been allotted to the Calcutta base for survey of marine resources in the northern part of the Bay of Bengal

which has hitherto been less adequately explored.

The number of powered boats operating on the West Coast is much larger than those operating on the East Coast as indicated in reply to part (b) of the Question. Mechanised fishing is however making headway on the East Coast. The provision for mechanization of fishing craft made in the Fourth Five Year Plans of East Coast States is Rs. 9 crores against the provision of Rs. 10 crores on the West Coast.

For the training of operatives of deep sea fishing vessels the Central Government has established one unit on the West Coast (at Cochin) and on the East Coast (at Madras).

Engagement of Private Consultants Firm for preparing Techno-economic Feasibility Reports for Steel Plants

7149. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have engaged any private Consultants Firm for preparation of Techno-economic Feasibility Reports for Steel Plants in regard to plants already constructed or plants to be constructed in the future ;

(b) if so, the reasons for engaging a private Consultants Firm and the works entrusted to it ; and

(c) the terms and conditions of the contracts in respect of these matters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Assignments given recently to M/s Dastur & Co. (P) Ltd., a Consultancy Firm in the Private Sector, are for the preparation of two Techno-economic Feasibility Reports, one for a 2 million tonnes integrated steel plant at Visakhapatnam, and the other for a 250,000 tonne special steels plant at Salem. Earlier, in 1964, the same firm had prepared for Government, a Preliminary Project Report for a steel plant in the Goa-Hospital region. The main reason for awarding work to this consultancy firm was to make use of the expertise available in the country, to the extent possible, for such assignments.

(c) M/s M. N. Dastur & Co., Pvt. Limited have been requested to prepare the Techno-economic feasibility reports on the Salem and Visakhapatnam Projects, according to the guidelines in the publication issued by the Planning Commission on "Feasibility Studies for Public Sector Projects". For the report on the Salem Project, they have been allowed six months (fee Rs. 3 lakhs) and for the report on the Visakhapatnam Project, nine months (fee Rs. 5 lakhs). For the Preliminary Report for a Steel Plant in the Goa-Hospet Region they were paid Rs. 2.5 lakhs.

Defects in construction of Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur

7150. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry has been conducted with regard to the defects in the construction of the Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur ;

(b) if so, the finding thereof ; and

(c) the action taken against such responsible for this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c). A small Official Group had looked into certain deficiencies brought to Government's notice by the Chairman, Hindustan Steel Limited. Following the report of this Group, Hindustan Steel Limited are taking necessary remedial measures in consultation with the Equipment Suppliers and their own experts.

Preparation of Project Report for Bokaro Steel Plant by Private Consultant Firm

7151. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether both the USSR and the United States rejected a Draft Project Report for the Bokaro Steel Plant, prepared by a private Consultant Firm ; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the Consultant firm for submitting such a report which caused loss to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir. The question of U. S. A. rejecting the Detailed Project Report prepared by a private Consultant Firm, M/s Dastur & Co., did not arise, as the negotiations with the U. S. Government for aid in the construction of the Bokaro Steel Plant, did not materialise. In rewriting the Detailed Project Report, the U. S. S. R. organisations took full advantage of the work already put in by M/s Dastur & Co. on their project report.

(b) Does not arise.

Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories in Andhra Pradesh

7152. SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the areas in Andhra Pradesh tested by the Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories;

(b) the number of laboratories working in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) The van has provided soil testing facilities to the cultivators in the areas of Rajendra Nagar, Chevella, Ibrahimpatnam and Tandur Community Development Blocks in the district of Hyderabad and the blocks of Karimnagar and Metpalli in Karimnagar district. Presently, the van is engaged in testing samples from the Multiple Cropping Demonstration sites in Kurnool and Nandikotkur block areas of Kurnool district.

(b) One Mobile Soil Testing Laboratory van is working in the State of Andhra Pradesh at Present.

(c) So far 1706 Soil Samples and 33 irrigation water Samples have been tested and recommendations furnished to the cultivators. 1150 cultivators have benefited by this service.

Federation of Farming Societies in Andhra Pradesh

7153. SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh has formed

at State level federation of Farming Societies;

(b) if so, the number of Cooperative Farming Societies joined as members of the Federation; and

(c) how many are yet to join and the reasons for their delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) No, Sir.

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

Exploratory survey for location of fishing ground in Eastern Coast

7154. SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Deep-Sea Fishing Organisation has conducted any exploratory surveys for location of fishing ground in the Eastern Coast of the Country;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) the type and variety of fish available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) Exploratory surveys covering an area of 11,400 square miles of the sea-bed have been made for location of fishing grounds in the East Coast of India mainly by trawling on the bottom grounds. The bases of operation have been Visakhapatnam and Tuticorin.

(b) Areas off Tuticorin, Cuddalore and Ennore (Tamil Nadu), Kakinada and Kalin-gapatnam (Andhra Pradesh), Puri and Chandbali (Orissa) and certain areas near Hooghly river mouth have been found to be fairly rich grounds for bottom dwelling species of fish. The catch per hour, which is an index of the potential of fish stocks, has varied between 100 kg. to 1050 kgs. in these areas.

(c) The percentage composition of catch in the northern region indicates that prawns were on an average 2.22% cat fishes 20.83%, rays 5.28%, sharks and skates 7.78%, miscellaneous small fishes 56.39% and miscellaneous large fishes 7.50%. In the Southern region prawns account for 11.22% of the catch, sciaenids 23.63% silver bolliies 16.24%, polynemids 3.11%, perches 4.57%,

miscellaneous fish 28.07% and sharks and rays 13.16%.

Indo-Norwegian Project at Cochin and other similar projects

7155. SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the terms and conditions of the Indo-Norwegian Project at Cochin ;

(b) whether any other foreign country has offered to establish such a project ; and

(c) if so, the terms thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P SHINDE) : (a) The Indo-Norwegian Project for the development of the fisheries in India is based on an agreement entered into between the United Nations, Government of India and Government of Norway signed on 17.10.1952 and Supplementary agreements signed in 1953, 1956 and 1961. A new agreement was signed on March 17, 1967 extending the activities of the Project by 5 years from April, 1967 to March 31, 1972.

The Project was established with the following aims in view :

- (i) Raising the standard of living of the fishing community through increase in return by the introduction of improved fishing methods and efficient distribution of fish ; and
- (ii) Improvement of the health of the fishing population.

The main objectives of the latest Supplementary Agreement which is in force are that the Government of India and the Government of Norway will jointly undertake (a) the completion of construction works initiated under the Supplementary Agreement of 1961, (b) Offshore and Deep Sea exploratory fishing, (c) practical training and demonstration of modern technology at shore and at sea, (d) procurement of machinery and equipment for vessels and shore installations. In accordance with the Agreement, the construction works such as slipway at Ernakulam, fish meal plant at Mandapam, Breakwater, reinforced concrete construction jetty at Cannanore, boat building yard at Karwar, etc., are the responsi-

bility of the Govt. of India. The machinery and equipment for these works are, however, to be supplied by the Government of Norway. It is also stipulated that the Project is to provide training of personnel required in the development of Indian fisheries. Norwegian personnel will train Indian personnel in methods, techniques and practices of their professions and trades in order to enable the Indian counterparts and other personnel to take over all technical, operational and advisory functions by March, 1972 at the latest.

The Government of India are required to provide Indian personnel, land sites, buildings, equipment, machinery, consumable stores available in India, all recurring expenditure and adequate living accommodation for the Norwegian Personnel. The Government of Norway are required to provide the Norwegian personnel, equipment, machineries and other items not available in India and credits for procurement of machinery, equipment, spare parts and other items for fisheries and shore installations for furthering the development of the Indian fishing industry, the total Norwegian contribution including credits not exceeding 40 million Norwegian Kroners (Rs. 4.2 crores approximately). The terms and conditions also stipulated that items purchased by the Norwegian Agency for International Development under the Supplementary Agreement of 1967 and brought to India shall become the property of the Government of India but that the technical advice of the Norwegian Director should be obtained for the maintenance and utilisation of these items.

A credit agreement signed in September, 1968 under the current supplementary agreement provides for an amount of Rs. 15.75 million as credit out of Rs. 42 million stipulated in the main supplementary agreement. The credit bears interest at 2% per annum on the principal amounts of the credit withdrawn and outstanding from time to time, the interest being payable on 1st January and 1st July each year. The principal is to be repaid semi-annually on 1st January and 1st July commencing from 1.1.1974 and ending on 31.12.1993. The credit is to be used for procurement of machinery, equipment and spare parts and other items for vessels and shore installations for furthering the development of the Indian fishing industry.

(b) and (c). No offer has been received from any other foreign country for establishing a project on the lines of the Indo-Norwegian Project.

Establishment of Deep-Sea Fishing Undertaking in Public Sector in Andhra Pradesh

7156 SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested for Central assistance for the establishment of a public sector undertaking for deep-sea fishing ;

(b) the amount asked for as loan and subsidy ; and

(c) the number of Centres to be established ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The Government of Andhra Pradesh has not requested for Central assistance for establishment of a public sector undertaking for deep-sea fishing. Requests have been made for obtaining Norwegian assistance to develop marine fisheries in the State at three centres. No subsidies or loans were asked for.

केंद्रीय मरुस्थल अनुसन्धान संस्थान में अनियमिततायें

7157. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केंद्रीय मरुस्थल अनुसंधान संस्थान के विरुद्ध गम्भीर अनियमितताओं के आरोप लगाये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन आरोपों के सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके परिणाम क्या निकले ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनासाहेब पी० शिन्डे) : (क) तथा (ख). केंद्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने केंद्रीय मरुस्थल अनुसंधान संस्थान जोधपुर के बारे में तथ्यों का पता लगाने

के लिए प्राथमिक जांच की। आरोपों पर और जांच की जायेगी।

(ग) उपरोक्त जांच के पूरा होने पर ही परिणामों का पता लग सकेगा।

रेलवे कर्मचारियों के पंजीकृत संगठन

7158. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) "श्रम संगठन" पंजीकरण विभाग ने दिसम्बर, 1970 तक रेलवे कर्मचारियों के कितने संगठनों का पंजीकरण किया था ;

(ख) क्या एक पंजीकृत श्रमिक संगठन के लिए यह अनिवार्य है कि वह प्रति वर्ष अपना वार्षिक ब्योरा तथा सदस्यों और पदधारियों के नाम पंजीकरण विभाग को भेजें ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो पंजीकृत संगठनों के नाम क्या हैं और प्रत्येक की सदस्य संख्या क्या है और अध्यक्षों एवं सचिवों के नाम तथा कर्तव्य क्या क्या हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) और (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) मजदूर संघ अधिनियम, 1926 की धारा 28 के अधीन पंजीकृत मजदूर संघों के लिए अपेक्षित है कि वे मजदूर संघों के पंजीयक को वार्षिक विवरणियां भेजें जिनमें, विधिवत लेखा परीक्षा किया गया उनके आय और व्यय, परिसंपत्तियों, दायित्वों कार्यालय-पदधारियों में हुए परिवर्तनों का ब्योरा दिया गया हो और साथ में संघ के नियमों की अद्यतन प्रति भेजी गई हो।

Allotment of Iron and Steel for construction of co-operative sugar mills in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra

7159. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cooperative societies

in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra who applied for iron and steel allotments for the construction of co-operative sugar mills during the last three years upto date ; and

(b) the quantity applied for and that allotted actually supplied so far to each of these mills ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Automation in Public Sector Undertakings

7160. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Public Sector Undertaking of Central Government has consulted and secured approval to the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation for introducing computer system for jobs of clerical and routine nature, pending the report of the expert Committee on Automation ;

(b) if so, the names of such undertakings alongwith the conditions or otherwise ;

(c) whether the Indian Oil Corporation (Marketing Division) and State Trading Corporation had sought approval of the Labour and Rehabilitation Ministry before they introduced Computer system for clerical and routine jobs in their office ; and

(d) if not, the steps Government intend to take against these two Public Sector Undertakings ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) The matter is being looked into.

राजस्थान में लौह तथा अलौह धातुओं और खनिज उर्वरकों के लिए सर्वेक्षण

7162. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राजस्थान में लौह तथा अलौह धातुओं एवं खनिज उर्वरकों की संभाव्यता का पता लगाने

के लिए किन-किन स्थानों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : राजस्थान में उन स्थानों के नामों को जहाँ अलौह धातुओं, लौह धातुओं और खनिज उर्वरकों की सम्भाव्यता के समन्वेषण के लिए सर्वेक्षण किया गया है, दर्शित करने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT—818/71]

राजस्थान में हीरों की खानें

7163. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या इस्पात और खान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के उदयपुर तथा अजमेर जिलों के बीच के क्षेत्र में हीरों की खानों का पता लगा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम ने उक्त खानों से हीरे निकालने की दिशा में क्या प्रगति की है ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

भूमिगत जल डिवीजनों तथा भूमिगत जल जिला एककें

7164. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश भर में भूमिगत जल का सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए भूमिगत जल डिवीजनों तथा भूमिगत जल जिलों एककों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) देश में सैन्य औद्योगिक तथा कृषि सम्बन्धी प्रयोजनों के लिए जल-सप्लाई के लक्ष्य निर्धारित करने के बारे में वर्ष 1970 में कितने नये सर्वेक्षण किए गए हैं ; और

(ग) राजस्थान स्थित लूनी घाटी में भूमिगत जल के बारे में क्या निष्कर्ष निकाले गए हैं ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) केंद्रीय भूमिगत जल बोर्ड के अधीन अहमदाबाद, अम्बाला, वाराणसी, मद्रास तथा रांची में पांच प्रभाग हैं। प्रत्येक प्रभाग के अधीन देश भर में पांच से छः ड्रिलिंग एकक तक कार्य कर रहे हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, तीन परियोजनायें भी प्रारम्भ कर दी गई हैं।

(ख) बोर्ड का प्रमुख कार्य सिंचाई के उद्देश्य से भूमिगत जल क्षमता का मूल्यांकन करना है। 1970-71 की अवधि में बोर्ड ने प्रायः कृषि कार्यों के लिए 265 नलकूपों की स्थापना की है। फिर भी, इन 266 नलकूपों में से तीन उत्पादन नलकूप रक्षा मन्त्रालय तथा एक नलकूप एक उद्योग के लिए थे।

(ग) संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम (विशेष निधि) परियोजना के अधीन, जोकि मार्च, 1971 में पूर्ण कर ली गई है, पश्चिमी राजस्थान में लगभग 23,000 वर्ग मील क्षेत्र का सामान्य गवेषणात्मक सर्वेक्षण करने के अतिरिक्त, लाठी वेसिन (जैसलमेर), बोरुंडा (जोधपुर), डोली-भानवर-पाल (जोधपुर) और जलोर के चार क्षेत्रों में भूमिगत जल संसाधनों का विस्तृत मात्रात्मक मूल्यांकन किया गया था। लूनी नदी के निकट जलोढ़ भूमि की क्षमता के सम्बन्ध में कोई अनुमान नहीं लगाया है और इसके लिए पृथक् रूप से अध्ययन करना पड़ेगा। किन्तु इस जलोढ़ क्षेत्र में भूमिगत जल के विकास की काफी क्षमता प्रतीत होती है।

Famine Conditions in North Kamrup

7165. SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether famine conditions have hit extensive areas of North Kamrup and a few persons died of starvation there ;

(b) the total population affected by the famine ;

(c) the steps taken by Government to tide over the scarcity ; and

(d) the long term plan by the Centre to improve these areas economically ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b) . No area in Assam has been declared as famine affected. However, drought conditions are prevalent in large area of North Kamrup, Barpeta, Nalbari and Mangaldoi Sub-divisions. No starvation death has been reported by the State Government.

(c) and (d). The State Government have undertaken necessary relief measures in the drought affected areas, like opening of test relief works, issue of gratuitous relief, and opening of Fair Price Shops. Seedlings worth Rs. 1.00 lakh are also being raised for distribution.

Arrangements to provide irrigation water have also been made by the State Government to the extent possible and 292 power pumps are in operation for this purpose in the drought affected areas. A programme of construction of deep/shallow tube-wells to provide irrigation water has been taken up in the affected areas.

It has been decided to depute a Central Study Team of Officers to make an on-the-spot study of drought situation in Assam and to make assessment of the requirements of funds for the purpose of Central assistance for drought relief measures.

Revision of Vanaspati Prices

7166. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how often vanaspati prices are revised ;

(b) whether there is any cost audit system ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Vanaspati prices are being reviewed every fortnight, and revised as and when deemed necessary.

(b) The processing and other costs allowed in the notified prices are based on an on-the-spot examination of the accounts of the factories carried out by the Cost Accounts Branch of the Ministry of Finance.

(c) Does not arise.

**ग्रामीण रोजगार के लिए द्रुत कार्यक्रम में
में प्राथमिक पाठशालाओं के भवन
निर्माण कार्य का सम्मिलित
किया जाना**

7167. श्री एस० एन० सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार प्राथमिक पाठशालाओं के भवन निर्माण कार्यक्रम को ग्रामीण बेरोजगारी दूर करने सम्बन्धी द्रुत कार्यक्रम में सम्मिलित करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि ग्रामीण लोग प्राथमिक पाठशालाओं के भवन निर्माण के लिए आवश्यक सामग्री की व्यवस्था कर देते हैं, तो क्या सरकार इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत श्रम व्यय देगी और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). यह मामला विचाराधीन है ।

**Persons caught while Exporting Rice to
Other States**

7168 SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some merchants in Godavari and Kistna Districts were caught recently while they were exporting rice to other State in place of broken rice ; and

(b) if so, the persons caught and the quantity recovered by the authorities and the action taken against the culprits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) In July, 1971 the Vigilance Cell of the Government of Andhra Pradesh seized 34 railway Wagons of rice at Bitragunta and Gudur railway stations in Nellore District which some merchants of West Godavari District had exported to Calicut, Kerala, in the guise of broken rice, under permits issued to them for the export of broken rice.

(b) No persons were caught along with the wagons. The quantity of rice seized

was about 16,000 quintals. Cases under the appropriate control Orders and under sections 420 and 120-B of the Indian Penal Code, have been registered against the traders, some Civil Supplies Officials who issued false certificates, and the railway officials who permitted the transport of rice under permits issued for the export of broken rice. Proceedings have also started before the District Revenue Officer, Nellore for the confiscation of the seized rice. On analysis, the samples of rice drawn from some of the wagons have been found to contain whole and not broken rice. Further investigation is being made by the Vigilance Cell of the Government of Andhra Pradesh. No arrests have been made so far.

**कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा तथा कर्मचारी भविष्य
निधि योजनाओं का विलय**

7169. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं में ताल-मेल स्थापित करने के लिए 1969 में नियुक्त किए गये अध्ययन दल ने अपने प्रतिवेदन में कहा है कि कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा तथा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजनाओं को मिला दिया जाये ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1971 के प्रारम्भ में कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत कुल कितने कर्मचारी थे और इस समय कर्मचारियों के लाभार्थ कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा केन्द्रों की संख्या कितनी है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) इस वर्ष के प्रारम्भ में कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत आए कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या 36,86,100 है और इस समय कार्य कर रहे केन्द्रों की संख्या 330 है ।

Scheduled Castes/Tribes Gazetted Officers in Delhi Milk Scheme

7170. SHRI T. SOHAN LAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of Scheduled Caste/Tribe Gazetted Officers in Delhi Milk Scheme is far below the required percentage ;

(b) if so, the percentage ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to remove the imbalance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). In accordance with prescribed percentages of reservations for Scheduled Castes/tribes in Gazetted Class I and Class II posts, about seven posts are required to be filled by candidates belonging to these communities. Against this, 4 posts have been filled by such candidates. The deficiency thus works out to about 45%.

(c) All the posts which are reserved for Scheduled Castes/Tribes are advertised as reserved vacancies, but since suitable candidates are not always available, the vacancies are, carried forward for subsequent years of recruitment in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

Notice to Foreign Agencies doing Relief work among Bangla Dosh Refugees to Leave India

7171. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have asked some foreign agencies doing relief work among the Bangla Dosh refugees to stop the activities among the refugees and to leave India within a month ;

(b) if so, the names of those agencies and the nature of their activities ; and

(c) the reasons for this decision of the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Hill Tippera Tea Estate, Badharghal, Agartala

7172. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the place where the Head Office of Hill Tippera Tea Estate, Badharghal, Agartala, is now situated ;

(b) the number of employees in that tea garden ;

(c) the number of registered labour ;

(d) the number of retrenched workers ; and

(e) whether any aid is given to the retrenched workers ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (e). The requisite information is being collected from the Government of Tripura and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Export of Structural Steel

7173. SHRI C. C. DESAI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether structural steel such as joists, channels and angles are being exported from India and, if so, the tonnage contracted for export in the year 1971-72 ;

(b) whether the engineering and machine building industries are facing acute shortage of such steel structurals ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet the shortage of structural steel to engineering industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes, Information relating to tonnage contracted for is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). As the total availability of structural steel is less than the requirements due to decrease in production and picking up of demand after the recession, there is a shortage of structural steel for consumers of engineering and machine building industries. The import policy, however, is fairly liberal for categories in which the shortage is appreciable. The export of prime steel has also been regulated

and curtailed with a view to increasing indigenous availability. Moreover, under Public Notice No. 140/70 dated 11-9-70 for export purposes, the Engineering industries were allowed to import any quantity of Mild Steel items required against confirmed export orders.

Import of Steel

7174. SHRI C. C. DESAI :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether an unexpectedly sharp fall in the steel production in the current year will occur due to the leakage of coke oven gas at Bhilai and the collapse of roof at Rourkela ;

(b) whether immediate steps have been taken to make additional crash import of such steel to meet this unanticipated shortage ; and

(c) the period by which such additional imported steel is likely to be received in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c). An assessment is being made of the likely shortfall which would arise as a result of the mishaps at Bhilai and Rourkela. Total steel production is, however, likely to be less than in 1970-71.

Imports will also be made to the extent considered necessary in the light of the assessment, subject to the constraints of foreign exchange. The timing of imports will also depend on availability of the items abroad at the best prices.

12.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED BREACH IN THE GUPTA BANDH
POSING A SERIOUS THREAT TO
BARAUNI OIL REFINERY

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय (राजनन्दगांव) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित अविलम्बनीय

लोक महत्व के विषय की ओर सिंचाई और विद्युत मन्त्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

“गुप्ता बांध में दरार पड़ जाने के कारण बरोनी तेलशोधक कारखाने को गम्भीर खतरा पैदा हो जाना।”

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : Sir, I want to make a submission on this. This has now been put forward for answer by the Minister of Irrigation and Power. But it should actually be answered by the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals. Because the Irrigation Minister cannot say to what extent damage has been caused to this refinery. Secondly, there should be a full-fledged discussion on floods. Patna is under threat now. Even in Barauni not only the oil refinery but the whole industrial complex the fertilizer factory and so on are in danger. In view of all this there should be a full-fledged discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : If a notice is given and if rules permit, it can be done. But do not try to get it out of a Calling Attention motion.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : The Barauni Oil Refinery and the Thermal Station situated on the left bank of the Ganga are protected against flooding by an old embankment running from upstream of Mokameh Bridge to about 33 km downstream of the bridge. The upstream portion of the embankment is called Kasba Rupnagar embankment and the lower one the Gupta embankment. The railway embankment from Barauni to the Mokameh Bridge and the National highway 31 also act as second line of defence to these installations, on the western side.

In the second half of July the Ganga started rising in Bihar. It crossed the warning stage of 48.6 m at Gandhighat near Patna on July 21 and attained the level of 49.429 on July 30. It receded a little thereafter but started rising again on August 3. The level this morning was 49.55 m. Though the levels of the Ganga upstream are falling, due to the floods in the Sone, further rise is forecast. At

Hathidah near Mokameh, the Ganga crossed the warning stage of 41,757 on July 21 and the level this morning was 43.0 m. Thus, there have been sustained high floods in the Ganga for nearly a fortnight.

The Kasba Rupnagar embankment on the west of the National Highway near Barauni Thermal Station breached in a length of about 20 m. on August 3 at about 14 hrs. The flood waters passing through the breach had inundated about 1000 ha between the railway line and the Kasba Rupnagar embankment. The water had reached upto Baro village which is about 2 km south of Barauni railway station. The Barauni Oil Refinery and the Thermal Power Station areas have not been affected. In order to prevent water from entering these areas, all the openings under National Highway through which water can enter have been plugged. Vigil is being kept round the clock by the State Irrigation Department, the India Oil Refinery and the Thermal Station authorities. The Irrigation Department have taken measures to prevent further widening of the breach and also started the work on the plugging of the breach.

All precautionary measures to avert further breaches in the embankments have been taken up by the Bihar Irrigation Department with the cooperation of Indian Oil Refinery, Barauni Thermal Station and Fertiliser authorities, Indian Oil Refinery pipeline is safe and is in operation.

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो उत्तर डा० के० एल० राव ने दिया है उससे तो ऐसा पता चलता है कि पानी आया, बाढ़ आई और दरार भी पड़ी लेकिन नुकसान का जायजा उन्होंने नहीं दिया और शायद वह दे नहीं सकते। जैसा कि श्यामा नन्दन जी ने कहा वहाँ इतना बड़ा इंडस्ट्रियल काम्प्लेक्स तयार किया गया, फर्टिलाइजर का प्लांट वहाँ पर है, आयल रिफाइनरी, थर्मल प्लांट हैं, पेपरों से पता चलता है कि बड़ा भारी खतरा उसको पैदा हो गया है और केवल यह पता ही नहीं चलता, बल्कि वहाँ के क्षेत्रीय समाचार पत्रों ने भी इस खतरे को समझा है और सावधान करने के लिए उन्होंने सरकार की आलोचना भी की है। यह जो बांध है यह छोटा सा बांध बिहार सर-

कार ने बनाया था वहाँ के किसानों की रक्षा के लिए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ, मालूम नहीं इस का उत्तर कौन देगा, जिस समय इतना भारी इंडस्ट्रियल काम्प्लेक्स वहाँ तैयार किया गया जिसमें 20 करोड़ का थर्मल प्लांट, फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट और आयल रिफाइनरी यह सब बनाये गए, तो इस बात की सावधानी क्यों नहीं रखी गई कि अगर कल को वेलासिटी आफ वाटर ज्यादा हो जाय, फ्लड आ जाय तो वह इसे तोड़ सकता है? और उससे कितना नुकसान हो सकता है? 21 जुलाई को सोन नदी में पानी बढ़ा और गंगा में वह पानी आया उससे बाढ़ आई तथा एक बड़ा भारी हैबक क्रियेट हो गया और यह इतना बड़ा नेशनल इन्वेस्टमेंट है जिसका संबंध केन्द्र से है अगर वह खतरे में आ गया तो उसके नुकसान का जायजा कौन देगा? या तो यह कीजिए कि जितने भी बांध हैं उनके आस पास जितने भी इंडस्ट्रियल काम्प्लेक्स आप बनाते हैं पहले उसके प्रोटेक्शन को देख लें कि बांध की क्या स्थिति है, वेलासिटी आफ वाटर कितना आ सकता है, रेलवे की क्या स्थिति है, उसका 25 वर्ष या 50 वर्ष का इतिहास देख लें। अब यह जो करोड़ों रुपये का इंडस्ट्रियल काम्प्लेक्स हमने बनाया और वह खतरे में आ गया एक छोटे से बांध में दरार पड़ जाने से, मैं तो यह पूछना चाहता हूँ यह दरार पड़ी क्यों? कैसे पड़ी? उसका मैटीरियल क्या खराब लगाया गया था? किसने उसको बनाया? उसका दायित्व किस के ऊपर है? उसको सजा मिलनी चाहिए। उसका केन्द्र से क्या सम्बन्ध है? मैं समझता हूँ कहीं ऐसा न हो कि कल को भाखरा नंगल डैम में दरार पड़ जाय और दिल्ली डूब जाय क्योंकि मुझे कोई भरोसा नहीं है, यह जितने भी डैम तैयार किए गये हैं चाहे छोटे हों, मझले हों या बड़े हों इनकी पोर्टेंशियल जो आंकी जाती है यह ठीक होगी या नहीं। अब यह दरार पड़ गई। आप उत्तर देख लीजिए क्या कहते हैं? पानी आ गया, बाढ़ आ गई, थोड़ी सी बढ़ी, कम हुई। नेशनल हाईवे डूब

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय]

गया और वह लोअर लेवेल पर है। लेकिन कोई नुकसान नहीं हुआ। मैं आपसे कहता हूँ कि यह उत्तर ठीक नहीं है, बिल्कुल ठीक नहीं है और इसलिए मैं श्याम नन्दन जी की उस बात का समर्थन करता हूँ कि आधे घंटे की इस पर बहस होनी चाहिए और रिपोर्ट आनी चाहिए। जो इसके मिनिस्टर हैं उनको भी आना चाहिए कि कितना नुकसान हुआ है? इन शब्दों के साथ मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप के पास उस इन्डस्ट्रियल काम्प्लेक्स की जितनी इन्डस्ट्रीज हैं जिसमें थर्मल प्लांट है, रिफाइनरी है, फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट है, उनके अधिकारियों से कोई सूचना आई है या उनको आपने एक्वायर किया है कि कितना नुकसान हुआ या कल को बाढ़ आ जाय तो कितना नुकसान होने की सम्भावना है? और वह जो दरार पड़ गई है वह दरार क्यों पड़ी? यह तो बतलाइये कम से कम।

DR. K. L. RAO : Only this morning we contacted the Barauni authorities and they said that all the vital installations were perfectly safe and no water was approaching those vital installations.

The hon. Member is not correct when he said that water has overflowed the national highway. The national highway is very high. What has been submerged is the small culverts.

There is no use simply exaggerating things and trying to work ourselves up. It is true that there are vital installations here costing millions of rupees which involve the national economy. We are aware of it.

This breach has occurred in an area where they did not expect it. What they expected was that the lower portion would be affected; so, the refinery people strengthened the embankments downstream. But the breach has occurred upstream. The water entered there and has been obstructed by the railway line and the national highway. No drop of water is going inside. They are taking all necessary precautions. They have called the military also. It is kept in readiness so that in case anything

happens, it would rush there. At the moment all is under control.

The Ganga is in a high spate this year for a fortnight. Naturally, banks give way.

The hon. Member said about the Bhakra Dam. The Bhakra Dam is entirely different. It will never breach. Even if Members want, it cannot. But this one is a small earthen bank which is put there. We have got thousands of miles of earth banks. We cannot construct a Bhakra Dam along all the rivers.

Therefore I do not think there is anything for us to get excited about it. We are taking all precautions against the floods.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Dr. K. L. Rao, I consider, is one of the most knowledgeable Ministers we have but I have a feeling that this morning he is not posted with up-to-date information because I have the latest information that the breach has widened considerably and water has made further progress.

Of course, if industry is damaged, they have the money—the private sector and the public sector—and they will be able to repair it. But when it concerns the poor common man, the farmer, whose crop, house, property and life, once they are lost and damaged, they are never repaired.

It has become an annual thing here. I am carrying coal to Newcastls because I am saying is by Dr. Rao himself. I will give certain figures and tell you why floods are taking place and what they have done.

MR. SPEAKER : Only in this area.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It covers your area, my area, his area, the whole of India because the river Ganga passes through, you know, how many States. You cannot tackle River Ganga within the constituency of Mishraji; it has to be tackled at Kanpur, Rishikesh and many places. So, it will be interesting to know.

The damage due to floods is due to a few reasons, namely, spilling of rivers, concentrated and heavy intensity of rainfall in localised areas and cyclones. Soil conservation and prevention of erosion is very

much important. Measures for control of soil erosion in the upper catchment of these areas are a must. But they have done very little. I will give you some figures of the damage.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a discussion on floods. It is regarding breach in the Gupta Bund.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The damage caused by floods in this country is unchecked. In 1961-70 for certain categories it was Rs. 778 crores and for the same period for certain other categories it was Rs. 1,231 crores. Work carried out by this Government up to March 1969 was only Rs. 185 crores. A large amount of work is still to be done. Also, flood due to inundation. Each sq. miles means over 600 acres and each acre, for one crop season, means a loss of Rs. 2000. If you calculate it that way, each year, you are losing that amount of money which can prevent these floods for ever. You have been to China, Dr. K. L. Rao, and you kindly tell us what you have seen in China as to how they have tamed rivers there. Why is it you are not doing these things here.

DR. K. L. RAO : I agree with the hon. Member that we should take care of the flood control problem because it is causing us losses every year. But this has got to go about to the extent of finances we have in a gradual way. So far we have tackled one-quarter of it and we hope to tackle another quarter in the next 10 years. Here, unfortunately, the breach has occurred in the embankment which is already there. I concede that wherever such vital installations are involved, we must take extra precautions to ensure that these breaches do not occur and, in case that happens, we should have a second line of defence.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष जी, मन्त्री महोदय ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि पिछले 15 दिनों से गंगा में बाढ़ आ रही है, उस बाढ़ के परिणामस्वरूप बरौनी का सरकारी औद्योगिक संस्थान, जिसमें सामाजिक क्षेत्र की कम से कम 150 करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी लगी हुई है, खतरे में पड़ गया है। मन्त्री महो-

दय सदन को विश्वास में लेकर बतायें कि जब बाढ़ का खतरा पिछले 15 दिनों से चल रहा था, तो इस बरौनी के संस्थान में पानी का प्रवेश न होने पाये, इससे लिए कौन सी रोकथाम की कार्यवाही की गई ?

मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह गुप्ता कौन हैं, किस के नाम पर इसका नास रखा गया है। क्या यह सम्भव नहीं है कि इस प्राजेक्ट को बाढ़ से बचाने का काम केवल राज्य सरकार को न सौंपा जाता, बल्कि इसके लिये एक ज्वाइंट प्राजेक्ट बनाया जाय। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस बरौनी काम्प्लेक्स की बाढ़ से रक्षा करने के लिये कहां तक जिम्मेदार है।

मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है कि राज्य सिंचाई विभाग, भारतीय तेल शोधक कारखाना और तार-विद्युत केन्द्र के प्राधिकारी चौबीसों घंटे सतर्कता बरत रहे हैं। आखिर तेल शोधक कारखाने के अधिकारी क्या सतर्कता बरत रहे होंगे, उनके पास तो इस बात का प्रबन्ध नहीं हो सकता कि जहाँ से पानी आ रहा है, उसको रोक सकें सम्भव है कि पानी हमारे नेशनल हाईवे को भी काट दे। उसकी भी रोकथाम का प्रबन्ध करना जरूरी है। क्या राज्य सरकार पर ही यह सारी जिम्मेदारी छोड़ दी जायगी या केन्द्र से कोई उच्च-अधिकारी वहाँ जा रहे हैं जो इस सारे प्रबन्ध को समन्वित करेंगे, कोऑर्डिनेट करेंगे, जिससे न केवल बरौनी काम्प्लेक्स खतरे में पड़ने से बच जायेगा, बल्कि बाढ़ के कारण आस-पास के जो गांव बड़ी सख्या में जलमग्न होने वाले हैं, उनकी भी रक्षा हो सकेगी।

मन्त्री महोदय यह बताने की भी कृपा करें कि गंगा की बाढ़ आने के कारण पटना शहर को जो खतरा पैदा हो गया है, उसको रोकने के लिये क्या किया जा रहा है। राजेन्द्र स्टेडियम में पानी भर गया है, राजेन्द्र नगर में घुटनों तक जल है। अभी राजेन्द्र स्टेडियम में सत्तारूढ़ दल का अधिवेशन हुआ था, कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

है—जहाँ-जहाँ चरण पड़े सन्तन के, तहाँ-तहाँ बाढ़ का पानी घुसता जायगा। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पटना जो बिहार की राजधानी है, उसको बाढ़ के चंगुल से बचाने के लिए केन्द्रीय स्तर पर कोई प्रयत्न हो रहे हैं या नहीं। दूसरी बात—बरोनी काम्प्लेक्स को बचाने के लिये नई दिल्ली में क्या किया जा रहा है?

DR. K. L. RAO : About Patna, I was there last month and I also gave instructions to the Chief Engineer there that they should prepare a scheme by which low portion of the city of Patna can be prevented from flowing water from the river Ganga. They have taken all the necessary precautions.

But the Ganga is giving much trouble this year. We are able to protect against the Phoon-Phoon river. For example the Ganga rise at Gandhighat is very high and the water has entered a few places like the University area and some other areas the hon. Member has mentioned but not the Patna City proper. Water is there, but this can be prevented very easily by constructing embankments or walls all along the front at the Ganga. So, I told the concerned authorities that they should do this and I think it will be done after the present flood season is over.

With regard to the oil refinery itself, it is protected on all sides with embankments. They are taking care of the embankment but as the hon. Member has said, I am trying myself to find out how Gupta's name has come. I am not able to find out. This Gupta embankment and the upstream portion called Roopnagar embankment, both are one and the same. They are just two names for a customary embankment. At the Mokameh bridge, the downstream side is called Gupta embankment and the other is called the Roopnagar embankment. No breach has occurred in the Gupta embankment. If a breach has occurred in the Gupta embankment, then there will be a great disaster for the oil refinery because directly the water enters the refinery. But the Gupta embankment is perfectly intact and safe and in fact I am suggesting to them—I have not seen the area myself except that I had been there a long time back, next time when I go there, I will take

some of the officers with me—that we should provide for a second line of defence. But the Gupta embankment is not breached. The breach occurred in the upstream embankments upstream of the bridge near the guide bank. I do not know exactly the reason for it. May be due to erosion, very likely due to erosion. I wish I had more information about it. But, generally, when vital matters are concerned, one should take extra precaution.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : The main point made by Mr. Vajpayeeji has not been answered whether it will be made a joint responsibility of the Centre and the State because of the vast industrial complex. That was the main point.

DR. K. L. RAO : The flood control is entirely State subject. The Centre is only giving loan assistance. The safety of the embankment, looking after, maintenance and construction, everything, belong to the State Government. But I did not say very much because I feel also that the Centre is only a co-ordinating organization to give loans and technical assistance. Otherwise, they are not in charge of maintenance of this project and embankments. Still, I concede to this extent that where central vital installations are there, they should also give attention to this aspect.

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बरोनी के तेल शोधक कारखाने में जहाँ एक तरफ सुना है कि पानी भर रहा है वहाँ दूसरी तरफ हमारी रेलवे लाइन है जो कि हमारे राष्ट्रीय महत्व की है और पूर्वी क्षेत्र में इस समय मैं कह सकता हूँ कि विदेशियों का खतरा बहुत ज्यादा है इसलिए उस रेलवे लाइन को बचाने का भी प्रश्न है और साथ ही साथ जो वहाँ हमारी बड़ी सड़क है उसको भी बचाने का प्रश्न है। तो इन सब बातों को देखते हुए मैं प्रधान मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ क्या वे स्वयं भी वहाँ का एक दौरा करेंगे या फिर अपने उच्चाधिकारियों को भेजेंगे और इस बात की कोशिश करेंगे कि आइन्दा आने वाले समय में, महीने दो महीने में जब हमारे देश के

सामने खतरा आने वाला हो उस खतरे को यह जो बाढ़ आई है वह बढ़ायेगी नहीं क्या इस बात के लिए फौरन रोकथाम करेंगे और इसके लिए बाकि जो संबंधित विभाग है उसका सहयोग भी लेंगे ?

साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार के जहाँ भी बड़े-बड़े इंडस्ट्रियल कॉम्प्लेक्स बने वहाँ जगह-जगह जो बांध हों—चाहे गुप्ता जी के नाम पर हों या किस नाम पर मैं नहीं जानता—ऐसे बांधों का निरीक्षण सरकार पहले करा लिया करेगी ताकि आगे ऐसी दिक्कत न आये और यह जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों पर न छोड़ी जाये जबकि केन्द्र का इतना पसा वहाँ पर लगाया गया हो ? इस काम को पहले ही कर लेना चाहिए था लेकिन क्या अब सरकार उस बांध को अपने हाथ में लेगी ताकि प्राइन्दा ब न टूट सके ?

अन्त में मैं यह भी जानना चाहूँगा कि जो अभी सन्तों के कदमों का जिक्र किया गया है क्या राजाओं के कदमों से उनकी निगाह अब सन्तों के कदमों पर जाने लगी है ?

DR. K. L. RAO : As the hon. Member suggested, I am sending the Chief Engineer from the CWPC to Bihar to inspect the site and discuss with the Chief Engineer of Bihar Government. Regarding the other question, there has been flood everywhere, not only here, but in other places also. Fortunately the railway line is not affected. Not only here, but everywhere the railway line is safe. The Ganga contained a steady level for a long time ; and now it is time that it will begin to recede in the next few days.

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर (केसरिया) : अध्यक्ष जी, बिहार में जो बाढ़ आई है वह अभूतपूर्व है। बिहार के एक करोड़ लोग इस बाढ़ से पीड़ित हैं, दो सौ ब्लाक बाढ़ से पीड़ित हैं और 15 हजार स्क्वायर माइल्स के एरिया पर बाढ़ का प्रभाव पड़ा है। गंगा नदी के किनारे जितने शहर हैं उनमें भयंकर स्थिति पैदा हो गई है और पटना के विषय में तो यहां

पर बयान ही किया जा चुका है। साथ ही मैं आपको यह भी बताऊँ कि जो आंकड़े सरकार की तरफ से पेश किये गये हैं वह गलत आंकड़े हैं। बिहार के आर्यवृत्त अखबार में 30 जुलाई को निकला था कि खतरे के बिंदु से पानी 6.5 सेन्टीमीटर अधिक था लेकिन आपकी रिपोर्ट में उसको घटाकर बताया गया है। पता नहीं चलता है कि आपके अधिकारी लोग गलत रिपोर्ट से क्या सरकार को गुमरहा करते हैं। फिर भी मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह बाढ़ जो आई जिससे बरोनी को खतरा पैदा हो गया, आपने बयान भी दिया है लेकिन इन बातों को आप साफ-साफ बताइये कि जिस समय बरोनी का कारखाना कायम हो रहा था जोकि इतना बड़ा केन्द्रीय संस्थान था तो क्या उस समय आपने कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था की थी जिसके अंतर्गत विशेषज्ञों ने जांच की हो कि बरोनी जो गंगा के किनारे है वहाँ बाढ़ आने पर गंगा का पानी इतनी ऊँचाई तक जा सकता है और उससे ऊँचे नहीं जा सकता है और उसके लिए प्रोटेक्टिव मेजर्स पहले से ही लेने चाहिये थे—क्या आपने कोई ऐसी रिपोर्ट ली थी ? यदि हाँ, तो क्या उसमें यह बात बताई गई है और जो गंगा में इस साल इतना पानी बढ़ गया है वह उस रिपोर्ट के साथ मेल खाता है या नहीं ? यदि मेल नहीं खाता है कि वह रिपोर्ट किन इंजीनियर्स ने आपको दी और अगर आपने ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं ली तो क्यों नहीं ली और शुरू में ही ऐसे प्रोटेक्टिव मेजर्स क्यों नहीं लिए जिससे कि बरोनी में जहाँ कि रेलवे जंक्शन है, उर्बरक कारखाना है, रिफायनरी है और साथ ही साथ पावर स्टेशन है उनकी सम्पूर्ण सुरक्षा की गारन्टी हो सकती ? आपने इस प्रकार का कदम पहले ही क्यों नहीं उठाया ? आपने बयान में कहा है कि राज्य सरकार इन तमाम विभागों के सहयोग से काम ले रही है। मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि औद्योगिक विकास, पेट्रो रसायन, सिंचाई और रेलवे ये जो संबंधित मन्त्रालय हैं उन तमाम मन्त्रालयों का एक कोऑर्डिनेटड प्रोग्राम बनाने जा

[श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर]

रहे हैं जिससे कि बरौनी के इन तमाम संस्थानों को बचाया जा सके ?

तीसरी बात आप यह भी बतायें कि जहां जहां नदियों के किनारे पर ऐसे संस्थान हैं उनको बचाने के लिए आप क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं जिससे कि इन संभावित खतरों को बचाया जा सके और आइन्दा ऐसे खतरे उत्पन्न न होने पाये ?

इन तीनों प्रश्नों का जवाब मन्त्री जी साफ-साफ दें। इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं भी उन सदस्यों के साथ में हूँ जिन्होंने यह माँग की है कि बरौनी जैसे क्षेत्र के लिए आपके जवाब से ही पर्याप्त संतोष नहीं होगा बल्कि सदर में इस पर बहस भी होनी चाहिए और इस बात की कोशिश होनी चाहिए कि आइन्दा कभी बाढ़ आये तो उससे पहले ही सारी कार्यवाहियाँ कर ली जायें जिससे बरौनी में कोई खतरा पैदा न हो सके।

DR K. L. RAO : There will be a debate in this House on the flood situation on the 12th instant, and hon. Members can then participate in the discussion and make these suggestions and have discussions on the subject.

The hon. Member has said that the newspaper people have given some information and, therefore, the information that I have given is incorrect. I would like to submit that the source is the same. The newspaper people come to our people at Gandhighat near Patna, for that is the only place where we have a gauge, and from the officers there they get the information. Nowadays observations are given in metres instead of feet and there appears to be some confusion in the conversion. That is how the Newspaper people have not been able to give correct information. The information that I have given is entirely correct. I was myself there on the 30th of last month. The water is practically above the ground level there, and there is a small wall which was preventing the water from coming inside.

With regard to the other question about coordination and so on, I have submitted already that the safety and the maintenance of the banks is entirely a State subject and the State is doing it. But wherever vital installations of the Centre are concerned, the Centre must also take greater interest and take some steps to ensure that water does not come in due to any possible breaches. But one cannot say about these breaches. If these are caused by erosion, then one cannot prevent things like that, because it is impossible to do so; one can only build another second line of defence. For example, this year, the worst damage happened in Bihar on account of three breaches; they were on the Gandak at Peprasi, Madhubani bank, and the Alampur sector embankment near Katihar. In these breaches, the water has come close and has tried to erode it; nothing can be done in these cases, because thousands of miles of embankment are there. The only action to be taken is that in a vital place like this, one can build up a second line of defence so that even if the first embankment breaches, the water does not go far inside. This is the precaution that could be taken, and I am working on that, and I would advise the State Government and the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals to do it.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है, बरौनी में जितने संस्थान हैं, सभी सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के हैं—रेलवे सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का है, पेट्रोलियम सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का है, फटिलाइजर सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का है, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट उस को कहां से बचायेगी ?

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : आप अब ऐसी बात कह रहे हैं पहले से आपने उनको गाइड क्यों नहीं किया।

MR. SPEAKER : Order. May I request the hon. Members to please sit down ?

12.33 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST
EDITOR ETC OF U. KYROWHKA
RILUM, SHILLONG

MR. SPEAKER : The House will recall

that on the 23rd June, 1971, Shri Era Sezhiyan sought to raise a question of privilege against the Editor, Printer and Publisher of the *U Kyrowh Ka Rilum*, a weekly newspaper published in Khasi from Shillong, for publishing a news report containing remarks allegedly defamatory of Shri G. G. Swell, Deputy Speaker of this House. I then said :

"I will refer this to the Editor of the paper. After I receive the reply, I will consult Mr. Sezhiyan and the Deputy Speaker. If they are satisfied, I will drop it. Otherwise, this will go to the Privileges Committee".

In reply to a letter sent to the Editor of the said newspaper, Shri U.L.L.D. Basan, describing himself as the Ex-editor of the said newspaper, stated that he had resigned as the Editor, Printer and Publisher of the paper since 22nd June, 1971, due to ill-health. He added *inter alia* as follows :-

"... the news-item was really a letter to the Editor from C M Lyngdoh dated 10th June, 1971 and the letter was published as a news item instead of a letter to the Editor. . .

... it is not my intention to ridicule or speak contemptuously against the dignity of the House of the People or of the Office of the Deputy Speaker. I am very sorry, I caused pains to the Hon'ble Member of the House of the People.

"I am sorry also I hurt the feeling of Prof. G. G. Swell and apologise for the same as well as the delay of sending my reply".

"In the above circumstances, I fervently appeal and pray that the hon. Speaker may be pleased to drop the matter and for which act of kindness, I shall remain ever grateful".

A letter was addressed to Shri Basan on 20th July 1971, to have his contradiction and regret in respect of the impugned news item published prominently in the next issue of the *U Kyrowh Ka Rilum* and to send a copy thereof for my information. Another letter was addressed to Shri C. M. Lyngdoh, the alleged author of the impugned news letter, C/o Shri Basan, asking him to submit by 31 July 1971, for my consideration what he might have to say in the matter.

No reply, has, however, so far been received from either of them.

In the circumstances, if the House agrees, the matter may be referred to the Committee of Privileges.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : This will go to the Committee of Privileges.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) :
अध्यक्ष जी, आप के सुझाव से सारा सदन सहमत है, यह मामला विशेषाधिकार समिति को सौंप दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सौंप दिया गया है।

12.37 hrs.

POINT OF ORDER RE PASSING OF THE CONSTITUTION (TWENTY FOURTH AMENDMENT) BILL.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : On a point of order under rule 155. Yesterday when the Constitution Twenty-Fourth Amendment Bill was being passed here, a point of order was raised by Shri Piloo Mody under rule 155. May I draw your attention to the last proviso to this rule which reads :

"Provided further that the Short Title, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title may be adopted by a simple majority".

He had questioned the procedure we adopted in this case. We know from past experience that the Banks Nationalisation Act was struck down by the Supreme Court for the lapse of the Law Ministry as a result of which instead of Rs. 48 crores, we had to pay a compensation of Rs. 87 crores. Let us not leave any lacuna in this case. I submit that you make it clear that the passing of this Bill by this House leaves no ground for anyone to challenge it in a Court of law.

MR. SPEAKER : I thank him so much. I myself made it clear at that time. I may assure the House that I studied this point thoroughly before following the procedure we followed.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) :
In all the previous 23 amendments this procedure was followed.

MR. SPEAKER : This was the procedure followed in previous constitutional amendments and we have followed it in this case also.

In the last Parliament, the Rules Committee considered this on a suggestion made by Shri Madhu Limaye and others. It was said that a Bill is passed when the Speaker puts the question to the House saying :

"The question is :

"That is Bill be passed".

and the Bill is passed according to the requisite majority. The members of the Rules Committee said that there is no need for the special majority during the clause by clause voting and this majority is required only when the Speaker puts the question finally to the House at the end of the Third Reading stage.

So this was thoroughly examined. The Rules Committee's Report was laid on the Table on 9th December 1970. They fully agreed with this and recommended that only the last stage of the Bill need be passed by the requisite majority.

That is why I said—just at the start of the voting where I mentioned—that we are not bound to follow the old procedure except by way of abundant caution. The Rules Committee reports were laid on the Table of the House. This was what was said by the Rules Committee :

"The Committee have given careful and deep consideration to all aspect of the matter. The Committee have come to the conclusion that in accordance with the provisions of articles 100 (1) and 368 of the Constitution and their correct legal interpretation, special majority for Bills seeking to amend the Constitution should be required only at the final stage of passing the Bill when the motion in respect of such a Bill is "that the Bill, or the Bill as amended, as the case may be, be passed".

This amendment had not been adopted by the previous House, because of its dissolution soon after ; yet the reports of the Committee are there, and they were duly laid on the Table of the House. So, I thought that there should be no doubt left. In spite of this, I took precautions.

Now, about rule 155, I assure you that I followed all the precautions. There are two types of majorities. Rule 155 says :

"Each clause or schedule, or clause or schedule as amended, as the case may be, (of a Bill seeking to amend the Constitution) shall be put to the vote of the House separately and shall form part of the Bill if it is passed by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

Provided that the Speaker may, with the concurrence of the House, put clauses and/or schedules, or clauses and/or schedules as amended, as the case may be, together to the vote of the House in which case the result of the voting shall be taken as applicable to each clause or schedule separately and so indicated in the proceedings :

Provided further that if a member requests that any clause or schedule, or any clause or schedule as amended, as the case may be, be put separately, the Speaker shall put that clause or schedule, or clause or schedule as amended, as the case may be, separately :

Provided further that the Short Title, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title may be adopted by a simple majority."

There are two types of majorities. One is the simple majority as we follow in all other cases in the business of the House. In this rule, it is mentioned, "... majority of the total membership of the House"—the whole House— "and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting." For this, there is a definite provision, that the voting shall be by division ; that is as stated in rule 158. So, that was followed. But there is a proviso at the end of rule 155 :

"Provided further that the Short Title, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title may be adopted by a simple majority."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : By vote.

MR. SPEAKER : "By a simple majority."

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipure) :
How is it to be ascertained ?

MR. SPEAKER : The amendments to the clause and the schedule are decided by a majority of the members present and voting in the same manner as in the case of any other Bill. We have followed it in the case of the amendments ; and also in case of Short Title, Enacting Formula and Long Title. We followed the same procedure in all the Constitution (Amendment) Bills so far passed—all the 23 Bills.

Now, about voting. In rule 185, it is mentioned :

“Voting shall be by division whenever a motion has to be carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.”

And the proviso to rule 55 has already been read. There is no mention of majority of the total membership. There is no mention of division. It is just like any other ordinary motion. These things, that is, the Title, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title, are not taken as amendments of the Constitution. They are just formal clauses of a Bill.

The courts cannot go into the procedure followed, which is our internal matter. My declaration that this House has passed the Bill by the requisite majority is enough. They cannot go into the procedural details. Procedure cannot be questioned in any court. I made it very clear because this was considered even before the Bill was taken up. I saw all the 23 Amendments of the Constitution passed earlier. Then we had opinions and we discussed together, and we thought we should not depart from the practice followed in the past. But it is not at all essential, as the Rules Committee has recommended. As I said in the very beginning, we are not bound to put all the clauses to special majority but only the final stage when we say that the Bill is passed. But as a matter of abundant caution we decided to follow the old procedure. I assure you cent per cent that I had examined it in detail and followed correct procedure laid in our Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Lok Sabha.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) :

As you rightly said, the Supreme Court is not going to take note of the procedure adopted in this House. We have passed many Bills by a more voice vote, without a division.

MR. SPEAKER : It was not questioned at all.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You are correct. I only request that hon. Members should not raise this question and invite the attention of the Supreme Court. If it is a question of Long Title, this was an extraordinary Bill which is going to unsettle the titles of so many.

MR. SPEAKER : If you feel that I am wrong, I think then a better place for me should be to sit at home.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You are not wrong.

MR. SPEAKER : I have studied. I am dead confident about it, about the procedure followed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I draw your attention to the proceedings. I am trying to see that this is not taken to a court of law by those people who want to undo it.

MR. SPEAKER : Those who are not satisfied with this will never be satisfied.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The Supreme Court may not accept . . .

MR. SPEAKER : The courts cannot go into the procedure. They go by the declaration I make in this House that this Bill is passed by such and such a majority.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I quote from the proceedings.

MR. SPEAKER : There will be no debate on this.

SHRI B. N. REDDY (Miryalguda) : There is a Call Attention on atrocities by the policy on Harijans, including women, without any reasons, at the instance of the landlords, in Andhra Pradesh. This was an

[Shri B. N. Reddy]

atrocities committee in day light and even women were beaten. Please admit it because it is very important.

MR. SPEAKER : I have got no notice.

SHRI B. N. REDDY : I have given notice already.

12.47 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

INSURANCE (AMENDMENT) RULES.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Insurance (Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1051 in Gazette of India dated the 21st July, 1971, under sub-section (3) of section 114 of the Insurance Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-799/71]

COAL MINES FAMILY PENSION SCHEME ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 299 in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1971, under section 7A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund, Family Pension and Bonus Scheme Act 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-800/71]
- (2) A copy of the Employees' Family Pension Scheme, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 315 in Gazette of India dated the 4th March, 1971, issued under section 6A of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-801/71]

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-802/71]

GOVERNMENT REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL MINERAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD., NEW DELHI

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1969-70.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, 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-803/71].

GUJARAT AGRICULTURAL LANDS CEILING (AMENDMENT) RULES ; AND FOODGRAINS (PROHIBITION OF USE IN MANUFACTURE OF STARCH) AMENDMENT ORDERS, 1971

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : On behalf of Shri Shinde, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Gujarat Agricultural Lands Ceiling (Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GHM-204/M-ICH-1162/63374-J in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 28th May, 1971, under sub-section (4) of section 53 of the Gujarat Agricultural Lands Ceiling Act, 1960, read with clause (c)(iv) of the Proclamation dated the 13th May, 1971, issued

by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat together with an explanatory note. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—804/71].

- (2) A copy of the Foodgrains (Prohibition of Use in Manufacture of Starch) Amendment Order, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1082 in Gazette of India dated the 24th July, 1971, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—805/71].

MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES (CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS) RULES, 1971

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Classification of Goods) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1033 in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 1971, under sub-section (3) of section 67 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—806/71].
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for delay in laying the above Notification and for not laying the Hindi version of the Notification simultaneously. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—807/71].

TARIFF COMMISSION REPORT ON RUBBER PRICES, GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT, ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951 :—

(i) Report (1969) of the Tariff Commission on Revision of minimum prices of raw rubber. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—808/71].

(ii) Government Resolution No. 16 (3)-Plant (B)/69 dated the 28th April, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) notifying Government's decisions on the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—809/71].

- (2) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons as to why the documents mentioned above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in Sub-section (2) of section 16 of the said Act and also reasons as to why the Hindi version of the Report could not be laid on the Table simultaneously. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—810/71].

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES, ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B. SHANKRANAND) : I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha :

Fourth Lok Sabha

1. Statement No. XXXIV
2. Statement No. XXVIII
3. Statement No. XXVI
4. Statement No. XVI

- Fourth Session, 1968
Fifth Session, 1968
Seventh Session, 1969
Eighth Session, 1970

[Shri B. Shankranand]

5. Statement No. XIV
6. Statement No. XVI
7. Statement No. VII
8. Statement No. VI

Ninth Session, 1969
Tenth Session, 1970
Eleventh Session, 1970
Twelfth Session, 1970

Fifth Lok Sabha

9. Statement No. III
10. Statement No. II

First Session, 1971
Second Session, 1971

[Placed in Library: See No. LT—811/71].

BUDGET ESTIMATES OF EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION FOR 1970-71 AND 1971-72

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Revised Estimates for the year 1970-71 and Budget Estimates for the year 1971-72 (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation under section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—812/71].

ANNUAL REPORT 1968-69 OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT, CALCUTTA

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta for the year 1968-69. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—812-A/71].
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—813/71].

12.49 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

STATEMENT SHOWING REPLIES TO RECOMMENDATIONS

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI (Now-gong) : I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing replies to the recommendations of the Estimates Committee which were not furnished by Govern-

ment in time for inclusion in the relevant Action Taken Reports :—

- (1) Statement showing the replies of Government to the recommendations noted in Chapter V of the 80th Report of the Estimates Committee (Fourth Lok Sabha).
- (2) Statement showing the replies of Government to the recommendations noted in Chapter V of the 96th Report of the Estimates Committee (Fourth Lok Sabha).
- (3) Statement showing the replies of Government to the recommendations noted in Chapter V of the 106th Report of the Estimates Committee (Fourth Lok Sabha).
- (4) Statement showing the replies of Government to the recommendations noted in Chapter V of the 107th Report of the Estimates Committee (Fourth Lok Sabha).
- (5) Statement showing the replies of Government to the recommendations noted in Chapter V of the 125th Report of the Estimates Committee (Fourth Lok Sabha).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : A report has come out recently that the Pipeline Enquiry Commission are making a misuse of the Estimates Committee Report on the pipelines...

MR. SPEAKER : You can ask for a discussion. He is just laying it. Don't touch it when it is being laid.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

MINUTES

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts) : I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the First to Fifth Sitzings of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the current session.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table following four Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 9th July, 1971 :—

- (1) The Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1971
- (2) The West Bengal Appropriation (No. 2) Bill 1971
- (3) The Gujarat Appropriation Bill, 1971
- (4) The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1971

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER : The Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House in their Third Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to Shri A. K. Sen for the period from the 9th June to the 6th August, 1971. He is in hospital.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : We are all concerned about it. What is he suffering from ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is all given in the report. He is lying in some hospital.

I take it that the House agrees with the recommendation of the committee.

HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : The member will be informed accordingly.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

EIGHTH REPORT

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : I beg to present the Eighth Report of the Public Accounts Committee regarding Chapter II of Audit Report (Civil) on Revenue Receipts, 1970 relating to Customs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1971-72

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1971-72 (August, 1971).

12.54 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing from 9th August, 1971 will consist of :

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order paper.
- (2) Discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1971-72.
- (3) Discussion on the Fourth Five Year Plan 1969—74.
- (4) Consideration of a motion for reference of the Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1971 to a Select Committee.
- (5) Consideration of a motion for concurring in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha for reference of the Prevention of Water Pollution Bill, 1969, to a Joint Committee.
- (6) Consideration and passing of :
 - (i) The Prevention of Insults to National Honour Bill, 1971.

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

(ii) The Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Bill, 1971.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बैंकों के बारे में जो चर्चा होनी थी वह कहाँ है ?

MR. SPEAKER : That has been already announced.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि इस से पहले कि वर्तमान सत्र की कार्यवाही समाप्त हो बंगला देश की समस्या पर यहाँ पर चर्चा होना बहुत आवश्यक है।

MR. SPEAKER : That is all fixed. Please see the bulletin which we have circulated.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : Members are eager to know whether this session would be extended or not.

MR. SPEAKER : I will not permit anybody to speak except those who have given me their names in advance. I have received intimation only from Shri S. M. Banerjee. Those who want to speak on this should take the trouble of intimating me.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I fully support the demand of Shri Vajpayee for another debate on Bangladesh, including the recent happenings and the utterances of Yahya Khan that Mujibur Rahman may be liquidated after military trial. I am happy, Sir, you in your wisdom have kindly accepted a Calling Attention, if I am not mistaken, for Monday.

My second point relates to the Finance Minister. The Central Government employees are very much agitated that government have not conceded their demand for increased allowances even though the index has touched 228. They went on a delegation and waited outside the residence of the Prime Minister. Though the Prime Minister said so many good things yesterday, she did not care to meet the delegation of

Central Government employees. In accordance with the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission, which have been accepted by the Ministry of Finance, they should have been given increased allowances when the index crossed 225.

Thirdly, there should be a discussion on the food situation. We should also discuss the sugar question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Now the railway accidents, particularly in Bengal, have started increasing, which is a disgraceful thing for the Indian Railways. There were as many as four accidents recently, including the one at Ulta Danga. There should be a discussion on that.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : बिहार में बाढ़ के ऊपर यहाँ चर्चा के लिए समय देने के बारे में क्या हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बुलेटिन पढ़ा करें।

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : If I may say so, first of all let me inform the members opposite and the House that there is no intention of extending the session beyond the 12th. Twelfth would be the final day for this session. After completing the historic task yesterday, I think we can certainly go in for...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We are happy that you have passed the Twenty-fourth Amendment Bill and you have introduced the Twentyfifth Amendment Bill. The second one should also be passed in this session so that we could do away with privy purse and end the Rajas and Maharajas.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : We have introduced one Bill, namely, the Constitution (Twentyfifth) Amendment Bill. The Amending Bill for privy purses also would come very soon. We are very anxious ourselves that no time should be lost in introducing and passing these Bills.

As far as Bangladesh is concerned, I would humbly say that we on this side, the government, have never been reluctant to

discuss this matter. In fact, if we take the total number of hours spent on this question, the government cannot be accused, the ruling party cannot be accused, of trying to avoid it.

In regard to increased dearness allowance, the Pay Commission is considering the whole question and it is trying its level best to submit an early report.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, this has nothing to do with Pay Commission. This is a separate issue.

13.00 hrs.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga) : I want to ask one thing. Perhaps you are aware, Sir, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Amendment Bill was postponed after the general discussion which is unprecedented in the history of the Lok Sabha. That is a Bill which affects millions of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in India who have been denied the opportunity of privileges for them. Shri Hanumanthaiya who was then the Minister of Law and Social Welfare assured the House that it will be brought in the same very Session. Now, it has not been done. Will the Minister give a hint when will it be brought?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I shall make enquiries from my colleague, the Minister concerned, and then inform the House.

CENTRAL SALES TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

13.02 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE : PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF PUNJAB ; AND PUNJAB STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL—

Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now proceed with the further discussion of the Statutory Resolution Re : Proclamation by the President in relation to Punjab and Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill. Shri Darbara Singh.

श्री बरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि बहुत अच्छा हुआ कि यह सस्कार चली गई जो अकालियों की थी। वह करप्शन दूसरी सारी चीजों से भरी पड़ी थी। मैंने एक उदाहरण दिया था कि उनकी वाकफियत किस इन्तहा तक चली गई है। दो एम० ए० पास लोगों ने दख्खिस्त दी नौकरी के लिए। उनमें से एक एम० ए० फर्स्ट क्लास था और एक एम० ए० थर्ड क्लास था। एम० ए० फर्स्ट क्लास के लिए सरकार यह कहने लगी कि आप के साथ तो सिर्फ एक ही लिखा हुआ है, हम तो तीन वाले को लेंगे। यह रिकार्ड पर है कि थर्ड क्लास वाले को लिया लेकिन फर्स्ट क्लास वाले को नहीं लिया क्योंकि उसके साथ एक ही लिखा हुआ था। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि यह तो उनकी वाकफियत की इन्तहा। मैं इसके बारे में उसको दोहराना नहीं चाहता जो मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूं।

13.03 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

इसके बाद आप देखिये कि इक्वैवी प्रापर्टी का क्या हाल किया है। डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया खर्च करके सतलज रिवर के दोनों तरफ बांध लगाये गये। बांध लगा कर उसमें करीब एक लाख

*Published in Gazette of India Extra-ordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 5-8-71.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[श्री दरबारा सिंह]

एकड़ जमीन निकली। उस जमीन के बारे में फैसला यह हुआ था कि यह जमीन हरिजनों को, चाहे हरिजनों की कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी हो या हरिजन लेडलेस कल्टिवेटर हों, पहले दी जायेगी। हरिजनों को प्रिफरेंस दिया जायेगा। उनके अलावा जो लैंडलेस कल्टिवेटर होंगे उन की बारी बाद में आयेगी। नतीजा यह हुआ कि जब यह लोग सरकार पर काबिज हुये तो वह सारी जमीन उन लोगों में तकसीम करना उन्होंने शुरू किया, इस नाम पर कि यह जमीन सरकार की है और सरकार उन आदमियों में बांटेगी जिनको वह चाहती है। जो लोग कई साल से, जब बांध बना भी नहीं था, कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज चलाते थे, सालहा साल मेहनत करके अपनी रोटी निकालते थे, उनको उठा कर किन को जमीन देना शुरू किया? जिन लोगों ने बहुत दिनों पहले क्लेम दिया हुआ था उनको वहाँ डाल कर जहाँ वह बैठे हुए थे, हरिजनों को निकालने की पूरी कोशिश की गई, और यह भी इस लिहाज से किया कि जो हरिजन हैं वह कांग्रेस को वोट देते हैं, अकालियों को वोट नहीं देते। अकालियों के अलावा भी तो सिख हैं, अकालियों का तो अकेला वह सेक्शन है जो नीली पगड़ियाँ बांधता है। वह लोग इस कदर फिक्रदारी की इन्तहा में पहुँचे हुए हैं कि जो सिख नीली पगड़ी नहीं बाँधता उसको वह सिख तसलीम करने के लिये भी तैयार नहीं हैं। इन बेचारे हरिजनों की कौन बात करे? हरिजनों को कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है।

इक्ववी लैंड जो हिन्द सरकार ने उस गवर्नमेंट को पास आन की, उसके बारे में यह फैसला किया गया था कि वह सस्ते दामों पर दी जायेगी। वह सारी जमीन पंजाब सरकार के पास है। उसकी जो बाँट की गई है, अगर उसकी छान बीन की जाये तो पता चलेगा कि किन लोगों के पास वह जमीन गई है। जितने मिनिस्टर हैं उन सब की कतार बना कर आप देखिये तो पता चलेगा कि सतलज के किनारे

कितने सैकड़े एकड़ जमीन है और किस तरह से उन्होंने उस पर कब्जा किया हुआ है। उन्होंने वह जमीन सरकार की भी नहीं समझी, अपनी समझी, और सारी जमीन को अपने रिश्तेदारों में बाँट दिया। वहाँ पर एक सरदार थे, मैं उन का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता क्योंकि वह यहाँ पर हाजिर नहीं हैं। वह वहाँ पर रेवेन्यू मिनिस्टर थे, वह अक्सर लोगों से कहते थे कि आपके दाढ़ी नहीं है, जब तक यह नहीं लाते, तब तक आपका काम नहीं हो सकता। यह रेकार्ड पर है। इस तरह से वहाँ डिस्क्रिमिनेशन किया जाता था कि हिन्दू और सिख की तमीज की जाती थी सरकारी तौर पर बैठ कर। सरकारी तौर पर एक मिनिस्टर को, जो सिख है क्या अधिकार है कि वह जा कर यह कहे कि तुम सिख नहीं हो इस लिए तुम्हारा काम नहीं करना है। वहाँ पर इस तरह की बातें हो रही थीं। जितनी जल्दी चली गई यह सरकार वह उतना ही अच्छा हुआ है।

इसके अलावा जो 30 एकड़ से जो सर्प्लस जमीन निकली है उसकी बाँट को देखिये कि कहां हुई है और कहां हुई ही नहीं। मुझे पहले इस बात का पता नहीं था। मुझे खुशी है इस बात की कि एक्स चीफ मिनिस्टर प्रकाश सिंह बादल ने स्टेटमेंट दिया है कि उनकी एन्क्वायरी हो, वह उसके लिये तैयार हैं। मैं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी मार्फत सरकार से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जब इस चीज के लिये श्री प्रकाश सिंह बादल तैयार हैं तो वह जरूर की जाय। जब सरदार प्रताप सिंह कैरो ने कहा कि मेरे खिलाफ एन्क्वायरी हो और उनके मामले की एन्क्वायरी की गई। उसी तरह से आज सरदार बादल के खिलाफ भी एन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिए। खुद उन्होंने इस की माँग की है। तब पता चल जायेगा कि कितनी जमीन कैसे ली और किन माइनर्स के नाम में ली।

अगर आप एक बार वहाँ जा कर देखें तो वही हाल इरिगेशन का भी है। वहाँ एक बड़ी

नहर राजस्थान को जाती है, दूसरी नहर भी जाती है। किसी को भी इजाजत नहीं है कि नाली लगा ले और अपने खेत में पानी ले ले। लेकिन उनके खेतों में इल्लीगल तौर पर सारे का सारा पानी बह रहा है। आज गार्डन कालोनी के नाम पर फार्म के नाम पर पांचगुना पानी ले कर छोटे-छोटे किसानों को जो पानी मिलना चाहिए, उसकी कीमत उनसे वसूल की जा रही है। आप अभी जा कर देख लें, अभी तक वह वहां से नहीं उठी होगी। और अगर वहां से नालियां उठा भी ली गई होंगी तो उनका निशान बाकी होगा। आप इसकी एन्क्वायरी कर के देख लें।

इस के अलावा इंडस्ट्रीज का क्या हान हुआ है? इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ इल्जाम लगाये गए हैं कि कैसे पास आन होते रहे हैं पैसे एलेक्शन लड़ने के लिए। वेशक उन्होंने अन्तपुर का एलेक्शन लड़ा हो, सारे के सारे पार्लियामेंट्री एलेक्शन में, 13 सीटों में से उन को एक सीट मिली है, लेकिन इंडस्ट्रीज से पैसा लेकर सारा पैसा खर्च किया गया। जो भी कोटे दिये गये हैं, स्टेनलेस स्टील के कोटे और दूसरे कोटे दिये गये हैं उनकी एन्क्वायरी की जाए तो आप को पता लगेगा कि उन लोगों को कोटे दिए गए हैं जिन्होंने न तो खुद और न उनके बाप दादों ने कभी कोई काम किया है। यह जितनी बातें होती हैं, अगर उनमें से एक-एक का मैं जिक्र करूँ तो बड़ा टाइम लगेगा और मैं आप का ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता। लेकिन मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इन चीजों की एन्क्वायरी जरूर होनी चाहिए।

अब मैं आपको ऐगो इंडस्ट्रियल कारपोरेशन की बात बतलाता हूँ। एक बहुत बड़े वहां के मिनिस्टर थे जिन्होंने कभी खुद ऐग्रीकल्चर नहीं करवाया वह मुजारों से खेती करवाते रहे हैं और मुजारों से करवा कर अपना पेट पालते रहे हैं। खैर, पेट पालने की बात तो नहीं क्योंकि पेट उनका बहुत बड़ा है, लेकिन ज्यादा

पैसा जो लेते रहे हैं वह उसके चेयरमैन हैं। उस कारपोरेशन के चेयरमैन हैं जो गरीब किसानों के लिए हैं, जिन्होंने कभी जो जी०डी०आर० का ट्रैक्टर है उसको चलाया नहीं है, उसको खेत में ले नहीं जा सके हैं। हिन्द सरकार इस के लिए तैयार है कि वह अपना शेअर दे। जब उनसे कहा जाता है कि आप अपना शेअर क्यों नहीं देते तो कहते हैं कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है। सरकार दिवालिया हो गई। वह चाहते हैं कि आज लोग मरें। यहाँ भूख हड़ताल की गई। लोगों ने बड़ी आहो पुकार की, लेकिन उनकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब तो दोनों तरफ आप की ही सरकार है। इसका फैसला कीजिए और यह फैसला जितनी जल्दी हो सके उतनी ही अच्छी बात है।

शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के बारे में भी मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन उससे पहले मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ पचास लाख रुपया रखा हुआ था इस बात के लिए कि धर्म शाला बनानी है। उन लोगों के लिए जो गरीब हैं, जिन के पास कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है कि जब शादी बयाह के मौके पर बारात आए तो उसको ठहरा सकें। बहुत अच्छी बात थी। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप जा कर देखें और इनक्वायरी करा कर देखें कि क्या वहाँ धर्म शाला बनी है। वहाँ धर्म तो है ही नहीं बाकी चीज हो या न हो इसका पता नहीं...

एक माननीय सदस्य : शाला है ?

श्री वरबारा सिंह : शाला है या नहीं इस का पता नहीं लेकिन धर्म वहां कहीं नहीं है। जहाँ तक शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का सम्बन्ध है मैं पन्त जी को कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी रियायतें उनको दी गई हैं उनके बारे में सभी एम०एल०एज० जो पिछली असेम्बली में थे उन्होंने एक मेमोरेण्डम दिया था कि उनको जो मुराआत काँग्रेस के राज में मिलती थी, जितनी रियायतें दी गई हैं, जितनी फॅसिलिटीज दी गई

[श्री दरदारा सिंह]

हैं उन सब को अकालियों ने वापिस ले लिया है और इसकी आप जांच करा कर देख लें कि कितनी इसमें सच्चाई है और कितनी नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप यह इनक्वायरी भी कराने के लिए तैयार हैं या नहीं हैं। जो दलित हैं, जो पिछड़े हुए हैं, जिन पर गुरबत तारी है, उनको जो फंसिलिटीज मिली हुई थीं क्या वे वापस ली गई या नहीं इसकी इनक्वायरी होना निहायत जरूरी है।

सन्त फतह सिंह 101 का जत्था लेकर दिल्ली आ रहे हैं और इसकी बहुत चर्चा चल रही है। किस बात के लिए वे आ रहे हैं? वे कहते हैं कि दिल्ली के गुरुद्वारों को हमने आजाद करवाना है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में कौन सी सरकार बैठी है? वाजपेयी जी चले गए हैं। उनको मैं आज बहुत ज्यादा दिलचस्पी की बातें बता देता अगर वह यहां होते। अब मैं उसमें नहीं जाता हूँ। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन आदमियों की सरकार ने यहां कमेटी बनाई है, जो सरदार उस कमेटी में हैं, जो सिख उस कमेटी में हैं वे वही हैं जिन्होंने दिल्ली को बनाने में पिछले पचास साल में अपना पूरा हिस्सा दिया है और वे दिल व जान से इनके प्रबन्ध को ठीक करना चाहते हैं। कोई यह नहीं कहता है कि इलैकशन नहीं होंगे। लेकिन सन्त फतह सिंह 101 का जत्था लेकर वहां से चले हैं। अब तक वह जत्था कहाँ पहुँचा है इस का पता नहीं है। पहले उन्होंने दो तीन बार गुरु की सौगन्ध खाई है। डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब जिस को हम सब से अफजल मानते हैं वह अकाल तख्त है। उससे अफजल हमारे लिए और कोई स्थान नहीं है। उस तख्त पर खड़े हो कर उन्होंने सौगन्ध खाई है कि मैं जान दे दूंगा अगर यह बात न हुई। तीन बार उन्होंने सौगन्ध खाई है और तीन बार उसको तोड़ा है। अब वह 101 का जत्था ला रहे हैं। अब वे राजस्थान चले जायेंगे या किस तरफ चले जायेंगे इसका पता नहीं है। पता नहीं क्या कर रहे

हैं। अभी तो थोड़ा सा दौरा पड़ना शुरू हुआ है दिल का। अभी और पड़ेगा क्योंकि लोग उनके साथ नहीं हैं। पुलिस या एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन जिस एहतियात से काम कर रही है उसकी मैं तारीफ करता हूँ। उसने ऊपर पर अटैन्ट नहीं होना दिया। वना जितनी तेजी से लोग उनकी तरफ जाते हैं, उसमें पता नहीं क्या हो पाता। जिसके पाँवों को लोग हाथ लगाते थे, उसके सिर को आज वही लोग पकड़ना चाहते हैं। उनका कोई इकोनोमिक प्रोग्राम नहीं है। आपने जो कुछ किया है वह न सिखों के हक में है और न पंजाब के हक में है। पंजाब वाले रोते हैं। कोई भी अकाली मुझे आकर यह नहीं बता सका कि तकसीम से कोई फायदा हुआ है। हरियाणा वाले कह सकते हैं कि हम को लाभ हुआ है। चीफ मिनिस्टर वहां बन गया, मिनिस्टर बन गए, अपोजीशन में लोग आ गए। जो घर बैठे थे वे भी निकल कर बाहर आ गए। सब चीज हुई लेकिन पंजाब वाला कैसे कह सकता है कि यह तकसीम उसके हक में हुई है। मेरा गला काटने के लिए वहां कोशिशें की गई हैं इस बास्ते क्योंकि मैं इस तकसीम के खिलाफ था और कहा करता था कि यह नहीं होनी चाहिए। लेकिन तकसीम के बाद जो हालात पैदा हुए हैं उन हालात के नतीजों के तौर पर ये चीजें हो रही हैं। सन्त फतह सिंह जत्था लेकर आ रहे हैं। क्या कह रहे हैं? अब उन्होंने फाजिल्का की बात करनी शुरू कर दी है। अपने हाथों से दिया और अब उसकी बात करनी शुरू कर दी है। खुद कहा कि चंडीगढ़ दे दो और फाजिल्का ले लो और आज फिर उन्होंने फाजिल्का की बात करनी शुरू कर दी है। जब सरदार गुरनाम सिंह ने अमृतसर में अकाल तख्त में बैठे हुए सन्त फतह सिंह को कहा कि सन्त जी अब तक जैसी बात हुई है उससे लगता है कि फाजिल्का हमें देना पड़ेगा तब हमें चंडीगढ़ मिलता है, तब उन्होंने कहा कि जाने दो चंडीगढ़ लो यह मेरी जान छत्राओ

उनकी जान तो छूट गई। अब फिर उन्होंने फाजिल्का की बात करनी शुरू कर दी है। कुछ कांग्रेस वाले भी करते हैं। मैं नहीं मानता हूँ। जो हिन्दू सरकार ने फैसला किया है, उसको मजबूती से उसको लागू करना चाहिए। मैं इसी हक में हूँ। अगर आप का एक फैसला लागू नहीं होगा तो कल को दूसरा भी नहीं हो सकेगा फिर तीसरा नहीं होगा। आखिर कहीं फैसलों की सैंवटेटी तो होनी चाहिए। अब सन्त जी कहते हैं कि हमें फाजिल्का जरूर मिलना चाहिए। जिसको अ ने हाथ से दे दिया उसको कहते हैं कि मिलना चाहिए। अब चंडीगढ़ की इंटों, दीवारों और पथरों को लेकर चाटते रहो। उस में क्या रखा है। फाजिल्का की जमीन बड़ी फरटाइल है, बड़ी सरजमीन है। वहाँ बहुत अच्छी किस्म का रेशा पैदा होता है, काटन पैदा होती है। सबसे ज्यादा काटन वहाँ होती है। सैकड़ों मुरब्बा मील जमीन दे दी गई है। वापिस लेने की जब वह बात करते हैं तो यह आपटर थाट है। इसको कौन मानेगा।

उनका जत्था यहाँ आ रहा है, किस बात के लिए? किस गुरुद्वारे के लिए? उस गुरुद्वारे के लिए जिसका फैसला सरकार ने नहीं बकि हाई कोर्ट ने किया, हाई कोर्ट की जजमेंट में हुआ। उसी जजमेंट के मुताबिक एक कमेटी बनाई गई है। उस कमेटी ने क्या काम किया है, यह मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। 20 मई 1971 से 24 जुलाई 1971 तक कितना पैसा उसके पास आया है? फरई कहीं शामिल कर लिए हों तो उस सबको निकाल कर इस अर्से में उसको जो इनकम हुई है वह दस लाख से ज्यादा की हो चुकी है। यह इनकम 65 दिनों के दौरान में हुई है। अब आप सारा रिकार्ड इस गुरुद्वारे का—पीछे का देखे तो एक जो सरदार आजम के नाम से भगहूर थे, श्री संतोख सिंह, वह ग्यारह लाख साल की कुल आमदनी दिखाया करते थे। जो आमदनी मैंने 65 दिन की बताई है इसके मुकाबले में कितनी ज्यादा है, इसको आप देख सकते हैं। साल गुजरने में तो अभी

वहुत अर्सा पड़ा हुआ है। एजीटेशन करके और गड़बड़ पैदा कर इन गुरुद्वारों को वे इसलिए ले लेना चाहते हैं ताकि यह पता न चल सके कि एक साल के अन्दर इनसे कितनी आमदनी होती है। इसका रिएक्शन पंजाब में हो रहा है। पंजाब के लोग कहने लग गए हैं कि अगर दिल्ली के दस बीस गुरुद्वारों की यह हालत हुई है तो पंजाब में जो सैकड़ों गुरुद्वारे हैं और जिन पर अकालियों का कब्जा है, उनकी बाँसी हालत हो रही होगी। एक क्लक को पकड़ा गया है जिसने नौ सौ रुपया चोरी किया था। पता नहीं कितने और पकड़े जायेंगे और कहाँ-कहाँ पकड़े जायेंगे, किस-किस के घर में पकड़े जाएंगे। गुरुद्वारों की एक परम्परा है। एक पैसा भी इनका अगर कोई खा लेता है तो वह उसको हज्म नहीं हो सकता है और इसके लिए उसको जान देनी पड़ेगी और दस बार पैदा होना पड़ेगा वापिस अदा करने के लिए। अगर ऐसी बात है तो फिर यह लाखों रुपया हज्म करने वाले जो लोग हैं इनको हटा दिया गया है तो चीख कहाँ से निकलती है इसको आप देखें। पकड़ा किसी को जाता है और दर्द किसी और को होता है। पंजाब में इसका दर्द महसूस किया जा रहा है। मैं कहूँगा कि इन गुरुद्वारों की हालत दुरुस्त करने के लिए बराबर कोशिश होनी चाहिये।

मैं जानता हूँ कि कौन इनके हमदर्द लोग हैं। जन संघ के भाइयों को मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि शुक्र करो कि गुरुद्वारों के बराबर आपके मंदिर नहीं हैं और अगर होते और उनकी भी ऐसी एशोसिएशन बना दी जाती तो उसका भी यही हाल होता।

पंजाब के हालात से आप मुसलसिल तौर पर बाकिफ रहे हैं। आप वहाँ के हालात जानते हैं। आप सब बातों की इन्क्वायरी करें। एक्स चीफ मिनिस्टर कहते हैं कि मैं इन्क्वायरी के तैयार हूँ। जब इन्क्वायरी नहीं होती है तो इस का मतलब यह है कि सरकार इसके लिये तैयार नहीं है। हमारी भी तैयारी होनी चाहिये।

[श्री दरबारा सिंह]

इन्क्वायरी कमिशन से ही ये सब चीजें सामने आ सकती हैं। अगर आप यह नहीं करते हैं तो कम से कम एक आदमी को बिठा दें और आप को पता चल जाएगा कि किस तरह से भाइयों के नाम, बच्चों के नाम, माइनर्स के नाम, पैदा होने वाले बच्चों के नाम तथा दूसरों के नाम जमीनों की गई हैं। 32 हजार एकड़ जमीन में से तीस एकड़ छोड़ कर बाकी आप भूमिहीनों में तकसीम कर दें, यही अन्त में मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं जो प्रोक्लेमेशन है इसको पूरे तौर पर तसलीम करता हूँ।

श्री तेजा सिंह स्वतंत्र (संगरूर) : बहुत से भाइयों ने कुरप्शन वगैरह के बारे में कह दिया है। हमारी पार्टी ने इस हुकूमत के गिरने और गिर कर गवर्नर ने जो एकशन लिया कि अग्ने-म्बली को एबालिश कर दिया उसकी निपात की है। ऐसा करके उन्होंने डिफैक्शन वगैरह को हमेशा के लिये तो नहीं लेकिन कम से कम अगले चुनाव तक रोक दिया। यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है। हमने इसको विलकम लिया था। जो इंटेरिम अरेंजमेंट हमारे सामने है और जिसके जरिये एक कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी बनाई जा रही है, इसको भी हम विलकम करते हैं। इसको जल्दी से जल्दी अमल में लाया जाना चाहिये। इस कमेटी को पूरी तरह फंक्शन करना चाहिये। इसका एजेंडा पूरी तरह पंजाब का जो मकंटे-रिण्ट है उसकी मदद से तैयार करवाया जाना चाहिये और हर महीने इसकी मीटिंग आपकी बुलानी होगी जो कुछ वहाँ पास हो उस पर जल्दी से जल्दी आपको अमल कराना चाहिये। अगर आपने ऐसा किया तो यह जो इंटेरिम अरेंजमेंट है यह कामयाबी के साथ चल सकता है और पंजाब को जो अकाली दौर में गिरना पड़ा है, उसको वहाँ से उठा कर आप तरक्की के रास्ते पर ले जा सकते हैं और तब आप बड़े आराम से और बड़ी अच्छी तरह से इंसफ भरे

ढंग से अगली इलैक्शन भी वहाँ करवा सकते हैं। इस कमेटी के मुताल्लिक मैंने जो पायंट्स मिनिस्टर साहब के सामने रखे हैं, मुझे उम्मीद है कि उनको जल्दी से जल्दी अमल में लाया जायेगा।

गवर्नमेंट को बिल्कुल डेफिनेटली कह देना चाहिए कि फलां तारीख या महीने को, या बाकी प्रान्तों के साथ, पंजाब एसेम्बली का इलैक्शन होगा। इस बारे में तारीख मुकर्रर कर देना बहुत जरूरी है।

गवर्नर के शासन के दौर में इस मोटो, इस स्लोगन, से काम होना चाहिए कि बी मस्ट ग्रनू वि मिसडिड्स आफ अकाली गवर्नमेंट। पंजाब में अकाली हुकूमत के दौरान जो कुछ हुआ है, उसके बारे में हमने एक डेपुटेशन के जरिये राष्ट्रपति को, गवर्नर साहब को और प्राइम मिनिस्टर को मेमोरेन्डा दिये हैं। खास तौर पर गवर्नर के सामने हमारी पार्टी की तरफ से पूरी तरह तफतीश करके और पूरे सुबूतों के साथ बहुत से केसिज पेश किये गये हैं। उनके बारे में जल्दी जल्दी एनक्वायरी होनी चाहिए। मैं इस बात से प्रसन्न भी हूँ कि इस सिलसिले में कुछ न कुछ हो रहा है। लेकिन यह बहुत जरूरी है कि इस बारे में पूरे जोर के साथ अमल होना चाहिए, नहीं तो चार पांच महीने के बाद इलैक्शन होगा और ये लोग बच निकलेंगे—चोर चोरी कर के हजम कर जाएगा और पकड़ा नहीं जायेगा। यह एनक्वायरी बड़ी मजबूती से और बगैर किसी डर के होनी चाहिए।

गवर्नर के दौर में जो सबसे अरजेंट काम किए जाने चाहिए, मैं उनकी तरफ इशारा करना चाहता हूँ। पहले पटियाला और पंजाब की दूसरी स्टेट्स को मिला कर जो यूनियन बनाई गई थी—पेप्सू, मीरुदा पंजाब उसको शामिल करके बनाया गया है। पेप्सू में लैंड लाज, भूमि के कानून, कुछ और के और पुराने

पंजाब में कुछ और। पेप्सू के कानून ज्यादा प्राग्रेसिव थे। वहां भूमि-सुधारों के लिए बहुत लम्बी फाइट हुई थी और राष्ट्रपति, डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद, की डेक्लेरेशन के जरिए 1953 में वहां जो भूमि-कानून बने थे, वे ज्यादा प्राग्रेसिव थे। वहां सीलिंग लाज हैं और बहुत से दूसरे प्राग्रेसिव मेजरज भी पास किए गए हैं। अगर पेप्सू में कानून पर पूरी तरह से अमल किया जाये, तो कोई भी तीस स्टैंडर्ड एकड़ से ज्यादा भूमि नहीं रख सकता है। लेकिन पंजाब में आप तीन हजार और सात हजार एकड़ के मालिक भी पायेंगे और 400, 500, 700 और 900 एकड़ वाले तो अनेकों हैं।

यह अजीब बात है कि एक ही गवर्नमेंट और एक ही एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है, एक ही एसेम्बली है, लेकिन चार पांच जिलों में एक तरह के भूमि कानून हैं और बाकी जिलों में दूसरी तरह के। जिस तरह बंगाल में गवर्नर के राज के दौरान प्राग्रेसिव भूमि कानून जारी कर दिए गए थे, उसी तरह पुराने पंजाब और पेप्सू के कानूनों को एक कर देना चाहिए और पंजाब के कानूनों को पेप्सू के कानूनों के दर्जे पर लाना चाहिए ताकि मौजूदा एनामेली को दूर किया जा सके। इस लिए गवर्नर के रूल में सब से पहला काम सारे पंजाब में यूनिफाइड लैंड लाज लागू करना होना चाहिए।

मुझे अफसोस है कि संविधान में पहली, चौथी, सत्रहवीं और उन्नीसवीं एमेंडमेंट करने और सब स्टेट्स में भूमि-सुधार के मुताल्लिक 144 कानून पास करने के बावजूद भूमि-सुधारों को संबोटेज किया गया है—उन्हीं चीफ मिनिस्टर्स की तरफ से, जिन को बुलाकर इस बारे में मशवरा लिया गया। कल श्री शिन्दे ने हमें सेंट्रल लैंड रिफार्मज कमेटी का बयान दिया, जो अखबारों में भी छापा है। अगर गवर्नरी दौर में, अगले चार पांच महीनों में, कम से कम सेंट्रल लैंड रिफार्मज कमेटी की रीकमेंडेशन को ही अमल में ला दिया जाये, तो हम कहेंगे कि

पंजाब के लिए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने—‘गरीबी हटाओ’ वाली गवर्नमेंट ने कुछ कर दिखाया है। जैसे सेंट्रल लैंड रिफार्मज कमेटी ने कहा है कि फैमिली बेसिस पर सीलिंग होनी चाहिए। इस वक्त सीलिंग इंडिविडुअल बेसिस पर है। कई लोगों के पास दो-दो हजार एकड़ जमीन है, क्योंकि उन्होंने अपने कुत्तों के नाम पर, अपने नौकरों के नाम पर, ऐसे लोगों के नाम पर, जिन्होंने अभी जन्म नहीं लिया है, कोई जिन की आईडेंटिटी नहीं बता सकता है, जमीनें रखी हुई हैं। यह जरूरी है कि लैंड रिफार्मज को जल्दी इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाये।

ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन ज्यादातर व्हीट में हुआ है और उमका प्रोडक्शन भी लो हो रहा है। व्हीट के प्रोडक्शन में पंजाब सब से अक्वल है। वह सेंट्रल फूड कोटा में 51 परसेंट से ज्यादा कंट्री-व्यूट करता है। उसके लिए सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत इर्रिगेशन की है, जो कि बिजली पर निर्भर है बिजली ब्रेक-डाउन का श्लाज यह है कि थियन डैम को, और जो प्राजेक्ट हाथ में हैं, उन को जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा किया जाये, ग्रिड सिस्टम एम्प्लाइड किया जाये और भटिंडा में जो थर्मल टेशन बन रहा है, उनको त्रार बेसिस पर जल्दी बनाया जाये। अगर पंजाब में एक और थर्मल स्टेशन और एक एटॉमिक इलेक्ट्रिक स्टेशन बनेगा, तभी ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन सारे हिन्दुस्तान को फीड करने के काबिल होगा।

सिर्फ व्हीट में ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन काफी नहीं है। बंगला देश से जो रेफ्यूजी आये हैं, उनको राइस सप्लाई करना होगा। हमारी राइस-ईटिंग पापुलेशन के लिये काफी चावल नहीं है। हम उसको इम्पोर्ट करते हैं। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि बिजली और स्माल इर्रिगेशन का पूरी तरह बन्दोबस्त किया जाये।

पंजाब में विंग इंडस्ट्रीज नहीं हैं। वह स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज का प्रदेश है और स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज भी पावर पर निर्भर हैं। इस लिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि गवर्नर के दौर में पावर की

[श्री तेजा सिंह स्वतन्त्र]

तरफ ध्यान दिया जाये, क्योंकि यह सबसे अहम 13.31 hrs.
सवाल है।

[SHRI SEZHIYAN in the Chair]

पंजाब में इम्प्लीमेंट्स का, खासकर एगो-इम्प्लीमेंट्स का ब्लैक हो रहा है। यह बात बहुत हैरानकून है कि जो ट्रेक्टर बाहर से इम्पोर्ट किए जाते हैं, उनके लिए दुगनी से ज्यादा कीमत अदा करनी पड़ती है। इसका खात्मा होना चाहिए। डीजल वगैरह में मिलावट करके जो मशीनरी की तबाही की जाती है, उसको भी खत्म किया जाना चाहिए।

रोपड़ में बिड़ला का जो फार्म है, उसको गवर्नमेंट फार्म में तब्दील करना चाहिए। गवर्नमेंट उसके बारे में वादा कर चुकी है। जो करप्शन के केसिज हैं, उनकी एनक्वायरी फौरन पूरी करनी चाहिये।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the hon. Member should conclude.

SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA : I wanted to say so many things, because I had been associated as MLA and MLC for the last fourteen years in Punjab, and therefore, we know the ins and outs of these things and they must be put before the House because we can correct these ills only during this period. but since there is not enough time, I shall conclude now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am sorry. I have to be guided by the limitation of time that has been placed before me.

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तो सरकार का इस बात का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि प्रेसीडेंट्स रूल होने के बाद यह बहुत अच्छा काम्प्रोमिसिव बिल लाये हैं जिससे पंजाब के डेवलपमेंट की तरफ ध्यान दिया जायेगा। जहां तक पंजाब में क्या कुछ हुआ और अब संत वावा फतेह सिंह क्या करना चाहते हैं इस सवाल का ताल्लुक है मैं इस सिलसिले में दो तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। पंजाब के गुरुद्वारों की क्या हालत है और दिल्ली में क्या कुछ हो रहा है ?

दिल्ली में जबसे यह संतोष सिंह का जो ग्रुप था उससे छुटकारा हुआ है 20 मई से लेकर 24 जून तक दिल्ली के गुरुद्वारों की आमदनी कोई 11 लाख के करीब हुई है और पिछले साल इसी पीरियड में गुरुद्वारों की आमदनी कोई 6 लाख के करीब थी दिल्ली में जिसके लिए संत फतेह सिंह सत्याग्रह करने आ रहे हैं कि दिल्ली में बड़ा अन्धेर हो गया, गुरुद्वारों पर सरकार ने कब्जा कर लिया जबकि यहां से इन की सफाई के वाद इन गुरुद्वारों की आमदनी दुगनी हो गई। वह रुपया पहले कहां जाता था ? आखिर कोई गुरुपर्व नहीं लगा, कोई मेला नहीं लगा। पीरियड वही है, उसी पीरियड में आमदनी दुगनी हो गई, इसका क्या कारण है ? इसका कारण एक ही है कि जो गुरुद्वारा कमेटी पर काबिज ग्रुप था वह इस आमदनी को खा जाता था, हड़प कर जाता था। उस पर उन का कब्जा था। खर्च ऐसा दिवाया जाता था कि लंगर में अगर 50 बोरी पकी तो एक बिन्दी आगे लगाकर 500 बोरी का हिसाब लगा कर दे दिया। इस तरह लूट मचाई हुई थी अकालियों ने और पंजाब के गुरुद्वारों की हालत इस से भी खराब है। अभी अकाली पार्टी के एक साबिक मुख्य मंत्री जस्टिस गुरनाम सिंह ने कहा पिछले दिनों उनका बयान आया कि दिल्ली में जा कुछ हो रहा है पंजाब के गुरुद्वारों में उससे दस गुना हो रहा है संत जी दिल्ली के गुरुद्वारों की सेवा करने आ रहे हैं। लेकिन संत जी जिसके इंचार्ज हैं पंजाब के गुरुद्वारों के पहले उसको सुधार ले। अफीम, शराब स्मगलर, कातिल और बदमाश आदमी जो हैं उनको इन गुरुद्वारों में पनाह मिलती है अगर अकाली पार्टी के साथ बड़ हैं। यह हालत है पंजाब के गुरुद्वारों की संत फतेह सिंह की बदौलत जो यहां सत्याग्रह करने आ रहे हैं। चार

साल तक उनके मुस्तजिफ चार चीफ मिनिस्टर रहे और उन्होंने पंजाब में राज किया और हालत यह है कि 101 वर्करो का एक जत्था लेकर वह चले हैं, जहां से वह चले हैं अमृतसर से लेकर लुधियाने के इर्द गिर्द कहीं हैं, हर जगह उनकी सेवा हो रही है। सेवा कैसी हो रही है? यह नहीं कि हार लेकर लोग आ रहे हैं या कड़ा प्रसाद लेकर खड़े हैं, बल्कि हर जगह काले भंडे का डिमांस्ट्रेशन हो रहा है अगर सेंटर की सरकार संत फतेह सिंह की हिफाजत न करे तो संत जी दिल्ली न आ सकें, वहां के पंजाबी उन को वहीं रखें। इतनी बड़ी सेवा पंजाब की संत फतेह सिंह ने की है। आज वह विलकुल अन-पापुलर हो चुके हैं। अपनी सरकार को बहाल करने के लिए, सियासी ताकत हासिल करने के लिए हर किस्म की स्टंटबाजी करना उनकी पुरानी प्रैक्टिस ही है। मोर्चा लगाना, मोर्चा कब लगाते हैं जब सरकार के बाहर होते हैं और क्यों लगाते हैं ताकि मोर्चा लगा कर लोगों को कम्युनल नारे के पीछे अपने पीछे लगाकर सियासी ताकत हासिल की जाय। इस किस्म का स्टंट चलाने में संत जी माहिर हैं। कभी फुकने की धमकी देते हैं कि जल जाऊंगा। तीन चार बार जलने का प्रोग्राम भी बनाया, कभी जले नहीं। अब मोर्चा लगाने की बात है। अब वह मोर्चा यहां पर लगाएंगे। उनके मोर्चे का क्या हल होगा याकी मेम्बरान को शायद उस का पता न हो, मैं पंजाब का हूं और अकालियों से मेरा बराबर वास्ता रहा है, मुझे मालूम है कि उसका क्या होगा? वह मोर्चा फेल होगा क्योंकि पंजाब के लोग उसके पीछे नहीं हैं।

जहाँ तक पंजाब में अकाली पार्टी के राज का ताल्लुक है जिसकी रहनुमाई संत बाबा फतेह सिंह करते थे इस सरकार में क्या कुछ नहीं हुआ? हरिजनों को कुचला गया, गरीबों को दबाया गया और सरकार का सारा काम एक मकसद के लिए किया गया कि किसी तरह ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा कमाना है।

पंजाब के मिनिस्ट्रों की रेस लगी हुई थी

कि कौन ज्यादा पैसा कमाता है। अकाली पार्टी के पुराने चीफ मिनिस्टर सरदार गुरनाम सिंह ने तनजिया एक बात कही थी संत बाबा फतेह सिंह को कि आपके 27 मिनिस्टर हैं और 27 मिनिस्टर पंजाब को लूट रहे हैं। अकाली पार्टी के 57 एम०एल०ए० हैं। जो मिनिस्टर बन गए वह लूट रहे हैं और जो एम०एल०ए० रह गये वह मांग कर रहे हैं कि मिनिस्टर बनाओ। क्या ही अच्छा होगा कि वह एक बस ले लें और 57 के 57 जो उनके मेम्बर हैं उनको सबको मिनिस्टर बना कर उस बस में बिठा दें। उन 57 आदमियों के आगे भंडियां लग जायें कि ये 57 मिनिस्टर्स आ रहे हैं और एक-एक बोरी उनको दे दी जाए। वह बोरी लेकर पंजाब में घूमते रहें ताकि हर मिनिस्टर पंजाब को जितना लूट सके लूट ले...

एक माननीय सदस्य : सरदार प्रताप सिंह कैरों के समय भी ऐसा ही हुआ था।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : हां, हो सकता है कि आपकी बात ठीक हो। और अगर यह बात उस वक्त भी हुई है तो उससे मुझे कोई खुशी नहीं है। मैं उसमें आपसे इत्फाक करता हूं।

सवाल यह है कि डेमोक्रेसी के क्या तकाजे हैं और क्या अकाली पार्टी के राज ने उन तकाजों को पूरा किया? मेरे पास कुछ ऐसी फिगस हैं जो मैं आपकी खिदमत में रखना चाहता हूं। पंजाब के हमारे पिछले चीफ मिनिस्टर सरदार प्रकाश सिंह बादल ने कहा कि अगर मेरे खिलाफ एक भी इल्जाम साबित हो जाय तो मैं पब्लिक लाइफ से रिटायर हो जाऊंगा। मैं सभापति महोदय के मार्फत मिनिस्टर साहब मिस्टर के० सी० पन्त से इतना ही चाहता हूं कि इल्जाम सीधे और साफ हैं और वह इल्जाम यहां उनके पास पहुँच चुके हैं। आप एक तहकीकाती कमीशन बनाइए। उस कमीशन के सामने बादल साहब को पेश होने का मौका दीजिये और दूसरे लोग जो इल्जाम लगा रहे हैं उनको आप पेश होने का

[श्री सतपाल कपूर]

मौका दीजिये। पब्लिक लाइफ से तो अपने आप रिटायर हो जायेंगे जब जेल जाएंगे। उन की बीबी के नाम डबमाली ट्रांसपोर्ट कम्पनी है। उसकी मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर मिसेज प्रकाश सिंह बादल हैं। उस कम्पनी को इस दरमियान में कितने परमिट्स दिए गए और कितनी ट्रिप्स उसकी बढ़ाई गई, इसकी एन्क्वायरी करवा दीजिये। सरदार प्रकाश सिंह बादल और उन के भाई सरदार गुरुदास सिंह बादल दोनों सगे भाई हैं और उनके दोनों के दो लड़के हैं, नाबालिक लड़के हैं। उनके नाम भटिंडा में अभी कितनी जमीन खरीदी गयी है, इसकी जांच कर लीजिये। डबमाली ट्रांसपोर्ट कम्पनी के एक हिस्सेदार के नाम लुधियाना में लाइसेंस दिया गया। उसकी एन्क्वायरी कर लीजिये। पंजाब के बारे में अभी सरदार तेजा सिंह स्वतंत्र ने कहा कि वहां बड़ी इंड ट्रीज लगनी चाहिए, वह दुरस्त है। लेकिन 1967 से लेकर 71 तक पंजाब में भ्रकाली पार्टी का राज रहा। मिड टर्म पोल हुआ। चार बार सरकार बसली। लेकिन डामिनेटिंग पार्टी भ्रकाली पार्टी रही। सेंटर ने पंजाब को 16 बड़े इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंस दिए ट्रंकटर फॅक्ट्री के पोलिस्टर के और चीजों के, वह सारे लाइसेंस उन्होंने इस्तेमाल नहीं किये क्योंकि चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब यह काम करते रहे कि जो बड़े-बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट बिरला, डालमिया, थापर सिंहानियाँ बगैरह हैं उनसे वह बातें करते रहे और बातें कर करा कर उनसे पैसे लेते रहे और कोई इंडस्ट्री पंजाब में सेट अप नहीं की। इसकी जिम्मेदारी क्या सेंटर पर आती है? इसकी जिम्मेदारी किस पर आती है? आपको इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंस मिलते हैं और आप उसको लेकर बेच देते हैं, उनको हिस्सेदार बनाते हैं और उस के बदले में आप उनसे पैसे लेते हैं। यह इल्जाम लगा हुआ है। मेरे पास मेमोरेंडम है। पाँच सौ रुपये से लेकर 25 लाख रुपये तक के इल्जामात इस मेमोरेंडम में शामिल हैं। सरदार प्रकाश सिंह बादल के समय में एक सिनिस्टर थे तेजा

सिंह उन्होंने तो हृद कर दी। इंडस्ट्री का भी मुहकमा उनके पास था और कभी आपने ऐसा नहीं सुना होगा कि किसी मिनिस्टर ने अपने ही रिश्तेदारों के नाम एक्सपोर्ट कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी खोली हो। हमारे यहाँ एक मिनिस्टर थे सुरजीत सिंह उन्होंने एक एक्सपोर्ट कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी अपने ही रिश्तेदारों के नाम पटियाला में बनवाई। एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट का काम कोआपरेटिव सोमायटी करे। हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब को खयाल आया कि पैसा है और पैसा आ रहा है इसलिए उन्होंने चांदी के बर्तन पटियाला में खरीदे—सौ बड़े थाल, तीन सौ कटोरियाँ तीन सौ प्लेट्स—सौ आदमियों के खाने के लिए चांदी का पूरा सेट खरीदा। मैं प्रकाश सिंह बादल को आज से नहीं पिछले बीस सालों से जानता हूँ कि कितनी उनके पास जमीन है और कितनी उनकी ग्रामदनी है। यह ठीक है कि उन्होंने वह जमीन अपने मुस्तलिफ रिश्तेदारों के नाम ले रखी है। यह भी ठीक है कि बाग के नाम पर, गार्डन बनाने के नाम पर पाँच गुना पानी लेकर वे फरोस्त करते हैं लेकिन इतनी बड़ी हैसियत प्रकाश सिंह बादल की नहीं रही कि बाजार से सौ-सौ बड़े थाल चांदी के खरीदें। पीतल के नहीं बल्कि चांदी के ही यह सारे बर्तन उन्होंने खरीदे हैं जिसमें कि सौ आदमियों को अपने घर पर वे खाना खिला सकें इतना बड़ा इन्तजाम उन्होंने चीफ मिनिस्टर बनने के बाद किया है।

जहाँ तक इस बात का ताल्लुक है कि पंजाब के लोग आज खुश हैं तो क्यों खुश हैं? इसलिए खुश हैं कि एक अन्धेरगर्दी करने वाली सरकार, एक करप्ट सरकार, एक नालायक सरकार, एक ऐन्टी पीपुल सरकार, एक ऐन्टी किसान मजदूर सरकार से उन लोगों का छुटकारा हो गया है।

जहाँ तक फाजिल्का इश्यु का सवाल है, बहुत बातें कही जाती हैं। लेकिन मैं यह मेमो-

रैंडम मिनिस्टर साहब की खिदमत में पेश कर रहा हूं ताकि वे इस पर ध्यान देकर इक्वायरी करवा सकें।

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not to be handed over to him in the House. He can hand it over privately, or, with the permission of the Chair, he can lay it on the Table of the House. The Speaker will go through it, and after his permission is given, it can be laid on the Table of the House.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : अब मैं आपसे इतनी ही दर्यास्त करना चाहता हूं कि आज पंजाब में सबसे बड़ा मसला है कि अकाली पार्टी पर कौन लोग काबिज हैं—वही बड़े-बड़े जमींदार और प्यूडल एलिमेंट और उनसे छुटकारा कैसे हो ? अकाली पार्टी का नजरिया है कि सिख के नाम पर सिखों को इस्तेमाल किया जाये, बड़े जमींदारों के इन्ट्रेस्ट के लिए, बड़े सिख जमींदारों के इन्ट्रेस्ट के लिए छोटे गरीब किसान सिखों का इस्तेमाल किया जाये लेकिन छोटे किसानों के लिए हम क्या करना चाहते हैं ? पंजाब में जमीन सुधार के दो बड़े ऐक्ट थे : एक तो अर्स्ट-हाइल पेप्सू के भट्टिडा, पटियाला, संगरूर के लिए और दूसरा लुधियाना, अमृतसर, जालंधर, गुरदासपुर, होशियारपुर के लिए। मैं चाहना हूँ कि इन दोनों ऐक्ट्स की जगह पर एक नया ऐक्ट बनाया जाए। और पेप्सू ऐक्ट में और पंजाब के ऐक्ट में यह लिखा हुआ है कि जो जमीन सरप्लस भी होगी वह जमींदार के पास ही रहेगी जब तक कि वह मजारे को एलाट नहीं हो जाती लेकिन चूंकि जमींदारों की सरकार है, जमींदारों का असर है और जमींदार अफसर हैं वे उस जमीन को मजारे को एलाट ही नहीं होने देते। हमारे अकेले फीरोजपुर जिले में एक लाख 8 हजार एकड़ जमीन सरप्लस हुई है जिसमें से अभी तक 9 हजार एकड़ जमीन ही मजारों को दी गई और बाकी जमी-

दारों के कब्जे में ही है। इसलिए नया ऐक्ट बनाया जाए और पेप्सू ऐक्ट को सारे पंजाब पर लागू किया जाए लेकिन पेप्सू ऐक्ट में जितने भी एग्जेंशन्स दिए गए हैं बाग के लिए या मेकेना-इज्ड फार्न्स के लिए उनको विदद्दा किया जाए और लैंड रिफा सं कमेटी ने जैसा यहाँ रेकमेंड किया है उस तरह फेमिली सीलिंग वहां पर लगनी चाहिए।

इसके अलावा एक बात यह है कि अकालियों ने सरकारी मुलाजिमों को बहुत बुरी तरह कुचला है, उनको जेल भेजा है, उन पर लाठी-चार्ज किया है और उनको विक्तिमाइज किया है। 1600 मुलाजिमों पर मुकदमे हैं। उनको फौरी तौर पर वापिस लेना चाहिए। और जो इंटेरिम रिलीफ का सवाल है, जिसके लिए एजिटेशन उठा था, वह इंटेरिम रिलीफ सरकारी मुलाजिमों को मिलनी चाहिए।

यही कुछ बातें हैं आपके जरिए से मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि फौरी तौर पर इक्वायरी कमीशन बनाया जाये, जो ए स मिनिस्टर हैं उनके खिलाफ और आज भी पंजाब के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में कुछ करप्ट आफिशियल्स मौजूद हैं, कुछ पुराने लोग जो अकालियों को फायदा पहुँचाते थे वे आज भी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में बैठे हुये हैं इसलिए इस ब्यूरो नैसी को साफ करना भी बहुत लाजमी है। यही बातें हैं जिनको मैं कहना चाहता था।

†SHRI J. M. GOWDER (Nilgiris) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to put forth a few suggestions of mine on the Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill now under discussion.

Sir, as you are aware, Akali Dal is a regional party representing the hopes and aspirations of a minority section of our society. With the object of securing and furthering the interests and welfare of this section, this party ceaselessly agitated for

**The Speaker not having subsequently document was not treated as laid on the

†The original speech was delivered in

accorded the necessary permission, the Table.

Tamil.

[Shri J. M. Gowder]

a Punjabi speaking State and long years for ultimately achieved that goal when a separate State of Punjab was constituted.

When the Akali Dal was in a position to form a Government in the State of Punjab, Sardar Gurnam Singh was elected the Chief Minister. The ruling Congress Party had to sit in Opposition in the Assembly. As the ruling Congress Party could not suffer for long its role as an Opposition Party, somehow or other they wanted to dislodge the Akali Dal from the seat of power. There was no consideration on its part as to whether Akali Dal Government was working for the good of the people of the State or not. The Congress Party successfully prodded Sardar Gurnam Singh to part company with the Akali Dal. Sardar Gurnam Singh was also given the assurance of full support if he tried on his own to form a Government in the State. Sardar Gurnam Singh resigned from his Chief Ministership and also left the Akali Dal. But, along with his supporters, when he tried to form a Government in the State, the Congress Party went back on its plighted word with the result he was left high and dry. Much to the chagrin of the ruling Congress Party, Sardar Badal of the Akali Dal, which the Congress Party wanted to dethrone, became the Chief Minister and formed again Akali Dal Government. It was obvious to everyone that the Congress Party played a questionable role in splitting the Akali Dal. But the Badal Ministry also did not last long and I have no desire and time to go into the manoeuvres of the Congress Party in bringing down the fall of Badal Ministry. There is no denying the fact that the Congress Party at this juncture started entertaining the hope of forming an alternative Government in the State.

Sir, the Governor of Punjab, Shri Pavate, who was really very keen in putting an end to the politics of defections from Punjab, recommended to the President the dissolution of Legislative Assembly and the imposition of President's rule. This correct and prompt action of the Governor under the circumstances was severely criticised by not only the rank and file of the ruling Congress Party but also by the leaders including the Prime Minister as being hasty and improper both inside this House and outside. When the Central Government readily accepted the advice of the Governors

in some other States for the imposition of President's rule, the outbursts of anger on the action of the Governor of Punjab is incongruous. It is not so difficult to understand the reasons for decrying the role of the Governor of Punjab. The hope of the Congress Party to form a Government there got frustrated, even after splitting and dethroning the Akali Dal from Power. Here, I would like to remind the House that the very same Congress Party extended their unqualified support to the Ministry of Sardar Lachman Singh Gill whose party had only 14, 15 Members in the Assembly.

I cannot but entertain the feeling that the ruling Congress Party's sole motive is to prevent any regional party, whether it is the Akali Dal or any other opposition party, from becoming a potential political force to the extent of ruling a State. Can anyone say that the Congress Party is setting up sound democratic traditions for posterity by adopting such patently undemocratic approach? In the recent elections to the Lok Sabha, the people of the country have returned the ruling Congress Party to power with a massive majority. The old Congress Party was vanquished beyond redemption. As the ruling Congress Party appealed to the people as the champions of the downtrodden and the harbingers of a happy new era, the people reposed their full faith in the professions of the ruling Congress and made it the ruling party. In our country, elections are held so that the people may choose the political party which should govern them. Whether it is at the State level or at the Central level, whichever party is elected by the people as the majority party to form a Government, there is the constitutional guarantee that party should be permitted to govern the State or the Centre for an uninterrupted period of five years. If it happens that in a State a party other than the Congress comes to power, the Congress in the Centre should have a sense of constitutional propriety and allow that party to rule the State for the full term of five years. But what do we find? The Centre shows signs of impatience and intolerance immediately after the formation of Government even in a State by an opposition party. With all the powers concentrated in the hands of the Central Government, this attitude is not a happy portent for the future of democracy in our country. I am prepared to forget whatever

has happened so far. But, I would appeal to the Centre that it should shed its narrow outlook of dislodging a duly elected opposition party Government in a State in the interest and well being of our nation.

श्री साधू राम (फिल्लौर) : सभापति महोदय, पंजाब का मसला आज हाउस के सामने है। वहां गवर्नर रूल है जिसको अभी थोड़े ही दिन हुए हैं। लेकिन इससे पहले वहां पर अकाली सरकार काम कर रही थी। उन्होंने करप्शन की हद कर दी। एक छोटा सूबा होने के बावजूद भी वहां 27, 28 मिनिस्टर बना दिए गए। 104 टोटल स्ट्रेंथ असेम्बली की, उनमें में 27, 28 मिनिस्टर बना दिए गए, और उनके अख-राजात का अंदाजा लगाया जाय तो पंजाब का दिवाला निकाल देने वाली बात थी। एक-एक जिने से तीन-तीन और चार-चार मिनिस्टर होते थे।

पंजाब में फिरकापरस्ती का राज्य आया, फिरका परस्त इसलिए कहता हूं कि अके। अकाली दल ने अपना राज्य कायम किया। हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के बाद उन्हें पहले मौका मिला कि पंजाब में वह अपना रूल कायम कर सकें। उन्होंने जो काम किए उससे पंजाब के लोग हाहाकार करने लगे, थोड़े ही दिनों में। गरीब हरिजनों का उन्होंने सफाया किया, हर एक गांव में उनका सोशल वायकाट किया गया कि कम वेजेज पर उनका काम वह क्यों नहीं करते। एक-एक थाने में जत्थेदार बैठ जाते थे और वहां पर जो केस रजिस्टर किया गया उसके पैसे गिनवा कर शाम को लेकर अपने घर आता था। गुरु-द्वारों में पोलिटिकल बातें होती थीं, दूसरों को मारने की बातें होती थीं। शुरू हैं कि सेंट्रल गवर्न-मेंट को होश आया उस पार्टी में आपस में कुछ झगड़ा पड़ा इसलिए वहां पर प्रेसीडेंट रूल लागू किया गया। पंजाब के लोगों ने खुशियां मनायीं कि भूखों से हमारी जान बची।

गरीब लोगों के साथ वहां कितने जुल्म और तशब्बुद हुए उसकी कोई इस्तहा नहीं। मेरे

जिले जालंधर के हल्के में 6, 7 कत्ल हुए और वह भी सिर्फ हरिजनों को थाना नूरमहल और थाना बंगा में हरिजनों को कत्ल किया गया, और भी कई गांवों में कत्लो गारत का चक्कर अकाली मिनिस्ट्री ने किया, और पुलिस ने कातिलों के खिलाफ कोई रिपोर्ट दर्ज नहीं की। कुछ अफसर वहां ऐसे मौजूद हैं जो अकाली सरकार के समय से हैं। फगवाड़ा में एक डा० एम० एल० महोत्रा हैं, वह रिस्वत लेते थे कत्लों के केस में। मिनिस्टर तक उसकी ऐप्रोच थी और मिनिस्टर को पैसा पहुँचा देता था। लोगों ने काफी जोर लगाया कि इस बूचर को यहां से हटाया जाय, लेकिन किसी ने नहीं सुना। गवर्नर रूल लागू होने के बाद भी उसके खिलाफ कोई ऐक्शन नहीं लिया गया, और उस को सस्पेंड नहीं किया।

मेरे पास मेरे हल्के से लिख कर आया है कि एक 15 साल का हरिजन लड़का कत्ल कर दिया गया और उसकी लाश को नहर में बहा दिया गया। उस डाक्टर से उसका पोस्टमार्टम कराया गया, और दो हजार रु० लेकर उसने उस लड़के की उम्र 15 साल के बजाय 29 साल लिख दी। मैं भी गवर्नर साहब को इस डाक्टर के बारे में खत लिखा था लेकिन आज तक कोई जवाब मेरे पास नहीं आया। मेरे अपने यहां एक केस हुआ, मेरे अपने लड़के की बहू की डिलिवरी होने वाली थी, मेरे लड़का उस डाक्टर को लेने गया यह दो. ढाई महीने की बात है, उसने कहा अभी आता हूं। फिर लड़का गया तो उसने कहा कि मरीज को मेरे पास ले आओ। लड़की के पेट में मरा हुआ बच्चा था। जब लड़के ने देखा कि यह डाक्टर आने वाला नहीं है तो रिक्शा कर के दूसरे मुहल्ले से लेडी डाक्टर को लाया और उसने लड़की की जान बचायी। उस डाक्टर के खिलाफ विजिलेंस ने छापा मारा 200 रु० रिस्वत के दिये, मौके पर रैड हैंड्स पकड़ा गया, लेकिन फिर भी वहीं बैठा हुआ है और उसको सस्पेंड नहीं किया गया। सबक में नहीं आता कि

[श्री साधू राम

गवर्नर के राज्य में वह क्या चीज चल रही है जो करप्शन को दूर नहीं किया जा रहा है? श्री त्रिलोचन सिंह रियासती की तरफ से मेमो-रेण्डम दिया गया है कि मिनिस्टर्स के खिलाफ जांच करके केस चलाये जायें। लेकिन अभी तक उस बारे में कुछ नहीं हुआ है। आज पंजाब में अकालियों के रिश्तेदारों ने जबरदस्ती हरिजनों की जमीनें अपने कब्जे में की हुई हैं, लेकिन उनके खिलाफ हरिजनों के केसेज रजिस्टर नहीं किये गये हैं। उनसे जबरदस्ती बेगार ली गई, और उनको अपने घरों में बन्द किया गया लेकिन सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने अभी तक कोई ऐक्शन नहीं लिया। वह वहां बैठे क्या कर रहे हैं। हम लिख रहे हैं कि लोग हाहाकार कर रहे हैं, लेकिन गवर्नर के कानों में जू नहीं रेंगती। मुझे इसका अफसोस है और मैं सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह। टीचर ट्रांसफर किये गये और हजारों लोगों को घर से बेघर कर दिया गया। गवर्नमेंट अब उनकी वापसी के लिए तैयार है। वहां पर उस जगह के एम्प्लॉईज के इंटेरिम रिलीफ का भगड़ा है और किसानों की बिजली के बारे में जो इर्रिगुलैरिटी है, उनकी फमलों को पानी नहीं मिलता, इधर खाद की कीमत बढ़ी हुई है ट्रैक्टर पर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने ज्यादा टैक्स लगा दिया है, किसान भाई रो रहे हैं। इस कदर पंजाब में अकाली राज्य की बर्कतें हुई हैं। और कभी-कभी हमारे जन संघ के भाई उनकी हिमायत करते हैं, उन को बचाने के लिए। वह उनके बहुत बड़े मित्र हैं।

14 hrs.

आज सन्त फतेह सिंह सत्याग्रह करने की धमकी दे रहे हैं पंजाब का एक परसेंट आदमी भी सन्त फतेह सिंह के साथ नहीं है। और न ही उनको लोग पसन्द करते हैं। हमने बड़ी मुश्किल से जान बचाई है अकाली राज्य से। इस बात

है। सन्त फतेह सिंह जत्था ले कर चले आ रहे हैं, लोग उनके जत्थे की मुखालिफत कर रहे हैं, उसके खिलाफ नारे लगा रहे हैं, लेकिन सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट खामखाह परेशानी में है। सन्त फतेह सिंह खुद क्या पहाड़ ढा देंगे? उनके दिमाग में यह पहले से है। मैं सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को आगाह कर देना चाहता हूं वह इसका सख्ती के साथ मुकाबला करे और फिर्कापरस्ती को आज देश में सख्ती से कुचले। नहीं तो इस तरह से डिमा-क्रेसी का राज्य चलने वाला नहीं है और न सेकुलरिज्म चल सकता है।

मैं एक प्रपोजल रखता हूं, मैंने पहले भी उसको रक्खा था, कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट जो हमारा कांस्टिट्यूशन है उसके अन्दर अमेंडमेंट करे। अगर किसी स्टेट में एक करोड़ के पीछे दस लाख आदमी किसी पालिटिकल पार्टी के मेम्बर न हों और एक फिर्के के हों, तो उसको पोलिटिकल पार्टी न माना जाये। हम आज कांस्टिट्यूशन में तरमीम कर दें। हमारे मुत्क में बसने वाली जितनी भी विरादरियां हैं, जितने भी मजहब हैं वह सबके सब पोलिटिकल पार्टी में शामिल हो जायें और जब उस पार्टी की गिनती दस लाख फी करोड़ हो जाये तभी उसको पोलिटिकल पार्टी तसद्द्वर किया जाये। धर्म के नाम पर देश में एक वातावरण पैदा करने को, चाहे जन संघ हो, चाहे अकाली पार्टी हो, चाहे मुसलिम पार्टी हो, इसी तरह से रोका जा सकता है। हिन्दुस्तान में लोगों के ईक्वल राइट्स आ सकें और डिमाक्रेसी जिन्दा रह सके, इसके लिये इस से अच्छा कोई और तरीका नहीं निकल सकता। यह लोग धर्म के नाम पर लोगों को भड़काते हैं यह कह कर कि इमाग पन्थ खतरे में है, हमारा इन्डिज्म खतरे में है। हमारा इसलाम खतरे में है। इसको इसी तरह से रोका जा सकता है।

सब लोग जानते हैं कि सन्त फतेह सिंह धर्म के नाम पर लोगों को बर्गला कर एक जत्था

फिअर करती है, गुरुद्वारों के मसले में। मैंने क्या इंटरफिअरेंस कर दिया। गुरुद्वारे पर भगड़ा चल रहा था। निलॉप कौर के जत्थे ने सीसगंज गुरुद्वारे पर कब्जा कर लिया था। उस से सन्तोख सिंह का जत्था लड़ाई कर रहा था। अगर गवर्नमेंट ला ऐंड आर्डर मेनटेन न करे तो कहेंगे कि गवर्नमेंट जानबूझकर लोगों को मरवा दिया। अगर ला ऐंड आर्डर को मेनटेन करती है तो भी शिकायत करते हैं। अगर गवर्नमेंट ने चुने हुये लोगों को ले कर के—आज अकाली पार्टी के ही सिख नहीं, दूसरे सिखों में भी नेक आदमी हैं, गुरुद्वारे का प्रबन्ध सम्भलवा दिया तो क्या बुरा किया? लेकिन सन्त फतेह सिंह आज यह मसला उठा रहे हैं कि गवर्नमेंट हमारे धर्म में मदाखिलत कर रही है। गवर्नमेंट ने अगर वहाँ मदाखिलत किया तो क्या वहाँ का रुपया गवर्नमेंट अपने खजाने में दाखिल करती है? लेकिन जब तक वह सन्त फतेह सिंह के पास नहीं जायेगा तब तक धर्म का नुस्सान हो जायेगा। जब वह सन्त फतेह सिंह की तिजारी में चला जायेगा तब उसका ठीक इस्तेमाल होगा और गुरुद्वारे ठीक रहेंगे। आज वह इस तरह की बातें करके लोगों को बर्गला रहे हैं। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को इस तरह की धमकी में नहीं आना चाहिये। आज इस तरह के फिर्कापरस्त लोग पंजाब को खराब करना चाहते हैं। उनको सख्ती से दबाया जाये। पहले भी इस तरह के लोगों से डर कर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने नुस्सान उठाया है, यह मैं महसूस करता हूँ।

जिस समय सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से पंजाबी सूबा माना गया था उस वक्त भी मैंने कहा था कि वहाँ के हरिजन, वहाँ के हिन्दू और जो कांग्रेसी सिख हैं, वह सब इस चीज के खिलाफ हैं, लेकिन सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने धमकी में आ कर हरियाणा को अलग कर दिया, हिमाचल को अलग कर दिया और पंजाब को इतना छोटा कर दिया और उसकी आमदनी का भट्ठा बँटा दिया। इसलिए मैं सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से यह अर्ज करूँगा कि सन्त फतेह सिंह के जत्थे की जो

बातें हैं गुरुनाम सिंह वगैरह भी उनकी बोल की धोल खोल रहे हैं और जो दूसरे अकाली लोग हैं वह उनको सूच्चा साबित कर रहे। उनसे डरने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। दूसरी बात यह है कि वहाँ के हिन्दू, हरिजन और तमाम वहाँ के प्रोग्रेसिव माइन्डिड सिख सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के काम की सराहना करते हैं कि वह बहुत अच्छा काम कर रही है जो कुछ उसने गुरुद्वारों के मामले में किया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अकाली मिनिस्ट्री के खिलाफ जो करप्शन के चार्ज हैं उनकी बहुत जल्दी एक्वायरी कराई जाय और गवर्नर को जरा तेज किया जाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि गवर्नर कोई डील आदमी लगा हुआ है, जिसने आज तक जिन लोगों के खिलाफ चार्ज लगाये गये हैं उनके खिलाफ कोई ऐक्शन नहीं लिया है। जितने भी चार्ज लगाये गये हैं फौरन उनकी एक्वायरी करवाने का इन्तजाम होना चाहिए। पंजाब के एम्पलाईज को जो इंटरिम रिलीफ देना है वह फौरन दिया जाय और वहाँ के एम्पलाईज के खिलाफ जो मुकदमें चल रहे हैं उनको वापस लिया जाये। लेबर क्लास को मिल मालिकों के शिकंजे से बचाना चाहिये। ऐसे सैकड़ों नहीं हजारों केसेज हैं जिनमें हरिजनों को जो राहत मिली थी उसको अकाली राज्य ने खत्म कर दिया था। उन लोगों को जरा हीसला दिया जाये।

मैं ज्यादा वक्त न लेते हुये सिर्फ एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्ट्री का जो चक्कर सब स्टेटों में हो जाता है उसके लिये एक कान्टिन्ट्यूशन अमेंडमेंट लाया जाये कि जितनी एम० एल० एज० की स्ट्रेंथ हो, सिर्फ उसके 10 परसेन्ट ही मिनिस्टर बनाये जायें, चाहे किसी पार्टी की गवर्नमेंट बने या न बने। आज हिन्दुस्तान में डिमोक्रेसी को बचाने के लिए, माइनारिटी कम्युनिटीज को बचाने के लिए, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ही कुछ कर सकती है, इन्दिरा गांधी का गवर्नमेंट ही कुछ कर सकती है। मैं उसकी सराहना करता हूँ और वहाँ के गवर्नर को जरा तेज

[श्री साधू राम]

करने के लिये बार-बार होम मिनिस्टर से अपील करता हूँ।

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक (रोहतक) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे होम मिनिस्टर श्री पन्त ने पंजाब के बारे में जो बिल रक्खा है मैं उसकी मुवालिफत नहीं बल्कि हिमायत करना हूँ, उसका स्वागत करता हूँ क्योंकि पंजाब के अन्दर पागुलर गवर्नमेंट आने के बाद और असेम्बली भंग होने के बाद यह स्टेप कुदरती है कि यह बिल लोक सभा के सामने आये और हमारे राष्ट्रपति को पंजाब के बारे में सारी पावर्स दी जायें।

दो तीन बातें हैं जो उधर के मेम्बरों ने कही हैं। लेकिन कई दफे कहा जाता है कि काल ए स्पेड ए स्पेड। यह तो ठीक है, लेकिन शायद हाथी के दांत खाने के और दिखाने के और होते हैं। बातें इस हद तक पहुँच गई, और पंजाब के अन्दर अकाली गवर्नमेंट में इतनी गड़बड़ियाँ हो गयीं कि कोई उनको डिफेन्ड नहीं करता। वह वाकई भ्रष्टाचारी गवर्नमेंट थी, फिर्कापरस्त गवर्नमेंट थी। इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती। लेकिन जब श्री साधू राम ने बोलते हुये कहा कि वहाँ पर इतने मिनिस्टर थे कि एक-एक जिले की बांट में तीन-तीन, चार-चार मिनिस्टर आते थे, तो कम से कम वह अपनी तरफ भी तो देखें। हरियाणा की तरफ भी उनको देखना चाहिए। वहाँ छः जिले हैं। वैसे तो पाँच जिलों से ज्यादा नहीं बनने, लेकिन छः छोटे छोटे जिले हैं लेकिन बाइस मिनिस्टर हैं। बांट में कितने आते हैं, इसको वह देखें। कोई मिनिस्ट्री बनती या न बनती, लेकिन आप इसको किस तरह से जस्टिफाई कर सकते हैं? फिर भी मैं इन चीजों में नहीं जाना चाहता। बड़ी अच्छी बात श्री साधू राम ने कही कि 10 परसेंट मिनिस्टर होना चाहिए। मैं इसकी हिमायत करता हूँ। हालांकि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को 1967 में इस बात को

करना चाहिये था, लेकिन उसने अभी तक नहीं किया है।

अभी श्री दरबारा सिंह ने पंजाब के बारे में कई बातें कहीं। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि उन्होंने अपनी मुवारक जवान से यह बात कही इस हाउस के अन्दर कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने चण्डीगढ़ और फाजिल्का व अबोहर के बारे में पंजाब और हरियाणा के बीच में जो अवाई दिया उसके ऊपर उनको पाबन्द होना चाहिए। अकाली गवर्नमेंट उस वक्त चण्डीगढ़ ले गई यह कह कर कि फाजिल्का और अबोहर हरियाणा को दे दिए जायें। लेकिन अब उसने इनको वापिस मांगना शुरू कर दिया है। मुझे बड़ी परेशानी होती है यह देख कर कि हमारे सरदार दरबारा सिंह हाउस के अन्दर खड़े हो कर जो कहते हैं उससे बिल्कुल उलटी बात कांग्रेस पार्टी कहती है। अकाली गवर्नमेंट को इसके लिए एक्यूज भी किया जाता है। लेकिन आप देखें कि अभी अभी 17 वा 18 तारीख को प्राविशल कांग्रेस कमेटी की मीटिंग हुई थी और उस में शायद सरदार दरबारा सिंह भी शामिल हुये हों, शायद वह भी उसके मेम्बर हों। वहाँ क्या प्रस्ताव पास किया गया है, यह मैं उन से जानना चाहता हूँ। मैं वसूक के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि उस मीटिंग में सेंटर के फारेन मिनिस्टर भी शामिल हुये थे जो कैबिनेट रैंक के हैं और उस मीटिंग के अन्दर और उनकी मौजूदगी में एक रेजोल्यूशन पास किया गया कि फाजिल्का और अबोहर के इलाके पंजाब को दिए जाएं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इससे ज्यादा अफसोसनाक बात और क्या हो सकती है? सरदार दरबारा सिंह हाउस के अन्दर दूसरों को बहकाने के लिए और उनकी खुशनुदी हासिल करने के लिए कुछ भी कह सकते हैं लेकिन जो प्रस्ताव पास किया गया है, उसको आप देखें। हमारे पन्त जी और मिर्धा जी एज होम मिनिस्टर कई बार बयान दे चुके हैं कि यह फैसला लागू किया जाएगा। लेकिन जिस तरह

से सेंटर पर दबाव डाला जा रहा है, उससे मुझे लगता है कि इनके इरादे नेक नहीं हैं। इनके पार्टी के इरादे नेक नहीं हैं। चुनाव आ रहे हैं और तब तक पता नहीं क्या क्या दबाव सरकार पर डाले जाएंगे। चुनाव के बाद भी पता नहीं किस-किस प्रकार के दबाव डाले जायेंगे और किस तरह से सेंटर को असर अंदाज करने की कोशिश की जाएगी। जब प्रावशाल काँग्रेस कमेटी की मीटिंग के अन्दर जिसमें फार्गेन मिनिस्टर भी शामिल थे और शायद दरबारा सिंह जी भी उस मीटिंग में हाजिर थे, उन सबकी हाजिरी के अन्दर इस प्रकार का प्रस्ताव पास किया जाता है तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि यहां पर कैसे दूसरी भाषा वह इम्तेमाल कर सकते हैं, दूसरी जवान के अन्दर कैसे बोल सकते हैं। बहरहाल दरबारा सिंह जी की मैं सगहना और तारीफ करना चाहता हूं कम अज कम इस बात के लिए कि उन्होंने अपनी राय स्पष्ट तौर पर यहां जाहिर की है। हमारे पन्त जी बहुत शरीफ हैं। मैं उन से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह मजबूती के साथ इस फैसले पर जो प्रधान मंत्री ने हरियाणा और पंजाब के बारे में दिया है, अमल करायें और जल्दी जल्दी फाजिल्का और अयोधर हम लोगों को दिला दें। वहां के लोगों पर बहुत ज्यादा अत्याचार अकाली गवर्नमेंट ने किए हैं। आज पंजाब के अन्दर सीतेली मां जैसा सबूक उस इलाके के साथ किया जा रहा है। उनको पानी नहीं दिया जा रहा है। उनके सारे डिब्लेपमेंट वर्क्स को बन्द कर दिया गया है। वहां के लोग आज यतीमों के तौर पर रह रहे हैं। इन इलाकों को हरियाणा को जल्दी से जल्दी ट्रांसफर किया जाना चाहिए ताकि उन लोगों के गुजारे का और निर्वाह का प्रबन्ध हरियाणा कर सके।

अकाली गवर्नमेंट जैसे गिरी और जिन हालत में गिरी और जो एकशन वहां के गवर्नर ने लिया, उसके लिए मैं उनकी सराहना करता हूं। वहां पर उस वक्त शतरंज की चालें चली

जा रही थीं। उस वक्त ही नहीं बहुत पहले से चली जाती रही हैं। भ्रष्टाचार की बहुत-बात की जाती है। डिफेंकशज की भी बहुत बात की जाती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि लछमन सिंह गिल को डिफेंकट करवाने वाला कौन था और उनकी सरकार को समर्थन देने वाला कौन थी? क्या वह सरकार भ्रष्टाचारी सरकार नहीं थी? यह ठीक है कि बादल की गवर्नमेंट भ्रष्टाचारी गवर्नमेंट थी। आपस में भी वे लोग इल्जाम लगाते रहते थे। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह भ्रष्टाचार की बवा, यह भ्रष्टाचार की बीमारी कहां से शुरू हुई? सरदार दरबारा सिंह जब पंजाब के होम मिनिस्टर थे तब मैं भी वहां असेम्बली का मेम्बर था। वह पंजाब के हालात से बड़ी अच्छी तरह वाकिफ हैं। मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूं कि दास कमिशन ने क्या फैसला दिया था आपके चीफ मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ श्री प्रताप सिंह करों के खिलाफ? क्या वह काँग्रेस पार्टी में नहीं थे? क्या वह आपके चीफ मिनिस्टर नहीं थे? बरूही गुलाम मुहम्मद जब वह जम्मू कश्मीर के चीफ मिनिस्टर थे और जब उनके खिलाफ कमिशन बैठा तो उसने क्या फैसला दिया? क्या तब वह आपके चीफ मिनिस्टर नहीं थे? क्या यह आपके द्वारा चलाई गई बीमारी नहीं है? राम कृष्ण गवर्नमेंट जब पंजाब में थी तब क्या कुछ नहीं हुआ। लछमन सिंह गिल को अकालियों में से निकाल कर, वहां से उनको डिफेंकट करवा कर चीफ मिनिस्टर बनाया और उनका साथ आपने दिया। वह गवर्नमेंट कितनी भ्रष्टाचारी थी इसको आप जानते हैं। लेकिन उसके साथ आप थे। उसको आपने इमदाद दी थी। समझ में नहीं आता है कि आप आज किस मुंह से भ्रष्टाचार की बात कर सकते हैं, किस तरह से इल्जाम लगा सकते हैं। मैं अकालियों को डिफेंड करने के लिए यहाँ खड़ा नहीं हुआ हूं, उनकी डिफेंस काउंसिल के तौर पर खड़ा नहीं हुआ हूं।

यहां कहा गया है कि डिफेंकशज करवाना,

[श्री मुख्तियार सिंह]

चाहते तो हम मैसूर में और गुजरात में करवा सकते थे और अपनी सरकार बना सकते थे। परसों बोलते हुये यहां कहा गया कि हम डिफेंकशंज में यकीन नहीं करते हैं। यह कहा गया कि हितेन्द्र देसाई की सरकार जब गुजरात में खत्म हुई तो हम वहां पर गवर्नमेंट बना सकते थे लेकिन हमने नहीं बनाई इस वास्ते कि हम डिफेंकशंज को बढ़वा नहीं देना चाहते थे। वीरेन्द्र पाटिल की सरकार जब मैसूर में खत्म हुई उस वक्त भी हमने गवर्नमेंट नहीं बनाई और अगर हम चाहते तो बना सकते थे। वह फाजिल दोस्त इस वक्त यहां पर नहीं हैं जो यह कह रहे थे। श्री दरबारा सिंह कांग्रेस पार्टी के डिप्टी लीडर हैं। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर आपने क्या किया? क्या वहां डिफेंकशंज के साथ मिलकर आपने सरकार नहीं बनाई? बिहार में नहीं बनाई? समझ में नहीं आता कैसे इस तरह की बात कह दी जाती है। आप तो डिफेंकशंज कराने वालों के चैंम्पियन हैं। आपको ऐसा कराये वगैर चैन नहीं पड़ सकता है। गुजरात और मैसूर में आपने ऐसा नहीं किया, इसका श्रेय आप लूटना चाहते हैं।

खुद ही मुख्तियार, खुद ही कातिल, खुद ही मुंसिफ ठहरे।

अकरबा मेरे करें खून का दावा किस पर।

डिफेंकशन कराने वाले आज दूसरों को इसका दोष देते हैं। ये पंजाब के गवर्नर को कोसते हैं, श्री पावटे को कोसते हैं कि उन्होंने इनकी सरकार क्यों नहीं बनाने दी। गुरनाम सिंह को डिफेंकट करवा कर और उनके साथ 18 आदमियों निकल कर कांग्रेस पार्टी ने फिर यह खेल खेलना चाहा था—

एक माननीय सदस्य : अपनी गिरहबान में मुंह डाल कर देखिए।

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक : जन संघ ने जब उनका साथ छोड़ दिया तब आपने उनका

साथ दिया। उनको समर्थन दिया। अब उसी अकाली सरकार को आप भ्रष्टाचारी कहते हैं। उसको किसने एस्टैबलिश रहने में मदद दी। जब जन संघ बाहर आया तो आप बयान देते रहे कि अकाली गवर्नमेंट का हम साथ देंगे। अब आप दूसरों को एक्ज्यूज करते हैं। क्या यह उचित है?

यहां इनव्वायरी कमिशन की मांग की गई है। समझ में नहीं आता कि राष्ट्रपति राज में पापुलर गवर्नमेंट के वजीरों के खिलाफ किस तरह से इनव्वायरी हो सकती है। ऐसा इस वक्त कराना शोभा नहीं देता है। यह बैंड प्रेसीडेंट होगा। जब वहां पापुलर गवर्नमेंट आ जाए और समझे कि भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त था तो वह उनके खिलाफ बेशक इनव्वायरी कराये। आपके लोग पंजाब के अन्दर जो भ्रष्टाचार करते रहे हैं उसका क्या होगा। वह भी तो हो। फिर आपकी भी मांग है और आप भी अपोज नहीं करते हैं इसको। लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति राज के अंदर नहीं बल्कि जब पापुलर गवर्नमेंट आ जाए तो वह इनव्वायरी कमिशन इंस्टीट्यूट करे और इन सारी चीजों के अंदर जाये।

एक अंतिम बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। सेंटर के वहां पर कर्मचारी हैं पंजाब में। उनको भी जो सहुलियतें सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट सर्वेन्ट्स को मिलती हैं, अब जब कि वहां राष्ट्रपति राज लागू है मिलनी चाहिए। जो कनसल्टेटिव कमेटी बनी है, उसका शायद मैं भी मेम्बर हूँ। इस चीज को हम वहां भी उठायेगे और वहां भी सुझाव इसके बारे में देंगे। मैं श्री पन्त से गुजारिश करना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब में जो सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के एम्पलाईज हैं, उनको भी वही एमिनिटीज और फॅसिलिटीज दी जायें, जोकि यहां के सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाईज को दी जाती हैं।

SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA (Ludhiana) : Most of the things which were worth saying. . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : सभापति महोदय मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no quorum. The hon. Member may resume his seat for a while. The bell is being rung—

Now, there is quorum. The hon. Member may resume his speech now.

SHRI DEVINDRA SINGH GARCHA : A good many things that were worth saying have already been mentioned in this House by the hon. Members who spoke before me. I would seek the indulgence of the House if I happen to repeat a couple of them.

A good deal has been said about the corruption that was practised by the Akali regime of which we got rid only a few weeks back. But my fear is that a thorough understanding of the state that prevailed is not there with us at the moment.

The Akali Dal during its regime had institutionalised corruption. It was accepted as an ordinary measure of Statecraft for a Minister to be corrupt. A very interesting anecdote is going the rounds in Punjab that an Akali Minister charged Rs. 5000 from a colleague of his, a fellow-Minister for showing him a favour. For all that, I know that it is true also. It is not a bad joke, but an absolute fact. Even the transfers of the Government officials were made an instruments for collecting funds. Very naturally, it gives a right to the Government official who seeks a transfer and who gets the transfer after paying money to the good old Minister, when he goes to the district head office, to be corrupt himself to whatever extent he chooses.

It has been mentioned that the Ministry headed by the late Sardar Lachman Singh was corrupt. That is also true. It was corrupt. But the kind of corruption that he had indulged in simple recedes into the shadows when you compare it with the kind of corruption that was prevalent under Sardar Badal and before that under Sardar Gurnam Singh.

It is all right for any member to get up and say that our Party, the Congress Party, was supporting Sardar Lachman Singh while he was Chief Minister. Again it is a fact.

But although we had extended some support to Sardar Lachman Singh with the hope that under him things would be a little different from the previous Akali regime, ours was a critical support and as soon as we discovered that he was also incorrigible corrupt, we withdrew our support, and that Ministry was got rid of, and everybody in this House sighed a sigh of relief except a couple of members who habitually wanted to say something against the Congress Party.

Ch. Muktiar Singh appears to have participated in this debate not because he anything substantial to say about Punjab but because he wanted to plead the case of Haryana for Fazilka and Abohar areas.

You will remember that when this award was announced as a result of which Chandiehar went to Punjab and Fazilka and Abohar to Haryana, a good many trains were burnt in Haryana. The Haryanavis were very unhappy at the fact that Abohar and Fazilka were handed over to them. Even a Congress worker was burnt alive in his own shop by the Jan Saugh fellows (*Interruptions*).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : बिल्कुल गलत बात है। (व्यवधान) उस की जांच करवाई जाये। सभापति महोदय, इस को रिकार्ड से निकाल दिया जाये। यह सत्य से परे बात कर रहे हैं। यह सब इन का काम है। (व्यवधान) यह तो इस के विशेषज्ञ हैं। इन्होंने सारे देश में कितने ही दंगे करवाये हैं।

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : यह इन लोगों का पेशा है। फ्रान्ति कुमार को ज़िंदा जला दिया गया था। (व्यवधान)

श्री राम रतन शर्मा (बाँदा) : सभापति महोदय, मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस को रिकार्ड से निकाल दिया जाये। (व्यवधान)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इस को रिकार्ड से निकाल दिया जाये। (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order.

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :

** . . .

MR CHAIRMAN : I have not permitted him. Nothing that he said will go on record. The hon. Member may continue.

SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Haryana went through three days of horrendous agitation over this. When it was proposed by the Centre that Fazilka and Abohar be handed over to Haryana, it was impossible for a Punjabi to pass through Haryana and remain in the good health. But today it appears the Harvans under the leadership of Ch. Muktiar Singh have changed their mind and insist upon taking Abohar and Fazilka from us. The Akali Government accepted this award simply because they wanted to save the life of their leader—one political party wanted to save the life of its leader. Therefore, it accepted this proposal and agreed to part with Fazilka and Abohar. But the people of Punjab certainly are not bound by the dictate of this single communal party. The people of Punjab unanimously decided, our own Party has unanimously decided, not to part with Fazilka and Abohar. The Choudhury derided the fact that our party had passed a resolution to the effect that the people of Punjab are not going to part with Fazilka and Abohar. I take pride in this. We passed this resolution and we are not going to part with Fazilka and Abohar. The city of Chandigarh has never personally enamoured me very much. It is a beautiful city, but the like of the city can be created at any time. Abohar and Fazilka are Punjabi areas; they are our people, Punjabi-speaking people, and we will never part company with them.

The thing that next came to the mind of Shri Muktiar Singh Malik was this. He apologetically, of course, pleaded that no commission of enquiry should be established right now, even though serious charges of corruption have been levelled against the erstwhile Ministry. He does not say and it is impossible to say when charges of corruption are authentically levied particularly when people are willing to take responsibility for them that the commission should not be instituted. The apology that can be there is that there should be a postponement. Let there be a popular Ministry and only then they should constitute a commission. Our demand is that a Presidential commission should be constituted. How does it matter whether there is a popular Ministry at the moment or not? Do I

understand that Shri Muktiar Singh Malik wants to give another chance to the Akali Dal? May be they will come back to power and decide not to hold an enquiry against themselves?

But this Jan Sangh role is not new Punjab. In Punjab, the Jan Sangh just has to be an appendage of the Akali Dal. (Interruption) Over there, because of the lack of faith of the population in the Jan Sangh, ideology, the Jan Sangh has to play an opportunistic role. I am not saying that in other parts of the country the Jan Sangh is not playing exactly the same role, but in Punjab particularly the Jan Sangh is finally committed to be an opportunistic appendage of the Akali Dal. The apology that is put up for the Akali Dal can, therefore, be very easily understood by a humble Punjabi like me. It lies on the Jan Sangh squarely to support the Akali Dal whenever it can.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : I want just two more minutes. I want to voice a couple of needs of Punjab. It was a matter of joy and hope for the people of Punjab that we got rid of this Ministry, but this joy and hope would really be short lived unless we take certain stern and speedy measures to ameliorate some of the grievances of our people. For example, land reform is a very burning question for the whole country and it is a burning question for Punjab also. There is much talk about the green revolution that is taking place in the country and especially in Punjab. Its benefits have not reached the small farmer as yet. The benefits of technology to the small farmer and the marginal farmer are not available. The Central Government has decided to set up a special agency for the small and marginal farmers. We welcome this step, but expect that the existing machinery in the State will work out that scheme would be fruitful. You have to create a new and I will use that much-hackneyed word and firmly committed machinery to bring the benefits of technology to the small farmer.

The true heart-ache of all the Punjab is at the moment is the power situation into State. There is a very grave shortage of power in our State. Our industries are not running their normal shifts.

Agriculture is not getting the amount of electricity that it should, and our grievance is that whatever proposal is put forth for the generation of electricity has been held up on the pretext of a dispute either with Himachal Pradesh or Jammu and Kashmir.

AN HON. MEMBER : There is no dispute with Himachal Pradesh.

SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : I have a letter here that was received by the Governor of Punjab from Dr. K. L. Rao, which says :

"Concurrence of the Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir Governments regarding submergence of land. . ." etc, etc.

So long as power generation is kept as a State subject, I believe this kind of dispute will always be there. This is not an issue that any particular State can be allowed to meddle with. Let us take a firm decision that the generation of power is of national concern and it should be taken up by the Centre. Merely because Himachal Pradesh or U. P. or Jammu and Kashmir is blessed with a few mountains where dams can be built, it does not mean that the resources of the nation become their monopoly. That way, Bihar can say that they will not send out any steel and Punjab can say that they will not send out any grain. We are one country and we should learn to be proud of it. Therefore, I suggest that the Centre should take up the responsibility of hydro-electric generation in the country just as it has taken up the generation of atomic power. Only then the needs of the States which are deficit in power can be met.

There are two major rivers flowing in Punjab, the Sutlej and the Beas, and I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister particularly to this problem which is of immediate concern to everybody. In the low-lying areas around these rivers landless labourers had cultivated large tracts of land, two to five acres each, never more than five acres. The Akali Government made a very concerted effort, with the collusion of the officials of the Rehabilitation Department, to oust these people who had tilled this land through their own labour. No facilities were provided by the Government. It was sheer manual labour through which they brought these lands under the

plough. Unfortunately, some of the people who are carrying ridiculous documents of chits issued by the Rehabilitation Department are even now going to these villages and trying to displace these cultivators. Immediate steps should be taken to see that no new allotments are made, and if any allotments have been made during the last six months or so, they should be cancelled. These people who, by sheer dint of their courage and hard labour, have cultivated these lands should remain in possession and if any revenue is to be charged by the Revenue or Rehabilitation Department, let it be charged from these people and nobody else.

*SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO (Karim Nagar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir this is the fourth State where President's Rule has been imposed and this House has been called upon to confer on the President the legislative powers of the State Legislature; I hope this would be last in the series. I am of the opinion that it is not proper or just to go on bringing State after State under President's Rule. While you talk loud on the democratic fabric of our polity, you are bringing State after State under President's Rule often. I submit that this state of affairs tarnished the image of our country abroad.

Sir, it is also unfortunate that the discussion on the Bill before us has gone at a tangent with Members trading accusations against parties running the erstwhile Government in Punjab.

It is a well-known fact that Punjab occupies a high place not only in the field of agricultural development but in the industrial sphere also. I wish this State becomes a model State for other States in the country. The Punjabis are a hardworking and enterprising people. Unlike people in other States, they devote their time and energy for the economic development of their people and their State. The responsibility for further development of such a State has now devolved on the Centre with the imposition of the President's Rule there.

I will not enter into any controversy over the propriety of otherwise of the Governor's action in regard to not calling upon other Parties to form the Government there or seeking the imposition of President's Rule there. Many Hon'ble Members

*The Original speech was delivered in Telugu.

[Shri M. Satyanarayan]

have dealt upon this aspect. The Governor might have had his own doubts about the majority of a particular Party or group of Parties or about the stability of a Government formed by such a Party or group of Parties. But still I maintain that this is not conducive to a healthy growth of democratic traditions and conventions in our country.

This does not pertain to Punjab only. Such things have happened in other States also. And while we are discussing Punjab I feel it will not be irrelevant if we consider these aspects generally in regard to what happened or what is likely to happen in other States. It is not appropriate for the Governor to have recommended imposition of President's Rule in the State without exploring the possibility of formation of an alternative Government.

In the case of Punjab, you have taken a stand that the Governor was not within his power or rights to ask for the imposition of President's Rule. But in the case of other States, you take a different stand. What then happens to your sense of fair play, justice and impartiality? In principle I am opposed to this. The Governor should first of all explore the possibility of an alternative Government. He should not arrogate to himself the right which legitimately belongs to the Legislature. Only after exhausting all possibilities can he seek imposition of President's Rule in the State.

I know that there was rampant corruption in the ranks of the Government in Punjab. I also know that they were interested in enriching themselves at the cost of the common man. We have been reading in the newspapers about the cases of favouritism, nepotism practised by the Akali Dal Ministry there.

So what I would like to tell the Centre is that they have now the opportunity to clean these Augean stables. Only yesterday this House passed the Constitution Amendment Bill. It is not for fun that this House gave its support and endorsement to this Bill. Such a radical measure has been taken for the better and sustained development of the States and for the bettering of the lot of the underdog.

Hitherto the Centre has been pleading that certain subjects like land reforms are in the State List, and that they could only advise the state Governments. Now that Punjab has directly come under their con-

trol, here is their opportunity to translate their promises into reality. If you implement the land reforms in Punjab while it is under your control, these reforms can be a model for other States to follow.

I oppose the Bill under consideration which seeks to confer on the President the powers of the State Legislature to make laws. In reality the powers are not exercised by the President because he cannot act on his own. The *de facto* authority is the Home Minister while the President is only a *de jure* authority. Normally when a State comes under President's Rule, there is to be a Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament to aid and advise the President in the discharge of his delegated duties. But so far no such committee has been constituted in respect of Punjab. When the legislative powers are delegated to the President, the Parliament is denied the opportunity of discussing the affairs of the State. It should not be so.

However, I would urge the Home Minister to take advantage of this opportunity and implement the various radical measures like land reforms for the advancement of the State and Punjab.

SHRI A. N. VIDYALANKAR (Chandigarh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir,...

श्री एकम चन्द्र कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may resume his seat. The quorum is being challenged. The bell is being rung.....Now, there is quorum. He may continue his speech.

SHRI A. N. VIDYALANKAR : Mr. Chairman the hon. Member who spoke in Tamil in this House has said that the Central Government have removed the Akali Ministry and that they should not have removed that Ministry. Perhaps, he is not familiar with the situation obtaining in Punjab. The real position is that the Akali party broke under the weight of its own misdeeds and, therefore, the Akali Party could not carry on the administration and the Chief Minister resigned. When the Governor saw that no other stable Ministry was possible, then only he recommended

Presidential rule. Since my hon. friend did not belong to Punjab he did not know the conditions of Punjab and that is why he said that the Centre removed that Ministry.

In Punjab the Akali Party and the Jan Sangh have been creating a vicious atmosphere of communalism. Both the parties united in order to remove Congress from power and they continued to create that kind of atmosphere. This has been the misfortune of Punjab. It is a stranger phenomenon that after the Jan Sangh were defeated in the polls they have adopted a strange attitude. They do not come forward openly but they try to oppose all the good measures in an indirect way, not a direct way. Shri Malik opposed the appointment of a committee of inquiry, not directly but indirectly by saying, let it be postponed until a popular Ministry comes to power. Some friends from this side have referred to the inquiry which was instituted against Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon. It was the Congress Party which instituted the inquiry and forced the exit of his Ministry. But in the case of the Akali Party, even though Sant Fateh Singh promised so many times that he will institute inquiry, even though ex-Chief Minister Shri Badal promised before his own party that he will institute inquiry against the erring Ministers, no inquiry was instituted so far. Why? Because, they were all partners or co-partners in that exploitation and loot of Punjab. It is only when the thieves quarrel that the truth comes out. Now they are fighting shy because they are afraid that the truth will come out. The Jan Sangh members say that the inquiry should be postponed because there is no popular Ministry. This is a conspiracy. I say that these communal parties, reactionary parties, they all co-operate with each other and support each other.

As I said, Jan Sangh does not come to the forefront. It does things indirectly. Even yesterday when we were discussing the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, Shri Vajpayee tried to attack the amendment indirectly; he did not do that directly.

Now that there is Central rule in Punjab, the Centre has a great responsibility to discharge. As many of the speakers have pointed out, the whole atmosphere there is vitiated. The officials are demoralised and the whole administrative machinery needs

reform. So, we have to discharge this responsibility.

I thought and when I met the Governor I told him we should start with a clean slate. But I am sorry to say that we have not started with a clean slate. For instance, there were the Government employees. They were victimised. Twenty thousand teachers were transferred simultaneously. This is a strange phenomenon. The Governor said that he was also surprised but not free because he was a constitutional Governor and could not oppose the Ministry. It is good that we have decided now that those transfers should be cancelled. The victimisation of employees was there. That victimisation should be vacated. The Government employees had certain demands. For instance, one of their demand was that their Union should be recognised but that has not been done. Now the Ministry should recognise that Union. They have asked for interim relief. This may be sympathetically examined. The cases against their leaders should be withdrawn when there is compromise. The Akali Government have instituted cases under such sections showing violence was involved in it so that the same might not be withdrawn. Government should see into all such cases and have them withdrawn. I am quite sure the Centre will give Punjab a very clean Government, an efficient Government and really what Punjab desire. I can see now the Punjabis have known because these communal parties—Jan Sangh Party and Akali—have been amply exposed. Now, people understand their policies. The people are now in a very good mood and they deserve a clean and efficient Government. I hope also that some way will be found to remove the grievances of Government employees. I can say if a proper way is found add a clean Government is given this communalism of Jan Sangh and Akalis will end for ever and will never revive.

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह गिल (फिरोजपुर) : मान्य-
वर, आज पंजाब के बारे में यहाँ बहस हो रही है। समझ में नहीं आता कि पंजाब से सिर्फ एक टुटू आया है अकाली, वह तो बोल नहीं सकता, न हाउस में आता है, लेकिन उन्होंने बकील किये हुये हैं। एक हमारे साथी श्री गोडर बोले, जो कि मद्रास से आते हैं, जिनको

[श्री महेन्द्र सिंह गिल]

पंजाब के बारे में कुछ मालूम नहीं है, और दूसरे चौधरी मुख्तियार सिंह अकाली पार्टी की मदद के लिए यहां बोले हैं।

यह वह पंजाब है जो छलांगें लगाता हुआ हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे आगे जा रहा था डेवलपमेंट में। लेकिन वहां दो ऐसी फिरकापरस्त पार्टियाँ आयीं, एक अकाली और दूसरे जनसंघ, जिन्होंने पंजाब का सत्यानाश कर दिया। जैसे किसी गांव में चोर और कुत्ती रल जाये तो गांव बरबाद हो जाता है, वैसे ही पंजाब में हुआ। 1967 के चुनाव के बाद पंजाब में दो फिरकापरस्त पार्टियाँ आयीं जो हिन्दू और सिख को लड़ाना चाहती थीं, जो पंजाब का बेड़ा गर्क करना चाहती थीं। माननीय मुख्तियार सिंह भूल गये हमने कहा था जनसंघ अकालियों से अलग हो? इनकी अकालियों से बन नहीं पाई, यह दोनों आपस में लड़े जो कि हमारे सामने है। पंजाब में 1967 के बाद जनसंघ और अकालियों का जो गठबन्धन हुआ वह पंजाब के लिये दुर्भाग्य की बात थी। आप को याद होगा कि पंजाब में पानीपत में महान देशभक्त क्रांति कुमार को इन जनसंघियों ने जिन्दा जलाया।... (व्यवधान)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इस पर जांच हुई है और तथ्य सामने आये हैं। इसलिये किसी दुल पर झूठा इल्जाम लगाना बेकार है। माननीय सदस्य की बात गलत है।

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :
It is uncalled for.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member has made a statement. It has been repudiated. Both the statements are on the record and it will be for the public to judge.

श्री पन्ना लाल बारूपाल (गंगानगर) : पंजाब को अकाली और जनसंघ पार्टियों ने बरबाद कर दिया। इन्होंने पंजाब को धोड़े से खरगोश बना दिया।

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह गिल : चौधरी मुख्तियार सिंह ने कहा कि कांग्रेस वालों ने अकालियों से डिफेक्शन कराया है पंजाब में। हमने कब कहा था कि जनसंघ और अकाली मिल कर राज्य करें, और हमने कब कहा था कि अलग हो जाओ। जब चोर और कुत्ती रल नहीं सके तो अपने आप अलग हो गये, और पंजाब का हाल आपके सामने है।

1967 के बाद चार दफा वहां राज्य बदला क्योंकि फिरकापरस्त आदमी लोगों का सिर फुड़वाते थे। और पंजाब में चार बार डिफेक्शनस हुये हैं, और जो बदले वे बड़े-बड़े बिजनेसमैन और इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स थे। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इस हाउस में कि डिफेक्शन के बारे में पार्लियामेंट में सरकार को कोई कानून लाना चाहिये ताकि जो डिफेक्ट करे उसकी मेम्बरी चली जाय।

पंजाब में एक नया फिरकापरस्त संत फतेह सिंह उठ रहा है। आज देश में बंगला देश की वजह से एक गम्भीर समस्या पैदा हो गई है, सारा देश उस समस्या की ओर देख रहा है, ऐसे समय में यह संत फतेह सिंह कहां से आ गया। सिख कौम हमेशा देशभक्त रही है। जब भी भारत पर कोई खतरा आया सिख कौम सबसे आगे रही है। आपको याद होगा सिखों ने हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के लिये हमेशा कुरबानियां दी हैं।

14.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

लेकिन संत फतेह सिंह ने 1965 में जो मरण व्रत रक्खा वह अकाल तख्त पर रक्खा जब हम हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे, यह आपको याद होगा। वह फिर्कापरस्त लोग जनसंघ वालों के ही भाई हैं। जिस वक्त अमृतसर में उन्होंने अपना मरण व्रत शुरू कर दिया और अग्नि कुण्ड बना लिया, वह 1965 का हिस्टारिकल दिन था। जिस वक्त

हम पाकिस्तान के साथ लड़ रहे थे उस वक्त संत फतेह सिंह ने गद्दारी की हिन्दुस्तान से पंजाबी सूबे के मसले को उठा कर। आपको यह भी याद होगा कि जिस वक्त राष्ट्रपति ने उनसे अपील की उस के बाद उन्होंने उसको छोड़ा। आज फिर हिन्दुस्तान के ऐसे हालात हैं जबकि मुल्क को खतरा है और आज फिर संत फतेह सिंह एक मोर्चा लिए फिरते हैं।

15 hrs.

इस वक्त मोर्चा किस लिए है? जब सीस-गंज गुरुद्वारा बन्द हो रहा था और सिख सिख का भगड़ा था, उस वक्त संत फतेह सिंह कहाँ गया था? वह सोया हुआ था। उस वक्त उस को दिल्ली में आना चाहिये था। वह मौका था दिल्ली में आने का और भाई-भाई को लड़ने से रोकने और बचाने का। लेकिन आज तो हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने भाई-भाई के सिर को फूटने से बचाया है, और जब आज गुरुद्वारे पर मत्था टेकने, दर्शन करने के लिए लोग जा रहे हैं तो संत फतेह सिंह आ रहा है। सिर्फ इस लिये कि जत्थेदार सन्तोख सिंह का गोलक बंद हो रहा है, जो कड़ाह प्रसाद वह अपने लोगों को चलाता था वह उससे छीन लिया गया और सारा पैसा कमेटी के हाथ में आ गया है। पंजाब में उसका जो हल हो रहा है वह आपको मालूम है। जहाँ भी संत फतेह सिंह गया और जहाँ आ रहा है, लोग गालियों से उसका स्वागत कर रहे हैं। मेरा अंदाजा है कि अगर गवर्नर रोज उसकी मदद न करे, हिफाजत न करे तो संत फतेह सिंह दिल्ली नहीं आ सकेगा। लोग रास्ते में ही उसको रोक लेंगे, दिल्ली के लिए चलने नहीं देंगे।

असल में मसला यह है कि जब भी हिन्दुस्तान में कोई ऐसा मौका आया जो नाजुक था तब संत फतेह सिंह हमेशा गद्दारी करते रहे हैं। आपको याद होगा कि जब पंजाब में सरदार गुरनाम सिंह चीफ मिनिस्टर थे तब उन्होंने क्या किया। हिन्दुस्तान के लिये दो बड़े अहम

दिन हैं। एक तो 26 जनवरी और दूसरा 15 अगस्त। यह हिन्दुस्तान के लिये बड़े महान् दिन हैं। 26 जनवरी को संत फतेह सिंह की सरकार और सरदार गुरनाम सिंह ने पंजाब में कहीं भी नेशनल फ्लैग नहीं उड़ने दिया, बल्कि काले झंडों से वह दिन मनाया। हमें श्री पन्त से कहना है कि उनको एन्क्वायरी करानी चाहिये और जो लोग हिन्दुस्तान में इस तरह से गद्दारी करते हैं, उनको सजा देनी चाहिये। मैं एक और उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। संत फतेह सिंह के अकाली दल के जनरल सेक्रेटरी डा० जगजीत सिंह, जो पहले मिनिस्टर थे, फारेन टूर पर गये हुये हैं और मेरी इत्तला है कि वह मुसलिम कंट्री में घूम रहे हैं। आप को इसकी इनक्वायरी करवानी चाहिये और उनको वापस बुलाना चाहिए व उनके पासपोर्ट को कैंसेल करना चाहिये।

यह तो संत फतेह सिंह की बात थी। अब आप पंजाब की बात देखिये। यह बात हमारे मित्र श्री कपूर ने ठीक कही कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने पंजाब गवर्नमेंट को 16 इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंस दिये, लेकिन प्रकाश सिंह बादल सौदा करता रहा, किसी से दस लाख मांगता रहा, किसी से पन्द्रह लाख मांगता रहा और किसी से बीस लाख मांगता रहा। नतीजा यह हुआ कि पंजाब में इंडस्ट्रीज नहीं शुरू हो सकीं। आज मैं भी कहूँगा कि हेवी इण्डस्ट्रीज पंजाब में जरूर लगाई जायें क्योंकि हेवी इण्डस्ट्रीज होने से पंजाब का डेवलपमेंट होगा और पंजाब आगे बढ़ता चला जायेगा।

थीन डैम का मसला बहुत दिनों से पड़ा हुआ है। मैं आपके जरिये से बिनती करूँगा कि थीन डैम का जो मसला है वह पंजाब के लिये हल कर देना चाहिये। इससे न सिर्फ पंजाब को राहत मिलेगी बल्कि इससे सारे हिन्दुस्तान को मदद मिलेगी। यह सारे हिन्दुस्तान को अनाज पहुंचायेगा।

एक और बात आपकी नोटिस में लाना

[श्री महेन्द्र सिंह गिल]

चाहता हूँ। हमारा सरहद्दी इलाका है। मेरी जो कांस्टिटुएन्सी है वह फीरोजपुर है, उसी तरह से अमृतसर का इलाका है। वहाँ पर हमारे हजारों लोग लाहौर का टेलिविजन शॉम को देखते हैं। इससे जो हमारा दुश्मन मुल्क है उस पाकिस्तान का प्रचार होता है। मैं हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार से कहूँगा कि जलंधर रेडियो के साथ सरहद्द के नजदीक कोई टेलिविजन सेंटर बनाया जाय ताकि हमारे देश का प्रचार हो सके।

पंजाब में अकाली सरकार ने मुलाजमीन को, टीचरों को और नौजवानों को बहुत तंग किया था। अब उसमें कुछ राहत मिलने लगी है। लेकिन पंजाब के मुलाजिमों का जो इन्टेरिम रिलीफ का मसला है उसको जल्दी से जल्दी हल किया जाना चाहिये। जब हिन्दुस्तान के बहुत से सूबों में इन्टेरिम रिलीफ का मसला हल हो गया है तब पंजाब में भी हो जाना चाहिये।

चण्डीगढ़, जो हमारी राजधानी है, उसको मेन लाइन पर ला कर दिल्ली से जोड़ा जाना चाहिये ताकि चण्डीगढ़ में बड़ा स्टेशन बन सके और वह पंजाब के लिए एक शान हो सके।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): What has happened in the Punjab is very interesting which the Members of this House should know. In Punjab the big landlords and capitalists kept two types of turbans in the House, one blue and one white. When the Akalis come to power, they wear the blue one and when the Congress came into power, they wear the white one. Old wine in the new bottle.

Sir, we do not hold any brief for the Akalis. They are as bad as the Congress. What did the Congress do? What the Akalis did not do, we have heard a narration of it. We agree they did not do because they are a party of landlords, big capitalists and their stooges. But what did the Congress do in their long reign? What agrarian reforms did they bring? They adopted the gimmick of some constitutional

amendment for which there was no need some years ago and they brought it with an eye on the elections and to get some votes from the people who do not understand things. You kept the people in a backward State and you can sell anything to them and get the best advantage out of it.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): You should not insult the people.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am very respectful to all of you. You have kept the people in a backward State. Sir, the percentage of literacy is below even that of Mexico. You have kept them completely ignorant. You want me to swallow that pill from you.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: There is no justification to insult the people.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have not even fulfilled the minimum commitment enshrined in the Constitution even after twenty years.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I now come back to the subject under discussion. Let us see the character of socialism in Akalis and the Congressmen in Punjab. Who are the leaders there in the Assembly? Major Harinder Singh is the leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly. Is he not one of the biggest landlords in the Punjab? I want Mr. Darbara Singh to dispute me. Similarly, the leader of the Akali Party also is a big landlord in the Assembly. Therefore, Sir, we are only mincing the meat which does not exist. Land reforms have made no dent in the Punjab. They have been allowing big holdings, big farms and land-holdings even upto 2000 and 3000 acres to single individuals or families or phoney co-operatives confined to members of a family only and thousands of well-irrigated acres of land are held by big land-owners as horticultural farms by putting a couple of fruit orchards. You had been doing the same thing. Then, why blame the Akalis alone? Both are equally guilty. Our hon. Speaker was an MLA there during the Congress rule. He

knows more than what I do. If he had been in the Chair, I would have been very happy. He would have been able to tell you more than what I can. These big landlords had ejected a million peasants with the help of the Government. With the help of this 'Garibi Hatao' Government, they had evicted one million people and made them homeless and landless and if to-day they are not rehabilitated and they are landless even to-day, who is to blame? Mr. Darbara Singh, I have regard for you outside the House, but, here I must be cruel to you and tell you what you are. We know your character.

We have pointed out your capitalist oriented policies and formulations. He has accused my party leader. I emphatically deny that he had any relation. We had no relation whatsoever with the Congress or with the Akalis.

SHRI DARBARA SINGH : You had ; it is a fact.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You are certainly more educated than I am in matters of politics. Kindly read our public resolution ; if you want I will send you copies of them. You are not so ignorant. Now it is Congress rule. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. Let us see what you do with the land reforms. Let us see how soon you are able to bring an Ordinance to put back those one million people ejected out of lands back into lands. Let us see how soon you are going to draw up a reform and implement land distribution. We have supported you on issues which are worth supporting. We have supported you yesterday. We have supported you on Bank Nationalisation. Our support will be there for you for land reforms in Punjab. We shall see what you do.

Now, about corruption. It is a good thing that enquiries are coming. But, let it come in respect of all States in the country. Let us have the skeletons out of the cupboards. We read every day in the newspapers, so many lockers have been raided, the bank of so and so has been raided, the house of so and so has been raided and so on and so forth. I say to poor Mr. Pant, my dear Sir, don't make it confined to Punjab alone, let there be a thorough probe into the conduct of Ministers in power in all the States.

Akalis got licences but ultimately where did these licences go? It was sold to a great patron-saint of the congress party, the House of Thapars for a big sum Rs. 25 lakhs ; Rs. 25 lakhs was collected for the licence granted which ultimately went to them, to this patron-saint of yours. Make sure, you should not be so loud about it. It would make us laugh.

Then, Sir, about the brewery. They have started a brewery where they have appointed a technical consultant at a fantastic salary and remuneration ; that man is related to a person very high up—I don't want to mention names, I hope you won't like it, Mr. Deputy Speaker. Will you?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : So, Sir, I don't want to mention names ; I only want to say that that man is very high up second in the Indian ladder. In relation to this what has happened? The cost of making the brewery has passed all reasonable limits. Because, unless he is given that high remuneration and salary, the brewery won't come into existence, according to the super lords sitting in North Block, South Block and Udyog Bhawan.

I want to say this. They have unleashed a police repression to enforce the interest of the big landlords and capitalists. In the name of Naxalites, my partymen are beaten up ; harassed ; arrested. Why? Mr. Bahu-guna, my hon. friend is shaking his head ; he looks worried. He knows, we are a party for the future. The same police Raj is there in West Bengal. You resort to individual annihilation and political murder. You give Rs. 5,000 gratuity to plain-clothes policeman for every killing. In the name of Naxalites, you beat up honest political workers. In the end I say, 'Doctor, heal thyself' to Mr. Darbara Singh and his Congress party.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We shall conclude and dispose of this business by 3.30 p. m. At 3.30 p. m., we have to take up private Members' business. Now, the hon. Minister.

श्री मान सिंह भौरा (भटिंडा) : मैं ही बाकी बचा हूँ। मुझे पांच मिनट दे दे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : One Member from the hon. Member's party from Punjab has already spoken. I can allow other members only at the expense of non-official business. At 3.30 p. m. we have to take up private Members' business. Now, the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : I am thankful to most of the Members who have participated in this debate . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Who are the exclusions ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : . . . for having supported the measures before the House, namely the Proclamation as well as the Bill.

The ground that has been covered has been somewhat wider, and I hope you will excuse me if within the short time that you have given me I am not able to deal with all those points, and I hope hon. Members who have made those points will also realise my difficulty in this matter.

My hon. friend Shri J. M. Gwoder of the DMK made a charge against Government and said that the Centre imposed President's rule in Punjab and in several other States, and he also said that we did not want to see the Opposition governments in those States. He spoke of constitutional guarantees which must be preserved in a parliamentary democratic system. I am not quite clear if I have understood him correctly. But each individual case in which President's rule is promulgated in any State comes before this House, and we have a discussion and we go into all these aspects. . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : With his brute majority he gets it through.

SHRI K. C. PANT : The Governor's report is before the House in each case and the debates are no record. In the past, we have gone into each of these cases thoroughly, and after that, both Houses approve of the President's Proclamation.

But in each case, there are features peculiar to that case. It is very difficult to generalise in this manner. But one thing is clear that so long as the Government of the

State could be carried on in accordance with the Constitution in any State, the Centre has absolutely no desire to step in. The point that he has missed is this. He talked of constitutional guarantees, but there are also constitutional responsibilities and the responsibility that the Constitution has placed on the Centre is to see that Governments in all the States are carried on in accordance with the Constitution. When there is a breakdown in this, then alone does article 356 come into play and the President takes over. If this position is clearly understood, I really do not know how my hon. friend can make a generalisation of that kind.

So far as the specific instance goes, in the case of Punjab, we have already discussed this earlier in various forms. I do not want to go over all that ground again. But it is obvious that the Governor in this case only acted on the advice of the Chief Minister. I do not want to go into all those questions about his fast losing his majority etc. etc. I do not want to go into that, but the basic principle in this case was that he did accept the advice of the Chief Minister. My hon. friend from the DMK forgot that the charge which was made here in this House earlier was that the Centre was trying to get its own party into power and therefore was using the Governor for that purpose. But when President's rule was imposed on Punjab, the Congress Party was denied the change to form the government. How does this tally with his version ? I just do not understand it. How could this be looked at from a party point of view ? If anything, the Congress Party could not form the government because of the Governor's action. That has been said already by my party colleagues.

There is absolutely no consistency between the charges that are made on both sides. One says that we are trying to impose our government ; the other says that we are trying to manoeuvre a situation where opposition governments are thrown out ; the third says that we have got President's rule imposed. It is a simple fact that when a government cannot be carried on in accordance with the Constitution, the Governor advises the President and the President accepts that advice in order to uphold the Constitution.

My hon. friend, Shri Swatantra referred to the need for early elections. We are all

keen to have it as early as possible. But the voter's lists have to be revised and it is only after that whole process has been gone through that elections can be held.

Shri Basu spoke right at the end. He said something which is of significance, though he did not say it in that sense. He said there were only blue turbans and white turbans to be seen in Punjab. It is a fact.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I meant landlords and capitalists.

SHRI K. C. PANT : In terms of political strength, in the Punjab it is either the Congress Party or the Akali Party who hold the field. Fortunately or unfortunately, as one looks at it, there is no red turban there. Now for the other parties, it is perhaps easier to go for a white or blue turban. His party supported the Akali Dal and they must have put the blue turban on. . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We support on issues. As my party's name has been mentioned, I want to make this clear. We supported even a monopolist party like the hon. Minister's party on bank nationalisation. But what have they done? They have given more credit to *burra sahibs* and big agriculturists. In spite of that, we supported them on the nationalisation of general insurance. Again let him remember what happened yesterday, whether we supported his party or not. Let him not conveniently forget things. We support on issues and we shall continue to do so.

SHRI K. C. PANT : This is an inconvenient fact. The whole House knows it. I just have to state it. I do not want to press it home.

He referred to the leader of the Congress Party in Punjab by name and said he owned so much of land. It is not a good practice to name anybody. I at least refrain from it. But since he has done it, I would like to ask him whether the leader of the Communist Party (Marxist) in Bengal is a pauper.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : 3,000 acres.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Shri Jyoti Bosu is by no means a pauper.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He possesses nothing which will ever attract the ceiling law. I am talking of big landlords. (*Interruptions*). He has 3,000 acres.

SHRI DARBARA SINGH : Not, at all, not that much.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Let him not stop so low.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Only Jyoti Bosu and Jyotirmoy Bosu are the richest people.

SHRI K. C. PANT : My hon. friend referred to the people of Punjab as backward. I am one of those who always admire the people of Punjab.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I was born in Punjab. They are not backward.

SHRI K. C. PANT : There are always exceptions. The people of Punjab have played a crucial role in the history of this country. They have been the shield of India against foreign invasion. Much of the history of India and the history of its culture has been written on the soil of Punjab. Even today the people of Punjab have in an abundant measure that exuberant vitality, that love of life, which helps them to face up to any situation that may come their way and give strength to the whole country.

Sir, the brave Hindu and Sikh soldiers of Punjab have made a name throughout the world. The farmers of Punjab have set an example to the whole country in what can be done under hard conditions in the field of agriculture. Small industrialists and the craftsmen of Punjab are an example for their kind anywhere in the world. Even though I agree when some hon. friends said that there is not too much of a big industry in Punjab, there is some. There is not too much. But the per capita income of Punjab is the highest in the country for the simple that the craftsmen of Punjab are so good and you have so much of household industry, in Punjab. The benefits of industry are so wide spread that they are able to assist not only the development of Punjab but the whole country. So, I think that my hon. friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, spoke very loosely when he spoke of such people as being backward.

SHRI JYOTIRMÖY BOSU : I never said anybody was backward.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Now he is gradually seeing the error of his words. So, I do not want to go into it further.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I would ask you to refer to the record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, please. It is on record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You are the only backward people—Indians. Your per capita income is one of the lowest in the world. Your economic development is the poorest in the world.

SHRI K. C. PANT : His guilty conscience is breaking through now.

SHRI B. N. REDDY (Miryalguda) : *rose—(Interruption)*

SHRI K. C. PANT : I thought he was capable of taking care of himself. Don't you believe that ?

Now, many hon. friends have referred to the charges of corruption, and the fact that certain memoranda have been given to the Governor of Punjab. I do not want to go into the details. Preliminary enquiries are being made, and in these enquiries reveal *prima facie* ground for further action, appropriate action will certainly be initiated.

So far as the demand of the Punjab employees goes, I only want to refer to the transfer of teachers first. I want to refer to that because I think some hon friends referred to that specifically. Earlier, mass transfers had been ordered. Now, these transfers have been cancelled and the *status quo ante* has been restored.

On the other things also, I am sure that the Punjab Government will look into all the demands of the employees with sympathy. On the problems of the Harijans which was referred, without again going into any details, I would like to say that this Government now under President's rule will be very particularly anxious that Harijans are treated well, that there is no oppression and they get justice to which they are entitled.

Lastly, there was reference to land reforms by various Members. On this

question, I would like to say that the Central Land Reforms Committee to which reference was made did take note of this fact—because I was a Member there and I was sitting there—namely, the difference between PEPSU and Punjab landlaws. We feel that there is need to review the existing laws relating to land and particularly those in regard to the ceiling on land-holdings.

We have asked the State Governments to have such a review in close consultation with the Central Ministry of Agriculture.

Many of our friends have already dealt with the affairs of the Delhi Gurdwaras. I would not like to say anything beyond this, that the Delhi Gurdwaras could not hold elections for many years, years on end, and nobody raised a voice. Today those very people who countenanced the lack of elections for years on end are clamouring for early elections. This fact has to be borne in mind, although we on our part do want to hold early elections there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by President on the 15th June, 1971, under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Punjab."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Punjab to make laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clauses 2, 3, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I beg to move
"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed,"

The motion was adopted.

15.32 hrs.

THE SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF MINISTERS BILL*

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the salaries and allowance of Ministers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the salaries and allowances of Ministers."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I rise to oppose this Bill. I have to remind the House and my hon. friend Shri H. M. Patel and Piloo Mody who has also sponsored this Bill, of the Bill moved by my hon. friend Shri Dandekar. The idea of it was just to curtail certain rights and privileges in terms of money of the hon. Ministers. But here, if you read the Bill, it does not do that. We want the Ministers in this country to reduce their expenses, and not to pass another legislation to give them the same benefits that they are enjoying now. I appreciate the idea and the intention of the sponsors of this Bill, but this Bill does not meet the requirements. Now the Ministers are getting something income-tax free. Let there be a simple Bill by which whatever they are getting is charged income-tax.

If you read the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it says ;

"The main object of this Bill is to make clear to the Public the true extent of the over-all emoluments now being received by the Council of Ministers of the Central Government, and to indicate to the tax-payers in particular the true cost thereof."

Lastly it says ;

"It is not intended to make, nor does

the Bill in fact make, any substantial change, whether by way of increase or decrease, in the money value of the present aggregate real emoluments of the Ministers."

If it is decreased, I will welcome it, but what is the use of sponsoring a Bill which does not decrease their salary ?

Today two lakhs of Central Government employees have been denied increase in dearness allowance even after the cost of living index has gone upto 225. Why should we think that the Ministers should continue to get what they are getting ? I would request him to bring another Bill suggesting decrease in their salaries which I will support.

Members of Parliament do not suggest decrease in the Minister's salaries because they are afraid of decrease in their own salaries. I would request Mr. Patel. therefore, to withdraw this Bill and bring another Bill which I will readily support.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : It seems to me that the hon. Member has not fully appreciated the importance of a Bill of this kind. It really focusses attention on the existing actual emoluments of the Ministers. Just as an ordinary member of the public has to pay income-tax, it is important that the average citizen realises what emoluments he pays to the Ministers. There is no particular reason, at this stage, as we see it, to cut down their emoluments. What is objectionable is in the first instance that the ordinary person gets an idea that the Minister receives a salary in terms of a couple of thousand rupees...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are going into the merits.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : He went into the merits and said that he could understand a Bill which sought to reduce the emoluments. I will have no objection if he moves an amendment suggesting reduction of their emoluments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law

*Published in Gazette of India Extra-ordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 5.8.71,

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

relating to the salaries and allowances of Ministers."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Article 141 and insertion of new article 143A, etc.)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : I introduce the Bill.

LAND ACQUISITION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of section 11 and 23 and insertion of new section 15A)

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Land Acquisition Act 1894."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of article 16)

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Tellicherry) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED CASTES) ORDERS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

†SHRI C. CHITTABABU (Chingleput) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for inclusion of certain castes in the lists of Scheduled Castes and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for inclusion of certain castes in the lists of Scheduled Castes and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

†SHRI C. CHITTABABU : Introduce the Bill.

PREVENTION OF POLLUTION OF AIR AND WATER BILL*

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajganj) : I beg to move for leave to introduce my Bill to stop factories, municipalities, local bodies, motor-vehicles, households burning poisonous fuels and other agencies and individuals from emitting poisonous gases in the

*Published in Gazette of India Extra-ordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 5-8-71.

†The Member spoke in Tamil.

atmosphere and discharging their refuse, fermented molasses, other stinking substances, night soil, sullage and dirty water in rivers, rivulets and open spaces, making water undrinkable and atmosphere unhygienic, foul and unbearable, thus creating a great public nuisance and hazard for health.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to stop factories, municipalities, local bodies, motor-vehicles, household burning poisonous fuels and other agencies and individuals from emitting poisonous gases in the atmosphere and discharging their refuse, fermented molasses, other stinking substances, night soil, sullage and dirty water in rivers, rivulets and open spaces, making water undrinkable and atmosphere unhygienic, foul and unbearable, thus creating a great public nuisance and hazard for health.

The motion was adopted.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of articles 19, 22 etc.)

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : I introduce the Bill.

15.41 hrs.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL

*(Insertion of new section 8A) by Shri
P. L. Barupal*

श्री पन्ना लाल बारूपाल (गंगानगर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने इस सदन में सदस्यों की मांग पर संसद सदस्यों के वेतन भत्ते अधिनियम, 1954 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को प्रस्तुत किया था लेकिन वर्तमान स्थिति को देखते हुए, देश में बेकारी मंहगाई और बंगला देश के सवाल आदि अनेक कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं समझता हूँ कि यह विधेयक समयानुकूल नहीं है और ऐसी स्थिति में मैं इस विधेयक को वापिस लेना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954."

The motion was adopted.

श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल : मैं बिल वापिस लेता हूँ।

The Bill was, leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Panigrahi. Absent.

15.42 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

*(Amendment of Eighth Schedule) by Shri
Bhogendra Jha*

MR. DEPTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill moved by Shri Bhogendra Jha. I think he has to continue his reply to the debate.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत के संविधान की 8वीं अनुसूची में तीन और महत्वपूर्ण भाषायें—मैथिली, राजस्थानी और भोजपुरी—जोड़ने के विषय में यह विधेयक है ।...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : With regard to this Bill by Shri Bhogendra Jha I have received a letter from Shri S. M. Banerjee that under rule 109 he wants to move a motion that the debate on this Bill be adjourned. Firstly, I would like to know the reasons. There can be only two or three reasons—Government want to introduce a similar Bill, Government want time to consider the matter or some other reason.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, if you will see the statement of Objects and Reasons. It seeks to include Maithali, Rajasthani and Bhojpuri in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. Maithili is a language which is spoken in a particular area of the country. Rajasthani is spoken in a large part of Rajasthan and the hon. Member, Dr. Karni Singh moved a similar Bill about that, saying that Rajasthani should be included in the Eighth Schedule. Bhojpuri is spoken over the half of UP and Bihar. The main idea of moving this adjournment is that government should make up its mind and give us a reply. Let them consider the whole matter and till then let it be adjourned. Even according to the government there is necessity for this. So, let them take up their mind and let them not delay it. That is why I am making this request to Shri Bhogendra Jha and to the Minister, through you, Sir, that the discussion on this Bill be adjourned.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have not yet given my consent. I have only heard you. Now let me hear the Minister.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : May I invite the attention of the hon. Members opposite to what my colleague, Shri Gokhale, said on this question ? He said :

"I would request hon. Members to

consider whether a more practical approach is not called for, whether a comprehensive examination, a second look, should not be given to the whole scheme of the Eighth Schedule. I would appeal to the Mover to withdraw the Bill."

Then he says further :

"Government will certainly give very respectful attention to the trend of opinion in this House, as it must. Government will also have to consider side by side whether other languages ought to be considered and at the appropriate time Government will give due weight to the opinion expressed on these three languages as well as others."

This is what he said on the 23rd July, 1971. Therefore, so far as this question concerned, we will give all due thought and consideration to this matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In view of this, I give my consent for the moving of the motion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Under rule 109, I beg to move :

"That the debate on the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, by Shri Bhogendra Jha, be adjourned."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the debate on the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, by Shri Bhogendra Jha, be adjourned."

The motion was adopted.

15.45 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Substitution of Article 43)

by

Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we will take up the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1971 by Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan.

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान (घार) : उपाध्यक्ष, महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के

संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाये।

इस देश के सामने बेरोजगारी की समस्या एक गम्भीर समस्या है। हम देखते हैं कि पिछले 20-22 सालों में शासन बेरोजगारी को दूर करने में बिल्कुल असमर्थ रहा है। लेबर कमीशंस की जो रिपोर्टें देखने में आई और तमाम दलों की ओर से जो सुझाव आये उनका मैंने अध्ययन किया और मैंने देखा कि सभी इस बात में एकमत हैं कि 20-22 सालों में यह शासन इस देश के नागरिकों को एम्प्लायमेंट नहीं दे पाया है। इस देश में लगभग 50 लाख पड़े लिखे लोग तो बेकार हैं ही, उनके साथ-साथ वे-पड़े लिखे लोगों के बारे में भी यह अधिष्ठा रिपोर्ट है कि एक करोड़ से भी ज्यादा वे लोग बेकार हैं। इससे आप अंदाज लगा सकते हैं कि अगर इसी तरह से भारत में बेकारी रही तो हम आर्थिक या सामाजिक उन्नति नहीं कर सकते हैं। जब 20-22 सालों में भी यह शासन बेकारी को दूर नहीं कर सका तब मैंने इस विधेयक के अन्तर्गत यह सुझाव रखा है कि राष्ट्रपति स्वयं इस जिम्मेदारी को लें और इस सरकार को 1976 तक का मौका दिया जाये, यदि तब भी इस समस्या को यह हल नहीं करती है तो यहां पर एक सर्वदलीय सरकार कायम की जाये। मेरा यह अनुभव है—क्या लोक सभा और क्या राज्य सभा, जितनी भी यहां पार्टीज है, मैंने अध्ययन किया है कि वे सभी इस बात में एकमत हैं कि यह सरकार रोजी रोटी देने में अपने नागरिकों को बिल्कुल असमर्थ रही है। मैंने पिछली तमाम बहसों को अध्ययन किया है और यह पाया है कि कोई भी दल ऐसा नहीं है जिसने इस बात के—पक्ष में अपने विचार प्रकट न किये हों और यह न कहा हो कि यह सरकार इस बेकारी की समस्या को हल करने में असमर्थ रही है...

15.48 hrs.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : Sir, there is no quorum.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the bell be rung.

Now there is quorum.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति जी, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। माननीय सदस्य जो बिल लाये हैं उसमें कूल 69 के अनुसार जोकि इस प्रकार है :

“A Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum which shall invite.”

इसके अन्दर खर्च का सवाल है। माननीय सदस्य करोड़ों रुपया खर्च कराना चाहते हैं। जैसे माननीय डा० कर्णी सिंह ने अपने बिल के साथ फाइनेंशियल मेमोरेन्डम लगाया है, उसी तरह माननीय चौहान को भी लगाना चाहिये था। उस मेमोरेन्डम की ऐबसेंस में यह बिल नहीं आ सकता।

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : शासन जिस ढंग से इस समय काम कर रहा है उसके बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर अपनी अक्लमन्दी से काम करे तो करोड़ों लोगों को घंथा मिल सकता है। यही मेरे प्रस्ताव का मकसद है।

अग्रेजों की शिक्षा प्रणाली के बारे में एक बार महात्मा गांधी जी ने कहा था कि यह उस कन्न के समान है जिसके अंदर कीड़े हों गये हैं लेकिन ऊपर से सफेदी छांयी हुई है। तो यह सरकार अपनी कार्य प्रणाली के कारण लोगों को रोजगार नहीं दे पा रही है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : सभापति जी, मेरे प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर का जवाब दीजिये।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Daga has raised a point of order. This Bill is an enabling Bill. It does not involve any financial obligations. It is only an enabling Bill. So, there is no point of

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : इस बेकारी समस्या को लाइटली नहीं लेना चाहिये, बल्कि युद्ध स्तर पर लेना चाहिये। मैंने दोनों सदनों की कार्यवाही का अच्छी तरह से अध्ययन किया है, तमाम दलों ने इस बात को अनुभव किया है कि अगर बेकारी की समस्या हल नहीं होती है तो हमारा विकास रुक जायेगा। आर्थिक विकास भी समाप्त हो जायेगा।

आज सैकड़ों कालेज खुल गये और हजारों की तादाद में वहां से पढ़ कर निकले हुए इंजीनियर बेकार घूम रहे हैं। शासन जिस ढंग से चल रहा है इससे दिन पर दिन बेकारी बढ़ती जा रही है। उसको रोका जाय।

ट्रांसपोर्ट और शिपिंग का ही उदाहरण है। तीन हजार मील का हमारा तट है, वहां पर अगर छोटे-छोटे पोर्ट्स का विकास किया जाय तो लाखों लोगों को रोजगार मिल सकता है। लेकिन इस पर कभी ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। इस बिल का उद्देश्य यही है कि अगर शासन 1976 तक इसमें फेल होता है, जिसका सम्बन्ध देश के आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक और सामाजिक विकास से है, तो राष्ट्रपति की यह जिम्मेदारी हो जाती है।

विदेशों में शासन कुशलता से चलते हैं जिसकी वजह से इतनी भयानक बेकारी की स्थिति नहीं होती। लेकिन हमारे यहां तो सरकार की कम अवली की वजह से यह बेकारी की समस्या हमारे आर्थिक विकास को समाप्त कर रही है। आज कृषि प्रधान देश में करोड़ों की तादाद में खेतिहर मजदूर बेकार हैं। प्रधान मंत्री ने समय-समय पर कहा है कि इस समस्या का हल तीव्र गति से निकाला जाय। लेकिन काम उस दिशा में कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। तो कहने से ही काम नहीं हो जाता है। उसके लिए सही रूप से प्रयास भी करना होता है। यों दिखाया तो जरूर जाता है कि हम इस समस्या को हल करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन व्यावहारिक दृष्टि से देखें तो योजनायें अमल में नहीं

आ रही हैं। इसलिए जो मेरा सुझाव है उसको स्वीकार किया जाय कि अगर 1976 तक यह शासन इस समस्या को हल करने में सफल नहीं होता है तो सर्वदलीय सरकार बनाई जाय। मेरा यह दृढ़ विश्वास है कि जब तक बेकारी की समस्या हल नहीं होती है तब तक देश खुशहाल नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए इस चीज को हल करने की सख्त आवश्यकता है। शासन को मेरी यह चेतावनी है कि अगर वह इसको हल नहीं करता है तो वह किसी में सफल नहीं हो सकता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken, into consideration."

SHRI M. C. DAGA : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be circulated for purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st September, 1971." (1)

16.00 hrs.

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, इस मुल्क में बेकारी जरूर है, लेकिन इस बेकारी के लिये सबसे ज्यादा जिम्मेदार अपोजीशन है क्योंकि वह गवर्नमेंट को कोई काम नहीं करने देता। आप देखिए कि अभी जन संघ के श्री चौहान बात कर रहे थे। बंगला देश के मामले में गवर्नमेंट कुछ करना चाहती है तो मुल्क के कोने-कोने में हजारों लोगों को ला कर जनसंघ बेकार बना रहा है। इस लिए मुल्क में बेकारी है। हर देश में एम्प्लायड और अनएम्प्लायड दो तरह के लोग होते हैं लेकिन हमारे मुल्क में अपोजीशन की वजह से लोग अनएम्प्लायेबिल हो गये हैं। जिन्हें किसी काम पर नहीं रखा जा सकता। सिवाय इसके कि वह कोने-कोने में जाकर सत्याग्रह करें। इसके सिवाय वह कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। कहने का मतलब यह है कि हमारे देश में अपोजीशन वाले कोई जिम्मेदारी कबूल नहीं करना

चाहते। यह बदकिस्मती की बात है। क्योंकि इंग्लैंड और अमरीका में जहां कहीं डेमोक्रेसी है और अपोजीशन पार्टीज हैं इलेक्शन के बाद मुल्क की जिम्मेदारी सम्हालने के लिये अपने आपको उतना ही जिम्मेदार समझती हैं जितनी गवर्नमेंट अपने आप जिम्मेदार करार देती है। यह दुःख की बात है क्योंकि अपोजीशन के पास रोजाना लोगों को बरगलाने के सिवाय और कोई बात नहीं है। चूंकि यह डेमोक्रेसी है इसलिए पांच साल बाद एक दफा इलेक्शन होता है। पांच साल के बाद एक साल या 6 महीने पहले लोग जनरल इलेक्शन का प्रोपेगेंडा शुरू कर सकते हैं। लेकिन यहां बदकिस्मती यह है कि जिस दिन इलेक्शन खत्म होता है उसी दिन से लोगों को उभारा जाता है। अगर हजार, पांच सौ आदमियों को ला कर जनसंघ वाले सत्याग्रह करायें तो उसका मतलब क्या है। क्या जनसंघ के पीछे सिर्फ हजार, पांच सौ लोग ही हैं? जब मैं यह बात कह रहा हूं तो अपनी कांस्टीट्यूेंसी की तरफ से कह रहा हूं। आठ लाख वोटर्स की तरफ से कह रहा हूं कि अगर दो सौ, चार सौ आदमियों को ला कर पार्लियामेंट के सामने में डेमांड स्ट्रेशन करूं तो उसका यह मतलब है कि मेरे पीछे 8 लाख लोग नहीं हैं, सिर्फ दो सौ, चार सौ लोग हैं। इस तरह मुल्क में जो बेकार लोग हैं वह जनसंघ के पीछे जा कर मुल्क में एक तमाशा बनाते हैं।

हमारे मुल्क में लोगों के पास काम करने की काफी गुंजायश है और हर आदमी काम कर सकता है। हमारे पास हजारों एकड़ जमीन पड़ी हुई है पांच सौ नदियां हैं जो साल के 12 महीने बहती हैं। यहां जितने लोग हैं, जैसा कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब पंजाब के भाइयों के बारे में कह चुके हैं, हर आदमी मेहनत करता है और वहां कोई आदमी बेकार नहीं है। उन इलाकों में जहां अपोजीशन वालों की एक्टिविटीज ज्यादा है बेकारी ज्यादा फैली हुई है। इस वास्ते अगर अपोजीशन वाले अपनी

जिम्मेदारी को कबूल कर लें तो मुल्क की बेकारी खत्म हो सकती है।

दूसरा सुभाव था मिली जुली हुकूमत बनाने का। जनसंघ की मिली जुली हुकूमत बार-बार बन चुकी है और हर प्रोविन्स में तीन, चार बार बन कर फेल हो चुकी है। पहले श्री राज-गोपालाचारी कहा करते थे कि अगर एक अच्छी वोट के साथ एक लीकी वोट जोड़ दी जाय तो अच्छी वोट भी डूब जाती है, इस लिये अपोजीशन का कोई आदमी कांग्रेस की हुकूमत में नहीं लिया जा सकता। क्यों कि एक आइडियल के ऊपर गवर्नमेंट बनाई जाती है। हम कल ही देख चुके हैं कि पूरे मुल्क के लोग यह चाहते हैं कि यहां पर जो आमदनी होती है बड़े बड़े लोगों की उस को उनसे लेकर दूसरी देश हित की चीजों में लगाई जाय। एक आदमी उसे न रख सके। उस में जनसंघ वाले और स्वतंत्र पार्टी वाले लोगों ने मुखालफित की और उसके लिए अमेंडमेंट लाये। ऐसे लोगो को लेकर किसी मुल्क में क्या कोई सरकार चल सकती है?

डा० कर्णो सिंह (बीकानेर) : हम पार्टी की बात यहां न उठाये क्योंकि यह हिन्दु-स्तान की एक बड़ी भारी समस्या है। इस पर यह कह कर मजाक नहीं करना चाहिये कि अपोजीशन रेस्पोंसिबिल नहीं है।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : मेरा यह तजुर्वा रहा है कि अपोजीशन रेस्पोंसिबिल नहीं है।

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : अपोजीशन रेस्पोंसिबिल रहा है। आप क्या बात करते हैं।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : अपोजीशन का रोल कैसा रहा है यह मैं बताता हूं। बंगाल में फैक्ट्रियां बहुत हैं। श्री बी० सी० राय के जमाने में वहां पर कैपिटल इन्कम हायेस्ट इन दि कन्ट्री थी। अपोजीशन वाले लेबर को

[श्री एम० राम० गोपाल रेड्डी]

उचका-उचका कर काम पर जाने से रोकते हैं और इसलिये आज उसकी पर-कैपिटल इन्कम कम हो गई है।

DR. KARNI SINGH : The Hon. Member had been in the Opposition until two days ago. He had a public mandate as an Opposition Member. Then why are you blaming us ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : He is an Hon. Member of the ruling party now. He was returned on that ticket.

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY : In my whole career, I was never a Member of any party except the Congress Party. If at all, I was there as an Independent, and supporting the Congress.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may speak on the Bill.

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : There are unemployed people in the country.

मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि लोग अन-एम्प्लायड क्यों होते हैं। अपोजीशन वाले यह चाहते हैं कि लोगों को अन-एम्प्लायड बनाकर उन्हें गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ उभार कर मुल्क में ब्लडी रेवोल्यूशन लायें। जन संघ वाले भाई इस तरह की बातें करते हैं, यह ताज्जुब की बात है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस देश में यह कहा जाता है कि देश में अगर यह मसला सुधर नहीं पाता है तो मिली जुली सरकार बनाई जाये। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसी सूरत में जनसंघ के साथ या और किसी पार्टी के साथ कांग्रेस का मेलजोल नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि कांग्रेस का जो आइडियल है वह बिल्कुल अलग है। मुल्क में जो बेकारे अन-एम्प्लायड है उनका अन-एम्प्लायमेंट अगर खत्म होना है तो अपोजीशन पार्टी वाले पांच साल तक खामोश रहें क्योंकि पांच साल तक के लिये वोटर ने हमें वोट दिया है, हमें मैनडेट दिया है। मुल्क

की डेमोक्रेसी को हाथ में लेकर उसे चलाने का मौका दिया है। अब हम अपनी मर्जी से हुकूमत कर रहे हैं, पांच साल के बाद फिर हमें वोटर के पास जाना होगा। तो आप जरा इस पर विचार कीजिये, रोज-रोज पार्लियामेंट के सामने इस किस्म का डिमान्स्ट्रेशन करने से मुल्क में अन-एम्प्लायमेंट बढ़ता है और उसकी पूरी-पूरी जिम्मेदारी जनसंघ, स्वतन्त्र पार्टी, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी, इन सब लोगों पर है, कांग्रेस पर नहीं है।

आज दूसरे देशों के मुकाबले में हमारे देश जो अन-एम्प्लायमेंट ज्यादा है, उसका एक कारण पाकिस्तान भी है। लाखों-करोड़ों लोगों को पाकिस्तान से मार-मार कर हमारे मुल्क में भेजा जा रहा है। हर साल करोड़ों लोग हमारे मुल्क में आ रहे हैं—यह हमारी बदकिस्मती है। इस लिये अन-एम्प्लायमेंट के लिये सिर्फ गवर्नमेंट को दोष देने से काम नहीं होगा। पाकिस्तान हमारा पड़ोसी मुल्क है, उसके साथ हिसाब-किताब किया जा रहा है अगर वह पूरा हो जायेगा तो बहुत सारा अन-एम्प्लायमेंट खत्म हो जायेगा।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनन्दगांव) : पीठाधीश जी बेकारी की समस्या जितनी कठिन है, उतनी कष्टदायक भी है और किसी लोक-तंत्रीय देश में अगर बेकारी है और उसका समाधान शीघ्रता के साथ नहीं होता है तो यह एक बड़ा भारी प्रश्न चिन्ह देश के सामने उपस्थित होता है। मैं अगर इसको अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दृष्टि से देखूँ तो 370 करोड़ लोग सारे संसार में हैं और उसमें भी 100 में से 70 लोग एशिया और अफ्रीका के भाग में रहते हैं। केवल 30 उन देशों में रहते हैं जो गौरे लोगों के देश हैं। सारी समृद्धि विज्ञान का विकास, तकनीकी ज्ञान, सम्पत्ति का अर्जन और परम्परागत कालोनियल पावर्स के द्वारा जो एशियाई और अफ्रीकी देशों का एक्सप्लायटेशन हुआ

उसके माध्यम से वे समृद्धशाली हो गये, हम पिछड़ गये और इसी सन्दर्भ में हमारा देश भी पिछड़ गया। जितना औद्योगीकरण हमारे देश में होना चाहिये था—23 वर्षों में, अगर मैं यह कहूँ कि बहुत कुछ हुआ है तो अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी, लेकिन इसके लिये 23 वर्ष ही काफी नहीं हैं। हमारा जो पिछला इतिहास है, उसको भी देखना होगा, जब दुनिया के देश आगे बढ़ रहे थे, संसार आगे बढ़ रहा था, हम कालो-नियल पावर के नीचे उतना नहीं बढ़ रहे थे। उस समय हमारी यह जनसंख्या 40 करोड़ थी...

सभापति महोदय : इम्पीरियल पावर के नीचे।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : जी हां, इम्पीरियल पावर के नीचे। 1904 की बात है एक सेन्सस हुआ था, तो उस समय हमारी आबादी करीब 25 करोड़ थी, लेकिन आज 60 करोड़ है और 1960 में हमारी आबादी 90 करोड़ हो जाएगी। यह प्रश्न धरती से, वातावरण से, साधनों से, साधनों के समन्वय से सरकारी प्रबन्ध से और नैसर्गिक काम करने की प्रवृत्ति से सम्बन्ध रखता है। इन सब का समन्वय करना पड़ेगा। आज जितने हमारे पास साधन हैं—जैसे भोजन का सीधा प्रश्न है, पर-कैपिटल इन्कम का सीधा प्रश्न है, काम का सीधा प्रश्न है, बेकारी का प्रश्न है, उसमें भी जो गांव के लोग बेकार हैं, उनका अलग प्रश्न है और जो लोग शहरों में बेकार हैं उनका अलग प्रश्न है। जिनके पास धरती नहीं है, उनके बेटे बेकार हैं, उनका अलग प्रश्न है। जिनके पास धरती है, जो बच्चों को पढ़ा सकते हैं, उनके बेटों का अलग प्रश्न है, फिर वही लोग जब शहरों में जाते हैं तो उनका अलग प्रश्न है। इन सबका तालमेल यदि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर करें तो मुझे किसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचने में बड़ी कठिनाई मालूम पड़ती है। क्या कोई ऐसा दिन आएगा कि हम यह ठीक है कि अपने संविधान के

डाइरेक्टिव प्रिन्सिपलज में हमने बहुत सारी बातें कही हैं और यह भी कहा है कि समता और एकता के नियम पर काम देंगे, सब कुछ करेंगे—लेकिन यह एक बड़ा भारी प्रश्न है, आर्थिक प्रश्न है, काम का प्रश्न है, औद्योगीकरण के माध्यम से, खेती के माध्यम से, छोटे-छोटे उद्योग धन्धों के माध्यम से हम एक बड़ी परिकल्पना करें, उड़ान भरें, तब भी यह प्रश्न सामने आता है कि क्या आबादी की बढ़ोत्तरी को देखते हुए, देश के सीमित साधनों को देखते हुए, यह सम्भव है। देश की आबादी बढ़ रही है, लेकिन धरती नहीं बढ़ रही है। 40 करोड़ एकड़ धरती हमारे पास है, जिस पर खेती होती है, आबादी 60 करोड़ है एक पर डेढ़ का बोझा है। यदि हम अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संख्या को देखें तो संसार की जनसंख्या को देखते हुये 100 में 60 भूखे हैं और उन 60 में भी 10 भारतीय हैं और और इस 10 का अनुपात लगायें तो 22-23 करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं जिनको अच्छा स्ववेयर-मील नहीं मिलता है। एक तरफ भोजन, फिर काम, काम के अनुसार उसकी औमत आमदनी, फिर रहन-सहन का प्रबन्ध, ये सब इतने कठिन काम मालूम पड़ते हैं कि चाहे हमारी सरकार हो या कोई सरकार हो, यथार्थ क्या है, परिस्थितियाँ क्या हैं, साधन क्या हैं, साधनों समन्वय क्या है, जिस गति से आगे चलना है, उस तरह से नहीं चल पा रहे हैं।

इसका एक कारण व्यूरोक्रेसी है। नेताओं का काम है—योजना बनाना, सोचना, मंडेट प्राप्त करना, जनता की स्वीकृति लेना, यह सब ठीक है, लेकिन इनको इम्प्लीमेंट करने का माध्यम व्यूरोक्रेसी है जिनके माध्यम से हम उसको कराना चाहते हैं, वह नहीं हो पाता है। एक फाइल के एक टेबिल से दूसरे टेबिल तक जाने में एक महीना लग जाता है। देश में आज जो जनजागरण है, उत्साह है, आगे बढ़ने की प्रवृत्ति है, उसमें तेजी आये, इसी सन्दर्भ में मैं इस बात को कह रहा हूँ। हमारे लोग तेजी से काम करें, जिस गति से समय आगे बढ़ रहा है।

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डे]

उसी गति से आगे बढ़ें तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि हम पीछे रह जाय। जब हम देखते हैं कि काम नहीं हो रहा है, सरकार के काम को ही ले लीजिये, उसकी मशीनरी को ले लीजिये, मूव नहीं करती है, चलती नहीं है, उसमें गति नहीं है, शक्ति नहीं है, एक बड़ी भारी उदासीनता है, चाहे इसके कोई कारण हों, तो मन को क्षोभ होता है। हमें इसका अनुसन्धान करना चाहिये, कि इसका क्या कारण है, क्यों आगे नहीं बढ़ रही है।

मैं पिछले दिनों साउथ-ईस्ट-एशिया गया था। मैंने थाईलैंड में देखा कि पिछले 10 वर्षों में कितनी प्रगति हुई है। वहां चावल की खेती होती है खूब चावल पैदा किया है। मैंने मनीला में देखा, काफी उद्योग बढ़े हैं। काम बढ़ा है और उन्होंने अपने यहां की बेकारी को दूर किया है। यूरोप को छोड़ दीजिये, वहां तो मैन-पावर की शार्टेंज है, आदमियों की कमी है। हमारे यहां डिमाण्ड और सप्लाई की दृष्टि से मैन-पावर की सप्लाई ज्यादा है और काम कम है। इकानामिक दृष्टि से देखें तो भी डिमाण्ड कम है, सप्लाई ज्यादा है। इसलिए संसार भर में मनुष्य की सबसे कम कीमत, सब से कम गरिमा, प्रेस्टिज, सबसे नीचे स्तर का मनुष्य हमारे देश में है। ऐसे ही मिलते जुलते कुछ और देश भी हैं, जो गरीब हैं, लेकिन वे सब एशिया में हैं। उनके काम की कोई वैल्यू नहीं है। परम्परा से भी हमारे समाज में काम की कोई वैल्यू नहीं कही गई है। एक लड़का किसी प्रकार से मेहनत करके जूते की पालिश का काम करके अर्जन करता है तो उसके स्वालम्बन की प्रशंसा समाज नहीं करता है, उसको सामाजिक सम्मान प्राप्त नहीं होता है। उसके काम की गरिमा और प्रतिष्ठा को कभी विवेक से आंका नहीं है, कभी पुरस्कृत नहीं किया, सम्मानित नहीं किया। उसके काम को छोटा काम कहा जाता है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि आप काम की गरिमा को बढ़ाइये, उनमें तालमेल जोड़िये।

कोई व्यक्ति कोई भी काम करे, उसके माध्यम से उसको सम्मान दीजिये, तब कुछ लोग उन कामों की तरफ प्रभावित होंगे। हमारे यहां एक समाज है, जिन में ब्राह्मण और क्षत्री आते हैं, जो अपने आपको ऊंचा समझते हैं, उनसे कहिए कि आप जूता-पालिश का काम करें, मोटर सफाई का काम करें, वर्कशॉप में काम करें, तो वे नहीं करेंगे। वे इस भावना से पीड़ित हैं कि हम तो इतने बड़े परिवार के लड़के हैं, ऐसा काम कैसे करें। ऐसे लोगों को छोड़ दीजिये। नीचे के लोगों को उठाइये ताकि काम की गरिमा बढ़े, प्रतिष्ठा बढ़े, उनको नीचे से ऊपर लाइये ताकि कामों का तालमेल ठीक से हो सके।

मेरा ऐसा ख्याल है कि हम रे पास जितनी धरती है, पानी और खेती के साधन हैं, इन सब का समन्वय हो, तो कम से कम गांवों के बच्चों को सम्भाला जा सकता है। आज हो यह रहा है कि वे पढ़-लिख कर शहरों की तरफ दौड़ रहे हैं, अगर यहां पर सिंचाई का इन्तजाम हो जाय तो उनका शहरों की तरफ दौड़ना रुक सकता है। बेकारी के प्रश्न का यह अर्थ नहीं है कि उनको नौकरी ही दी जाय, बेकारी से नौकरी का सम्बन्ध तोड़िये, स्वालम्बन की दृष्टि से नौकरी नहीं, बल्कि व्यवसाय, श्रम के माध्यम से काम, काम के माध्यम से उत्पादन की परिकल्पना से देश को उठावेंगे, तब देश उठेगा।

आप इस समस्या पर गम्भीरता से विचार कीजिये—देश के सारे साधनों को प्रायोरिटी के आधार पर किसानों को दीजिये, और कहिये कि हम सिंचाई के साधन देते हैं, तुम यहां पर काम करो, सिंचाई के बाद छोटे-छोटे उद्योगों के लिये बिजली दीजिये, एप्रोच रोड्स दीजिये, ताकि विक्री के माध्यम से लाने और ले जाने में सम्बन्ध स्थापित हो सके। छोटे-छोटे उद्योग दीजिये—गांधी जी की जो कल्पना थी, अगर आप यह करेंगे तो वहां के लोग वहीं खप जायेंगे,

वहीं रह जाएंगे और इस नये औद्योगीकरण के क्षेत्र के नीचे विकास पाएंगे, प्रकाश पायेंगे, जब हम ऐसा प्लानिंग करेंगे, तब ही कुछ हो सकेगा।

आप दिल्ली को देखिये—ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि मैनहैटन है, बम्बई न्यूयार्क बन गया है। अरबों रुपया आपने इनके ऊपर खर्च कर दिया है। अब इनके विकास के लिये, बड़े-बड़े भवनों को बनाने के लिए पैसा न दीजिये, बल्कि जो लोहा और सीमेंट आप यहां के बड़े-बड़े भवनों को बनाने पर खर्च करते हैं, उसको उठा कर देहातों में ले जाइये, जहां आदमी अनाज पैदा करता है, सारे साधन पैदा करता है, जिनकी बदौलत अर्बन एरियाज की इकानमी चलती है, सारा पैसा खिंच कर उनकी तिजोरियों में चला जाता है। सारे धनी धनी होते जा रहे हैं और गरीब, और ज्यादा गरीब होता जा रहा है। हमको यह क्रम तोड़ना पड़ेगा। अगर हम अपने गांवों को सब सुविधा प्रदान कर दें तो फिर गांव का कोई लड़का शहर की तरफ नहीं आयेगा। इस तरह से आप अपने आर्थिक ढांचे को एक नई दिशा देकर, पुरानी व्यवस्थाओं और मान्यताओं को तोड़ कर, गांवों को सम्भालिये। शहरों को छोड़ दीजिये, उनके लिये बहुत कुछ हो चुका है, अरबों रुपया उन पर लग चुका है, बड़े-बड़े अस्पताल, कारखाने, बड़े-बड़े भवन बन चुके हैं। आप दिल्ली को देखिये—पैराडाइज बन गया है, सुन्दर-सुन्दर फब्बारे चल रहे हैं, एक तरफ तो पीने के लिये पानी नहीं है, पांच करोड़ लोगों को पानी नहीं मिलता है—यह कैसी नादानी और बेवकूफी से भरी हुई बात है। हमारे प्लानिंग कमीशन ने पिछले 20 वर्षों से इस दिशा में क्यों नहीं सोचा कि गांवों में साधनों की ज्यादा जरूरत है। गांवों में हमारा किसान रहता है, जो इस देश की रीढ़ है, आज तक हम उसको दुतकारते रहे, यह चीज अब नहीं चलेगी। गांवों में सारे साधन श्रौतों की गंगा बहा दीजिये, फिर वे शहर की तरफ नहीं आएंगे और इस तरह से इस प्रश्न का समाधान हो सकेगा।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभा-पति महोदय, बेकारी की समस्या हमारे देश में बहुत ही विकराल और दिन प्रति दिन भयंकर होती जा रही है। आज देहातों में लोग बेकार हैं। शहरों में बेकार हैं और पढ़े-लिखे लोग बेकार हैं लेकिन बड़े अफसोस और दुख की बात है कि अभी तक सरकार के पास कोई सही आंकड़े नहीं हैं कि कितने लोग हमारे देश में बेकार हैं। यों इस सदन में इस सवाल को बार बार उठाया गया है और बराबर सरकार ने यह उत्तर दिया है कि समिति बिठाई गई है और उसका प्रतिवेदन आने पर सही तसवीर देश के सामने रखी जा सकेगी कि हमारे देश में बेकारों की संख्या क्या है। आजादी के इतने दिन गुजर गए लेकिन हम बेकारों की संख्या का सही सही पता भी नहीं लगा पाये गोकि सभी कहते हैं कि हमारे देश में बेकार लोगों की संख्या करोड़ों में है। संविधान में यह कहा गया है कि हम तमाम लोगों को काम देंगे, नागरिकों को काम देंगे, उनको जीने लायक मजदूरी देंगे, जहां वे काम करते हैं कारखानों में या खेतों में उनके काम करने के तरीकों में सुधार करेंगे ताकि उन्हें काम करने में आसानी हो सके। हम कहां तक इस दिशा में आगे बढ़े हैं इसको हम सभी जानते हैं। यह सही है कि हम आगे बढ़े हैं लेकिन बेकारी उस से कहीं ज्यादा और कई गुना आगे बढ़ गई है। हर योजना के काल में कुछ न कुछ काम तो जरूर लोगों को मिलता है। लेकिन बेकारों की पलटन उससे कई गुना अधिक बढ़ जाती है। यह हालत आज चौबीस साल की आजादी के बाद भी हमारे देश की है। हमारे देश के 41 प्रतिशत देहातों में रहने वाले लोग बिना जमीन के हैं। उन्हें आप जमीन भी नहीं दे सके हैं और इस तरह से उनमें कुछ हद तक बेकारी भी आप दूर नहीं कर सके हैं। आप उनके लिए रोटी की व्यवस्था भी नहीं कर सके हैं। शहरों में लाखों करोड़ों लोग मारे मारे फिर रहे हैं नौकरी की खोज में। रोज असम्बली और पालियामेंट के

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

मेम्बरों के पास दर्जनों लोग पहुँचते हैं यह प्रार्थना लेकर कि हमें नौकरी दिलवा दीजिए। एम. ए. और बी. ए. पास लोग चपरासी की नौकरी खोजते फिरते हैं, बूट पालिश करते फिरते हैं इस वास्ते कि उनको कोई काम नहीं मिलता है। यह भयंकर स्थिति हमारे देश में तब विद्यमान है जबकि हमने संविधान में वादे किये हैं और यह निश्चित किया है कि हम इन तमाम समस्याओं का समाधान करेंगे।

अभी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया और इसलिए किया गया है कि बैंकों पर पूँजीपतियों का जो एकाधिकार है, उसको समाप्त किया जा सके, खुद के लिए जो वे पैसे का इस्तेमाल करते हैं, उसको रोक सकें, बैंकों में जो जनता की राशि जमा है, उस राशि का इस्तेमाल हम रोजी बढ़ाने में, बेकारों को काम देने में कर सकें, किसानों को कर्ज दे सकें ताकि वे उपज बढ़ा सकें, सिंचाई की व्यवस्था कर सकें। हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ने बहुत शानदार समर्थन आपको प्रदान किया इस वास्ते कि हमारे देश के कुछ प्रतिगामी लोगों ने, देश को आगे बढ़ने से रोकने वालों ने उसमें रुकावटें डालने की कोशिश की। उस सबके बावजूद इस सदन ने बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण करने संबंधी बिल को पास किया और जनता में एक नई आशा जगी। लेकिन वास्तविकता क्या है? क्या बेकारों को आपने कर्ज दिये? अभी हाल में मैंने एक सवाल पटना और बिहार के बारे में किया था कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से बेकार स्नातकों को कितने कर्ज दिये गये। इसका जवाब मुझे यह मिला कि इसकी सूची हम नहीं रखते हैं। सूची नहीं रखते हैं तो कंस आप कर्ज देते हैं, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। इसका साफ मतलब यह था कि असलियत को आप छिपाना चाहते थे। बेकारों को कर्ज नहीं दिये जाते हैं। आज भी 75 प्रतिशत कर्ज हिन्दुस्तान के एकाधिकारपतियों को, पूँजीपतियों को दिये जा रहे हैं। क्या इस तरह से बेकारी दूर होगी? टाटा,

बिड़ला डालमिया आदि जो हिन्दुस्तान के 75 पूँजीपति परिवार हैं और जिन्होंने हमारे देश को और इसके जीवन को अपनी गिरपत में कर रखा है, अपने अकुश में फँसा रखा है उन्हींको अगर कर्ज दिये जायेंगे तो क्या बेकारी दूर होगी? क्या उन्हीं का सहारा लेकर बेकारी को दूर किया जा सकता है? ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है। बैंकों के पैसे का इस्तेमाल बेकारों को कर्ज देने में, छोटे छोटे उद्योग घन्घे बढ़ाने में आप करिये ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम घन्घे देहातों में खुलें। साथ ही साथ शहरों में छोटे-छोटे उद्योग घन्घे बढ़ें। जब ऐसा होगा तब जाकर शहरों में भी बेकारों को काम मिलेगा और देहातों में भी मिलेगा। इंजीनियर जो बेकार हैं, उनको आप कर्ज दें, दूसरे जो शिक्षित हैं और अशिक्षित भी हैं, उनको आप कर्ज दें।

जनसंघ के श्री चौहान ने अपने बिल पर बोलते हुए कहा है यह कि काम नहीं हो रहा है और 1976 की इलेक्शन तक नहीं होता है तो राष्ट्रपति को सर्वे सर्वा बना दिया जाए और वह टेलेंट खोजेंगे स्वतंत्र पार्टी में, जनसंघ में और पता नहीं कहाँ कहाँ और तब वह जो सरकार बनायें, वह इसको हल करे इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि हमारे देश में आज जनतंत्र जो फल फूल रहा है, पल्लवित हो रहा है, इसको भी वह खत्म कर देना चाहते हैं और सारी ताकत राष्ट्रपति को सौंप देना चाहते हैं क्या इससे समस्या का समाधान होगा? बहुत से देश हैं जहाँ डिक्टेटरशिप है। बगल में पाकिस्तान है जहाँ याह्या खाँ ने सारी शक्तियाँ हथियाली हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वहाँ बेकारी की समस्या का समाधान हो गया है? राष्ट्रपति को सारे अधिकार दे दिये जाते हैं तो क्या सभी समस्याओं का समाधान हो जाता है? किसी के पास जादू की छड़ी तो है नहीं कि उसको घुमाया और एक दिन में सब को काम मिल गया, जीने लायक मजदूरी मिल

गई, सभी समस्याओं का देहातों और शहरों में समाधान हो गया, जमीन का बंटवारा हो गया, सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हो गई, सारे काम हो गए। समस्याओं को हल करने का यह तरीका नहीं है, इसलिए मैं बिल का समर्थन नहीं कर सकता हूँ। बेकारी दूर करने का रास्ता यह है कि आप मौजूदा पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था के घेरे में से निकलिये। आजादी के बाद आपने जो हिन्दुस्तान में पूंजीवाद को विकसित करने का रास्ता अपनाया है, नीति अपनाई है उसको आप छोड़िये। जो बड़े बड़े उद्योग हैं और जिनपर पूंजीपतियों का एकाधिपत्य है, उनको अपने कब्जे में करिये। चिल्लाने दीजिये जनसंघ के लोगों को, स्वतंत्र पार्टी के लोगों, को हिन्दुस्तान की प्रतिगामी शक्तियों को, राज महाराजों को। उनकी आप चिन्ता न करें। सचमुच अगर आप चाहते हैं कि बेकारी दूर हो, लिविंग वेज उनको मिले, दूसरी समस्याओं का समाधान हो तो आपको वर्तमान स्थिति में से निकल कर समाजवाद के रास्ते पर चलना होगा जो भी बहुत दूर की बात है। लेकिन जनतांत्रिक एवं प्रगतिशील ताकतें मजबूत हों, उसकी नींव मजबूत हों यदि आप यह चाहते हैं तो वर्तमान पूंजीवादी समाज को आप तोड़िये। समाजवाद का नारा लगाने से समस्याओं का समाधान होने वाला नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान के किसान, मजदूर, गरीब जनता अपने संघर्षों के जरिये आगे बढ़ेंगे, समाजवाद लाएंगी और उनके संघर्ष की बदौलत आपको संविधान संशोधन बिल लाना पड़ा और उसको पास करना पड़ा। उसी की बदौलत आपने बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया। उसी की बदौलत आप जमीन में सुधार करने की बात, सीलिंग की बात कर रहे हैं। 23 साल तक आप बैठे रहे। लेकिन अब आप बैठ नहीं सकते हैं। जनता आपको बैठने नहीं देगी। बेकारी की समस्या के समाधान के लिए पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था को खत्म करके गैर पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था के रास्ते पर आप चलिये और तमाम सम्पत्ति का, तमाम उत्पादन के साधनों का

आप राष्ट्रीयकरण करके आगे बढ़िये। जब आपने ऐसा किया तभी आपको रास्ता मिलेगा। गरीबों को आप जमीन दो। लैंड सीलिंग आप करो। केन्द्रीय भूमि सुधार समिति ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है उस पर विचार करके उसको लागू करो। तब देहातों की 4। प्रतिशत जनता को काम मिलेगा और शहर के लोगों को भी काम मिलेगा। बैंकों को आप कसिये ताकि 75 प्रतिशत जो कर्जा पूंजीवादियों को वे दे रहे हैं उसको न देकर गरीब किसानों को, मध्यम वर्ग के किसानों को, बेकार नौजवानों को बेकार स्नातकों को और छोटे छोटे उद्योग धंधे करने वालों को दें। यह रास्ता है बेकारी को दूर करने का।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ और इसलिए विरोध करता हूँ कि इस बिल के द्वारा सारी शक्तियाँ राष्ट्रपति के हाथ में दे कर हिन्दुस्तान के जनतंत्र को ये मटिया मेट करना चाहते हैं।

श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, जिन माननीय सदस्य ने यह बिल रखा है, मैं उनकी भावना की कद्र करता हूँ। लेकिन मुझे यह देखकर आश्चर्य होता है कि लोकतंत्र के कारण वह इस सदन में बैठे हुए हैं और इस बिल के द्वारा वह लोकतंत्र को ही खत्म करना चाहते हैं। वह चाहते हैं कि अगर सरकार 1976 तक देश के लोगों को काम और उचित मजदूरी आदि न दिला सके, तो राष्ट्रपति सब टेलेन्ट्स को इकट्ठा करके एक सरकार बनायें। उन्होंने कोई चुनी हुई सरकार बनाने की बात नहीं कही है। उन्होंने कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान के बुद्धि वाले लोगों को इकट्ठा करके देश का शासन चलाया जाये।

आर्टिकल 12 में स्टेट की परिभाषा दी गई है, जो इस प्रकार है :

"In this part, unless the context otherwise requires, "the State" includes the Government and Parliament of India and the Government and the Legislature of each of the States and all local or

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

other authorities with the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India."

दिल्ली में कई सालों से जनसंघ का शासन है। और भी कई राज्यों में जनसंघ सरकार में शामिल हुआ है। वे भी 'स्टेट' के अन्तर्गत आ जाते हैं। शायद माननीय सदस्य यह समझते हैं कि लोकतंत्र के द्वारा उनकी पार्टी सरकार में नहीं आ सकती है और कांग्रेस का शासन नहीं जा सकता है। इसलिए उन्होंने अपनी पार्टी के नेताओं को सरकार में लाने के लिए एक दूसरा दरवाजा ढूँढा है। लेकिन इस तरह वह लोकतंत्र की हत्या कर रहे हैं। वह जानते हैं कि चाहे बंगाल में हो या पंजाब में राष्ट्रपति का शासन कोई भी बर्दाश्त नहीं करता है। फिर भी वह यह बिल लाए हैं कि 1976 के बाद लोकतंत्र की समाप्ति कर दी जाए और राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू कर दिया जाये। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, माननीय सदस्य की भावना और इच्छा ठीक हो सकती है, लेकिन उन्होंने जो उपाय रखा है, वह ठीक नहीं है।

इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं है कि आज हमारे देश में करोड़ों लोग बेकसी और विवशता के कारण बेकार हैं। हमने इतिहास में पढ़ा है कि एक जमाने में हमारे देश में ऐसे राजा थे, जो प्रजा में घूम कर देखते थे कि कोई आदमी भूखा तो नहीं सोता है, कोई बेकार तो नहीं है, कोई पीड़ित तो नहीं है और इस प्रकार अपनी प्रजा की सेवा में दिन-रात काम करते थे।

आज भी शासन की यह जिम्मेदारी है कि जो काम करना चाहता है, उसको काम दिया जाये। आर्टिकल 41 के अनुसार शासन पर लोगों को काम देने का उत्तरदायित्व डाला गया है। हम इस उत्तरदायित्व को टाल नहीं सकते हैं। चौबीस साल के हमारे शासन के बाद भी बेकारी का रोग हमारे देश की जड़ों को कमजोर कर रहा है। यह ठीक है कि सरकार ने मिनिमम वेजिज एक्ट लागू किया है, समाज-

कल्याण की योजनाएँ चलाई हैं और गरीबों को कुछ ऊँचा उठाया है। लेकिन अब तक हम पहुँच-लिखे और अन्य बेकार लोगों को रोजगार देने की व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाये हैं। जब हम लोकतांत्रिक समाजवाद का नारा लगाते हैं, तो हमें इस देश में लोगों को काम और रोजगार देने की व्यवस्था करनी ही होगी।

"Social welfare means to secure health and whole development of the society by enabling the backward, weak, under-developed and handicapped limbs (individuals and groups) to stand abreast with human society as a whole so as not to impede the general progress and development of society as a whole."

यह सब समाज और शासन का कर्त्तव्य है। अनएम्प्लायमेंट के कारण देश की प्रगति में रुकावट पड़ती है, देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है, बल्कि पीछे जाता है। इसी कारण कई देशों में खूनी क्रांति होती है। इसी कारण हमारे देश में नक्सलाइट्स पैदा हुए हैं।

मैं समझता हूँ कि एक तरह से यह बिल सरकार के लिये एक चेतावनी है। आर्टिकल 43 में कहा गया है कि स्टेट लोगों को काम आदि देने के लिए प्रयास—"एनडेवर"—करेगी। आखिर सरकार कब तक एनडेवर करती रहेगी? आज हम देखते हैं कि इंजीनियर का बेटा इंजीनियर बन जाता है और सरकारी नौकर के बेटे को सरकार में नौकरी मिल जाती है। इसको बन्द करके ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये कि जिस घर में कोई कमाने वाला नहीं है, उस घरके किसी सदस्य को रोजगार दिया जाये और जिस परिवार में कोई कमाने वाला है, जो परिवार इनकम टैक्स देता है, उसके किसी सदस्य को काम न दिया जाये।

आर्टिकल 41 और 43 की मंशा यही है कि हम लोगों को काम और लिविंग वेज देने का वादा करते हैं। 'गरीबी हटाओ' का नारा कोई छलावा नहीं है। हमको गरीबी हटानी

होगी, या हमको हटना होगा। अगर हम में मजबूत इरादा, डेटरमिनेशन और निश्चय है, तो गरीबी हटेगी। आज कई सालों के बाद सीलिंग की बात की जा रही है, मिनिमम वेजिज एक्ट पाम किया गया है, लेबर लाज पास किये गये हैं, बेकारी को दूर करने के लिए कौश प्रोग्राम शुरू किया गया है, उसके लिए पचास करोड़ रुपये दिए गये हैं। यह सब ठीक है, लेकिन बेरोजगारी को दूर करना लोकतांत्रिक समाजवाद का पहला कर्तव्य है। फ्रांस के कांस्टीट्यूशन में भी कहा गया है :

"The nation ensures to the individual and the family the condition necessary to their development. It guarantees to all, and notably to the child, mother and the aged workers protection of health, material security and a rational eligion."

यू० एस० एस० आर० में भी यही स्थिति है।

माननीय सदस्य ने अपने बिल में जो सारे टेलेंट्स की सरकार बनाने की बात कही है, मैं उससे सहमत नहीं हूँ। लेकिन उन्होंने 1976 तक लोगों को काम देने की जो बात कही है, उससे मैं सहमत हूँ। अगर वह इससे भी पहले का समय रखते, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता। इस बारे में कोई टाइम-बाउंड प्रोग्राम होना चाहिये। त्रितनी भी पंच-वर्षीय योजनाएँ चलाई गई हैं, उनमें बेकारों की संख्या बढ़ी है।

इस देश में जो पढ़े-लिखे लोग हैं, जिन्होंने परिश्रम किया है, जिन्होंने मां-बाप की दौलत खर्च की है, आज वे बेकार हैं। आज इस देश में बेकारी एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल है। उसको मिटाने के लिये मजबूत कदम उठाये जाने चाहिये। माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं कि हमारे संविधान में जो डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल दिये गये हैं, उनके अनुसार काम करना चाहिये। इसी को दृष्टि में रखकर हमने कल एक प्राप्रेसिव लेजिस्लेशन पास किया है। हमारा इरादा है दौलत वालों से दौलत लेकर राष्ट्र के काम में

लगाई जाये और गरीबों को ऊंचा उठाया जाये।

माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं कि टेलेंटिड लोगों की सरकार बनाई जाये और राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू किया जाये। यह बात लोकतंत्र के सिद्धांत के विरुद्ध है। हम इस भावना को पसन्द नहीं करते हैं। हाँ, हम इस बात से सहमत हैं कि बेकारी और गरीबी को दूर करने के लिए एक टाइम-बाउंड प्रोग्राम होना चाहिए। इस बारे में किसी बहाने से काम नहीं चलेगा। केवल प्रयास का प्रश्न नहीं है। हमको ठोस काम करना होगा और अगर हम ऐसा नहीं करेंगे, तो इसके परिणामों का उत्तरदायित्व हमारे ऊपर होगा।

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : Mr. Chairman Sir, only yesterday what the hon. Member termed as a very progressive Bill was passed by this hon. House and nearly everybody spoke about the poor people and their lot. Today the Bills have been introduced in this House by hon. Shri B. S. Chauhan and myself that deal with unemployment and it is a matter of great regret that from the ruling Party so little interest has been shown and the House is virtually empty.

16.41 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. P. SALVE in the Chair]

I only hope that the ruling Party genuinely believes in eradicating poverty and that they are not only poor table thumpers when it comes to getting credit for some sort of legislation that is passed in this House.

You know, Sir, that in 1953 or 1952 the Hon'ble Mr. A. K. Goapalan had introduced a Resolution on unemployment and had spoken on that occasion. Since then this question has been brought before this House over and over again and I feel that instead of this hon. House going on to blaming Jan Sangh, Swatantra or any other opposition party, why not come to grips with the situation. It may be the Congress who is in power today. It may be the Communists who will come into power tomorrow which is almost sure-then this major problem

[Dr. Karni Singh]

which is affecting our country will have to be solved. Merely to say because the Bill was brought in by a Jan Sangh Member or an Independent Member therefore it does not merit attention, I do not think that is very fair.

As regards the question of population increase as Mr. Pandey had just mentioned—

could not agree with him more—I think I was one of the younger and earlier Member of this House who for the last fifteen years have been raising this point over and over again, ever since the time of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru that the population explosion was round the way and it would not be possible for India to provide the requisite jobs for the number of new children being born. You know fifty thousand children are born everyday. This is no secret. We also know our Family Planning programme has not succeeded as we would like it to be. The reasons are obvious. We the Members of Parliament have not got the courage to go back home and stand on the public platform and tell the people that population problem is far too serious. Very few Members of Parliament have done it. I ask the hon. Members to put their hands on their heart and ask that question: Have they spoken to the masses over and over again during the election times on this subject? The people in this country are sometimes old fashioned and because of that a Member of Parliament is frightened to make them angry. But I am afraid this question of population explosion as the hon. Mr. Pandey said that the population of India will touch 90 crores. We all know. In fact we also know another Asian country—Japan—was able to taper off their population at 10 crores. If Japan could why not India? If you want me to believe that Ministers in Japan are superior to ours I do not want to offer a comment on that. But I do feel that the people of India if properly approached, if the same question was put to them and their willing cooperation sought, I am sure, the population explosion could be curbed and if we are able to curb it to say: 10,000 increase a day from 50,000 increase a day I am quite sure this question of unemployment will come within the means of our solution. But as matter stands today we are only increasing poverty more and more and it does not matter how many Bills you pass in this House, you will not be able to eradicate poverty and unemploy-

ment. Therefore, I feel this matter requires very serious thought. It is no question of hurling abuses on each other—from one part of the House and another. Whether it is the son of a Congressman who is unemployed or a Jan Sangh man who unemployed makes no difference. He is an Indian citizen and to provide job for the youth of our country is our first and foremost duty.

The Directive Principles in our Constitution have made references to providing jobs. I remember, once I made a suggestion to the hon. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri in one of the meetings, to which he called the Opposition Members, that if the Prime Minister could make an appeal to the nation that there should be no baddy for two years, instead of one crore and thirty lakhs increase in our net population every year, as a result of that appeal India's population increase might drop to, say, 25 lakhs annually. Shri Shastri said, "I myself have such a huge family; how can I make an appeal?" I told him then, "Sir, you are the right man, because you are the man who had suffered; you know what a large family means in relation to your savings." When Lal Bahadur Shastri died, he left nothing. He was an honest man.

I again wrote to Shrimati Indira Gandhi a year or so ago and I appealed to her that during the elections it would be advisable if she from her platform appealed to the nation that the population explosion was one of the biggest problems that world was facing, that mankind was facing; that it was more dangerous to mankind than the hydrogen bomb. The Prime Minister wrote back and said that she agreed. But I would like to know in how many public utterances she made this as her primary objective. If you talk about eradicating poverty, the increase in population is entirely a tied-up question.

Now, you look at your family planning programmes. I have served on these committees and I have spoken to the people in the Family Planning Council. They have this very poetic slogans about you should not have more than two or three children, *aur uske bad bas*. I told them, for God's sake tie up your slogans with employment and hunger. If the man-on-the-street sees a slogan on a wall or a hoarding and if he realises that that meant something much more to him, because it meant the employ-

ment of his children, it meant whether he could give his children a fair square meal, he would be able to respond to that much more than to the beautiful pictures on the wall with very musically sounding slogans. I am afraid, the family planning programme still goes on with those beautifully sounding slogans and the result is that your population increase is one crore and thirty lakhs ; the result is that not only we but our children and our children's children will not be able to solve this problem of population explosion and consequently the problems of food, hunger, housing, unemployment and *garibi*.

With that I would like to conclude my remarks. But before I conclude I would like to place one thing on the floor of this House, namely, what I said a year ago. I feel it my duty to bring it to the attention of this House that when the privy purses Bill comes up and when this House, I assume, passes it, two lakhs of people will go out of jobs. I have not heard a single pronouncement from any minister but I would like an announcement made that these two lakhs of people, who are Indian citizens and who will be on the Indian streets, will be provided with adequate jobs. I hope that such a pronouncement will be made.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khamman) : Mr. Chairman, it is very strange that a friend from the Jana Sangh has brought forward this Bill. And what is the remedy ? I do not know whether he means nomination of a government by the President, of all parties. But what will he do ? What is his party's programme for solving this problem of unemployment ?

We saw many governments of all these parties in several States, including his own party participating in U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and so many places. How far have they solved this problem of unemployment ?

Our friend just now said about family planning. Our friend's party does not believe in family planning. So, how are we going to solve the problem with a multiparty government ? So, that is not the solution at all. Hence, I oppose this Bill.

Yes, it is a giant problem facing this country, specially with this population explosion. There are so many young men coming out of colleges. There are so many people, men and woman, without employ-

ment. We saw the other day a number of women, educated women. In Parliament they said that only 2 per cent of the women are employed. So, this problem is a big problem facing both men and women in the country, specially the younger generation.

Apart from that, he mentioned about workers working in farms, factories and industries. To say that the result achieved is "minus" is really fantastic. That means one must be blind to the facts. To say that the progress is not so fast as we wanted it is all right. There are the limitations. After we achieved Independence, we have been building up our country. We are a country where the British ruled for 200 years and they left us without anything, almost like a house robbed by them. We had to built up our own resources. Because of the personality of Mr. Nehru, because of his goodwill abroad, we could get so many facilities and we could get so much from outside to build up our country.

When we are building up our country, what do our Swatantra Party people say ? No public undertakings ; import machinery from outside. How can we provide employment to our people ? We are creating a base for our industry in this country through our public undertakings, producing small machines for further industrial expansion. That is how we can solve the problem. That is how we can provide employment to people.

There should be more extensive agriculture and more and more people should be employed there. This is not the way of solving the problem by saying, "Government *hatao*" and all that, somebody pulling this side and that side. We have seen how "Grand Alliance" fared in the elections. We know how much confidence the people have in them in solving the problem of unemployment. We were facing this problem even before going to the elections. That is not the solution at all.

Today, the people get Rs. 2, Rs. 3, as their wages. But certainly they are getting much more than what they were getting 20 years back. It is not enough because the prices are soaring up so high that the pace is slower as compared to the rise in prices.

So many States have now scrapped prohibition. At whose cost ? It is at the cost of the ordinary workers. At least 50 per cent of the amount of money that they

[Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma]

get after a day's toil is spent at the cost of their children, at the cost of their children's comforts, at the cost of their children's education, etc., and they spend it in drinking. So, the Government should see that prohibition is, once again, introduced in these States.

The Government should also take up the responsibility of providing security to the children of workers, such as, food, education, shelter and clothing. The Government should provide some of the common requirements and make them feel secure in case of unemployment of the workers.

There is no half-way house to socialism. However much our friends might say, ultimately, we have to march towards a socialist society. There is no use of merely shouting, "Unemployment *hatao*," Just like they were saying, "Indira *hatao*", they brought in another form of slogan saying "Government *hatao*". But that is not going to solve the problem.

It is only a sustained effort which will take this country towards socialism. We have to march towards socialism. We have to learn the experience of others in socialist countries as to how they have tackled and solved this problem.

Then, whenever there is a talk of co-operative farming, these friends go and confuse the farmers. Instead of educating them, they go and confuse them saying, "Your land will be taken away by somebody else." Instead of educating them and asking them to make use of the facilities of the cooperatives, this is what they do. I go to the extent of saying that we should have more and more cooperative farms. There is Government waste land in many places. We should have more and more of these landless people and put them there and have collecting arming

Coming to cottage industries, there is a demand for khadi. In foreign countries, there is a craze for khadi. There is a lot of demand for export of khadi from this country. Why not have more and more export of khadi? But you are neglecting it and doing something hotch-potch here and there. There should be a planned effort in this direction. You can make a study in the field of cottage industries about the demand of our goods in other countries and export more and provide more and

more employment to our own people here. People talk of production and distribution. Some of our friends and their categories talk that only there should be production. They cannot talk of distribution. That is wrong argument.

There is a real meaning of socialism. Even to the extent you have production in the country, it should be distributed equitably among all citizens. No use of talking of concentration of wealth and defending the monopolists on the one hand and talking of unemployment. So it all looks so funny. I think we are the only people who can solve this problem. Our party can alone do it and not our friends that side. Nobody will have confidence that they will be able to tackle this problem.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BAL GOVIND VERMA): Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan is trying to bring about a change in Art. 43 of the Constitution. Under this Art. 43 of the Constitution there is a directive provided in the Constitution to the State that the State shall endeavour to secure, by suitable legislation or economic organisation or in any other way, to all workers, agricultural industrial or otherwise, work, a living wage, conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities and, in particular, the State shall endeavour to promote cottage industries on an individual or co-operative basis in rural areas.

What is Mr. Chauhan asking us for in this amendment? He is asking for four things. One is that he is putting a ceiling for us. He is fixing a date by which work should be provided to all the able-bodied persons in the country. That is, he wants that work should be provided to all the persons who can work and that too by 1976. The second thing he wants is a living wage equivalent in its purchase value to the purchase value of money prior to the independence of the country and the third in the conditions of work ensuring full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities failing which the President may thereafter form a multi-party Government based upon the talent which he may consider proper. I will be dealing with the

first three things. My colleague, the Law Minister, will deal with the fourth. As a matter of fact, he will be dealing with this matter but, as I am intervening, I will be taking up the three things.

So far as the work to be given to all able-bodied persons is concerned, nobody can differ from him. I think it will be the duty of the Government and the Government is alive to its duty. The Government consider that it should and it is trying to give employment to as many persons as is possible within the limited resources. Within the existing resources the Government is trying to provide jobs.

Now, the question arises as to how many persons are there to whom job is to be provided. This is a thing to be noted down. It is very easy to say but very difficult to do. Unless the resources are there, how can you provide jobs only by bringing about legislation or only by a party "elan"? You cannot bring about a change. You cannot give jobs to all these persons. So, there must be development and economic development of such a level that proper resources should be created whereby it may be possible to provide jobs to all the able-bodied persons. I may give you a little of the background. Here, everybody is saying, Government should provide jobs. And, Government is committed to providing jobs. This is quite evident from the Manifesto of our party, issued at the time of the elections. But, the question is this. How are we know as to how many persons are there who are to be provided with jobs? Our only sources of information are the Employment Exchanges. There are the live registers. They give the information. Even that information is not correct. Our Director General, Employment and Training conducted some survey. They wanted to know about this, because we asked them to find out many among those who registered themselves with the Employment Exchanges have been actually without work and what is being done there.

17.00 hrs.

They conducted a survey. Out of 100 persons, 50 persons were really without jobs. They wanted jobs. Out of remaining 50 persons, 43 persons were such who were employed somewhere else, but they got their names registered in the employment exchanges with the hope to get some better

jobs. Then, 7% of persons were studying in schools and colleges. They said they would give up study if they could get some suitable jobs; this is the condition. Therefore, it is rather difficult to find out how many persons are without jobs.

For this purpose, we propose to ask the State Governments to conduct a special survey try to find out as to how many persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges are really without jobs. It is also proposed to conduct surveys through the N.S.S. in rural and urban areas and arrive at estimates to show how many persons are actually unemployed so that some schemes worth taking may be started. This is the position.

We share the anxiety of hon. Members. I may tell them that the Government of India are very much alive to their duties in this regard and they have this aim in view. If you look to the Fourth Five Year Plan, you will know how sincere the Government of India are on this point. The Government of India have asked various Ministers to give a fresh look with a view to provide as many job opportunities to the poor as is possible. If you glance through the Fourth Five Year Plan, you will come to know the real picture of it. You, know in the Fourth Five Year Plan every effort has been made to increase the employment opportunities; particularly the emphasis has been laid so that the poor and weaker sections of society may be provided with all sorts of assistance, so that they may be able to sustain themselves. At the same time, special attention has to be paid towards those areas which are said to be backward areas.

I suppose my hon. friend Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan himself hails from the rural area, and as he himself must be knowing, in rural areas, special emphasis has been laid on the agricultural side. Whether a person is a small farmer or a marginal farmer or a big farmer, every effort is being made to provide assistance to him in any form that he required, so that his condition of living may improve. Hon. Members know that for this purpose, Government have issued instructions to all the developmental agencies as well as the nationalised banks to extend all sorts of facilities to the farmers so that they may bring about improvement in the working of their agriculture, and this is giving employment to so

[Shri Bal Govind Verma]

many persons in the villages. Not only those who are without jobs are getting employment, about even those who are highly technically qualified are getting jobs there. Those people who were going without jobs in the rural areas are now getting jobs, because even the small farmers are trying to raise three or four crops a year and they are trying to practise intensive cultivation and wherever there is intensive cultivation, more labour is required, and, therefore, that labour which was surplus there is now finding work there. Those bigger farmers who could do their work themselves before now find it difficult to carry on their cultivation without the assistance of a technically qualified person. In this way we see that in the rural areas some sort of awakening is there. Everybody is realising that he has to go forward. This awakening is there not only among the farmers but even among the landless labour. Many people have come forward and told us that because of this rural employment crash programme which is going on, people are not coming forward to work on a wage of Rs. 100 p.m. This shows that there is awakening in them and they are also eager that their wages should increase and accordingly they go wherever they can get higher wages and thus they are going in search of places with higher and higher wages.

Similarly, so far as the trained technical personnel are concerned, they are given further vocational guidance and further training is also given to them. Other avenues of training have also been opened to those people so that specialised jobs which are awaiting outside may be available to them.

Since the time at my disposal is very short, I would briefly say that so far as all the developmental activities are concerned, whether they be in communications or in electricity or in road-building etc., everywhere, the schemes are all labour-oriented, and it is the hope of Government that most of the people will be absorbed there.

Then, a question has been raised whether the wages are equivalent to the purchase value which they had before Independence. I think the hon. Member must be aware, since he has talked about it, that it is not only not possible but it is unimaginable that the wages should be equivalent to their purchase value before Independence.

That is the position not only in India but also elsewhere. If he looks at the countries abroad, he will find that the standard of living has increased and the cost of materials or things has also increased.

As a result, it is not possible to restore the purchase value which existed prior to independence. At the same time, the purchasing power has not gone down because through the several wage boards set up there has been a constant effort to increase the wages of workers commensurate with the rise in the cost of living index prevailing at respective times. From time to time Labour Commissions are also being appointed to take an overall view and suggest ways and means to bring about increase in wages and other amenities to be provided to labour. There is the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, which has done yeomen service to labour. Hours of work are being regulated. Managements of factories are asked to provide all possible means of enjoyment by way of social, cultural and other recreational facilities. Since the hours of work have been limited, labour can engage in these activities as well.

In the light of all this, the hon member should not feel that nothing is being done in the field. Whatever he has suggested will not remain a directive but a direction. How far the law will work will of course depend on co-operation from all sides. In view of my clarifications, I do not think it is necessary to proceed with the Bill and I hope that the Mover will withdraw it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHURY): The objectives sought to be secured through the amending Bill can, if I may be permitted to do so, be divided into four parts: (1) to provide work to all the workers, (2) a living wage equivalent to its purchase value of money prior to independence, (3) conditions of work ensuring for each worker leisure, social and cultural opportunities, and (4) failing these, the President should form a multi-party party Government. The Mover has fixed a time-limit for achieving these, before 1976.

More employment can result only from increased economic activity and Government is doing its best to step up the pace of

such activity. State action alone cannot ensure a living wage to the workers. A joint effort has to be made by the workers, the employers and Government:

Government are seized of the problem of unemployment and are taking all possible steps to tackle it reasonably and achieve a solution as speedily as practicable. Considerable emphasis has been laid on labour-intensive schemes in rural areas such as roads, minor irrigation, soil conservation, rural electrification, village and small industries and housing. Specific programmes like the establishment of development agencies for small farmers and for the sub-marginal farmers and landless labour are *inter alia* intended for the generation of increased employment.

A scheme for rural works programme in the chronically drought-affected areas has been taken up which is designed to cover 53 districts which have already been identified.

Sir, special emphasis has also been placed on the development of small and rural industries and various measures are being taken for the development and strengthening of infra-structure facilities like industries estates and the provision of necessary inputs like cheap credit, raw materials and technical knowhow; liberal credit facilities are being extended for the establishment of small industries. A programme to establish ancillary industries around large public sector undertakings also has been initiated.

Special schemes are also being sponsored by the financial institutions including the nationalised commercial banks to enable the young technical personnel to establish small industries and other vocations for self-employment. National Small Industries Corporations are also extending hire purchase facilities for setting up small industries.

Large-scale investments envisaged in the industry and minerals, transport, communications and power are also likely to help in the growth of non-farm employment.

My colleague has already spoken about the crash programmes and so I will not say about them. A special provision has also been made for the current year to initiate a programme for tackling the problem of educated unemployed.

Thus, the Government are taking all possible steps to increase the employment opportunities and wages for all sections of the community consistent with the availability of resources for development.

Government has, through planned development, consistently aimed at raising the standard of living. Over the first three Plans, per capita income at 1948-49 prices rose by as much as 20.5 per cent. There can be no doubt that there has been substantial improvement in *per capita* income in relation to the period immediately preceding Independence.

It is the firm intention of Government to persist in the development effort, thereby increasing the total resources available to raise living standards and for further savings and investment, to promote equality of income distribution, and in particular, to ensure progressive improvement in the living standards of those enjoying relatively low levels of consumption.

The proposed article requires the State to secure a living wage equivalent in its purchase value to the purchase value of money prior to the Independence of the country. The proposed article puts a time-limit of five years within which the living wage ensuring a purchase value equivalent to the pre-Independence purchase value of the rupee should be secured and further provides that in case the present Government fails to do so, the President should form a 'multi-party Government' based upon the talent which he may consider proper.

May I draw the attention of my hon. friend to articles 74 and 75 of our Constitution. These articles require the President to act on the advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister. Although the President has the power to appoint the Prime Minister, he has no power to appoint the Ministers except on the advice of the Prime Minister. It is not, therefore, possible for the President to form a 'multi-party Government' unless the Prime Minister wishes to form such a Government.

The proposed provision, therefore, seeks to give a power to the President which is contrary to the provisions of article 75 (1) of the Constitution.

The President is the head of the State; he is not the head of the Government, and

[Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhury]

he cannot take any executive action except on the advice of the Council of Ministers. The proposed provision is, therefore, not only against the express provisions contained in the Constitution but also against the entire structure of the Government based on the present Constitution.

Therefore, I oppose this Bill.

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : सभापति महोदय, जिस भावना से मैंने यह बिल पेश किया है उसको ट्रेजरी वेंचेज और विरोधी पक्ष के लगभग सभी सदस्यों ने एकमत से महसूस किया है कि देश में बेकारी की जो समस्या है वह एक भयंकर समस्या है और उसके कारण हमारे देश का विकास, चाहे वह सामाजिक हो, आर्थिक हो या सांस्कृतिक हो, रुका हुआ है और ऐसी स्थिति में हम आगे बढ़ नहीं सकते हैं। इसी तरह से इस परिस्थिति का निर्माण हम पिछले 24 सालों में देख रहे हैं।

मन्त्री महोदय ने यहां पर अभी कहा कि राष्ट्रपति उस काम को नहीं कर सकते हैं क्योंकि यह उनके अधिकार के बाहर है। आप राज्यों में गवर्नर का राज स्थापित करते हैं जब यह देखते हैं कि किसी राज्य में वहां की व्यवस्था, वहां का विकास ठीक नहीं हो रहा है। जब किसी राज्य में अव्यवस्था फैल रही हो, विकास का काम समाप्त हो गया हो और जवाबदारी से लोग काम न करते हों तो वहां पर गवर्नर का राज स्थापित किया जाता है। ऐसे बहुत से उदाहरण हमारे देश में मौजूद हैं। उसी प्रकार से हमारे राष्ट्रपति सार्वभौम हैं और अगर देश में इस तरह की स्थिति वर्षों तक चले तो कोई कारण नहीं है। इमर्जेंसी के रूप में राष्ट्रपति इस देश की सुरक्षा के लिए इस देश की तरक्की के लिए जवाबदारी अपने हाथ में न ले सकें। हमारे भाइयों ने बहुत से उदाहरण दिए कि राज्यों में संयुक्त सरकारें नहीं चली लेकिन उसके पीछे राजनीतिक हथकंडे थे। अगर कोई राजनीतिक पार्टी जवाब-

दारी से काम नहीं करती तो विधान में यह स्पष्ट है कि राष्ट्रपति में जवाबदारी वेस्टेड है। मैं आपको उदाहरण देता हूँ कि संविधान में आदिवासी, हरिजनों के उत्थान के लिए प्रण किया गया था कि दस साल में उनकी सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधार देंगे लेकिन यह सरकार उसमें भी असफल रही। उसको एक बार दस साल के लिए बढ़ाया गया और दोबारा फिर दस साल के लिए बढ़ाया गया। इसी तरह से उसको बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं लेकिन उनकी आर्थिक और सामाजिक उन्नति आप नहीं कर पाए हैं। इस काम में सरकार बिल्कुल फेल हुई है। पिछले समय में सरकार पर अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव भी आया था और वह पास होने वाला था। इसलिए मरा कहना है कि भारत में यह जो बेकारी की समस्या है वह इस ढंग की समस्या है जिसके रहते हमारे देश का जो नक्शा हम सोच रहे हैं समृद्धिशीली बनाने का वह केवल एक स्वप्न ही रह जायेगा। ऐसी हालत में मैं अनुभव करता हूँ कि इमर्जेंसी डिक्लेयर की जाये और इस देश के जो टैलेन्ट्स हैं उनको लेकर सर्वदलीय शासन स्थापित किया जाये। इमर्जेंसी के रूप में इसको किया जा सकता है। हम यह अनुभव करने हैं कि जिस तरह का ज सन इस समय चल रहा है उससे इस देश की कोई भी समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है बल्कि इस सरकार की बेअवली से दिन प्रति दिन समस्याएँ बढ़ती ही जा रही हैं। इसका एक उदाहरण मैं देना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार एक तरफ तो लोगों को रोजगार देने की बात करती है और दूसरी तरफ इस सरकार की अदूरदर्शिता के कारण इस देश में 80 लाख बेकार लोग और भी आ गए हैं। आखिर मन्त्री महोदय इस समस्या का क्या मूल्यांकन करते हैं? जिस चीज को वह दूर करने की बात करते हैं वही चीज और उनके सिर पर आ जाती है।

यह सरकार कहती है कि पिछले 24 सालों में हमने इस देश में लघु सिंचन, सहकारिता

और उद्योगों का जाल फैलाया है लेकिन जब व्यवहार में हम देखते हैं तो कुछ दिखाई नहीं देता है। हर जगह राजनीति का अखाड़ा बना हुआ है। सेन्टर की कोआपरेटिव कमेटी में मैं भी था। वहां पर तमाम राज्यों के चीफ मिनिस्टर्स आये थे। वहां पर इस बात का डिस्कशन हुआ कि कोआपरेटिव के जरिए हम भारत की बहुत तरक्की करेंगे लेकिन उन्होंने यह अनुभव किया कि जो कुछ इस समय हमने देश में जाल फैलाया है वह असफल हुआ है। हो सकता है कि महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात में कुछ सफलता मिली हो लेकिन शेष सारे भारत में कोआपरेटिव के जरिए से जो हम देहातों में रोजगार देने की बात सोच रहे थे उसमें असफलता ही हाथ लगी है। यह बात केन्द्रीय समिति की बैठक में महसूस की गई कि उसमें हम असफल हुए हैं। तो आप किस तरह से इस समस्या को हल करना चाहते हैं? एक चीज हमें दिखाई देती है कि कई राज्य हैं जहां सड़क निर्माण की योजनायें हैं लेकिन ऐसे भी राज्य हैं जहां पर सड़कों का बड़ा अभाव है। दर-असल में अगर सरकार का इरादा हो और एक प्रतिज्ञा के साथ इस बात की कोशिश करें कि हमें बेरोजगारी को हल करना है तो मैं इस बात में सहमत हूं कि लघु सिंचन योजनाओं के द्वारा, सहकारिता के आधार पर तथा सड़क निर्माण और छोटे छोटे उद्योगों के लिए अगर इमानदारी से काम किया जाये तो करोड़ों लोगों को इस देश में धंधा मिल सकता है। लेकिन अनुभव बिल्कुल इसके विपरीत ही बतलाता है क्योंकि दिन प्रति दिन हम इस बात को देखते हैं कि पढ़े लिखे लोग बेकार होते जा रहे हैं। यह डिफेक्टिव सिस्टम आफ एजूकेशन है जिसकी वजह से लाखों की तादाद में इजीनियर्स बेकार हो गए हैं। इसमें परिवर्तन करने की क्यों सरकार को हिम्मत नहीं होती है? आपको यह सोचना होगा कि जब तक हम इसमें परिवर्तन नहीं करेंगे तब तक यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी बल्कि दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती ही जायेगी।

जहां तक देहातों का प्रश्न है, हम देखते हैं कि करोड़ों की तादाद में भूमिहीन और खेति-हर मजदूर बेकारी के शिकार हैं। साल भर में उनको केवल दो तीनों महीने का धंधा मिलता है और बाकी समय वे बेकार रहते हैं।

यहां पर बैंक राष्ट्रीयकरण का उदाहरण देकर कहा गया कि बैंक राष्ट्रीयकरण इसलिए किया गया है कि बेकारों को रोजी मिले लेकिन अनुभव यह बतलाता है कि बैंकों ने ऋण देना भी बन्द कर दिया है। मुझे इस बात का व्यक्तिगत अनुभव है अपने क्षेत्र का कि राज्यों में बैंकों को निर्देश दिए गए हैं कि कोई भी ऋण न दिया जाये।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : यह बात गलत है।

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : यह बिल्कुल सही है ऐसे रिजिड रूल्स बनाये गये हैं जिससे भूमिहीनों को कोई लाभ नहीं मिल सकता है या जिनके पास कोई धंधा नहीं है उनको कोई लाभ नहीं मिल सकता है। इस तरह के आपके नियम बने हुए हैं आप कितना ही कहें कि बैंक राष्ट्रीयकरण से हम बेकारी दूर करेंगे लेकिन आज अनुभव की बात यह है कि बैंक राष्ट्रीयकरण से कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ है। जिस तरह से बेचारे गरीब किसान एक क्लेक्टर के पास जाने से डरते हैं वही स्थिति बैंकों की भी हो गई है। आपने विजनेस को चीपट कर दिया है। आज इन बैंकों में जो मैनेजर या एजेंट बैठे हुए हैं वे अपने को क्लेक्टर से कम नहीं समझते हैं। उनका उसी प्रकार का डर और भय बेचारे गरीब किसानों पर छाया हुआ है जैसा कि एक क्लेक्टर का होता है। इन सभी बातों को देखते हुए मैंने यहां पर यह बिल पेश किया है। या तो फिर यह सरकार इस बात का प्रण और प्रतिज्ञा करे कि हम इस अवधि के भीतर बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हल करेंगे क्योंकि जब तक इस तरह की प्रतिज्ञा नहीं की जायेगी तब तक भारत का कल्याण होने वाला नहीं

[श्री भारत सिंह चौहान]

है भले ही आप कितनी अच्छी योजनाएँ बनायें। अनुभव से जब हम इन योजनाओं को देखते हैं तो यह लगता है कि उनका दुरुपयोग ही किया जाता है, कोई लाभ नहीं मिलता है।

आप एक तरफ पब्लिक सेक्टर को बढ़ा रहे हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ प्राइवेट सेक्टर को समाप्त कर रहे हैं, उनके सारे इन्वेंटिज को खत्म कर रहे हैं। आज आपका जिस तरह का शासन है उसका एक आदर्श हमारे सामने मौजूद है कि सैकड़ों मिलें बेकार पड़ी है और बन्द हो रही हैं। छोटे छोटे उद्योग-धंधे ठप्प हो रहे हैं आप की इन नीतियों के कारण। जिस तरह से आप पब्लिक सेक्टर की तरफ ध्यान देते हैं उस तरह से निजी सेक्टर की तरफ नहीं देते हैं। बल्कि उसको आप डिसकरेज करते हैं। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि छोटे छोटे उद्योग धंधे जो हमारे देश में लाखों और हजारों की तादाद में बढ़ने चाहियें, नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं। देश में मिलें बन्द पड़ी हैं और हजारों लाखों मजदूर बेकार हैं। इस प्रकार के अनुभव हम को रात दिन हो रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं शासन को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर उसने समय की सीमा बाँधकर हमारे देश की बेरोजगारी की समस्या का समाधान नहीं किया तो इसके जो नतीजे होंगे वे खतरनाक होंगे। इस वास्ते एक निश्चित अवधि के भीतर उसको इस समस्या को हल करने की घोषणा करनी चाहिये।

I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Constitution (Amendment) Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Before taking up this motion, I have to dispose of the amendment moved by Shri Daga. I find that he is not here. I will now put his amendment to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Constitution (Amendment) Bill."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN : I withdraw the Bill.

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

17.30 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Insertion of New Article 16A) by Dr. Karni Singh

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

I would like to speak in support of my Constitution (Amendment) Bill No. 13, which tries to bring about an amendment of the fundamental rights chapter by inserting a new clause 16A, which would read :

- "16A. (1) All adult citizens shall have the right to work and shall be entitled to adequate means of livelihood.
- (2) Failing to procure such livelihood as referred to in clause (1), every citizen shall be entitled to an unemployment allowance to be paid by the State."

A few weeks ago I had the honour once again to move a similar Bill, trying to get free compulsory primary education for the country and to get Parliament to accept old age insurance, help to the poor, to the infirm, old and so on. The Bill that I have introduced is in line with the mood of the House, which was expressed by members from practically every side of the House, when it was mentioned very clearly and in emphatical terms that unless something was done positively to eradicate poverty in this country, to find job for our teeming millions, this country would face revolutionary conditions. I say that in keeping with the very words spoken by the Prime Minister and other Ministers opposite and members of this hon. House as the Constitution 24th (Amendment) Bill yesterday, I commend this Bill to the House with a request that this may please not be taken as a Bill coming from the opposition benches but a

Bill that seeks to get the directive principles of the Constitution implemented.

Articles 39 and 41 of the Directive Principles chapter are very clear on this point. Article 19 reads :

"The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing—

- (a) that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood."

Similarly, article 41 deals with the right to work. There could be a comment against this Bill that it is trying to seek to make employment justiciable. This was said about my Bill last time too. But I will once again say that there should be no apprehensions in the minds of the ruling party because the Chapter on Fundamental Rights has been amended by our House and very soon, if the threat is carried out, the Supreme Court or and court of justice that wishes to stand up against the stand of Parliament would be impeached. So, I do not think that you need have any fears that the judiciary in future will be able to give this country fair and impartial justice. I am quite sure that the mood of this House in this direction should also be understood. Today, Sir, property has become a dirty word. Tomorrow I have no doubt that liberty would also become a dirty word and very soon impartial justice will also become a dirty word. Each one of these will follow one by one. This is how I feel and I sincerely hope that I am wrong but the hon'ble House will have to consider these matters.

Sir, unemployment has become a scourge in our country, in fact, scourge in all under-developed and under-nourished countries and, I think, a country like India which is trying to become pioneer in the Asian world can at least look at Japan—a sister Asian country who having been destroyed by the atom bomb within a period of twenty years has created jobs for all. They were able to taper off their population at 10 crores and now, I believe, that even Japan wants more people—the reverse of India's situation. In a very short span of twenty years in Japan they completed wiped of unemployment. I have been to Japan many a time and every time I go to Japan there is one thing that I mark—the prosperity of the people and lack of unemployment. And if

you want, I am told, in Japan they say with great pride that if a Secretary is required by any firm he must now wait for six months before he can get a good Secretary. In our country if you want to fill a job a thousand people apply for it. That is why I feel that if Japanese can accomplish something surely we can too. It is not that India is in any way second to Japan. Sir, yesterday the Prime Minister and the Minister spoke at such length on the problems of unemployment, the likely revolution unless the fundamental rights chapter was made amendable by Parliament that I have no doubt now that if that particular attitude as we saw in this hon'ble House yesterday is kept in mind that there would be no objection whatsoever to my innocent Bill being accepted by the House.

After all what does it seek to achieve ? It only seeks to achieve that if you fail to give employment to the people which is their fundamental right, which is given in the directive principles of the Constitution, then you must give them unemployment relief.

I understand and I am sure that the same reason will again be given that the country has no funds. We have heard that reason given over and over again. I believe from my estimation that six million people who are unemployed at the rate of Rs. 100/- p.m. per head as unemployment relief will cost a recurring expenditure of Rs. 7,200 crores which will be Rs. 80 crores the share of the Centre and the rest will be borne by the States. I think that this is well within the means of India's ability to pay and certainly with the States chipping in it should become quite easy.

Sir, "Garibi Hatao", we have heard that said over and over again and I am glad that the Prime Minister was honest enough yesterday to say that "Garibi Hatao" was not a short-term programme. It would take some time. But before we think of the long-range programme why not think of the people who are already there in India in the ages where they can work and provide them with employment and provide them with jobs. If you cannot then it is the moral obligation of the State to see—more so of a Welfare State—that those people are given the unemployment allowance or doll as is given in other countries.

Sir, last time when I spoke on my Bill No. 12 some personal remarks were made

[Dr. Karni Singh]

that why was not I as a citizen doing something in this direction? I told them that I have created a trust of Rs. 5 lakhs myself which took care of matters that came under Bill No. 12. In a very very small way as a citizen I did my duty. I am again once more happy to say that the same trust that I was able to create also takes care of the educated unemployed in my area. I am sure that if people throughout this country were able to in small measures try and help the educated unemployed and the State came up with legislation I am quite sure...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think you can help them in a big way.

DR. KARNI SINGH : Sir, I did my best as a citizen of India. I created a trust of Rs. 5 lakhs with these objectives in view.

After all, the unemployment problem is a major problem with which every citizen in this country and every political party is concerned; it is not only the headache of the ruling party. Therefore, I would appeal to brother citizens in my country to try and chip in in the best way they can to help for eradicating this major problem.

The youth in our country have become restive. I have only to give the examples of veterinary college students coming out, of boys coming out as graduates in medicine and also of those who are in agricultural degree courses. These people and engineers today are facing an extra-ordinary spectacle of total frustration. How are these young men and women going to be absorbed in this country.

Unless you solve this problem, you are going to have a Naxalite menace throughout the length and breadth of this country, a menace which you would not be able to control. I can say this with candour, no matter what speeches are made in this House and what election promises are made by the ruling party to the people, that they will not be able to solve this problem. If they do not solve this problem, this country is really in for a revolution. If you want to avoid a resolution of this type, then time has come for all our able-bodied people, who are sitting in positions of power today, to get round the table, invite the Opposition Members from all parties and try and

find out a solution to this major problem so that we can go ahead with the task of building a great country.

The total utilization of manpower is essential. I know that in a democracy it is not entirely easy. In Communist countries, like China, I believe, it is much easier, because a man is a number; he can be posted to a job anywhere and he cannot say, "No". But India is still a free country; it may still remain a free country for another two or three years. That is my estimation. I hope, I am wrong. I always mention that. I sincerely hope, I am wrong.

AN HON. MEMBER : You will be glad to be wrong.

DR. KARNI SINGH : I will be very happy to be wrong because I believe that India should remain in democratic and a free country. But these trends, if not grappled with, are going to cause a problem for which not only we but our generations to come are going to pay.

There is a very famous saying : You can fool some people for all the time and all the people for some time but not all the people all the time. I feel that this applies very, very correctly to the situation as it exists today in our country. The lip service that was paid to poverty, unemployment and hunger yesterday, during the debate on the Constitution (24th Amendment) Bill—I will say, I almost began to believe that the Government genuinely believe to do so. But if a simple Bill like this that seeks to give millions of people unemployment relief is not accepted by this House in the same way as my Bill that sought to get primary compulsory education, old age insurance, help to the blind, the infirm and the poor accepted, if that be the case and if this Bill meets the same fate as my last Bill met, then I will say that this party and the hon. Prime Minister are only paying lip service. If they are genuinely serious, then I would like to see, in following up what was said yesterday, that either the Government comes out with a Bill of their own or accept this Bill, to make sure that all those people who cannot be provided with jobs are given unemployment allowance or dole.

With that I request that my Bill be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 9 members namely :

Shri Chhuttan Lal, Shri Hiralal Doda, Shri R. K. Khadilkar, Choudhari Tayyab Husain Khan, Shri Nathuram Mirdha, Shri Naval Kishore Sharma, Dr. H. P. Sharma, Shri S. N. Singh, and Shri Ram Chandra Vikal ;

with instructions to report by the first day of the next session." (1)

सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने देश में बेकारी को दूर करने का बहुत सरल तरीका निकाला है, अर्थात् कांस्टीट्यूशन में एमेंडमेंट कर दी जाये। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कांस्टीट्यूशन के डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल में पहले से ही यह बात मौजूद है कि बेकारी को मिटाने के लिए स्टेट को सब कदम उठाने चाहिए। मुझे इस बिल से यह खतरा महसूस होता है कि अगर सरकार अनएम्प्लायमेंट एलाउंस देना शुरू कर देगी, तो बहुत से लोग जान-बूझ कर काम नहीं करेंगे। आखिर आदमी को काम करने के लिये इन्निशियेटिव भी तो लेना चाहिये। अभी भी काम करने के मौके हैं, लेकिन कई लोग काम नहीं करना चाहते हैं। अगर किसी को सब सुविधायें मिल जायें तो बुढ़ापा अपने आप उस पर आ जायेगा। अगर सरकार कह दे कि घर बैठे तनखाह मिलेगी, तो बहुत से लोग काम करना पसन्द नहीं करेंगे। इस लिए ऐसा कानून नहीं बनाया जाना चाहिये।

समाज कल्याण विभाग में यह व्यवस्था है कि जो व्यक्ति कमा नहीं सकता है, अपना निर्वाह नहीं कर सकता है, उसको सरकार पेन्शन देगी। राजस्थान में जो लोग काम नहीं

कर सकते हैं, उनको लगभग अठारह लाख रुपया सालाना दिया जाता है। हमारे यहां के लोग इतनी हाई हैं कि दुर्भिक्ष के समय रोजी के लिए मीलों दूर जाते हैं। मैंने रीडर्ज डाइजेस्ट में एक घटना वृत्तान्त पढ़ा था। एक लड़के को उसके बाप ने इन्टरमीडिएट तक की शिक्षा दे दी। लड़के ने सोचा कि बाप के पास बहुत दौलत है। उसने कहा कि मुझे आगे पढ़ना है। बाप ने इन्कार किया और उसको घर से निकाल दिया। वह लड़का घर से निकल गया और मेहनत करते-करते बड़ा भारी रेडियोलोजिस्ट बन गया।

मेरा कहना यह है कि आदमी को इतनी सुविधायें नहीं देनी चाहिये कि वह आराम-पसन्द हो जाये। अगर आदमी को यह मालूम हो जाये कि सरकार मेरे लिए सब कुछ करेगी, तो उसके लिए काम करने का कोई इन्सेंटिव नहीं रहता है। मैं यह मानने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि जो बेरोजगार हैं, जो काम करना चाहते हैं, उनको काम दिया जाये। आज देश में जो इतनी विषमता है, उससे राजा-महाराजाओं का भी हृदय पिघल गया है। महात्मा बुद्ध ने संसार क्यों छोड़ा। वह राजकुमार थे, लेकिन जब उन्होंने गरीबों की कष्टाजनक हालत देखी, तो उन्होंने राज छोड़ दिया।

डा० कर्णो सिंह : यह तो एटामिक युग है। अब तो आर्टिफिशल रेन भी ला सकते हैं।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : आर्टिकल 41 और 43 में दिये गये निर्देशों के अनुसार सरकार देश में बेकारी को दूर करने का प्रयास कर रही है, लेकिन वह सब बेकार लोगों को भत्ता दे, वह कोई आसान बात नहीं है।

डा० कर्णो सिंह : दूसरे देश कैसे करते हैं ? अमरीका और इंग्लैंड में डोल देते हैं।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : यहां भी देते हैं लेकिन कई लोग काम करना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं। मैंने

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

स्वतंत्र पार्टी का चुनाव घोषणापत्र नहीं पढ़ा है। शायद उसने कहा हो कि हम सब लोगों को दे देंगे। लेकिन जनसंघ की तरफ से “हर हाथ को काम और हर खेत को पानी” का नारा जरूर लगाया गया था। मैंने उस समय भी कहा था कि जो लाखों बीघे रेगिस्तान है, उसको पानी कैसे दिया जा सकता है। माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं कि वह बाहर यह कह सकें कि उन्होंने पार्लियामेंट में हर एक बेकार आदमी को सरकार की तरफ से भत्ता दिये जाने की मांग की थी। उन्हें यह कहना चाहिये कि सरकार हर एक आदमी को काम उपलब्ध करे।

डा० कर्णी सिंह : मैंने दोनों बातें कही हैं।
(व्यवधान)

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : कांग्रेस पार्टी में यह हिम्मत और साहस है। उसमें प्रयास करने की भावना भी है। इसी लिए देश के लोगों ने उस पर विश्वास किया है। और इसी भावना को लेकर हमने कल एक बिल पास किया है और उसके आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं। आपने उसका विरोध किया था। हम चाहते हैं कि देश की दौलत बढ़े। हजारों और सैकड़ों वर्षों तक यहां गुलामी रही है, राजा महाराजा राज करते रहे हैं। उस गुलामी के बाद यह स्टेट्स जो आज बनी हैं उनमें अशिक्षा थी, हजारों लाखों लोग गुलामों की तरह रहते थे। उनके लिए आप कहते हैं कि इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था कर दो। आपने हजारों वर्षों तक राज किया। आपने अपने समय में क्या किया? अकाल के दिनों में हमारे यहां राजस्थान के लोगों को मीलों मील दूर जाना पड़ता था और राजा लोग कुछ नहीं करते थे। आज आप ऐसा बिल लाते हैं जिस से पापुलैरिटी गेन हो। लेकिन बिल लाने से पहले आप देश की हालत देखें। कभी-कभी लोग बाहर से कुछ और अंदर से कुछ इस प्रकार की बातें करते हैं। मैं कहता हूं जब

प्रिवी पर्स का मामला आया तो आप खड़े हो कर कहते कि हम राजाओं की इतनी दौलत इस काम के लिये दे रहे हैं। कौन मंजूर करता था? लेकिन आप तो इस रुपये को लेकर इस प्रयास में लगे हुये हैं कि हम गरीबों को ऊपर नहीं आने देंगे और यहां इस प्रकार बिल लाते हैं। गवर्नमेंट तो चाहती है कि वह प्रयास करे और देश के लोग आगे बढ़ें। इसीलिये आर्टिकल 41 में जो निर्देश हैं उसमें सरकार का यह परम कर्त्तव्य है और कल्याणकारी जो समाज है उसमें काम क्या कर रहा है समाज? उसने लाखों और करोड़ों रुपया लगा कर गरीबों को उठाया है।... (व्यवधान)... मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि यह डोल देने की बात मैं नहीं मानता। मैं तो यह चाहता हूं कि काम उपलब्ध होना चाहिये। इस तरह की जो बात है वह तो मैं मानता हूं... (व्यवधान)... मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि काम के जो साधन हैं वह बढ़ाए जाएं, लोगों को काम उपलब्ध किया जाय, यह बात मैं मानता हूं। लेकिन मैं इस बात को ठीक नहीं समझता कि डोल दिया जाय। मैं इसके विरोध में हूं।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनंदगांव) : सभापति महोदय, डा० कर्णी सिंह इस प्रस्ताव के जहां तक उद्देश्य का सम्बन्ध है बड़ा सुन्दर है। लेकिन मैं एक बात देखता हूं। आपने अपने प्रस्ताव के माध्यम से यह चाहा है कि मौलिक अधिकारों में परिवर्तन करें और बेकारी की समस्या को उससे जोड़ कर फंडामेंटल राइट्स में उसको रख दें। उसके लिए हम 7 हजार 2 सौ करोड़ का प्रावधान करें और 100 रुपया प्रति व्यक्ति को दें। यह सुनने में तो बड़ा अच्छा लगता है और हो भी जाय तो बड़ा अच्छा है। लेकिन पहला प्रश्न यह आता है कि यह 7 हजार 2 सौ करोड़ कहां से आएगा? और दूसरी बात यह है कि यह तो उसी तरह की बात है कि जैसे भिक्षां देहि जब विद्यार्थी

पुकारा करते थे हम चुटकी भर आटा। उनको दे देते थे भोजन करने के लिए। अगर आप काम का आह्वान करें, काम दिलाएं, उनके अंदर रोटी अर्जन करने की प्रवृत्ति पैदा करें, तो वहां तक तो ठीक है। लेकिन अगर वह बेकार हैं और उनको सौ रुपये आप दें और उसके लिये 7 हजार 2 सौ करोड़ का प्रावधान करें, यह करना कठिन होगा। फिर सौ रुपये जिसे बिना काम किये मिलेगा वह काम क्यों करना चाहेगा? आज तो काम करने वाले को भी सौ रुपये प्रतिमास की आमदनी नहीं होती है तो वगैर काम किये सौ रुपये आप देंगे तो एक बड़ी भारी आर्मी आप खड़ी कर देंगे उन लोगों की। वह काम करने से हटेंगे, उनकी काम करने की प्रवृत्ति कुंठित होगी।

फिर 7 हजार 2 सौ करोड़ का प्रावधान हो जाय तो हम तो अपने मंत्री जी से कहेंगे कि इसको फंडामेंटल राइट में जोड़ दीजिये और हमारा एक डाक्ट्रिन प्रिंसिपल बन जाय कि हम उनको यह रुपये देंगे। लेकिन मैं आप से कहता हूं, इसका भी आपके पास प्रावधान है, आप अपनी आंटी से कहिये, ग्वालियर की महारानी से कि जो गड़ा हुआ धन है, जाने कब से गड़ा हुआ है, उसमें से इसका प्रावधान कर दें... (व्यवधान)...

डा० कर्णी सिंह : हमारी आंटी तो इंदिरा गांधी भी हैं।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : उनके पास जो पैसा है वह तो जनता का है। आपकी एक आंटी महारानी ग्वालियर हैं, दूसरी आंटी राज-माता जयपुर हैं...(व्यवधान)...

डा० कर्णी सिंह : तीसरी महारानी इंदिरा गांधी हैं।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : ठीक है, वह तो जितनी संपत्ति उनके पास है वह तो जनता की सेवा में समर्पित है।

और फिर एक तीसरी आंटी आपकी राज-

माता जोधपुर हैं। अगर इन तमाम आंटियों को इकट्ठा कर लें और उनको कहें कि मैंने यह प्रस्ताव रखा है सदन में, 7 हजार 2 सौ करोड़ की बात कही है, चलिये हब सब मिल कर कान्काई से कहें कि एक फंडामेंटल राइट में तो हम फेल हो गये, कम से कम इस फंडामेंटल राइट में हम फेल न हों और यह फंडामेंटल राइट हमारा बन जाय। मैं कहता हूँ कि 7 हजार 2 सौ करोड़ का प्रावधान पाँच वर्ष का आप कर दीजिए। उसके बाद छठे वर्ष हम कर लेंगे। यह 7 हजार 2 सौ करोड़ आप उनसे दिला दीजिये। हम आपके साथ हैं। हम यह कहेंगे कि आप बड़े देशभक्त हैं, नौजवानों को काम दिलाना चाहते हैं। इसको कर दिया जाय, और इसे अर्भेड करके उसमें रख दिया जाय। लेकिन यह बात कहना आसान है करना कठिन है।

दो पड़ोसी थे, एक दूसरे से बड़ी ईर्ष्या रखते थे। एक के घर बच्चा पैदा हुआ। उसने कहा कि इसका नाम क्या रखें? दूसरे ने कहा कि इसका नाम रख दो पृथ्वीपाल। उसने पूछा पृथ्वीपाल क्यों रख रहे हैं? तो उसने कहा कि जिन्दगी भर भूखों मरेगा। जहां जायेगा कहेगा कि मैं भूखा हूँ तो लोग कहेंगे कि नाम तो है पृथ्वीपाल और भूखों मर रहा है। तो वही हाल आप देश का करना चाहते हैं। संविधान में परिवर्तन करना चाहते हैं और फंडामेंटल राइट्स में इसको रखना चाहते हैं। 7 हजार दो सौ करोड़ का बोझा हमारे सिर पर देना चाहते हैं। लड़के का नाम पृथ्वीपाल रख कर उसे भूखों ही मारना चाहते हैं।

एक भिखारी था बेचारा। वह गया मह-राजा कर्णी सिंह जैसे किसी आदमी के पास और उसने कहा कि मैं भूखा हूँ, मुझे रोटी दे दो। उसने कहा कि जाओ जाओ, रोटी नहीं है। उसने कहा कि पैसा दे दो। उसने कहा कि जाओ जाओ, पैसा नहीं है। फिर उसने कहा कि कपड़ा दे दो पहनने के लिये। उसने कहा कि जाओ जाओ, कपड़ा नहीं है। तब उसने

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डे]

कहा कि फिर तुम भी आ जाओ, हम दोनों भीख माँग कर खा लेंगे। इस तरह की बात आप देश में करना चाहते हैं : हमारे साधन सीमित हैं। हम देश को आगे ले जाना चाहते हैं। हमने प्रायरिटी फिक्स कर रखी है। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे साधन गांव तक जाएं। मान लीजिये कि 7 हजार 2 सौ करोड़ का प्रावधान हो जाय तो हम तो चाहेंगे कि हमारी घरती श्रम श्रमशाला हो, सिंचाई हो, अप्रोच रोड बने स्कूल बनें, लड़के कार्यरत हों। हमारे बालक बुद्धिमान हों, शक्तिशाली हों, श्रमशील हों, और अपनी सामर्थ्य से पैदा कर सकें। यह नहीं कि बेकार हैं और उनको सौ रुपये आप दे दीजिये। यह एक परम्परागत ट्रापिकल कंट्री का हाल है, यह भी सुन लीजिये। सर्वाइवल आफ दि फिटेस्ट का एक प्रिंसिपल है। हम क्यों गरीब रह गये। मिनिमम वेज हमारी लाइफ बन गई। थोड़ा सा खाना मिल गया, उतने में ही संतुष्ट हो गये। थोड़ा सा कपड़ा मिल गया, उतना ही पहन कर रह लिए। नहाने को गंगा नदी बह रही है, महा लिया संतुष्ट हो गये। बस हमारा काम पूरा हो गया। जब कि दूसरी जगह क्या हाल है कि सदी पड़ रही है, पहनने को ऊनी कपड़े न हों तो मर जाएंगे। खाना अच्छा न मिले तो जीना मुश्किल हो जाय, इसलिए अच्छा कैलोरी का फूड चाहिए। तो हमारे देश की जो परम्परा है उसमें इन नवजवानों को मत फंसाइए। एक सौ रुपये महीने डोल दे कर उनको मत फंसाइये। यह डोल नाम ही बुरा है। यह डोल नाम जो है यह तो भ्रष्टावृत्ति है। आप उनको ललकारिये, श्रम की गरिमा, श्रम की प्रतिष्ठा उन

को समझाइये। श्रम से उनको मंडित कीजिए। उनके अंदर पौरुष जागृत कीजिए ताकि अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो जाएं। और मैं एक बात कहता हूं, कोई व्यक्ति काम करना चाहे तो काम तो दरवाजे के बाहर पड़ा हुआ है। काम करने वाले चाहिये, काम करने की प्रवृत्ति को जागृत कीजिये। घर के बाहर काम पड़ा हुआ है, काम की कमी नहीं है। पंजाब में बेकारी क्यों नहीं है। इस लिए कि पंजाब में श्रम की गरिमा और महत्ता को जानते हैं, घरती से उनका सम्बन्ध है, लेकिन दूसरे स्थानों पर क्यों नहीं है? इस लिये कि एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान का जो आचरणात्मक व्यवहार है, उसमें अन्तर है। इसलिये काम पड़ा हुआ है, उसके लिये प्रेरित कीजिये, साधन दीजिये, उनके हाथ बन्द हैं, उनको खोल दीजिये, बुद्धि जो जकड़ गई है, उसको खोल दीजिये, उनके अन्दर स्वरुचि की प्रवृत्ति जाग्रत कर दीजिये और कह दीजिए—

उत्तिष्ठत जाग्रत प्राप्तवरान्निबोधयत्।

उठो, जागो, कर्तव्य को पहचानो और प्राप्त करो। हां, अगर आप आन्टी से दिला देगे तो हम भी कहेंगे कि जरूर कर दिया जाय।

MR. CHAIRMAN : This debate will be resumed on the next occasion earmarked for Private Member's Bill.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 9, 1971|
Savana 18, 1893 (Saka).