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**Thursday, February 15, 1968
Magha 26, 1889 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourth Session)



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, February 15, 1968/Magha
26, 1889 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**STRIKE BY EMPLOYEES OF NEWSPAPERS
AND NEWS AGENCIES**

+

- *61. **SHRI HIMATSINGKA:**
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL:
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI JUGAL MONDAL:
SHRI MOLAHU PRASAD:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH
BHADORIA:
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:
SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI:
SHRI T. P. SHAH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the
employees of the newspapers and news
agencies made a mass demonstration
in front of the office of the Indian and
Eastern Newspaper Society on the
19th January, 1968 demanding imple-
mentation of the awards of the Jour-
nalists and Non-Journalist Wage
Boards;

(b) if so, what are the difficulties in
the implementation of the said Wage
Board awards; and

(c) the steps which are being taken
to expedite implementation of these
awards?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):**

(a) Yes.

(b) Employers complain that the
scales fixed for some categories are too
high and that some managements are
unable to bear the additional financial
burden imposed by the recommenda-
tions of the two Wage Boards.

(c) The State Government/Union
Territories have been requested to take
suitable action under the Working
Journalists (Conditions of Service) &
Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955 to
secure implementation of the recom-
mendations of the Wage Board for
Working Journalists.

The recommendations of the Wage
Board for Non-Journalists have no
statutory force and their implemen-
tation is to be secured through persua-
sion and advice. State Governments
have been requested to do the need-
ful, and they are doing so.

— **SHRI HIMATSINGKA:** May I know
whether it is a fact that these employ-
ees went on an all-India strike on
24th January on the eve of the Russian
Premier Mr. Kosygin's arrival, result-
ing in a total black-out of publicity
machinery and newspapers on that day
and if so, whether the Government's
attention has been drawn to the neces-
sity for immediate implementation of
these awards and by what time Gov-
ernment expect the awards would be
enforced?

SHRI HATHI: It is a fact that the
employees went on strike because the

recommendations were not implemented. The results are obvious. When a wage board makes some recommendations, I think it is the duty of the employers to see that they are implemented. If there are practical difficulties, I have had talks with the employees also and they are prepared to discuss and negotiate.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA: May I know if some of the newspaper organisations have agreed to implement the award and if so, what percentage of the working journalists and non-journalists are covered by such establishments which have declared their intention to carry them out?

SHRI HATHI: Very few have agreed. I think the percentage will be insignificant. In Delhi 5 have implemented and 4 have agreed.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: When a wage board make recommendations after thorough enquiry and serious deliberations, they take into consideration the capacity of the management also to pay. If the management refuses to implement the award, is it possible for the Government only to go on sermonising to the management that they should implement it or is there any other method to see to it that these awards are implemented?

SHRI HATHI: So far as the working journalists are concerned, it is a statutory wage board and it is perfectly within the power of the State Governments to enforce it statutorily. I have informed the State Governments that there is no need for discussion so far as the wage board for journalists is concerned and the recommendations should be implemented according to the procedure laid down under the law. In Kerala also, I have spoken to the minister and he says he has taken action. About the non-journalists, it has to be discussed.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: The wage board was a tripartite body consisting of representatives of newspaper employers, employees and Government.

Whether they are journalists or non-journalists, I think the decision of the wage board should have a statutory force. May I know from the hon. Minister what machinery he has at the Centre to see to it that the recommendations of the wage boards are implemented vis-a-vis the journalists and the non-journalists staff and what penalty he can impose on a newspaper if the recommendations with regard to both these categories are not implemented?

SHRI HATHI: It is true that these wage boards are constituted of the representatives of the employers, the employees, independent members and the Chairman appointed by the Government. But all wage boards are not statutory and therefore the recommendations of the wage boards are not capable of being implemented statutorily. The question whether they should be statutory or not has been under the consideration of Government and the National Labour Commission also is looking into it. The Standing Committee has also appointed a sub-committee because the question is that if we make it statutory then the collective bargaining power of the union is reduced. These are the points which are being considered. But so far as, as I said, the Journalists' Wage Board is concerned, it is statutory and there are provisions where the employers can also be prosecuted and recovery could be made according to the revenue dues also.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that small and medium sized language newspapers are not so much opposed to the implementation of the recommendations for journalists as the big newspapers, the monopolies and the groups are opposed? I know some of the members of the Indian Language Newspaper Organisation have already started implementation of the recommendations for journalists but for the implementation of the recommendations for the non-

journalists the small and medium sized language newspapers are facing many difficulties because the increase in the burden of expenditure is so heavy that many of the small units will have to close down their publications. In these circumstances, I would like to know from the Government whether they propose to give some relief to the small newspapers by way of advertisements and reducing their cost of newsprint?

SHRI HATHI: I am glad the hon. Member has raised this point. There are language newspapers which are very small newspapers and they have some difficulties. I have talked with the representatives of the workers also. They are also prepared to discuss all such matters with us in respect of these small newspapers where they feel they would not be able to implement the recommendations. But so far as the bigger newspapers are concerned I think the recommendations should be implemented.

श्री यशवन्त शर्मा : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि दिल्ली में किन पत्रों ने वेज बोर्ड के इस निर्णय को लागू नहीं किया है और जिन्होंने लागू नहीं किया है, सरकार ने उनके विरुद्ध इस रीकवरी के अपने प्रोसीजर को कहां तक बढ़ाया है; अगर नहीं बढ़ाया है, तो क्यों नहीं बढ़ाया है?

SHRI HATHI: In Delhi five establishments have implemented, four have agreed to implement and they will be implementing the recommendations.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : नाम बताइये।

SHRI HATHI: Those who have implemented are: *Shankers Weekly*,

Thought, Weekly Radiance Review, Hindustan Samachar, and Dainik Savera. Those who are prepared to implement and who are discussing the matter with the workers are: *Patriot, Link, Pratap and Veer Arjun*. There are three papers who say that the journalists have not yet exercised their option whether they want the new scales or the old ones. They are: *The Statesman, The Times of India and Navbharat Times*. The remaining 20 have not implemented and show cause notices have already been issued against them.

श्री यशवन्त शर्मा : मेरा अगला प्रश्न था कि उनके विरुद्ध जो रिकवरी की बात थी वह सरकार कहां तक चला रही है और नहीं तो क्यों?

SHRI HATHI: The Delhi Administration has taken action against this.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What action?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mondal.

SHRI HATHI: The action is that they should receive a complaint . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Sir, he is answering it and you have stopped him from doing that.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब उन्होंने दे दिया।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : नहीं, अभी वह जवाब दे रहे थे जब आप ने रोक दिया। एक तो वह पहले ही जवाब नहीं देते, दूसरे आप भी उसमें मदद करेंगे तो कैसे होगा? वह उन्होंने पूछा है कि दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने क्या कार्यवाही की, उस का जवाब वह दे रहे हैं अभी

MR. SPEAKER: I have no objection if he has anything more to say. I thought, he had answered it.

श्री संजय शर्मा : शायद आप मेरे वकील से नाराज हो गए हों, लेकिन नाराज नहीं और मेरे सवाल का जवाब दें।

श्री हाथी : मैं किसी को नाराज नहीं करना चाहता हूँ और मेरे पास जितनी इनफार्मेशन है वह मैं देने के लिए तैयार हूँ। मैंने लेबर कमिश्नर दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के साथ परसों बातचीत की और जो मिस्टर सिंह इन्बार्ज हैं उन से भी बात की। उन्होंने कहा कि छः महोने का टाइम है जितने वह आप्रेशन रता सकें। अभी तान ने आप्रेशन नहीं दिया है, उन के साथ बातचीत चल रही है।

SHRI J. K. MONDAL: I want to know how many writ petitions are pending in the Delhi High Court as well as in the Supreme Court against the award for journalists.

SHRI HATHI: I think, two: one in the High Court and one in the Supreme Court.

श्री मोलू प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि मंजूरी बोर्ड को संवैधानिक अधिकार नहीं हैं तो जब तक मंजूरी बोर्ड को संवैधानिक अधिकार नहीं दिये जायेंगे तब तक इनके फैसले मालिक लोग क्या मानेंगे? तो इस तरीके से सरकार मामले को टरका रही है। अभी आज के समाचार पत्रों में छपा है कि डा० बी० बी० गिरि ने कहा है कि मालिकों और मजदूरों के मामलों में कार्यकाल निश्चित होना चाहिये, उसकी अवधि कि किस तारखे तक यह फैसला कर दिया जायगा, निश्चित किया जाना चाहिए नहीं तो मामला दस दस वर्ष तक

लटका रहता है और जिन न्यायाधीशों की सहानुभूति नहीं होती है वह कानूनी दृष्टिकोण से पांच पांच सात सात वर्ष लगाते हैं, तब तक तो मजदूर लटके रह जायेंगे और मर जायेंगे, इसलिए जो बोर्ड बने हैं उन को संवैधानिक अधिकार देने चाहिए, इसके बारे में मंत्री जी सफाई दें।

श्री हाथी : मैं ने सफाई पहले ही कर दी। जो बात माननीय सदस्य ने कही कि कोर्ट में मामला जाता है और पांच छः साल मजदूर भाइयों को लटके रहना पड़ता है, मैं इसमें बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ कि जल्दी से जल्दी उसको निपटाना चाहिये। दूसरी बात जो कही कि वेज बोर्ड को स्टेट्यूटरी इम्प्लीमेंटेशन की सत्ता होनी चाहिये, जर्नेलिस्ट के लिए है, और वेज बोर्ड स के लिए नहीं है, वह होनी चाहिये या नहीं होनी चाहिये इस बात पर ही सोचने की जरूरत है। इसलिए मैं ने एक सब-कमेटी बनायी है क्योंकि क्लेक्टिव बारगेनिंग फिर नहीं रह जायगी सभी कानून से करेंगे तो।

श्री मोलू प्रसाद : जो कोर्ट में मामले जाते हैं उसकी निश्चित अवधि हो कि इस तारीख तक फैसले हो जायें, इसके बारे में क्या कहना है?

श्री हाथी : यह मेरे हाथ में नहीं है।

श्री बलराज मधोक : वेज बोर्ड के फैसले को कुछ पत्रकार एजेंसियों ने नहीं माना है यह मन्त्री महोदय मानते हैं और यह भी सच है कि अलग अलग इंडस्ट्रीज में अलग अलग वेज बोर्ड बनाये जा रहे हैं। उन के बारे में भी इसा प्रकार की शिकायतें हो रही हैं। पिछले दिनों यहीं दिल्ली में एक सेमिनार हुआ था जिसमें मुझाव दिया गया कि इस प्रकार के अलग अलग वेज बोर्ड रहने से झगड़े बढ़ते हैं। एक ही नेशनल

वेज बोर्ड होना चाहिये जिसके निर्णय कानून के द्वारा एन्फोर्स किए जायें ताकि इस प्रकार के भ्रमण भ्रमण इंडस्ट्रीज के संगड़े पैदा न होते जायें। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ सरकार का इस के बारे में क्या मत है? और यह जो आपने कहा कि कुछ न्यूजपेपर्स से जानना चाहते हैं कि उन के यहां के लोग नये वेज बोर्ड के निर्णय को मानेंगे या पुराने को इसका मतलब यह है कि कुछ पत्रों में पत्रकारों को इस वेज बोर्ड के निर्णय से बेहतर वेजेज मिल रहे हैं तो इस प्रकार के पत्रों को इस के एन्फोर्समेंट से भ्रमण क्यों नहीं देखा जाता?

श्री हाथी : जो सेमिनार हुआ था जिसमें मैं भी शामिल था, एक राय उस में थी कि वेज बोर्ड स्टेड्यूटरी बनने चाहियें, एक राय यह भी है कि स्टेड्यूटरी नहीं बनने चाहियें इसलिए कि स्टेड्यूटरी बनता है तो क्लेक्टिव बारगेनिंग पावर जो वर्कर्स की होती है वह खत्म होती है। तो उसके लिए हमने, स्टैंडिंग लेबर कमेटी ने, एक कमेटी नियुक्त की है। लेबर कमिशनर ने भी एक कमेटी बनायी है। स्टैंडिंग लेबर कमेटी की रिपोर्टें आ जायगी उस के बाद उसका फैसला होगा।

दूसरी बात जो कही कि ग्राप्शन नहीं दिया है, उनका मतलब वही है कि ग्राज जो मिल रहा है वह शायद वेज बोर्ड ने जो दिया है उससे ज्यादा उनको मिल रहा है। इसलिए ग्राप्शन शायद नहीं दिया है। लेकिन दो तीन कैटेगरीज ऐसी हैं जिसमें कम मिलता है और कुछ कैटेगरीज ऐसी हैं जिसमें ज्यादा मिलता है।

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: In view of the fact that the wage board is a statutory one and when the matter has been taken to the court and no stay order has been taken, it is still binding, and will the Government immediately, in view of the fact that the employers are not implementing it, make a criminal offence so that the employers may

be compelled to pay? After all, it is a simple matter.

SHRI HATHI: It is a simple matter. Prosecution is provided for and the notices . . .

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: They are only for recovery; it is not a criminal offence.

SHRI HATHI: It is also provided in the Act that they can be instituted and the notices are also there . . .

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: The Act provides that they should be fined. Nobody bothers about the fine. Will you make it a criminal offence whereby the employers are compulsorily sent to jail?

SHRI HATHI: That is a matter for the amendment of the Act.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The non-implementation of the award has created a sort of suspicion in the minds of the workers. May I know whether it is a fact that the owners of the newspapers have put a pressure and terrorised the Government not to implement the award and, if so, will the Government convene a meeting of all the interested parties to see that the award is implemented at once?

SHRI HATHI: I wonder how the hon. Member has got the impression that the Government is terrorised by the newspaper employers.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The newspaper owners.

SHRI HATHI: I would request my friend to meet the representatives of the workers and find out whether the Government is terrorised or the Government is trying to help them.

श्री एस० एम० जी० : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जैसा कि श्री पाटिल साहब ने सुझाव दिया और आपने कहा कि जो छोटे

पेपर्स होते हैं वह आपस में समझौता कर लें क्योंकि स्टेट्यूटरी वेज बोर्ड ने जो डेसीशन दिया है उसको वह पूरा नहीं कर सकते.... (व्यवधान)..... तो अगर वह अपना समझौता कर लें, उसमें कई ऐसे भी हो सकते हैं जो उसको पूरा नहीं कर सकते अगर वह ऐसा समझौता करेंगे तो हकूमत की तरफ से वह समझौता करने वाले मालिक और उनके मजदूर में जो समझौता होगा उसके अलावा गवर्नमेंट का आर्डर तो यह दूसरा है तो उस हालत में कोई एक मजदूर अगर कोर्ट में जायगा तो उसके लिए आप क्या प्रोटेक्शन दे सकते हैं? वह फिर सामुदायिक सौदे वाली बात आ जाती है।

श्री हाथी : जहां तक बकिंग जर्नलिस्ट की बात है वहां पर तो पाटिल साहब ने कहा कि पेपर्स तैयार हैं लेकिन जहां नान-जर्नलिस्ट की बात कही वहां कई पेपर्स ऐसे हैं कि जो इसका वड्डेन सहन नहीं कर सके और उनके साथ समझौता करने की बात है। तो 17 तारीख को मैंने यहीं मीटिंग बुलाई है एम्पलायर्स और वर्कर्स को नान-जर्नलिस्ट के लिए और वहां वह सारी बातें तय करेंगे।

SHRI K. M. Koushik: In view of the fact that the wage board recommendations are not statutorily enforceable and there is no way for the Government to enforce them I want to know from the hon. Minister as to why they should indulge in constituting such committees if they are not able to enforce their recommendations.

SHRI HATHI: It is not that the recommendations are not implemented. Up-till now, nearly 35 lakhs of workers have been benefited by such an agreement. It is of late only that this sort of difference has arisen in implementation and non-implementation and that is why we are considering whether the present system should continue or some change should be made.

श्री हाथी नां लिबारी : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि कुछ ऐसे न्यूजपेपर्स हैं, जो वेज-बोर्ड के एवार्ड से अधिक पैसा देते हैं, या वेज बोर्ड एवार्ड लागू होने के बाद उनका पैसा कम हो जायगा, या उतना ही मिलेगा, क्या कोई ऐसा बन्धन है?

श्री हाथी : कम नहीं होगा; जर्नलिस्ट को आप्शन दी गई है कि 6 महीने के अन्दर वह बता दें कि वे पुराना वेतन चालू रखना चाहते हैं या नई स्कीम से रखना चाहते हैं।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The newspaper owners are the owners of various industries in the country—jute, textile, sugar, coal, mine, etc. (Interruptions) I am not talking of the smaller ones; I am talking of the bigger ones. They are not implementing the recommendations of the various Wage Boards. We were assured in this House by the ex-Labour Minister, Mr. Nanda, who also believed in persuasion and change of heart, that if they failed and the hearts did not change, he would bring some sort of a legislation by which this becomes a statutory and a compulsory thing. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether after the 17th Meeting or in the 17th Meeting, he is definitely going to give an ultimatum giving a particular date, i.e., if it is not implemented after that date, they will be prosecuted in a court of law.

SHRI HATHI: As I said, the working journalists recommendation is a statutory one and it has to be implemented; whether they agree or not, it will be done. I have instructed all the State Governments that it is a statutory one and it should be done. There is no question of giving any ultimatum at all. It is a law and it can be done.

So far as the non-journalists are concerned, it is not statutory. Whether it should be made statutory or not is a matter which, as I have said is already being discussed.

PURCHASE OF WHEAT IN HARYANA BY
F.C.I.

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*62. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:
SHRI K. RAMANI:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India has not been able to buy fixed target of wheat in Haryana;

(b) if so, the quantity of wheat target fixed and the total quantity of wheat purchased so far;

(c) the reasons for low quantity of wheat purchased; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure the purchase of adequate quantity of wheat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). The work relating to purchase of foodgrains including wheat had not been entrusted by the State Government to the Food Corporation of India. Towards the end of December, 1967 when the market prices of wheat showed a downward trend, the State Government called upon the Corporation to undertake purchase of wheat. As the Corporation undertook these purchases as a price support measure no targets were fixed. It purchased a small quantity of about 93 tonnes of wheat. The reason for the low purchase is reported to be that most of the wheat offered for sale in the mandis was heavily weevil.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the hon. Minister tell us why is it that the present Government in Haryana has

failed to co-operate with the F.C.I. and bring the price within the stipulated price of F.C.I. and thus help the procurement work?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: When the former Government of Haryana was in power, they did not allow the Food Corporation to purchase....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I was asking about the present Government.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: Thereafter, when the present Government saw that the price trend was downward and producers were likely to suffer, they requested the Food Corporation to step in and the Food Corporation has stepped in accordingly.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Even in whatever little quantity the Food Corporation has purchased in Haryana, the quality of the foodgrain is supposed to be residual and very inferior. What is the reason for that?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: The local trade had hoarded some quantities perhaps with the expectation that the zones might be removed. Now with the prospects of good crop, they feel that it is not worthwhile to hoard up stocks and the damaged grains are now being brought to the market. As far as the good quality grains are concerned, I may assure that it will be purchased, as has been assured before also, at the procurement price.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: So, they are negotiating the price with the big holders.

श्री स्वयंरायण सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि फड कारपोरेशन के फैसले के बाद हरियाणा से बहुत बड़ी तादाद में गेहूँ हरियाणा से बाहर भेजा गया है— क्या यह बात सच है? यदि सच है तो इसको रोकने के लिए सरकार ने कौन से कदम उठाये हैं?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: As far as the purchases are concerned, very small quantities were purchased, as I have already mentioned. Before that, the State Government had also purchased some substantial quantities, and they had made it available to the Centre; about 49,000 tonnes of wheat were made available to the Centre for being despatched to other States and that was made available to the other States according to the desire of the Haryana Government. As regards rice, 87,000 tonnes which were made available to the Centre were also despatched outside. As far as the illegal movements are concerned, I have no knowledge.

SHRI K. RAMANI: From the answer of the hon. Minister it seems that the former Haryana Government did not co-operate with the Food Corporation of India in purchasing the quantity of wheat that they wanted to purchase. Now, when actually the prices have gone down, the Food Corporation has failed to purchase. Do not both these things reveal that the Central Government are not having a co-ordinated policy along with the State Governments in arranging for proper procurement to fulfil the quota? Supposing this happens tomorrow in Andhra Pradesh or in other States, what will be the position? Will the Central Government take action to have a co-ordinated food policy along with the State Governments in regard to the price as well as the quota to be purchased?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I have made it very clear that as far as the Government of India are concerned, we have assured the producers in this country that we shall be purchasing foodgrains as and when the prices fall below the procurement level.

As far as Haryana is concerned, I have explained the specific difficulty namely that the Haryana Government did not at that time desire that the Food Corporation of India should step in. This matter was considered at the previous Chief Ministers' Conference.

and the specific mode of procurement in a particular year was left to the discretion of the State Government. As far as the particular mode of procurement is concerned, the Government of India do not think that they should intervene in the matter; it should be left entirely to the discretion of the State Government. But as and when the State Government desire, we are prepared to take our share and shoulder the responsibility.

SHRI HEM BARUA: The President's Address to Parliament has pin-pointed the fact that we are having a harvest of 95 million tonnes this year; and there is a proposal also to constitute a price stabilising buffer stock with the procurements to be made by the Food Corporation as well as the imports. But the progress of procurement by the Food Corporation is so slow and so sluggish that at this rate they would not be able to procure even 5 million tonnes. In the circumstances, may I know what Government propose to do?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I am glad that the hon. Member has put this question that the procurement programme of the Food Corporation is going slow....

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The main question relates only to procurement in Haryana.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: In fact, last year, the total procurement by the Food Corporation was hardly about 18 lakhs tonnes. As compared with that, during this year, although only three months of the season have passed, the Food Corporation has been able to procure more than 11.5 lakh tonnes. The total procurement on State account by the State Governments and the Food Corporation amounts to 16.....

SHRI HEM BARUA: What are the targets of procurement?

MR. SPEAKER: I am afraid the hon. Minister is straying away from

the main question. If he wants to answer, I have no objection, but he would be going away from the main question.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I am only mentioning this figure....

MR. SPEAKER: The main question relates to Haryana only.

SHRI HEM BARUA: It is an important matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I entirely agree with the hon. Member. But the Members take objection; if somebody else asks some other question and I intervene then they start taking objection. The hon. Ministers can go on answering questions on every subject on the earth. Here, the main question relates only to Haryana. The hon. Ministers should themselves have taken objection and said that the supplementary question is not relevant to the main question. But when they are prepared to answer it, how can I object to it? I have no objection if they want to answer, but actually they should not.

SHRI HEM BARUA: May I submit that there was a newspaper report to this effect and, therefore, I wanted a clarification from Government as to how far it is true?

MR. SPEAKER: I agree.

SHRI RANGA: In view of this declaration made by the Minister that the Food Corporation would be willing to purchase all the wheat that would be made available to them at the procurement price, would it not be possible for Government to advise the scheduled banks and also the State Bank to advance credit on food-grains with peasants which they would be storing in the traditional manner until the stocks are taken over by the Corporation, so that the peasants need not have to suffer in the meanwhile?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGTIWAN

RAM): No, that will go against the procurement policy. We do not want stocks to be stored with the farmers beyond what is required by them.

SRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Question No. 84 may also be taken up with this question.

MR. SPEAKER: It is too late now.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : हरियाणा में गेहूं और मोटा अनाज लाखों मन फालतू पड़ा है। वह सड़ भी रहा है और उसकी कीमतें भी नीचे गिरती जा रही हैं। प्रोक्योरमेंट प्राइस से भी कीमतें नीचे गिर रही हैं। क्या यह सही बात है कि हरियाणा की सरकार ने ग्राप को कहा है कि यह भूवर्मेन्ट पर से कंट्रोल हटा दिया जाय और वह अनाज, मोटा अनाज और गेहूं बाहर जाने की हमें इजाजत मिलनी चाहिये ताकि यह जो एक मिनिमम प्राइस है वह फारमर्स को मिल सके, यदि ऐसा कहा है तो भारत सरकार उसपर क्या कार्रवाई करने जा रही है?

श्री जगजीवन राव : यह कहना कि हरियाणा में बहुत स्टॉक है और वह सड़ रहा है, बेबुनियाद है। दूसरी बात यह भी कहनी है कि हरियाणा सरकार ने कहा है कि इसको खोल दिया जाय वह भी बेबुनियाद है। बल्कि हरियाणा गवर्नमेंट अभी नहीं चाहती है कि मोटा अनाज खोला जाय।

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK: Is it a fact that grain merchants at a number of markets and places in Haryana have made a representation to the hon. Minister himself that they have large stocks of coarse grains including kabuli chana, gram and other things and that these should be procured by the Food Corporation, but they are not being procured and therefore they are being wasted?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: It is a perpetual demand on the part of the foodgrain dealers to remove all the restrictions and the zones.

SHRI HALRAJ MADHOK: I am not on the the question of restrictions.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM. I am coming to that.

So far as the purchase of the grains available is concerned, the Food Corporation will be prepared to purchase everything provided the prices at which they are offered are reasonable.

SHRI SHRICHAND GOEL: I would like to know whether Government do not follow the policy of guaranteeing minimum prices to the farmers. Haryana and Punjab are two States in the country where prices have fallen below the minimum guaranteed to the farmer. May I know why the Central Government do not intervene and procure the stock in Haryana when it is being directly administered by them?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: Now the Food Corporation is operating.

MR. SPEAKER: It is all repetition. Next question.

WAGE STRUCTURE AND CONDITIONS OF WORK IN FILM INDUSTRY

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*63. **SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:**
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:
SHRI K. RAMANI:
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 771 on 19th December, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the Tripartite sub-Committee set up on the recommendations of the Standing Labour Committee has since finalised the scheme to enact special legislation to regulate the wages and working conditions of workers in the film industry; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) Not yet. This sub-Committee is to make recommendations only for regulating the working conditions in the industry, and is not concerned with the wages.

(b) The sub-Committee has come to tentative conclusions regarding the scope and contents of the proposed legislation. These together with some fresh suggestions made by a worker's representative have been circulated for comments to the members. Replies are awaited from some members. 15th February, today, is the last date for receiving the comments. The sub-Committee proposes to meet again before finalising its conclusions in the light of the comments received.

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल : लेबर मिनिस्टरी ने फिल्म इंडस्ट्री के लिए वेज बोर्ड बैठाने का वायदा किया था। वह यह वायदा कहां पूरा कर रहे हैं और मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वह वेज बोर्ड बनेगा या नहीं और अगर नहीं बैठे है तो क्यों नहीं और उसका एनाउंसमेंट क्यों नहीं होता ?

श्री हाथी : वेज बोर्ड बैठाने की बात होती रही है और बैठाने का इरादा भी है, लेकिन अभी तक वेज बोर्ड इस फॉर्म में हो या दूसरे फॉर्म में हो, वह बात जब तक स्टैंडिंग लेबर कमेटी तय न करे तब तक अभी उस को करने का इरादा नहीं है।

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल : यह फिल्म इंडस्ट्री एक ऐसी इंडस्ट्री है जिसमें 10, 12, 13 या 14 घण्टों का काम करते हैं तो यहां पर प्राविडेंट फंड का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कैसे होगा, यह मैं पूछना चाहता हूं ?

श्री हाथी : जालेजिस्लेशन बनने वाला है उसमें 10 से ज्यादा जहां भी वर्कर्स काम करते होंगे उन को लागू होगा। यह प्राविडेंट फंड भी उसमें शामिल हो जायगा।

SHRI RAMANI: These tripartite committee recommendations are being much delayed, and the working conditions of the film industry workers are very bad if we compare with other industries. Why is such a long delay taking place? Will the hon. Minister be pleased to say whether it is because the owners' representatives are putting some pressure not to conclude this thing immediately and bring in the legislation, or are they directly putting pressure on the Labour Ministry of the Government of India?

SHRI HATHI: There is no question of any pressure. The first meeting of the committee was held on 19-12-1966. This sub-committee visited various places, Madras, Hyderabad, Bombay, Calcutta etc. Then, some comments have been received recently from the workers' representatives, and they have been circulated, and as I said today is the last day, and we shall see that we expedite the proposals as much as possible.

PROCUREMENT OF KHARIF CROP BY FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA

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*64. **SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:**

SHRI DEIVEEKAN:
SHRI N. ANBUCHESZHIAN:
SHRI T. D. RAMABADRAN:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI MAYAVAN:
SHRI ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI:
SHRI C. MUTHUSAMI:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India has made

elaborate arrangements to procure the maximum quantities of foodgrains during the kharif season;

(b) if so, the total target for the procurement of different foodgrains during the season; and

(c) the extent to which foodgrains have so far been procured by the Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Food Corporation of India have tentatively fixed a target for themselves of 37.7 lakh tonnes of kharif grains for purchase in the current kharif season beginning from 1st November, 1967 to 31st October, 1968 and as against this target the Corporation has till the end of January, 1968 already purchased a quantity of about 11.5 lakh tonnes of these grains.

श्री न० क० साल्वे : क्या यह सच है कि 1966 के अगस्त महीने में इस खाद्य निगम ने एक बहुत बड़ी धन राशि वापिस कर दी थी भारत सरकार को, जो उन्हें बतौर कर्ज मिली थी और इसलिए वापिस की गई थी कि यह खाद्य निगम उचित तादाद में अनाज का संग्रह नहीं कर पाया है ?

एक खबर और दें मंत्री महोदय कि इस दरमियान में उन्होंने कौन से प्रारगेना-इजेशनल रिफार्म्स और चेंजेज किये हैं इस निगम में ताकि अब यह निगम एक सुचारू रूप से व्यापारिक सिद्धांतों पर अनाज का संग्रह कर सके ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: As far as the first part of the question is concerned, it is true that about Rs. 10 crores which was found to be surplus to the requirements of the FCI were returned in August, 1966,

but the requirement of the Food Corporation is much more now, and we have made advances to the tune of Rs. 39 crores to them, and also cash credit facilities to the tune of Rs.40 crores, and even if the Food Corporation wants more money, we are prepared to see that its requirements are fully met. As far as the commercial aspect of the organisation is concerned, it is entirely attuned to work in a commercial and efficient way.

SHRI ANBUCHZHIAN: I want to know from the hon. Minister whether any State Government is not able to fulfil its targets for procurement and if so, what financial assistance has been made to induce them?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: The Food Corporation operates as an agency of the State Government, and it is a great help to the State Governments themselves. I do not think any other additional incentive is necessary to the State Government.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: What has been the overall performance of the Food Corporation of India not only when there is a bumper crop but when we are suffering from deficit also? Is it not a fact that when there is shortage of production in the country, the FCI is helpless, ineffective and disorganised and is unable to do anything?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I am sorry for the views expressed by the hon. Member. The FCI started functioning only three years ago and even during this short period of its existence, it has done commendable work. The procurement campaign is getting on very well and it has procured 11.5 lakh tons till now and in course of time I think it will be able to achieve its target.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: For God's sake, let my question be answered. It was very simple; it was very specific. What is the performance of the FCI when there is no bumper crop? He is

talking about the present. When we were suffering from food deficit, what did it do?

MR. SPEAKER: He has understood the question now.

श्री रघुवर सिंह का यह सवाल है कि मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश के कितने राज्यों में खाद्य निगम के द्वारा प्रोक्योरमेंट का काम चल रहा है, और क्या कुछ ऐसे राज्य भी हैं जिन में खाद्य निगम को इस कार्य के करने में कुछ कठिनाई आ रही है? साथ ही मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या खाद्य निगम के पास ऐसे प्रबन्ध हैं कि जहाँ बड़ी मात्रा में अनाज प्रोक्योर किया गया है वहाँ वह ठीक से उसे स्टोर कर सके और उस के स्टोर्स में अनाज में किसी प्रकार की सड़ाई या और प्रकार की कमियाँ न आ सकें?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: At the moment, there are only two States in India where the FCI is not operating. One of them is Maharashtra where the State Government had appointed co-operative agencies as monopoly procurer of foodgrains. The other is Jammu and Kashmir where the Act does not apply. The FCI is operating more or less in the rest of the country.

Attention is being paid to the provision of storage facilities. There is even now considerable storage facility with the Warehousing Corporation and with the FCI also. The co-operative sector also has to provide space for 75,000 tons in Punjab by the end of May.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: It is said that about 8—10 per cent of the foodgrains is lost while it is stored or transported. The Government is making elaborate arrangements for procurement of grains. Has it considered making equally good arrangements for transporting these grains without wastage and also protecting these foodgrains while in storage against pests and rodents?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE:
That question is beyond the scope of the present one.

श्री क० ना सिबारी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि फूड कारपोरेशन के पास कितनी स्टोरेज कॅपसिटी है और जितना प्रोक्प्योर किया जाता है वह सब स्टोर किया जा सकता है या नहीं। दूसरी बात यह कि प्रोक्प्योरमेंट प्रॉब्लम भार सेलिंग प्राइस में कितने परसेंट फूड कारपोरेशन चार्ज करता है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE:
I have already said that the procurement target of the FCI is 37.7 lakh tons. But this will not be procured and stored at one particular point of time so that the FCI will not be having difficulties in regard to the storage of these grains in the immediate future. Administrative costs are engaging the attention of the Government and we are trying to keep them within reasonable limits... (Interruptions.) It differs from foodgrains to foodgrains and from States depending upon where it is being transported.

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बरेशा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब कि हिन्दुस्तान में सब जगह फूड कारपोरेशन के जरिये से प्रोक्प्योरमेंट का काम हो रहा है, क्या जम्मू काश्मीर के सिलसिले में फूड कारपोरेशन के पास कोई शिकायत पहुँची है कि वहाँ प्रोक्प्योरमेंट जान्ते से नहीं हो रहा है और जब सब जगह फूड कारपोरेशन फंक्शन कर रहा है तब वहाँ क्यों नहीं कर रहा है ?

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SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE:
In the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the Civil Supplies Department is operating and it has procured and has succeeded in procuring quite a substantial quantity. If and when the Government of India think that the Food Corporation of India should extend its operation to Jammu and Kashmir, I think we shall come to this House and, with the consent of the House, we shall amend the Act.

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बरेशा : जहाँ तक एजेंसी का ताल्लुक है, फूड कारपोरेशन के पास और कोई एजेंसी नहीं है सिवा रेवेन्यू एजेंसी के और पुलिस की एजेंसी के। इस से प्रोक्प्योरमेंट पर भी असर पड़ता है और न स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को फायदा होता है न लोगों को होता है। फूड कारपोरेशन की जो एजेंसी आप ने कायम की है उस के जरिये से सारे हिन्दुस्तान में काम हो रहा है, तब क्यों ऐसी कोसिस की जाय कि उस का दायरा कमल वहाँ तक बढ़ जाये।

[जहाँ तक एजेंसी का ताल्लुक है -
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साक्षर तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री जगज्जन राम) : जिस वक़्त फूड कारपोरेशन ऐक्ट पास किया गया था उस वक़्त वह जम्मू और काश्मीर पर लागू नहीं था। अब माननीय सदस्य ने सुझाव दिया है और उस पर गौर किया जायेगा।

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: May I know whether the farmers have complained about the delay in payment by the Food Corporation for the foodgrains that are being procured from them?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: To my knowledge, there are no complaints, but the Food Corporation has evolved an elaborate system for making quick payments to the farmers.

DR. RANEN SEN: Is it known to the Government of India that the Food Corporation of India working in West Bengal is not able to procure even a fraction of the target which was expected of the Food Corporation of India to procure in West Bengal due to the pro-hoarder policy of the illegal Ghosh Ministry, and, if so, what is the step taken by the Government of India to see that the Food Corporation of India is able to procure adequate amounts of foodgrains in West Bengal to feed the people of West Bengal?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: If the hon. Member's party co-operates with the Government of West Bengal, I am quite sure that the Food Corporation will succeed in reaching the procurement targets in Bengal.

DR. RANEN SEN: Sir, this is an aspersion on our party. The point is that the United Front has openly offered its services for the procurement of foodgrains, but the illegal Ghosh Ministry has not made any effort to procure any foodgrains through the Food Corporation and the Government of India is sitting quiet over the whole matter.

MR. SPEAKER: There is a difference of opinion about the legality and illegality. He does not accept that portion and you do not accept the other portion.

श्री मधु निमये : मंत्री जी ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा कि फूड कारपोरेशन महाराष्ट्र

और काश्मीर में कोई कार्रवाई नहीं कर रहा है, इस लिये कि काश्मीर में यह कानून लागू नहीं है और जहाँ तक महाराष्ट्र का सबाल है, वहाँ अनाज की खरीद एकाधिकार के सिद्धान्त पर काँ जा रही है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह सदन को बतलायेंगे कि जहाँ महाराष्ट्र में 53 रु० क्विंटल के हिसाब से ज्वार खरीदी जाती है और ग्राहकों को 69 रु० क्विंटल के हिसाब से बेची जाती है, यानी एक क्विंटल पर 16 रु० का फर्क हो जाता है, वहाँ फूड कारपोरेशन द्वारा जो अनाज खरीदा जाता है वह ग्राहकों को किस दाम पर बेचा जाता है, दोनों में जो फर्क है क्या उस के बारे में वह सदन को अवगत करायेंगे ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: As far as the issue price in different areas is concerned, I will require notice, because the issue prices in different States differ from place to place.

श्री नरु निमये : महाराष्ट्र में जो 30 प्रतिशत का फर्क या मार्जिन है उसको आप पसन्द करते हैं ? क्या आप चाहते हैं कि इतना रहे ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: As far as the question pertaining to procurement in Maharashtra by co-operatives is concerned, I will try to get the information from the Maharashtra Government.

श्री मधु निमये : यह आप नहीं जानते हैं कि सोलह रुपये का फर्क है ? आप तो काफी अध्ययन करने वाले आदमी हैं। आप तो महाराष्ट्र से आते हैं।

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: It is presumed that the Food Corporation of India by now have made a general survey of food production in the country and have collected reasonable statistics to enable them to make forecasts about the food situation in

the country in the coming year. I would like to know whether there will be famine this year also in some states and if so what are those States?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: How does it arise out of this? This is about procurement.

श्री राज चरण : मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया है कि आने वाली फसल में अधिक गल्ला फूड कारपोरेशन खरीदने जा रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या फूड कारपोरेशन के पास इतने गल्ले को स्टोर करने की कैपेसिटी है? क्या इसका रखने के लिए उसके पास अच्छे गोदामों की व्यवस्था है? क्या यह गल्ला ओपन में तो नहीं पड़ा रहेगा और उस पर डस्ट पड़ती रहेगी?

SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE: I have already replied to it.

MR. SPEAKER: The more supplementaries I allow, greater is the repetition and we are losing the chance of taking up other questions.

श्री भवु सिन्घे : नया पूछते हैं तो कहते हैं कि हम जानते नहीं हैं।

श्री रणेश्वर सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बेचारे गरीब किसान ने क्या जुर्म किया है? एक तो उसे गल्ला ठीक मौके पर प्रोक्योर नहीं किया जाता जिससे गल्ले की कीमत देश में कई जगह कम हो गई है। दूसरे उसके ऊपर यह बैन लगा दिया है कि गल्ले की मूवमेंट वह नहीं कर सकता। आपने उसको बन्द करके रख दिया है। उसको डबल नुकसान हो रहा है। या तो आप प्रोक्योर करें और ठीक कीमत उसको दें या फिर उसके गल्ले को बेचने के लिए उसको दूसरी स्टेट्स में भी मुहलत दें ताकि उसे ठीक कीमत मिले।

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: It has been already said that we are prepared to buy any quantity of food-grains at the procurement price that 3126(Ai) LSD—2.

may be offered. As my hon. friend knows, the season for the cultivators to bring their stock to the market, especially wheat, will be next month and April when they will know the prospects of the new crop. We are making arrangements for that. I have repeatedly said that I will not permit prices to go below the procurement level.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Arising from the minister's statement that excepting Kashmir and Maharashtra, the Food Corporation is operating, I would like to know the justification for two agencies—the State agency and the Food Corporation. I would also like to know the difference in cost of procurement between the two agencies. I would also like to know why these different costs should pile up on the prices, which is very unfair to the consumer on the one side and which is also unfair to the producer on the other side.

SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE: As far as the margins of cost by the Food Corporation are concerned, the Food Corporation is operating within reasonable costs. The administrative cost hardly comes to 1 per cent. The rest are mandi charges, transport charges, etc., I am prepared to give all these details to the House.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Why two agencies? Give some explanation to that.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: It is stated that 73 per cent of the needs of the rationed areas are met from imports.

श्री लोबो प्रभु : आपकी दृष्टि को खींचने के लिए क्या करना पड़ेगा? बीस बार मैं खड़ी हुई हूँ लेकिन मुझे अभी तक सवाल पूछने का मौका नहीं मिला है।

MR. SPEAKER: You will have to sit down.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकांतः जो बाद में खड़े हुए उनको आपने मौका दे दिया है, उनको बुला लिया है लेकिन मुझे नहीं बुलाया है।

MR. SPEAKER: Unfortunately I do not know so much of Hindi. If she speaks in Telugu, I will be able to understand.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकांतः हिन्दी में बोलने का मैं ने निर्णय ले रखा है।

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: To stop the import of foodgrains from abroad, we must be able to meet the needs of the rationed areas out of the procurement. May I know why the procurement target is so low? Is it limited by the finance of the Government or the Food Corporation or by the capacity of the staff of the Food Corporation?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: In reply to the question I only mentioned the target of Food Corporation and not the all-India target. The target for all India is much higher because the State Governments are also procuring on their own account.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Has the attention of the Minister been drawn to the public statements made by the official spokesman of the Food Corporation of India to the effect that their procurement operations in West Bengal are being hampered by the fact that the price at which they are authorised to purchase is considerably lower than the price which big merchants and traders are being permitted to offer in the open market; if so, may I know whether the Government has taken any steps in the interest of procurement to advise or direct the State Government to see that, instead of relaxing all levies, price controls and cordons and everything as they have done, they take steps to see that prices in the open market are not allowed to run

away in this fashion so that official procurement is being completely sabotaged?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: In the case of West Bengal I myself had been there recently. The West Bengal Government is trying to see that procurement is made.

AN HON. MEMBER: But there is no Government.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: But the point is, I must submit, there is so much of instability, as I have mentioned and my hon. friends over there are not co-operating. If all the parties concerned co-operate, I am quite sure that the prices will be at a reasonable level and procurement will also succeed to a considerable extent.

DR. RANEN SEN: It is a hoarders' government that is sitting in West Bengal (Interruption).

श्री श्री. र. लाल बेरवा : राजस्थान के बारे में भी एक प्रश्न की इजाजत दी जानी चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष : होदय : कछवाय साहब को मौका मिलेगा।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : फूड कारपोरेशन को तमाम केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों में जिन में हिमाचल प्रदेश भी है, खरीफ फसल का कितना किन्ना अनाज प्रोक्योर करने का टारगेट दिया गया था और किन् किन् केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों में वह टारगेट पूरा हुआ है? जहाँ पर नहीं हुआ वहाँ कितना कम रहा है

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I will require notice.

श्री हुसैन चन्द कछवाय : खाद्य निगम मंडियों के अन्दर किसानों से अनाज खरीदता है। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि पैसे का भुगतान तत्काल किसानों को नहीं किया जाता है, काफी विलम्ब से उनको पैसा दिया जाता है, दो तीन महीने

के बाद किया जाता है? क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि इस से काश्तकारों को काफी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है? क्या यह भी सही है कि इस कारण से काश्तकार मंडी में खाद्य निगम को अनाज बेचने में असमर्थ रहते हैं?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I have already replied to this question that elaborate rules have been framed for making quick payments as far as possible. Payments are made within 48 hours.

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय: नियम का पालन नहीं हो रहा है। दो तीन महीने में जो भुगतान किया जाता है उसके उदाहरण मैं आपको दे सकता हूँ।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I am prepared to look into that.

श्री संता राव केशरी: अभी बतलाया गया है कि पंजाब में जब भाव कम था तब निगम ने परचेज करना शुरू किया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब खाद्य निगम ने खरीद शुरू की तो क्या वहाँ भाव नहीं बढ़े? यदि हाँ, तो भावों को संतुलित रखने के लिए क्या कोई योजना आपके पास है?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I do not think....

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: बीस बार मैं खड़ी हुई हूँ लेकिन मुझे मौका नहीं मिला है। Sir, I am going to walk out.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, yes, you can. Nobody can prevent you from walking out.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: I stood up at least 25 times.

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody can stop you. Do not disturb the House.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: Because of my speaking in Hindi you are doing this. I do not care.

(Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma then left the Chamber)

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: In Punjab:....

SHRI NATH PAI: We welcome it.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE:foodgrain prices are affected either way.

SHRI UMANATH: I hope, Shri Venkatasubbajiah will take note of that.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: In fact in Punjab there is a demand that the Food Corporation should operate more effectively. They are trying to see that as much food as possible is mopped up by the Food Corporation.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

SHRI HEM BARUA: For the first time there was an agitation against the hon. Speaker by a lady Member. That is a welcome thing.

MR. SPEAKER: It is my misfortune. I have missed calling Shri Barua though he had been getting up from the very beginning. So many hon. Members I could not call. Unfortunately I cannot call all of them together; I can call them only one by one.

SHRI P. G. SEN: Sir, we on this side feel the difficulty every time.

MR. SPEAKER: No, Shri Verma, Shri Oraon, Shrimati Sushila Rohtagi from that side asked a question. I think, four or five of them asked a question.

SHRI P. G. SEN: We also have been elected.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Supakar asked a question. Four or five of them from that place asked a question. But every Member thinks that he is neglected. It is very unfortunate. The hon. Member thinks that he is the whole bench, that in the whole bench he alone matters.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS**

**INCREASE IN PRICES OF FOOD-
GRAINS**

*65. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of foodgrains have registered an increase following the withdrawal of food subsidy; and

(b) if so, the steps which have been taken to bring down the prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE):

(a) The Issue prices of foodgrains were revised w.e.f. 1st January, 1968. The All-India index number of foodgrains showed some rise during the first two weeks of January. This can be largely attributed to the impact of the increased issue prices of imported foodgrains on the All-India index number. However, from the third week of January, 1968, prices of bajra and maize again tended to decline and those of wheat from the last week of January, 1968. In the case of Jowar, prices showed a decline throughout the month of January, 1968.

(b) In view of the declining prices of foodgrains, the situation is being watched and action will be taken as and when necessary.

RATIONING IN FOODGRAINS

*66. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
SHRI BADABRATA BARUA:
SHRI D. N. DEB:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
STASTRI:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the State Governments propose to lift rationing of foodgrains;

(b) if so, whether the States have consulted the Central Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE):

(a) The Governments of U.P. and West Bengal have withdrawn statutory rationing of foodgrains from the towns of Kanpur and Siliguri respectively. Proposals for derationing have not been received from any other State Government so far, except from the Delhi Administration in respect of indigenous wheat only.

(b) The Government of West Bengal did not consult the Central Government about derationing Siliguri, while the Government of U.P. gave prior information to the Central Government of their proposed step in this respect.

(c) So long as the public distribution system is not disturbed and Government's responsibility in that respect is fully maintained, it is for the State Government to decide the type of distribution whether statutory or informal rationing in any particular area.

बेरोजगारी

- * 67. श्री ना० स्व० शर्मा :
 श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :
 श्री शारदानन्द :
 श्री रामगोपाल शास्त्रवाल :
 श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी :
 श्री रा० रा० सिंह देव :
 श्री ईश्वर रेड्डी :
 श्री य० अ० प्रताप :
 श्री खेवल्लत बरुआ :
 श्री राणें :
 श्री राम सिंह अग्रवाल :

क्या हम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बेरोजगार लोगों की संख्या में गत तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में कोई कमी नहीं हुई है ;

(ख) प्रथम द्वितीय तथा तृतीय योजनाओं में बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिये क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये थे और कहाँ तक बेरोजगारी दूर की जा सकी है ;

(ग) तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में ये लक्ष्य प्राप्त न किये जा सकने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) देश में बढ़ती हुई बेरोजगारी की समस्या के समाधान के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :
 (क) जी हाँ ;

(ख) पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में अतिरिक्त नियोजन अवसर जुटाने के लिए कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया था । दूसरी और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना काल के लिए क्रमशः 1 करोड़ और 1 करोड़ 40 लाख अतिरिक्त नियोजन अवसर जुटाने का लक्ष्य रखा गया था जिसके विरुद्ध 95 लाख और 1 करोड़ 45 लाख अतिरिक्त नियोजन अवसर जुटाए गए :

(ग) इस प्रकार निश्चित लक्ष्य लगभग पूरे कर लिए गए थे किन्तु बेरोजगारी की संख्या में कमी नहीं की जा सकी क्योंकि विकास कार्यक्रमों द्वारा बढ़े हुए रोजगार अवसर श्रम शक्ति में, अपेक्षाकृत अधिक तेज रफ्तार से होने वाली वृद्धि के मुकाबले में कम रहे ।

(घ) वार्षिक योजनाओं में सम्मिलित कृषि, सिंचाई व बिजली, उद्योग, यातायात और समाज सेवा के क्षेत्रों के विभिन्न विकास कार्यक्रमों के द्वारा, आशा है, आने वाले वर्षों में ज्यादा से ज्यादा रोजगार अवसर प्राप्त होंगे । परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम को भी बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है । इसके बावजूद भी कुछ भ्रंशों में बेरोजगारी बनी रहेगी ।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय तमिल सम्मेलन सम्बन्धी डाक-टिकट

- * 68. श्री अर्जुन सिंह मदीरिया :
 श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
 श्री न० कु० सत्त्वै :
 श्री सी० मुत्तुस्वामी :
 श्री हेम बरुआ :
 श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डोज :
 श्री मधु लिमये :
 श्री हुकन चन्व कल्लुवाय :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनवरी, 1968 में हुए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय तमिल सम्मेलन के मद्रास अधिवेशन के अवसर पर जारी किये गये प्रस्तावित डाक-टिकट पर हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के शब्दों के साथ तमिल शब्द न होने के बारे में तमिलनाडु सरकार ने कोई आपत्ति की थी ;

(ख) क्या मद्रास के मुख्य मंत्री द्वारा डाक-टिकट जारी करने का औपचारिक समारोह रद्द कर दिया गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संबन्ध-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजरात): (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) यह डाक-टिकट मद्रास के मुख्य मंत्री की प्रार्थना पर जारी किया गया था। इसमें सम्मेलन के 'एम्ब्लेम' का ठीक वैसा ही चित्र दिया गया है जैसा कि उन्होंने भेजा था।

LOW PRICE OF FOODGRAINS IN PUNJAB AND HARYANA

*61. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI Y. S. KUSHWAH:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the stocks of foodgrains particularly of wheat far exceeded the demand in the markets in the States of Haryana and Punjab and are selling at extra-ordinarily low prices;

(b) whether the same commodity is selling at very high prices in the neighbouring States of Delhi and U.P.; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to readjust the Food Zones in the light of these circumstances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE):

(a) Punjab and Haryana being surplus States, the availability of foodgrains generally exceeds the local demand. The prices of foodgrains including wheat have fallen since October, 1967 in the States of Haryana and Punjab. The falling trend in prices is because of a good *kharif* crop in the case of *kharif* cereals and expectation of a good *rabi* crop in the case of

the State Government, Co-operatives and the F.C.I. make purchases of foodgrains at the procurement prices to ensure that the prices do not fall below the level of the procurement prices.

(b) The prices of wheat in Delhi and U.P. are somewhat higher than in Haryana and Punjab. There is always some difference in prices between the surplus and deficit States.

(c) The matter of zonal restrictions will be considered as usual in the next meeting of the Chief Ministers called to consider Rabi Policy.

आयातित गेहूँ तथा माइलो के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

*71. श्री रघु लिमये : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लोक सभा के शीतकालीन सत्र के स्थगित होने के पश्चात् सरकार ने अमरीका से आयात किये गये गेहूँ और माइलो के विक्रय मूल्य बढ़ा दिये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रति किलो बिक्री मूल्य में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है;

(ग) किन-किन राज्यों ने इस वृद्धि के खिलाफ केन्द्रीय सरकार को लिखा है; और

(घ) गेहूँ के मूल्य में उक्त वृद्धि के परिणामस्वरूप अन्य खाद्यान्नों के मूल्यों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां। केन्द्रीय भंडार से सप्लाई किए जाने वाले आयातित गेहूँ तथा माइलो के निर्गम मूल्य पहली जनवरी, 1968 से बढ़ा दिये गये हैं।

(ख) आयातित गेहूँ तथा माइलो के निर्गम में क्रमशः 12 पैसे और 8 पैसे प्रति

किलो की वृद्धि हुई है। केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश दिल्ली में आयातित गेहूँ के निर्गम मूल्य में 11 पैसे प्रति किलो की वृद्धि हुई है।

(ग) बिहार सरकार ने आयातित गेहूँ तथा माइलो के निर्गम मूल्यों में की गई वृद्धि के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को लिखा है।

(घ) हालांकि जनवरी, 1968 के शुरू में खाद्यान्नों के बाजार-मूल्यों में कुछ वृद्धि हुई थी, लेकिन जनवरी, 1968 के उत्ताराध में गेहूँ व मोटे अनाजों के मूल्यों में गिरावट का रुख आया है।

श्रुत मतदान द्वारा कामिक संघों की मान्यता

*72. श्री भटल बिहारो बाजपेयो :

श्री यशवन्त शर्मा :

क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि सरकार ने कामिक संघों की श्रुत मतदान द्वारा मान्यता प्रदान करने का विधान सभा स्वीकार कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सिद्धांत के कितने तक लागू हो जाने की संभावना है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :
(क) जो नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

STRIKE THREAT BY F.C.I. EMPLOYEES

*74. SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the

employees of the Food Corporation of India have decided to observe pay strike and also to go on a token strike;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to settle the dispute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) On 31st January, 1968, the transferees of the erstwhile Northern Region of the Department of Food working at the head office of the Corporation at Delhi as also in Punjab, Jaipur, U.P. regions of Food Corporation of India held peaceful demonstrations at 5 P.M. and also deferred by one day the acceptance of their salaries for the month of January, 1968.

(b) A statement showing their demands is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

- (i) Stoppage of further direct recruitment and creation of equivalent number of posts, in various cadres in comparison with the number of staff already recruited directly and filling up the same by due promotions to Food Transferees.
- (ii) Sending back of all the deputationists working in the Food Corporation to their parent Departments and total stoppage of bringing in any more deputationists.
- (iii) Promotion of all qualified Class IV staff (within Matrics and upwards) to Class III cadre and stoppage of direct recruitment of Assistant Grade III till all qualified Class IV staff is promoted.
- (iv) Sanction of Ex-gratia grant to

all employees working in the erstwhile Northern Region for purchasing winter clothing.

(c) The Food Corporation of India being an autonomous organization has to consider these demands keeping in view their rules and the efficiency of the organization.

CLOSURE OF FACTORIES IN WEST BENGAL

*75. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had recently discussed with the State Labour Minister of West Bengal the continuing problem of factories being closed down by the employers on the plea of recessionary difficulties;

(b) whether it is a fact that he assured the State Labour Minister of all possible central assistance to enable the reopening of the said factories; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR & REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) to (c). The Labour Minister of West Bengal has made some suggestions designed to assist in the reopening of closed industrial units in West Bengal. As these suggestions concern other Ministries of the Government, the Labour Ministry has taken them up with the Ministries concerned and they are now under the Government's consideration.

REQUIREMENT OF IMPORTED FOODGRAINS FOR 1968

*76. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:
Shri M. S. MURTI:
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:
SHRI MOHSIN:
SHRI Y. S. KUSHWAH:
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHAS-
TRI:

SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRA-
SAD:

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADO-
RIA:

SHRI MAYAVAN:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV:
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated total production during the current year;

(b) the requirements of imported foodgrains for 1968-69 and the value thereof;

(c) whether any agreements have been concluded with foreign countries for the import of foodgrains for 1968-69 to make up the deficit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) According to the present indications the overall production of foodgrains during the current agricultural year is expected to be around 95 million tonnes.

(b) The present assessment of the requirements of imported foodgrains during 1968-69 is about 6.5 million tonnes. It is not possible to indicate the value of the same as the prices and the freight which may have to be paid are not yet known.

(c) and (d). An Agreement was concluded on 30th December, 1967 with U.S.A. under P.L. 480 for the import of 30 lakh tonnes of wheat and 5 lakh tonnes of milo for shipment upto June, 1968. Out of this, about 18 lakh tonnes of wheat and about 3 lakh tonnes of milo are expected to be received after the end of March, 1968.

INCLUSION OF HIMACHAL PRADESH IN PUNJAB FOOD ZONE

*77. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:
SHRI HEM RAJ:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Himachal Pradesh is likely to be included in the Punjab Food Zone;

(b) the other areas which are likely to be included in the said Food Zone in addition to Himachal Pradesh;

(c) when the new zone is likely to come into being; and

(d) the reasons which have led to the change of policy in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (d). Himachal has been suggesting that Himachal Pradesh should be included in the Punjab Food Zone. This together with the continuance or otherwise of Food Zones in general will as usual be considered at the next meeting of the Chief Ministers' to consider the Rabi grains policy.

LOSS OF MAN-HOURS DUE TO STRIKES, LOCK-OUTS, AND GHERAOS

*678. SHRI SITARAM KESRI:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:
SHRI PILOO MODY:
SHRI JUGAL MONDAL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the loss of man-hours and consequent loss in production in industries due to strikes, lock-outs and Gheraos during 1967 was much higher than in the previous years;

(b) if so, the total loss involved in man-hours and production;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the method of Gheraos resorted to by

workers was mainly responsible for the increase in the loss of man-hours; and

(d) whether Government have worked out any scheme to prevent the incidence of gheraos and to ensure smooth working of industries?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR & REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI)

(a) and (b). Going by the number of man-days lost it can be said that loss in production in 1967 was less than in 1966 but higher than in the years preceding 1966. The total numbers of man-days lost in the years 1964, 1965 and 1966 were 7.72 million, 6.47 million and 13.85 million respectively. The provisional figure for 1967 is 9.92 million.

(c) While separate figures of man-days lost on account of Gheraos are not available, Gheraos no doubt contributed to an increase in the number of man-days lost during 1967.

(d) The subject was discussed by the Standing Labour Committee at its meeting held in May 1967. The Committee passed a resolution condemning 'Gherao' as threatening the very basis of orderly labour management relations as built up in the country through tripartite discussion and consultation. The Government have also impressed on employers the need for discharging all their obligations to workers under the various laws as well as under the bipartite and tripartite agreements.

दिल्ली में राशन के धनाज के दलों में बढ़ि

*79. श्री राम गोपाल शास्त्रालाल :

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री बलराज मधोक :

क्या सच तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 3 जनवरी, 1968 से दिल्ली में राशन के धनाज के मूल्य फिर बढ़ा दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली

में खुले बाजार में तथा अन्य पड़ोसी राज्यों में अनाज के मूल्य इन मूल्यों का तुलना में कम हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो राशन के अनाज के दामों में वृद्धि करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना सहिब शिन्डे) : (क) जी हाँ। दिल्ली में राशन की दुकानों से दिये जाने वाले आयातित गेहूँ तथा कुछ किस्मों के चावल के निर्गम मूल्य 3 जनवरी, 1968 से बढ़ा दिये गये हैं।

(ख) राशन के खाद्यान्नों अर्थात् गेहूँ और चावल के खुले बाजार के भाव दिल्ली में राशन की दुकानों से बेचे जाने वाले देशी गेहूँ और चावल के विक्री मूल्यों की तुलना में इस समय पंजाब और हरियाणा राज्यों में अपेक्षाकृत कम हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश तथा मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के कुछ भागों में ऊँचे हैं ;

(ग) दिल्ली में राशन के खाद्यान्नों अर्थात् आयातित गेहूँ तथा चावल के निर्गम मूल्यों में दड़ोतरी केन्द्रीय भण्डार से सभी राज्य सरकारों तथा केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों को दिये जाने वाले इन खाद्यान्नों के निर्गम मूल्यों में जनवरी 1968 से सामान्य वृद्धि के अनुसार की गयी थी।

EXPORT OF PULSES OUT OF M.P.

80. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI:
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO:
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have issued certain directions to the Railway authorities to allow

export of pulses out of Madhya Pradesh without seeking the permission of the State Government;

(b) whether such directions also exist in the case of other States;

(c) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government have protested against these orders; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE) (a) and (b). The accepted policy of free movement of pulses and the legal position about ban on its movement in the country was pointed out to the Railway authorities.

(c) and (d). Some time ago, the Government of Madhya Pradesh proposed to ban export of pulses out of the State which could not be agreed to. However, the proposal of the State Government to ban movement of teora besan was agreed to.

चीनी के मूल्य

*82. श्री राजबन्धार तर्मा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि नियंत्रित चीनी के मूल्य और खुले बाजार में बिकने वाला चीनी के मूल्य में अन्तर के कारण विदेशों में सरकार की आलाचना की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना सहिब शिन्डे) : (क) सरकार के नोटिस में ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

FOOD PRODUCTION

*83. SHRI HEM BARUA:
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO:
SHRI K. N. PANDEY:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA:
SHRI M. S. MURTI:
SHRI MOHSIN:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any estimate of the production of foodgrains in the country during the current harvest season;

(b) if so, the estimated production, State-wise; and

(c) the shortfall which has to be made good by imports from abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Firm estimates of foodgrains production for the current year are not yet available. However, according to tentative indications, it is expected that foodgrains production this year would be about 95 million tonnes.

(b) State-wise details of estimate for the current year are not yet available.

(c) It is difficult to frame a precise quantitative estimate of foodgrains requirements or shortfall in any given year, as the requirements depend on a number of factors. However, the Government are contemplating an import of about 7.5 million tonnes of foodgrains in 1968 for building buffer stock and meeting any possible shortages.

PROCUREMENT OF RICE

*84. DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI RABI RAY:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND

AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to certain difficulties, procurement of rice is not showing good prospect in certain States in India; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Procurement is not according to expectations due to various difficulties.

MID-TERM ELECTIONS IN HARYANA

*85. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether the time-table for the mid-term elections in Haryana has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

WHEAT PRICE IN HARYANA

*86. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that wheat is being sold in Haryana and other adjoining States at Rs. 70-80 per quintal; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that in Delhi, wheat is sold in black market at Rs. 125.- per quintal; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to permit the sale of indigenous wheat in the open market in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI

ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The market prices of indigenous varieties of wheat in the States of Haryana and Punjab only are at present ruling at about Rs. 70-81 per quintal.

(b) The distribution of wheat in Delhi rationed area is statutorily controlled. The Government is not aware of any black market prices of wheat in Delhi. There is no statutory price of wheat in non-rationed area.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

INCENTIVES TO AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SCHOLARS

***87. SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI:
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO:
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA:**

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether modern agricultural research scholars have been given any incentives to divert their research to improve the local traditions and methods prevalent in Indian farming;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other steps which Government have taken to improve the Indian farming?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With the intensification and strengthening of agricultural research and education under the Five-Year Plans, the base of agricultural research has been considerably broadened, thereby providing appreciable avenues for gainful employment and promotion to agricultural research scientists. In addition, the following incentives are now available to agricultural scientists:—

(1) Better facilities for higher

education and training, both in India and abroad including Scholar-ships and fellowships.

(2) Improved pay-scales. (The scheme has so far been cleared only in part).

(3) Grant of merit promotions and advance increments in deserving cases.

(4) Better equipment, buildings and other working conditions and facilities for research in Research Institutes and Laboratories.

(5) Provision of facilities for contact and discussion with fellow scientists, both in India and abroad.

(6) Re-organisation of scientific institutions giving due place to scientists in administration of scientific research.

(7) Provision for counting of past service rendered in a quasi-Government organisation on permanent absorption in Central Government University and vice-versa.

(c) Since Independence, efforts have been made by the Government to accord the pride of place to agriculture, which had been neglected previously and various steps have been taken, particularly under the Five-Year Plans aimed at improving Indian farming.

The more important steps are:—

(i) Creation of irrigation potential (major, medium and minor) and its more effective utilisation through flood control, drainage and soil conservation measures.

(ii) Intensification and strengthening of research and educational facilities (including setting up of agricultural universities) leading to evolution of high yielding varieties resistant to pests and diseases.

(iii) Provision of Agricultural Extension Services and other programmes of Community Development.

(iv) Multiplication and supply of high yielding varieties of seeds and other agricultural inputs (fertilisers, manures, improved implement and machineries) to agriculturists.

(v) Provision of better plant protection facilities.

(vi) Provision of increased facilities for agricultural credit and better marketing and storage facilities.

(vii) Remunerative prices for agricultural produce.

गन्ने की खेती के लिए भूमि

* 88. श्री इन्द्रजित महतोत्रा :

श्री राम सेवक यादव :

श्री महा राज सिंह भारती :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले अक्टूबर में गन्ने की खेती के क्षेत्र में वृद्धि इस लिये नहीं हुई है क्योंकि गन्ने का सरकारी न्यूनतम मूल्य बहुत कम था।

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सभी चीनी मिलों में चीनी का मूल्य एक जैसे होने के बावजूद गन्ने के मूल्यों में अन्तर लगभग दुगुना है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सभी गन्ना उगाते वालों को समान मूल्य मिले इसके लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

स.स. कृषि सान्वायक विभाग तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) अक्टूबर 1967 में इस मौसम के शुरू से पेरार्ड के लिये उपलब्ध गन्ने के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र गतवर्ष की अपेक्षा कम है इसका मुख्य कारण जनवरी-मार्च, 1967 में बुवाई के समय सूखे की स्थिति की रहना और गन्ने को जाय कुछ अन्य फसलों की बुवाई करना है।

(ख) और (ग) : सभी चीनी मिलों के लिये चीनी का एक सा मूल्य नहीं है। सरकार ने चीनी ज च आयोग द्वारा अभिस्तुतित प च क्षेत्रों के आधार पर विनियमित वितरण करने के लिये उत्पादित चीनी के 60 प्रतिशत उत्पादन के मूल्य निर्धारित किये हैं। यह चीनी कारखानों से अतिव्रहण की जाती है। शेष 40 प्रतिशत उत्पादन से कारखानों को खुले बाजार में बेचने के लिये चीनी दो जाती है। चीनी की आंशिक नियन्त्रण नीति के अज्ञान यह मुनिश्चित करना सम्भवा नहीं है कि गन्ना उत्पादकों को गन्ने का एक सा मूल्य दिया जाए। चीनी कारखाने गन्ने का सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित न्यूनतम मूल्य से जो अधिक मूल्य देंगे वह गुड़ और खड्डारों से प्रतिस्थापों और खुले बाजार में बेचो गयी चीनी से प्राप्त मूल्य पर निर्भर करता है।

IMPORT OF FOODGRAINS

* 89. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to revise its import targets of foodgrains

for 1968 in view of the good crop in India this year;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the drain in dollars because of the proposed imports of foodgrains for 1968?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The target of imports of foodgrains for 1968 has been fixed at 7.5 million tonnes after taking into account the good crop in India this year. The question of revising the target, does not, therefore, arise.

(c) It is not possible to indicate the expenditure either in foreign exchange or in Indian currency as the sources from which we may get the foodgrains and also the prices and the freight which we may have to pay are not yet known.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

***90. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study for drawing up guide-lines regarding the working of Agricultural Credit Societies has been made;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that vested interest dominates Agricultural Credit Societies to varying degrees in all the States excepting Kerala and Madras; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to check this tendency and to encourage flow of credit to smaller cultivators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Yes,

Sir. A quick study to ascertain the extent of vested interests in Primary Agricultural Societies and for drawing up guide lines to deal with the problem effectively was undertaken recently by the Ministry in 8 States.

(b) The findings of the study which covered only three societies in each of the 22 selected districts in eight States lead to this conclusion, which cannot obviously be generalised due to the very limited coverage.

(c) The problem is proposed to be discussed at a Conference of Chief Ministers and Ministers of Cooperation in the near future with a view to arrive at an agreed plan of action.

RICE AND WHEAT SUPPLY TO WEST BENGAL

419. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rice and wheat supplied to West Bengal in December, 1966 and January, 1967; and

(b) the quantity of rice and wheat supplied to that State in December, 1967 and January, 1968?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE):

	(In '000 Tonnes)	
	Rice	Wheat
(a) December, 1966	18.8	78.0
January, 1967	13.1	53.1
(b) December, 1967	26.3	93.3
January, 1968	31.5	74.0

POSTS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES

420. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Post and

Telegraph Offices, State-wise, in India as on the 31st March, 1967; and

(b) the total number of Post and Telegraph employees in the country and their annual wage bill inclusive of all allowances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) A statement showing Post Offices, State-wise, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-54/68]. As regards Telegraph Offices, State-wise figures are not available. Circle-wise figures are, however, available and a statement of the same is also laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(b) Employees	—	5,13,342
Annual Wage bill inclusive of all allowances	—	98.08 lakhs

FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA

421. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) names, designations, annual salaries and other emoluments of 20 top officials of the Food Corporation of India;

(b) dates, destinations of foreign trips made by the above officers during the last 3 years with expense in Indian currency and foreign currency of each trip; and

(c) number of employees employed by the Corporation and their annual wage bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) A statement showing the names, designations and annual salaries including other al-

lowances of 20 top officials of the Food Corporation of India is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-55/68].

(b) (i) A team consisting of the Chairman, Food Corporation of India, an officer of Government of India and an officer of the I.A.R.I. visited Japan from 5-2-67 to 19-2-67 in connection with the establishment of Rice Mills under the Yen Credit. Details of expenditure incurred on the team are as under:—

In rupees	Rs. 17,279.000
In foreign exchange	..	Rs. 9,968.00
Total:		Rs. 27,247.00

(ii) Managing Director, Food Corporation of India visited Australia for about 3 weeks from 23rd April, 1967 under two Special Visitor Awards offered by the Australian Government under the Colombo Plan. No expenditure was incurred by the Food Corporation.

(c) The total number of employees in the Food Corporation of India as on 31-3-1967 was 11,353. On the basis of provision figures for the year 1966-67 the annual wage bill of these employees comes to about Rs. 228 lakhs.

FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA

422. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of offices of the Food Corporation of India and their annual maintenance expense; and

(b) the number and type of vehicles owned by the Corporation and their cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The total number of offices of the Food

Corporation of India is 102. On the basis of the provisional figures available for 1966-67 the annual maintenance expense for the year comes to about Rs. 5.69 lakhs.

(b) Cars	..	20
Jeeps	..	85
Other vehicles	..	108
Cost	..	Rs. 50.47 lakhs

FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA, NIZAMABAD

423. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the volume of paddy procured from the Rice Millers and others upto the end of December, 1967 during Kharif season of 1967 by the Food Corporation of India, Nizamabad (Andhra Pradesh);

(b) the tests employed by the Food Corporation of India, Nizamabad for testing the quality of paddy and rice procured locally; and

(c) the extent to which the price of paddy was reduced on the results of tests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Food Corporation of India and will be laid on the table of the House.

FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA

424. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the volume of business transacted by the Branch Office of the Food Corporation of India, Nizamabad (Andhra Pradesh) in various commodities since its inception upto the end of 31st March, 1967;

(b) the price paid by it for purchasing paddy in the area during the last 3 years ending the 31st March, 1967;

(c) the difference in the paddy procurement price and the price at which the rice was supplied to the rationing and fair price shops in Hyderabad and elsewhere; and

(d) the reasons for the disparity in price of rice supplied by the Food Corporation of India and Co-operative agencies in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the Food Corporation of India and will be laid on the table of the House.

EXPLORATORY TUBE-WELLS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

425. SHRI D. B. RAJU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start the Exploratory Tube-wells organisation in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation proposes to resume groundwater exploration work in the State during 1968-69. It is proposed to drill 18 exploratory and 5 observation bores during 1968-69. Earlier, the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation has drilled 15 exploratory bores (8 in East Godavari, 4 in West Godavari and 3 in Krishna districts) of which 11 had proved successful and an area of approximately 700

Sq. miles was found capable of sustaining construction of heavy duty tubewells for irrigation.

DAMAGE TO CROPS

426. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA:
SHRI RANE:

With the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether unseasonal rains have caused damage to crops worth Rs. 100 crores this year;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to help the affected States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). According to reports received, standing crops are reported to have been affected by unseasonal rains as well as hailstorms in parts of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Assam during December, 1967 and January, 1968. The extent of damage caused to crops is not available.

(c) No request for financial assistance has been received from these States.

खेती की भूमि

427. श्री क० बि० मधुकर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रो यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) धान तथा राई की फसलों में कृषि: पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में इस वर्ष कितने एकड़ अतिरिक्त भूमि में खेती की गई ;

(ख) क्या देश में सारी खेती योग्य भूमि में खेती की गई है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो देश में खेती योग्य कुल भूमि की, जिसमें खेती की गई है, प्रतिशतता क्या है; और

(घ) शेष खेती योग्य भूमि में खेती शुरू करने के लिए योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नारवि बिशिंबे) (क) अभी तक 1967-68 के बालू वर्ष के लिए धान और राई के अन्तर्गत लाये गये क्षेत्र के विषय में पूर्ण गणना पर आधारित अन्तिम अनुमान राज्यों से उपलब्ध नहीं हुए हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) सबसे बाद के उपलब्ध वर्ष 1964-65 के लिए भूमि उपयोगिता विषयक आंकड़ों के अनुसार, कुल कृषि योग्य क्षेत्र का कुल खेती किया गया क्षेत्र 82.9 प्रतिशत था। संबंधित आंकड़े सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में लिये गये हैं। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०-56/68]

(घ) भूमि सुधार का कार्य विभिन्न स्टेट प्लान स्कीमों, भूमिहीन कृषि मजदूरों की पुनः स्थापना के लिए बेकार पड़ी भूमि को सुधारने की केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना तथा एग्रीकल्चरल रिफाइनान्स कॉर्पोरेशन की सहायता से सहकारी भूमि विकास बैंकों के माध्यम से किये जाने वाले क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम के एक भाग के रूप में किया जाता है। दिल्ली, चण्डीगढ़ तथा लक्कादीव व अमनदीवि द्वीपों को छोड़ कर, लगभग समस्त राज्यों व संघ क्षेत्रों में भूमि सुधार की योजनाएँ जारी हैं। 1967-68 के लिए भौतिक लक्ष्य 3.6 लाख एकड़ भूमि है और 1968-69 के लिए जो संशोधित लक्ष्य तैयार किये गये हैं वे 4.1 लाख एकड़ भूमि हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, एग्रीकल्चरल फाईनान्स कार्पोरेशन की सहायता से 33 करोड़ रुपये के अनुमानित व्यय से प्रमुख सिचाई कमाण्ड क्षेत्रों में लगभग 15 लाख एकड़ भूमि का सुधार व विकास करने की स्कीमें शुरू की गई हैं। ये योजनाएँ क्रियान्विति की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में हैं।

DRILLING RIGS

428. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHURY:
SHRI S. N. SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign exchange allotted to each State for purchasing drilling rigs during 1967-68; and

(b) the specifications of the rigs and the countries from which they are being imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The information is as follows:

Amount of Foreign State of the Rig Country Exchange Allotted			
Rs. 27.00 lakhs	Bihar	1 One Heavy Duty Direct Rotary cum-Percussion.	U.S.A.
		2. Five Medium Duty Direct Rotary cum-Percussion (Falling Model WWI).	U.S.A.
		3. Three Medium Direct Rotary (Falling Model 1500).	
Rs. 4.80 lakhs	Mysore	Two Medium Percussion. (Model UP-200)	
Total Rs. 31.81 lakhs			

TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS

429. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of telephone connections in the country state-wise, and in twelve important cities of the country with total annual income earned by telephone communications in the whole country; and

(b) the number of pending applications for more telephone, State-wise, and the time when they would get connections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMEN-

TARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). The total number of telephone connections and pending applications for more telephones, state-wise in the entire country are shown in the statement laid in the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-57/68]. The number of telephone connections in 12 important cities (where OYT scheme was initially introduced) is shown in the Statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-57/68]. The total income earned from the telephone connections in the whole country during the year 1966-67 was Rs. 68.30 crores.

It is not possible to make a precise assessment regarding the time when all the applicants on waiting lists will get telephone connections as it depends upon various factors, viz., production and supply of different types of equipments, underground cables and line stores.

NIZAM SUGAR FACTORY, BODHAN

430. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Nizam Sugar Factory, Bodhan (Andhra Pradesh) regarding the revision and restoration of levy sugar price at Rs. 161.00 per quintal;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon;

(c) the special considerations that weighed with Government in discriminating North Andhra Pradesh (Nizam Sugar Factory, Bodhan and Nizamabad Co-op. Sugar Factory, Nizamabad) with rest of Andhra Pradesh in fixing the recent levy sugar price; and

(d) the total volume of free sugar quota released by Government upto the end of December, 1967 in favour of the Nizam Sugar Factory Ltd., Shakk Nagar, Bodhan, Nizamabad Co-operative Sugar Factory, Nizamabad; and K.C.P. Sugar Factory, Vuyyur in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The factory has also filed a writ-petition in this connection in the Andhra Pradesh High Court and the matter is sub-judice.

(c) The levy sugar prices have been fixed on the basis of the 5 Zones recommended by the Sugar Enquiry Commission, according to which these

two factories in North Andhra Pradesh were placed in Zone I, while the rest of the factories in Andhra Pradesh were placed in Zone II.

(d) The free sale sugar quota released to the 3 sugar factories mentioned upto the end of December, 1967, is given below:

1. Nizam Sugar Factory Ltd., Shakar Nagar, Bodhan—1,907.9 (tonnes).
2. Nizamabad Co-operative Sugar Factory, Nizamabad—251.4 (tonnes).
3. K.C.P. Sugar Factory, Vuyyur—983.6 (tonnes).

SUGAR MILLS

431. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sugar mills in the country;

(b) how many of them have either been closed down or working fewer shifts than their capacity owing to shortage of sugarcane; and

(c) the action which Government propose to take or have taken to ensure regular supply of sugarcane to the mills and to see that the mills work to their full capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The total number of sugar Mills in the country is 202, out of which 195 have worked during the current season. Of these, 25 sugar mills have closed down according to information received upto the morning of 12th February after crushing all available cane in their respective areas.

(c) The area under sugarcane and general availability of sugarcane this

year is less and not sufficient to ensure full-capacity working of sugar factories. However, the policy of partial control of sugar under which sugar factories are paying prices for sugarcane much higher than the minimum fixed by Government, will provide an incentive for increase in production of sugarcane and its availability to the sugar factories.

पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आने वाले शरणार्थियों का नागालैंड में बसाया जाना

432. श्री इ.शं. भूषण बाबूदेयो : क्या श्रीम. तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आने वाले ईसाई तथा बौद्ध शरणार्थियों को नागालैंड में बसाने का है ;

(ख) नागालैंड-पाकिस्तान सीमा पर बसे हुए पाकिस्तान की निकटवर्ती पहाड़ियों से आने वाले शरणार्थियों को नागालैंड में न बसाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) नागालैंड में कितने व्यक्तियों को बसाया जा सकता है ?

श्रीम. रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आने वाले किसी भी धर्म के प्रवाजकों को नागालैंड में बसाने के बारे में पुनर्वास विभाग का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आने वाले प्रवाजकों को नागालैंड में बसाने की आवश्यकता उत्पन्न नहीं हुई है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

NUCLEAR RESEARCH LABORATORY

434. श्री K. P. SINGH DEO :
श्री P. K. DEO :
श्री VISHWA NATH PANDEY :
श्री M. L. SONDHI :
श्री MAYAVAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up a nuclear research laboratory aided by the United Nations Development Programme (Special Fund) at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the purpose for which this project has been set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes. A project for the Establishment of a Nuclear Research Laboratory at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute was submitted to the U.N. Development Programme (Special Fund). This project has been approved by the Governing Council of U.N. D.P. at its meeting held in January, 1968. The Government is taking urgent steps to implement the project.

(b) A copy of the Project is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-58/68].

(c) The main purpose of the Project is to develop facilities for the application of nuclear tools in solving problems relating to increasing crop production and animal products. The Project aims at standardising techniques which will be of much use in studying the problems of crop production in unirrigated areas from the standpoint of increasing acre yields under these conditions.

उत्तर प्रदेश में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास

435. श्री राय सिंह अयरवात : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1968-69 में सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश में बुंदेलखण्ड जैसे पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये कितनी धनराशि नियत करने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या बुंदेलों की संस्कृति तथा सम्यता के विकास के लिये कुछ विशेष सुविधाएं देने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुबस्वामी) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार योजना तथा योजना के बाहर की स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1968-69 में सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए कुल 4,40,17,000 रुपये की धन-राशि प्रस्तावित की गई है ; इस राशि में से 3,49,68,000 रुपये पूर्वी क्षेत्र, 42,16,000 रुपये पहाड़ी क्षेत्र और 48,33,000 रुपये भुंदेलखण्ड क्षेत्र के लिए है ।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि सामान्य कार्यक्रम जारी रहेंगे और कोई विशेष सुविधाएं देने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

सागर-जबलपुर टेलीफोन लाइन

436. श्री राय सिंह अयरवात : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सागर-जबलपुर टेलीफोन लाइन अमतीर पर खराब रहती है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जबलपुर कमिशनरी में टेलीफोन की उचित व्यवस्था नहीं है और टेलीफोन लाइन लेने के इच्छुक व्यक्तियों की बड़ी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में आवश्यक व्यवस्था करने में सरकार को कितना समय लगने की संभावना है ?

संसद कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कृ० गुजराल) : (क) जी नहीं । इस परिपथ पर कुछ गड़बड़ियां हो गई थीं, किन्तु अमतीर पर इसका काम संतोषप्रद है । इसके काम में प्राये और सुधार करने के कदम उठाये जायेंगे ।

(ख) जबलपुर कमिशनरी अर्थात् मंडल आयुक्त, जबलपुर के कार्यालय में इस समय कोई भी सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर नहीं है ।

(ग) स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों को वहां तुरन्त एक ऐसे सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर स्थापित करने की संभावना की जांच करने की हिदायतें दे दी गई हैं ।

RATIONALISATION SCHEME IN SUPER BAZARS

437. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
SHRI NAMBIAR:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce rationalisation scheme in super bazars;

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

(c) the total number of employees likely to be affected thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) No specific scheme of rationalisation in Super Bazaars is proposed to be introduced by Government. However, certain efficiency norms have recently been suggested for consideration of the State Governments and managements of various Super Bazaars in the country.

(b) The main features of these norms in relation to employees are as follows:

- (i) Percentage of pay roll expenses to total sales; 30 per cent.
- (ii) Sales of Rs. 400 per day per salesman in the Food and Grocery Departments.
- (iii) Sales of Rs. 300 per day per salesman in other departments.

(c) It is generally contemplated that Super Bazaars will endeavour to raise the level of sales or re-align the size of their departments so as to attempt to attain the norms prescribed. There may be some cases where in individual departments of Super Bazaars the managements may decide to reduce the number of employees. However, at this stage no estimate of the number of employees likely to be affected can be made.

INTEGRATION OF COAL, MICA AND IRON ORE MINES WELFARE FUNDS

438. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:

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

(a) whether Government are considering any scheme of integration of coal, mica and iron ore Welfare Funds into one administration;

- (b) if so, main features thereof; and
- (c) the reasons for such integration?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) to (c). The proposal under consideration is to integrate the staff at the top level of the three Funds, the Funds keeping their separate identity as at present. It is felt that with the staff working under unified direction and control, welfare measures can be planned and implemented in a co-ordinated and more efficient manner at lesser cost.

COST DATA FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

439. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI NAMBIAR:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Standing Technical Committee set up in February, 1967 for collecting cost data for agricultural products has submitted its report;

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

(c) the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes Sir. The Standing Technical Committee set up in February, 1967, for the purpose of providing necessary guidance in organising the collection of data on indices of input costs and also in organising cost of production surveys on an integrated basis has submitted its first Report.

(b) The Committee has reviewed the adequacy of the existing data re-

ling to cost of production of principal crops for price policy and the need for organising the collection of adequate cost data on an All-India basis and keeping the data up-to-date. The main recommendations made by the Committee are as follows:—

(i) A comprehensive scheme should be undertaken for studying the cost of cultivation of principal crops in the country from 1968-69 agricultural season on a continuous basis.

(ii) As an interim measure, the coverage of the schemes for constructing the indices of input cost should be suitably extended.

(iii) The Committee has also made a number of suggestions in regard to technical and organisational aspects pertaining to the schemes for studying the cost of cultivation of principal crops and building up indices of input costs:

(c) The recommendations made by the Committee are under consideration.

**APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS,
SUPER BAZAR,
NEW DELHI**

440. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:
SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ex-secretary of Jayanti Shipping Company has been appointed as Chief Controller of Accounts, Super Bazar, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the criteria on which he has been appointed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) The ex-Secretary of the Jayanti Shipping Company is working as Controller of Accounts, as the representative of the accounting Supervisors of the Super Bazar, M/s. S. P. Chopra & Co., Chartered Accountants;

(b) M/S. S. P. Chopra & Co., Chartered Accountants, have appointed him as he is a qualified Chartered Accountant with about 13 years of accounting experience.

**CONSUMER INDUSTRIES IN
COOPERATIVE SECTOR**

441. SHRI DEVEEKAN:
SHRI T. D. RAMABADRAN:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to develop consumer industries in the Co-operative Sector to give consumer co-operative sector controlling power in bargaining with the manufacturers in respect of supplies;

(b) if so, when

(c) whether Government have communicated to the State Governments the guidelines for implementing the scheme; and

(d) if so, the reaction of State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Government is considering measures to develop consumer industries in the cooperative sector. However, the bargaining power resulting from such industries, for the time being, will be limited.

(b) Individual proposals are being taken up with effect from the current financial year.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In pursuance of the guidelines circulated, State Governments are formulating concrete proposals. 14 such proposals have so far been approved.

IMPORT OF FERTILIZERS

442. SHRI DEVEEKAN:
SHRI ANBUCHZHIAN:
SHRI T. D. RAMABADRAN:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a proposal to import about a million tonnes of fertilizers during 1967-68;

(b) whether it is also a fact that our efforts to import fertilizers at competitive prices have suffered much as a result of the continued closure of the Suez Canal; and

(c) if so, the total loss suffered as a result of the Suez closure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The programme for the year 1967-68 envisaged import of 0.90 million tonnes of nitrogen; 0.30 million tonnes of P2O5 and 0.30 million tonnes of K2O.

(b) The contracts for the import of fertilizers are generally made on F.O.B. terms. The freight element has not, therefore affected the competitive character of the purchases effected.

(c) Does not arise.

SECOND SUGAR WAGE BOARD'S REPORT

443. SHRI DEVEEKAN:
SHRI T. D. RAMABADRAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND

REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the second Wage Board for sugar mills has submitted its final report;

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

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) and (b). The Board has not yet submitted its final report. It has, however, recently made interim recommendations concerning age of retirement, annual increments and the computation of dearness allowance. Copies of these have been placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The Board has to deal with the complex question of wages in respect of an industry having establishments units spread over several States. It is seized of the problem and is trying to complete its work as early as possible.

खेतिहर मजदूरों की सहकारी समितियाँ

444. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या खान स्व. कृषि मंत्री 5 दिसम्बर, 1967 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2962 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों से अपेक्षित सूचना इस बीच एकत्रित कर ली गई है ;

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

(ग) खेतिहर मजदूरों तथा भूमिहीन किसानों की सहकारी समितियों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

ख. ख. कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम. एस. मुखर्जी) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है, जिसमें राज्य सरकारों तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा खेतिहार मजदूरों एवं भूमिहीन किसानों का सहकारी समितियों को दी जाने वाली सुविधाओं का उल्लेख किया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संस्था LT—59/68]

COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

445. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of service, multipurpose, labour and other types of cooperatives in the country, State-wise, with their total membership and share capital; and

(b) whether Government propose to give credit to the rural areas only through the Cooperative Societies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) A statement showing the position by the end of June 1965, the latest year for which statistical data have been compiled and published is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-60/68].

(b) No, Sir.

खेती योग्य परती भूमि

446. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :

श्री नोतिराज सिंह चौधरी :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में राज्यवार सरकार की तथा ग्रैर-सरकारी व्यक्तियों की मलकियत में खेती योग्य, परती भूमि कितनी कितनी है ;

(ख) भूतपूर्व भारतीय रियासतों के

भूतपूर्व नरेशों की मलकियत में ऐसी कितनी परती भूमि है ;

(ग) ऐसी परती भूमि में खेती कराने के लिये सरकार द्वारा तैयार की गई योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) इसको शीघ्रतापूर्वक क्रियान्वित करवाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भगवान् साहिब सिन्घे) : (क) देश में सरकारी तथा ग्रैर सरकारी व्यक्तियों की मलकियत में खेती योग्य परती भूमि संबंधी विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संस्था LT—61/68]

(ख) जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ). परती भूमि और खेती योग्य बंजर भूमि में कृषि करने के लिए विभिन्न राज्य प्लान योजनाओं, केन्द्र द्वारा परिचालित बंजर भूमि सुधार योजना को भूमि होन कृषि मजदूरों के पुनर्स्थापन के लिए बंजर भूमियों के सुधार की केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना के अन्तर्गत और कृषि वित्तिय निगम की सहायता के साथ सहकारी भूमि विकास बैंकों के द्वारा चलाया गया क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम के एक भाग के रूप में भूमि सुधार किया जा रहा है। प्रायः सभी राज्यों व केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश में (दिल्ली, चण्डीगढ़ और लक्का द्वीप और अमिनदिवि द्वीप समूह के अतिरिक्त) भूमि सुधार योजनाएँ हैं। सन् 1967-68 के लिए 3.6 लाख एकड़ का भौतिक लक्ष्य है और 1968-69 के लिए 4.1 लाख एकड़ का परिशोधित भौतिक लक्ष्य का प्रस्ताव है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रमुख सिंचाई परि-योजनाओं के क्षेत्र में लगभग 15 लाख एकड़

के सुधार और विकास की योजनायें कृषि वित्त निगम की सहायता से अनुमानतः 33 करोड़ रुपये से चलायी गयी है। ये योजनायें अपने ढंग और अपने विस्तार के अनुसार विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में हैं।

खेती योग्य परती भूमि में खेती करने के प्रश्न पर सरकार निरन्तर विचार कर रही है। फिर भी, ममस्त खेती योग्य परती भूमि में आर्थिक दृष्टि से खेती नहीं की जा सकती है और इस कार्य के लिए अनुपाततः भारी वित्तीय विनियोग की आवश्यकता होती है जो सबसे बड़ी एक बाधा है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में सहकारी समितियों द्वारा उर्वरकों का वितरण

447. श्री मोनू प्रसाद :
श्री राम चरण :

क्या स.च. तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अक्तूबर, 1967 से नवम्बर, 1967 तक उत्तर प्रदेश में सहकारी संस्थाओं द्वारा नंगल के कैल्शियम उर्वरकों और सिन्दरी के उर्वरकों को बड़े पैमाने पर चोर बाजारी में बेचा गया और उसके फलस्वरूप किसानों को उर्वरक नहीं मिल सके ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उर्वरकों को बेचने के लाइसेंस और कोटे उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ व्यक्तियों को ही दिये गये थे ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार को कुछ ऐसे मामलों की सूचना मिली है, जिनमें कुछ लोगों के लाइसेंस जारी करने के तत्काल बाद रद्द कर दिये गये थे ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे ?

सा.च. कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) से (घ). पूछी गई जानकारी उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

PROCUREMENT OF FOODGRAINS

448. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:
SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI MOHSIN:
SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for the procurement of foodgrains for 1967-68;

(b) the actual achievement in this regard, and the reasons for the shortfall, if any;

(c) whether any procurement plan has been worked out for the next year;

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

(e) the total quantity of foodgrains likely to be procured in the next year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The all-India target for procurement of foodgrains during 1967-68 recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission is 8 million tonnes; 7 million tonnes for kharif grains and 1 million tonnes for rabi grains.

(b) A statement showing the quantities of kharif grains actually procured so far according to the latest reports available is laid on the Table of

the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-62/68]. As the procurement season has not yet reached the peak, the question of any shortfall does not arise at this stage.

(c) No, Sir.

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

EMERGENCY RELIEF COMMITTEE FOR BIHAR

449. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the food production of crops this year any longer justifies the continuance of Joint Emergency Relief Committee for Bihar; and

(b) if so, what are the different items of work other than the relief work with which the Committee concerns itself?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). In view of the improvement in the situation in Bihar, the question of winding up the Joint Emergency Relief Committee for Bihar is under consideration in consultation with the Bihar Government.

SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS EXCHANGE

450. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:
SHRI D. N. DEB:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Satellite Tele-Communication Exchanges are proposed to be set up at Bombay;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when the work on the project is likely to be taken in hand; and

(d) when it will be completed and the expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) An International Tele-Communications Centre is proposed to be set up at Bombay, as a part of the scheme for India's participation in the Global Communications Satellite System. The main Satellite Communications Ground Station is to be set up at Arvi, near Poona. The International Telephone and Telex Exchanges and other ancillary facilities required for the scheme will be located in the proposed International Telecommunications Centre at Bombay, which will be linked with the Ground Station at Arvi by a micro-wave link. The International Telephone and Telex Exchanges will be connected with the National system for distributing the satellite telecommunications channels through the national net-work to different parts of the country.

The building for the proposed International Tele-Communications Centre will be located near the Waudby Rod Telephone Exchange, close to the Central Telegraph Office.

(c) and (d). Piling work for the building has already commenced. The building is expected to be ready in about 15 months, but a part of it will be completed by October, 1968 to receive exchange equipment. The cost of building is estimated at about Rs. 143 lakhs. The cost of the exchange equipment will be about Rs. 80 lakhs.

सम्वैद्यिक विकास तथा सहकार विभाग
में हिन्दी में काम करने के लिए पद

451. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा : क्या

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में हिन्दी का काम करने के लिए कितने पदों की मंजूरी दी गई और वे पद किस तारीख को मंजूर किये गये;

(ख) क्या इन सभी पदों पर नियुक्तियां की जा चुकी हैं;

(ग) क्या उसमें से कोई पद समाप्त किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो किस तारीख को ये पद समाप्त किये गये थे और उसके क्या कारण थे ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी) : (क)

- (1) हिन्दी सहायक 16-4-1955
(आस्थगित)
- (2) हिन्दी आशुलिपिक 21-10-1955
- (3) हिन्दी आशु टाइपकार 17-12-1956
- (4) हिन्दी टाइपकार 29-7-1955
- (5) हिन्दी अनुवादक 20-1-1967

(ख) जी हां, एक जो आस्थगित में है, को छोड़कर ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

दिल्ली में टेलीफोन व्यवस्था को बिखर शिकायतें

452. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त :
श्री शारदानन्द :
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :
श्री रा० स्व० विद्याधी :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में टेलीफोन प्रणाली के कारण कार्यकरण के बिखर पिछले छः मास में कोई शिकायतें सरकार को प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और उन पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) दिल्ली में टेलीफोन व्यवस्था में सुधार करने के लिये सरकार ने पिछले 6 महीनों में क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि अब प्रतिभूति के रूप में 2,000 रुपये की वजाये 3,000 रुपये जमा कराने पड़ते हैं और समूचे वर्ष के लिये शुल्क वर्ष में एक बार एकमुश्त वसूल किया जाता है ; और

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली में प्रतिभूति के रूप में 5,000 रुपये की और राशि की मांग की गई है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजरात) :
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) 1 जुलाई, 1967 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1967 तक 2903 लिखित शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं । हरेक शिकायत की जांच की गई, उसे दूर करने की उचित कार्यवाही की गई और शिकायत कर्ता को उत्तर भेजा गया ।

(ग) टेलीफोन बिलों को शीघ्र भेजने और उपभोक्ताओं की शिकायतों पर तुरत ध्यान देने के कदम उठाये गये हैं ।

(घ) यह ठीक है कि 1 जनवरी, 1968 से अपना टेलीफोन योजना के लिए

जमा की जाने वाली रकम 2000 रुपये से बढ़ा कर 3000 रुपये कर दी गई है। यह पेशगी जमा है और इसे 20 वर्ष की अवधि में किराये की रकम के एक भाग की अदायगी में काट दिया जाता है और यह प्रतिभूति की रकम नहीं है। अपना टेलीफोन योजना से इतर कनक्शनों के लिए एक तिमाही के किराये की बजाय, जो पहले लिया जाता था, अब पांच तिमाहियों का पेशगी किराया लिया जाता है। किराया पहले की भांति तिमाही ही लिया जा रहा है।

(ड) कुछ उपभोक्ताओं से 5000 रुपये ट्रंक काल की जमा के रूप में मांगे गए थे। उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा अभ्यावेदन देने पर बाद में यह मांग वापस ले ली गई। यह रकम जमा करने की मांग इसलिये की गई थी कि यदि उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा ट्रंककाल बिलों की कमी अदायगी न होने की संभावना हो तो उससे बचाव रहे।

खाद्यान्न के मूल्य

453. श्री नारायण स्वर्णर शर्मा :

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त :

श्री शा.दान्दव :

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेय :

श्री दशबल शर्मा :

श्री यशवत सिंह कुशवाह :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में घन्ठी फसल होने की सम्भावनाओं के समाचारों से खाद्यान्नों, विशेषकर मोटे अनाजों में भाव बहुत गिर रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो खाद्यान्नों के मूल्यों को गिरने से रोकने तथा इस बात के लिये कि किसानों को उचित मूल्य मिले सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य तंत्र (श्री अन्ना साहब शिन्दे) : : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) किसानों को उचित मूल्य दिलाने के लिये सरकार अधिप्राप्ति मूल्यों पर मोटे अनाज खरीद रही है।

BREAKDOWN OF MICRO CROSS-BAR COMMUNICATION SYSTEM BETWEEN DELHI-SRINAGAR

454. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there was a complete breakdown of Micro Cross bar communication system between Delhi and Srinagar during January, 1968; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes. The Microwave system failed on the 29th January, 1968.

(b) The recent unprecedented snow fall in Jammu & Kashmir had caused heavy accumulation of snow near the Repeater station at Narota which is at a height of 9680 ft. thus obstructing the path of transmission. The interruption could be cleared on 11-2-68 only when the approach road could be cleared by the P.W.D. Steps are being taken to ensure that the system with-stands such a contingency next winter.

The land line systems which were also affected by the heavy snow fall were, however, restored partially on the 1st February and fully on the 4th February, 1968.

[हड़तालों आदि के कारण मजदूरों में बेरोजगारी]

455. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भबौरिया : क्या खन तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों में औद्योगिक एककों के बन्द होने, उनमें तालाबन्दी तथा अनिवार्य छुट्टी के कारण कितने मजदूरों को बेरोजगार रहना पड़ा था ;

(ख) वे किन किन केन्द्रों में तथा कितने कितने समय तक बेरोजगार रहे ;

(ग) इस बेरोजगारी की अवधि में इन मजदूरों को सरकार ने सहायता देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने उन मजदूरों की दशा के बारे में जो इस प्रकार बेकार रहे कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है तथा यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है?

खन तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हावी) :

(क) और (ख). यह विषय राज्य सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है।

(ग) औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 के आधीन श्रमिक जबरी छुट्टी तथा छुट्टनी का हरजाना प्राप्त करने के अधिकारी हैं।

(घ) जी नहीं।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा खाद्यान्न की वस्तुएँ :

456. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम में खरीफ की फसल के विभिन्न खाद्यान्नों के समाहार मूल्य निश्चित कर दिये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, रामुदादिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्रों (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिंदे) : (क) खरीफ के विभिन्न अनाजों के अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य राज्य सरकार द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार के परामर्श से निर्धारित किये जाते हैं। खाद्य निगम इन मूल्यों पर खरीदारी करता है।

(ख) लोक सभा में 19-12-67 को पूछे गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 775 के भाग (ख) की और ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में अब ज्वार के मूल्य में इस प्रकार परिशोधन किया गया है :—

र० प्रति किंटल

लाल	53 00
पीली	54. 00
सफेद	55. 00

STRIKE BY DOCK WORKERS OF MADRAS

457. SHRI P. RAMAMURTI.
SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI K. RAMANI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that dock workers of Madras Port went on strike on the 8th January, 1968;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to settle the dispute?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) Yes.

(b) The main demands were : (a) free supply of uniforms to all categories of workers; (b) promotion of Mazdoors or Winchmen as Tindals; and (c) rotational booking of casual Mazdoors.

(c) The Central Industrial Relations Machinery assisted in resolving the dispute. The strike was called off on the 16th January. The dispute regarding free supply of uniforms was referred to the National Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, on the 17th. The other demands have also been settled by mutual agreement.

STRIKE BY TELEGRAPH MEN

458. SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:
SHRI K. RAMANI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that telegraph and Class IV employees went on pay strike on the 1st January, 1968;

(b) if so, the total number of employees who went on pay strike; and

(c) the reasons therefor and steps taken by Government to settle the dispute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL):

(a) Yes. The Pay Strike was observed in Delhi only.

(b) The total number of employees who went on Pay Strike in Delhi was 442 out of a total staff of 696.

(c) The employees wanted supply of warm woollen overcoats on individual basis instead of pool basis as is being done now. Woollen overcoats are supplied to the staff only when on outdoor night duty. The duties in Telegraph Offices are rotated round the clock and supply to staff on duty at other times would not be justified. It has not been possible to accede to this request as it will have wide repercussions.

CROSS-BAR EXCHANGES

459. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the two new Cross-bar Exchanges are not working properly due to serious manufacturing defects in the equipment imported from Belgium;

(b) if so, whether tenders were invited for the supply of equipment;

(c) whether the firm whose tender was accepted had any experience of the work entrusted to them; and

(d) if not, the reasons for giving tenders to the firm?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL):

(a) Of the two Cross-bar Exchanges recently commissioned in Bombay, one (Kalbadevi) has been working satisfactorily. In the other (City) Exchange, there was some difficulty initially as there was heavy traffic causing overload in this exchange. Considerable improvement in the working of this exchange has now been brought about.

(b) Global tenders were invited for the supply of this equipment.

(c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise.

DAMAGE TO FOODGRAINS IN HARYANA

460. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:
SHRI KANWAR LAL
GUPTA:
SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of maunds of foodgrains lying at various terminal markets in Haryana have been rendered unfit for human consumption because the Centre did not permit the State to sell the grains out of the State; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

अनाज की वसूली

461. श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री सो० मन्तुस्वामी :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खाद्यान्न की वसूली के बारे में केन्द्र ने राज्यों को कोई पत्र/परिपत्र भेजा है ;

(ख) क्या खाद्यान्न की वसूली के अधिकतम मूल्यों के प्रश्न पर केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों के बीच कोई मतभेद है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या व्यौरा है ;

(घ) क्या केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों के बीच इस बारे में कोई मतभेद है कि

कितने एकड़ भूमि में उत्पन्न अनाज को वसूली से मुक्त रखा जाय ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो वह मतभेद किस प्रकार का है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनासाहिब शिंदे) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रारम्भ में कुछ राज्य सरकारों से कुछ मतभेद थे, परन्तु अब वे तय हो गये हैं ।

(घ) जों, नहीं ।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

सोनो (बिहार) में तारबद्ध और सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कार्यालयों की व्यवस्था

462. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बारे में कोई अभ्यावेदन मिला है कि सोनो जिला मूंगेर, जमुई सकिल, बिहार में तारबद्ध और सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कार्यालयों की व्यवस्था की जाय ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

संस्व-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) यह प्रस्ताव अलाभप्रद है और सरकार की मौजूदा नीति के अनुसार इसे मंजूर नहीं किया जा सकता । फिर भी इस में दिलचस्पी रखने वाला कोई व्यक्ति यदि

विभाग को होने वाले घाटे की पूर्ति करने को ज़रूरी हो तो यह सुविधा दी जा सकती है।

भोर (बिहार) में डाक घर

463. श्री भूषु त्रिपाथी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को कोई भ्रष्टाचार-वेदन मिला है कि बिहार के मुंगेर जिले, जमुई सकिल, सोना डिबिजन भोर (भ्रमरपुर) में डाकघर खोला जाये; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ. कृ. गुजरान) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) इस प्रस्ताव की फरवरी, 1962 में जांच की गई थी और चूंकि विभागीय मानक पूरे नहीं होते थे, इसे समाप्त कर दिया गया। फिर भी, इस प्रस्ताव की पुनः जांच की जा रही है।

PURCHASE COMMITTEES

465. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN:
SHRI NAMBLAR:
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have requested the State Governments to advise the central/wholesale/Departmental stores to constitute purchase committees;

(b) if so, the response from the State Governments in this regard;

3126(Ai) LSD—4.

(c) whether Government propose to include the workers' representatives in the Purchase Committees; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) So far only three State Governments have replied. The State Governments have given a positive response to the suggestion.

(c) and (d). The General Manager, from among the employees, is included in the Purchase Committee suggested by Government.

PRICE OF RICE ALLOTTED TO KERALA

466. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to reduce the recently raised price of rationed rice allotted to the Kerala State or give any aid to the Kerala State to reduce the burden due to the increased price of rationed rice; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

RICE ALLOTMENT TO KERALA

467. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rice allotted to

the Kerala State during the period from November, 1967 to January, 1968; and

(b) the quantity of rice asked for by the Kerala Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Total allotment of rice made from the Central pool to the Food Corporation of India depots in Kerala for the period November, 1967 to January, 1968 was 1.37 lakh tonnes. This was against Kerala's monthly estimated distribution requirement of about 70-75 thousand tonnes.

नई दिल्ली के सुपर बाजार की प्रबन्ध समिति

469. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या खस तबा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सुपर बाजार की प्रबन्ध समिति में अधिकारियों की संख्या और सुपर बाजार के कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या के अनुपात में बड़ी विषमता है तथा उनमें से अधिकतर अधिकारी प्रतिनियुक्ति पर काम कर रहे हैं और उन्हें पहले वेतन से चौगुना वेतन मिल रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

साथ, कृषि, सांस्कृतिक विभाग तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एन० शुक्लदेवसर्मा) : (क) को-ऑपरेटिव स्टोर लि०, दिल्ली, जो सुपर बाजार को बना रहा है, की प्रबन्ध समिति में दिल्ली प्रशासन के चार अधिकारी हैं। ये अधिकारी सुपर बाजार में प्रतिविधि पर नहीं हैं और इसीलिए कोई वेतन नहीं लेते हैं। उनकी

संख्या का सुपर बाजार में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

हरियाणा में इंजीनियरों की बेरोजगारी

470. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या खस तबा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनवरी, 1968 में हरियाणा के बेरोजगार इंजीनियरों ने हड़ताल की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांग क्या है ; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खस तबा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) सरकार को ऐसी कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) सवाल प्रश्न नहीं होता।

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को घाटा

471. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या खस तबा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 28 दिसम्बर, 1967 के दैनिक समाचार पत्र 'ट्रिब्यून' में छपी उस खबर की और सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है, जिसमें दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना में की गई बहुत सी अनियमितताओं का उल्लेख किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) कैरा जिला सहकारी दुग्ध उत्पादन संघ, लिमिटेड, आनन्द के महा-प्रबन्धक, डा० बी० कूरे की अध्यक्षता में विशेषज्ञों के एक दल द्वारा दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना की कार्य पद्धति का व्योरे सहित परीक्षण पहले ही किया जा चुका है और दल द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

मनीपुर में भूमि का अनारक्षण

472. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या साख तथा कृषि मंत्री 14 नवम्बर, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 400 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मनीपुर संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में खेती के लिए भूमि के अनारक्षण के बारे में अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है?

साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) विवरण निम्न प्रकार है :—

(1) मणिपुर संघ क्षेत्र में सन् 1967 में कृषि के लिए अनारक्षण किया हुआ कुल क्षेत्र 1094.70 एकड़ भूमि है।

(2) अनारक्षण की गई भूमि का

तहसीलवार व्योरा निम्न प्रकार है :—

तहसील का नाम	अनारक्षण किया गया क्षेत्र
1- बोबल	641.51 एकड़
2-ईम्फल पूर्व	231.00 एकड़
3-ईम्फल पश्चिम	221.19 एकड़
4-बिमानपुर	कोई नहीं।
	1094.70 एकड़

(3) निम्नलिखित तहसीलवार व्योरे के अनुसार अनारक्षण किये गए क्षेत्र (उपरोक्त (1) के अनुसार) की 10.52 एकड़ भूमि के बन्दोबस्त के विषय में पहले ही स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी है :—

1-बोबल	12.50 एकड़
2-ईम्फल पश्चिम	4.02 एकड़
3-ईम्फल पूर्व	कोई नहीं

कुल : 16.52 एकड़

(4) विभिन्न सहकारी समितियों के लिए शेष क्षेत्र के बन्दोबस्त के लिए कार्य-वाही की जा रही है।

बनस्पति को रंगना

473. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या साख तथा कृषि मंत्री 14 नवम्बर, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 165 के उत्तर में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बनस्पति को रंगने के सम्बन्ध में नियुक्त विशेषज्ञ समिति के प्रतिवेदन पर इस बीच विचार कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन पर क्या कार्य-वाही की गई है?

साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री

अन्तर्गत शिबे): (क) और (ख). विशेषज्ञ समिति की रिपोर्ट अभी भी विचाराधीन है।

मजदूर संघ

474. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या अब तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सच यह है कि सभी मंत्रालयों तथा विभागों को इस प्रकार के अनुदेश जारी किये गये हैं कि पंजीकृत मजदूर संघों को, जिनको अभी तक मान्यता नहीं दी गई है, अपनी कठिनाइयां सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों तक पहुंचाने के अधिकार प्रदान किये जायें; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उन अनुदेशों की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखने का है ?

अब तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सवाल ही नहीं उठता।

पिम्परी में बसे विस्थापित सिंधी व्यक्ति

475. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या अब तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिम्परी में बसे विस्थापित सिंधी लोगों को कुछ सुविधाओं के अभाव के कारण बहुत सी कठिनाइयां रही हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनको कुछ सुविधाएं देने के बारे में केन्द्रीय तथा महाराष्ट्र सरकारों में कुछ मतभेद है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका आधार क्या है और उनको पूरी तरह से बसाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

अब तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) जल संभरण, स्वच्छता, गलियों में रोक्कनी इत्यादि जैसी सुविधाएं जिनकी व्यवस्था साधारणतया स्थानीय निकाय द्वारा की जाती है, पिम्परी बस्ती में अब ये सुविधाएं राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी जा रही हैं। लोक सेवा मण्डल बम्बई से एक शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थी जिसमें यह कहा गया था कि बस्ती में स्वच्छता सुविधाएं पर्याप्त नहीं हैं और इनमें सुधार की आवश्यकता है।

(ख) और (ग). महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने एक स्थानीय निकाय स्थापित करने का निश्चय किया है ताकि अपर दी गई सुविधाओं की अधिक सन्तोषजनक रंग से व्यवस्था की जा सके। यदि स्थानीय निकाय स्थापित हो जाता है, तो उसे भारत सरकार ने 'टेपरिंग प्रेमिस' (घोड़ी घोड़ी करके) पर वित्तीय सहायता देने की अनुमति दे दी है। इस बारे में भारत सरकार तथा महाराष्ट्र सरकार में कोई मतभेद नहीं है। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि पिम्परी बस्ती में स्थानीय निकाय स्थापित करने के बारे में महाराष्ट्र सरकार निकट भविष्य में अन्तिम निर्णय ले लेगी।

मतपत्रों की छराई

476. श्री राम चरण : क्या बिबि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) चौथे ग्राम चुनावों के दौरान किन-किन निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के लिए मतपत्र गैर-सरकारी मद्रणालयों में ठपकाए गए थे; और

(ख) गैर-सरकारी मृदणालयों में मतपत्रों को छपवाने के क्या कारण थे?

बिचि मंत्री (श्री गोबिन्द मेनन):

(क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT 63/68]

(ख) कुछ प्रवर्गों के सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा, जिनमें सरकारी मृदणालयों के कर्मचारी भी थे, हड़ताल के कारण ऐसा करना पड़ा।

मतपत्रों के खराई

477. श्री रान चरण: क्या बिचि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या चौथे ग्राम चुनावों में छपवाए गए मतपत्र - निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा इस प्रयोजन के लिए खरीदे गए विशेष किस्म के कागज पर छपवाए गए थे;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ स्थानों पर मृदणालयों ने चौथे ग्राम चुनावों के लिए मतपत्र खुले बाजार से खरीदे गए कागज पर भी छापे थे; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण थे?

बिचि मंत्री (श्री गोबिन्द मेनन)

(क) से (ग). निर्वाचन आयोग ने चार मिलों अधीन:

1. सीरपुर पेपर मिल्स लि०
2. वैस्ट कोस्ट पेपर मिल्स लि०
3. ओरिएण्ट पेपर मिल्स लि०

4. मैसूर पेपर मिल्स लि० को विशेष कार का कागज बिलिमत करने के लिए ना और राज्य सरकारों से यह निवेदन किया गया कि वे केन्द्रीय प्रदाय महानिदेशालय

की मार्फत आवश्यक आवंटन अधिप्राप्त करने के लिए अपने इंडेंट इन में से किसी मिल को सीधे ही भेज दें। कुछ राज्यों में निर्वाचन सड़ने वाले अध्याधियों की संख्या अप्रत्याशित रूप में अधिक थी। परिणामतः अपेक्षित कागज की अतिरिक्त मात्रा का प्रबन्ध करने में कुछ कठिनाई हुई किन्तु सभी राज्य सरकारों ने अतिरिक्त प्रदाय समय पर प्राप्त कर लिया था। बिहार में, विधान सभा मतपत्रों में से अधिकतर प्रायिक गुलाबी रंग के कागज में मुद्रित कराए गए किन्तु कुछ निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में इन्हें निर्वाचन आयोग की पूर्व अनुज्ञा से भिन्न रंगों के कागज पर मुद्रित कराया गया।

LAND MORTGAGE BANKS MADHYA PRADESH

478. SHRI G. C. DLXIT: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the programme of Land Mortgage Banks in Madhya Pradesh for issue of loans and debentures for 1967-68;

(b) whether any Central assistance was given to these banks during the year 1966-67; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) The Madhya Pradesh Cooperative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd. has a programme of Rs. 3.00 crores for the issue of loans and floatation of debentures during the year 1967-68.

(b) and (c). A loan of Rs. 0.40 crore was released to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for supporting the ordinary debenture programme of the Bank during 1966-67.

PURCHASE OF MILK POWDER BY D.M.S.

479. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI K. RAMANI:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he Delhi Milk Scheme, which was purchasing milk powder at a rate Rs. 1,400 per tonne in 1965, is now chasing it at a rate of Rs. 3,400 per tone;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the names of countries from where Government is purchasing the milk powder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The table below indicates the required information:—

Yer	Average price	Minimum	Maximum
RS.	Rs.	price Rs.	price RS.
1964-65	1726.45	1439.61	1929.00
1965-66	1386.33	1386.33	1386.33
1966-67	3416.10	2932.20	3900.00

(b) Due to the general upward trend in the world market, and devaluation of the Indian Rupee.

(c) Denmark and Poland.

PROVISION OF CONVEYANCE TO VOTERS BY CANDIDATES DURING ELECTIONS

480. SHRI ANBUCHEZHIAN: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Election Commission has advised all concerned to institute prosecution against those candidates who resort to the illegal practices of providing

conveyance to the voters for coming and going from polling stations and thus induce them to vote for them;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they have also stated that conveyance of voters in the above manner could also be used as a ground for an election petition against the offending candidate; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) A copy of the Election Commission's Press Note dated the 28th December, 1967 is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-88/68].

COMMONWEALTH FORESTRY CONFERENCE

481. SHRI ANBUCHEZHIAN:
SHRI HEM RAJ:
SHRI BASWANT:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ninth Commonwealth Forestry Conference was held in New Delhi on the 3rd January, 1968;

(b) if so, the countries that participated in the Conference; and

(c) what subjects discussed and the decisions arrived at in the Conference.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the undermentioned countries participated in the Conference:—

1. Australia
2. Canada
3. Ceylon

4. Cyprus
5. Ghana
6. Kenya
7. Malaysia
8. New Zealand
9. Nigeria
10. Sierra Leone
11. Tanzania
12. Uganda
13. U. K.
14. Zambia
15. Nepal
16. India

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See See No. LT-64/68].

O.Y.T. SCHEME

482. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any arrangements have been made to sanction connections to persons whose applications are pending even though the amount of deposit in respect of 'Own Your Telephone' Scheme for installation of telephone connections has been raised from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 in Delhi;

(b) the progress made upto December, 1967 in fulfilling the demands for the installation of telephones under the Scheme; and

(c) the total number of applications pending in Delhi and New Delhi upto December, 1967 and percentage of the demands met by that time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL):

(a) Steps are being taken constantly to increase the exchange capacity within the resources and the equipment available for the purpose. A new exchange is being opened this month in Karolbagh area and another will be opened a little later in Jorbagh area which will meet the

pending OYT demand in these areas to a great extent.

(b) Approximately 27,000 telephone connections under the OYT scheme had been provided in the Delhi Telephone District upto December, 1967.

(c) 9,732 applications were pending for connections under the scheme on 31-12-1967. The percentage of demands met thus works out roughly to be 73.5 per cent.

HINDI LAW COMMISSION

483. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the work of Hindi Law Commission is at present;

(b) whether the compiled works of the Hindi Law Commission have been laid on the Table; and

(c) the steps which are being taken to bring about improvement and speed in the efficient working of the commission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI YUNUS SALEEM): (a) The Official Language (Legislative) Commission has prepared texts in Hindi of 91 Central Acts out of which Hindi texts of 54 Acts have been authenticated. The Commission proposes to complete the translation of the remaining Central Acts during the next five years, according to a phased programme. The Commission has also started preparing Hindi translations of Rules made under the Acts of which authoritative texts have been published.

(b) No Sir. It is not required under the Law that the texts of Central Acts etc. in Hindi published under the authority of the President should be laid on the Table of the House. However, copies of the authoritative Hindi texts of the Central Acts

are supplied to the Library of Parliament for the reference of the Members.

(c) As the major portion of the Glossary of legal terms has been completed by the Commission, the work of the Commission is expected to proceed more rapidly hereafter.

ALL INDIA SEMINAR ON AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

484. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

SHRIMATI SUSEELA

GOPALAN:

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:

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

(a) the main recommendations of the All India Seminar held in 1965 on the conditions of Agricultural Labour; and

(b) action taken on those recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) and (b): A statement giving the Main Recommendations of the All-India Seminar on Agricultural Labour held in 1965 and indicating the action taken on these recommendations is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-65/68].

SUPPLY OF CABLES FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS IN KERALA

485. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:

SHRI P. GOPALAN:

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from the Kerala circle of the Posts and Telegraphs for the allotment of cables required for the communications in the Kerala circle;

(b) if so, whether the supply of cables has been sanctioned;

(c) whether the supply of cables has been made and work started; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Against a demand for 135 kms of underground cable, an allotment of 103.5 kms has been made. Out of this, about 75 kms have already been received by the Kerala Circle. The work is in progress.

(d) Does not arise.

EXTENSION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS IN KERALA CIRCLE

486. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

SHRIMATI SUSEELA

GOPALAN:

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:

SHRI P. GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the items of works proposed under tele-communications to be taken up in Kerala Posts and Telegraphs Circle during 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69;

(b) the position regarding the allotment for the extension of tele-communication system in Kerala Circle;

(c) the extent of physical and financial progress achieved in this regard; and

(d) the reasons for the delay in implementing the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) The statement of items of works pro-

posed year-wise for Kerala Circle is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-66/68].

(b) Allotment of funds made to the Kerala Circle during the three years was as below:—

1966-67	..	Rs. 100 lakhs
1967-68	..	Rs. 86 lakhs
1968-69	..	Rs. 104 lakhs
		(proposed)

(c) Year-wise physical progress of works is indicated below:—

Items of work	1966-67	1967-68 (upto 31-12-67)
1. Telephone exchanges (addl.)	8	4
2. Telephone sets	2726	2279
3. Increase in capacity of Telephone Exchanges	3560	1840
4. Long distance		
Public Call Offices	9	11
5. Telegraph Offices	25	37

Allotment made during 1966-67 and 1967-68 (upto 31-12-67) have been utilised by the Kerala Circle for implementing the works entrusted to them.

(d) The time taken for implementation of proposals is dependent on various factors such as procurement and availability of stores in time, manufacture of equipment and delivery periods etc. Having regard to these, all the proposals are being implemented within reasonable time.

SUGAR PRICE

487. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:
SHRI ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR
SINGH:
SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the

public is being put to great hardship due to the exorbitantly high prices of sugar prevailing in the open market after decontrol; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) After the introduction of the new policy, the Government of India is making available one lakh tonnes of sugar every month to State Governments at fixed prices for meeting a major portion of the requirements of the domestic consumers at controlled prices. In addition to this free sugar is released for free sale in open market. Prices in the open market have come down from the levels which prevailed immediately after the introduction of partial decontrol.

(b) Does not arise.

WAGE BOARD FOR ENGINEERING INDUSTRY AND PORTS AND DOCKS

488. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Wage Boards for (i) Engineering Industry, and (ii) Ports and Docks has informed Government of the reasons for the delay in submission of their respective recommendations to Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that both the Boards are deadlocked in the matter of coming to agreed decisions; and

(c) if so, when their reports are likely to be received by Government?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) Monthly reports indicating the progress of work are being received from the Chairman of the two Wage Boards.

(b) No, Sir

(c) Both the Boards are now in an advanced stage of their work. However, it is difficult to say at this stage when precisely their final reports would be submitted.

SECOND WAGE BOARD FOR CEMENT INDUSTRY

489. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision regarding the implementation of the recommendations of the Second Wage Board for Cement Industry; and

(b) if not, whether any further steps are proposed to be taken to bring about agreement between the employers and employees concerned on this matter?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) and (b): Copies of Government Resolution announcing their decisions on the Board's Report are placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-67/68].

INCREASED IN MILK PRICE BY D.M.S.

490. SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:
DR. SURYA PRAKASH PURI:
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Milk Scheme increased the price

of milk in the last week of December, 1967 abruptly by over 20 per cent;

(b) if so, the reasons for this increase in the price of milk in winter season, when milk supply position is comparatively easier;

(c) how far the price of milk products and other essential commodities in the Capital increased consequent on the increase in price of milk and how the prices of each of the consumer goods before the 25th December, 1967 compares with those prevalent at present; and

(d) how far this increase in price of milk has contributed to the increase in the cost of living index?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE): (a) Delhi Milk Scheme increased selling price of various types of milk with effect from 26-12-1967 as follows:

Type of milk	Previous Price (per litre)	Revised Price (per litre)
Standardised	84 paise	Rs. 1.04
Cow	84 "	Rs. 1.04
Toned	54 "	74 paise
Double toned	40 "	50 "

(b) It was found necessary to increase the prices of milk for the following reasons:—

- (i) Substantial increase in the purchase price of milk.
- (ii) All round increase in the cost of stores including skimmed milk powder.
- (ii) Increased expenditure on account of wages, salaries, dearness allowances etc.

The price is fixed on the basis of average procurement through the

year and remains unchanged in winter and other seasons.

(c) Precise data is not available.

(d) Precise data is not available.

NEW CAMPS FOR EAST PAKISTAN MIGRANTS

491. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up nine new camps for East Pakistan migrants;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) how many East Pakistan migrants are at present staying in such camps and the steps which have so far been taken for their permanent rehabilitation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There are 22,558 migrant families in camps. They comprise agriculturists, non-agriculturists and also families belonging to the Permanent Liability category. Schemes have been drawn up for the rehabilitation of all agriculturist families on land, most of whom are proposed to be moved to rehabilitation sites before the 1968 kharif season. For the non-agriculturists, certain pattern schemes have been sanctioned which provide for grant of business or trade loans, training and employment. Families belonging to the Permanent Liability category will be sent to Homes where institutional care and training facilities will be available. As the vacancies in existing Homes are very limited, steps are being taken to set up new Homes.

LOKANATH COMMITTEE RE FUNCTIONING OF SUPER BAZARS

492. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:
SHRI SATYA NARAIN
SINGH:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
SHRI NAMBIAR:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made by the Lokanathan Committee appointed to enquire into the functioning of the Super Bazars;

(b) when the report is likely to be submitted; and

(c) the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) The Government did not appoint the Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Lokanathan to enquire in the functioning of the Super Bazars. However, a Committee was appointed by the Board of Management of the Cooperative Store Ltd., Delhi, to study the management and working of the Super Bazar at Delhi and suggest improvement in their functioning.

(b) The report is not to be submitted to Government, but to the management of the Cooperative Store Ltd.

(c) Question does not arise.

REHABILITATION OF REPATRI- ATES FROM BURMA

493. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons who have so far come back from Burma;

(b) the number of persons who have so far been rehabilitated;

(c) the quantum of assistance given to such migrants; and

(d) the schemes which have been drawn up for these migrants and how far they have been useful?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). About 1,59,664 repatriates have arrived from Burma upto 27.1.1968, and rehabilitation assistance has been given to 50,144 persons.

(c) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-68/65].

PURCHASE OF PAPER BY OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

494. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Communications (Overseas Communications Service) purchased paper worth Rs. 1.53 lakhs in April, 1962 which was more than its requirements for 10 years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in 1966, paper worth Rs. 98,775 was transferred by the Overseas Communications Service to the Posts and Telegraphs and the condition of this paper was very bad, in addition to stock worth Rs. 35,000 which was lying with them and which has since become useless;

(c) if so, whether any enquiry has been instituted to find out who was responsible for this excess purchase of paper and the consequent loss; and

(d) if so, the action taken against those responsible for the purchase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJ-

RAL): (a) No. Paper valued at Rs. 1,06,370.69 was purchased in 1962. Together with the balance of paper from previous years, the total cost of paper on hand with Overseas Communications Service amounted to about Rs. 1.53 lakhs during 1962/63. This was enough only for two years' requirements.

(b) Paper worth Rs. 1,08,035.93 was transferred to Posts and Telegraphs Department. Paper worth about Rs. 4,000 only was left with Overseas Communications Service for their departmental use after transfer of some of the balance of paper to Railways etc. The paper was in good condition and there was no wastage.

(c) Only requisite quantity of paper was procured by Overseas Communications Service for printing non-standard forms locally. Government Presses did not have capacity to handle this job for a number of years. However, in 1963 the Government Presses who had by then augmented their capacity could take over this work but they preferred to use their own paper. Therefore, Overseas Communications Service had to dispose of their stock of paper. The paper was transferred to other user Departments at book value and there was no loss to Government.

(d) Does not arise.

FOODGRAINS FROM U.S.A.

495. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURI:
SHRI S. S. KOTHARI:
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI JUGAL MONDAL:
SHRI TULSHIDAS
JADHAV:
SHRI VALMIKI
CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to newspaper re-

ports that U.S.A. has refused to supply more than 35 lakh tons of foodgrains as against our requirements of 70 lakh tons during 1968; and

(b) if so how it is proposed to secure the balance of the quantity of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The preliminary estimate of requirements of imported foodgrains from all sources during 1968 is 75 lakh tonnes. It is too early to say from what sources we would be able to cover these total requirements. An agreement has already been signed with the U.S. Government on the 30th December, 1967 for supply of 30 lakh tonnes of wheat and 5 lakh tonnes of milo during the first six months of 1968. Negotiations for an agreement for further supply of foodgrains during the second half of 1968 will be started in due course.

GHERAOS IN WEST BENGAL

496. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of workers thrown out of jobs and the factories closed down due to Gheraos in West Bengal during the current year; and

(b) whether Government have taken any measures to rehabilitate such workers and ensure the resumption of factories?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) The subject matter of the question falls in the State sphere and information is not available with the Government of India.

(b) Necessary action in this regard is being taken by the State Government, with the assistance, wherever necessary, of the Government of India.

SHORTAGE IN FOREST WEALTH

497. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the forest wealth for purposes of industry would run short in the coming year; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE):

(a) Yes Sir; it is so apprehended.

(b) Necessary steps are being taken by State Govts. and Union Territory Administrations for protection of Forests and for meeting requirements of industries the following main measures have been initiated:—

(i) A centrally sponsored scheme of "Plantation of quick growing species" to meet the raw material requirements of paper and pulp had been included in the Third Plan. An area of 84,000 hectares has been planted up under this scheme during the Third Plan. The anticipated achievements for the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 are 1,20,000 hectares. The scheme is to continue during 1968-69 also.

(ii) Under another scheme of "Plantation of Economic species" which has been in operation in the Third Plan as well as thereafter, large scale plantations of timber species of industrial use (e.g. matchwood, plywood etc.) has been raised.

(iii) At present a large forest area in the country is understocked and is in need of urgent restocking. With a view to fully stock these areas, a scheme of Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests has been implemented in the Second and Third Five-Year Plans and is being continued since 1966-67.

(iv) With a view to decrease the wastages of food that results from the adoption of traditional methods of logging, the Government of India are operating a project on "Logging Training Centres" with assistance from U.N. Special Fund, under which training is being imparted in the use of modern methods of logging and extraction.

ABOLITION OF FOOD ZONES

498. SHRI SITARAM KESRI:
SHRI S. R. DAMANI:
SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI:
SHRI N. S. SHARMA:
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI SHARDA NAND:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the restrictions on the movement for foodgrains from one zone to another have resulted in the variation of prices of foodgrains in different parts of the country; and

(b) whether in view of the fact that the food production has improved in the current year, Government propose to abolish the zonal restrictions and to treat the whole country as a single zone so that uniform prices are fixed for the foodgrains all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNAHASIB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. Even when there were no zonal restrictions on movement of grains there were variations in the prices of grains between surplus and deficit States.

(b) No, Sir.

दिल्ली में दुग्ध टोकनकारी

449. श्री रामचोरात शास्त्रवाल :

डा० सुर्वे प्रकाश पुरी :

क्या साध तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की

कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के दूध लेने वाले टोकनधारियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) लगभग कितने सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं ;

(ग) इन सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा प्रतिदिन कुल कितना दूध खरीदा जाता है, और

(घ) हाल में दूध के दाम प्रति लिटर 20 से बढ़ाये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप सरकारी कर्मचारियों से दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना की धारा में कुल कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ;

साध, कृषि. सम्बन्धित 5 बि. 15 तथा सहकार : सम्बन्धित 5 राज्य मन्त्रा (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) अब तक 1,09,540 दूध टोकन दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा जागे किए गए हैं ;

(ख) से (घ). सरकार या दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को इस संबंध में कोई जानकारी नहीं है, क्योंकि सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए कोई अलग रजिस्टर या लेखा नहीं रखा जाता ।

TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS IN MADHYA PRADESH

500. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new telephone connections to be sanctioned in various cities of Madhya Pradesh during 1968;

(b) whether it is proposed to instal a direct Trunk Dialing system between Delhi and Bhopal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) it is not possible to make a precise assessment as number of new connections to be given is dependent upon various factors viz. production and supply of different types of equipment and stores. It is expected, however, that about 3500 new connections will be given in various cities of Madhya Pradesh during 1968 if the supply position of stores continues to be satisfactory.

(b) Yes.

(c) In about five year's time

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG ENGINEERS

501. **SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:**

SHRI HEM RAJ:

SHRI MOHSIN:

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL:

SHRI P. N. SOLANKI:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:

SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a steep rise in unemployment among Engineering graduates in India in general and in Delhi in particular;

(b) the number of Engineering Graduates and diploma holders registered with the Employment Exchanges at the end of 1967 in general and in Delhi in particular and the number of those given employment during the year; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide better avenues of employment for these technical hands?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) Precise information is not available. However, the number of engineering graduates seeking employment through Employment Exchanges in India as well as Delhi has considerably increased.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) The various development programmes included in the Annual Plan will progressively provide employment opportunities for the unemployed including engineering graduates and diploma holders.

Statement

Items	No. of applicants on the Live Register at the end of December 1967		No. of applicants placed during the year 1967.	
	All-India	Delhi	All-India	Delhi
1	2	3	4	5
1. Engineering Graduates	6,951	652	1103	58
2. Diploma holders in engineering	28,290	2,084	*	*

*Information is not being collected.

ELECTION PETITIONS

502. **SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:**

SHRI SRADHAKAR

SUPAKAR:

SHRI HEM RAJ'

SHRI VISHWA NATH

PANDEY:

Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2102 on 28th

November, 1967 and state:

(a) the number of Election Petitions since filed; and

(b) the number of petitions disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) NIL

(b) 204 petitions have been disposed of till 31st January, 1968.

STAMP ON NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

503. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4831 on the 19th December, 1967 and state:

(a) how Government concluded that stamp in honour of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose may not have likely demand and consequently issued less number of stamps as compared to the other two stamps printed in honour of Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Jawaharlal Nehru; and

(b) whether Government propose to print further stamps on Netaji with a view to avoid public impression about discrimination in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Two commemorative stamps in the denominations of 15 P and 55 P of a total quantity of 4 million were brought out on the 23rd January, 1964 against the normal demand of 2 million for each new issue. Six months later about 2 lakhs of these stamps still remained unsold.

(b) Commemorative stamps are not reprinted.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS

504. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of centenary celebration of Mahatma Gandhi and Silver Jubilee Celebration of Azad Hind Government of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, Government have made any plan to print and circulate special Gandhi Stamp, Netaji Stamp and Azad Hind Stamp on these occasions;

(b) if so, the design of these stamps; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS—(SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) It is under consideration to issue a set of commemorative stamps on the occasion of the centenary celebrations of Mahatma Gandhi on 2nd October, 1969. No proposal has so far been received for the issue of stamp in connection with the Silver Jubilee celebrations of Azad Hind Govt. of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

(b) and (c). The designs are yet to be prepared.

अनाज का उत्पादन

505. श्री शिवपूजारी शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1967 में खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन के आंकड़े किस पद्धति से तैयार किये गये थे;

(ख) क्या वे आंकड़े विश्वस्तनीय हैं;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो अग्रहायण, 1967 में कितने मन चावल पैदा हुआ और बैसाख 1967 में कितने मन गेहूं पैदा हुआ; और

(घ) 1967 में कुल कितने मन खाद्यान्नों की कमी का अनुमान लगाया गया था ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना दत्त शास्त्री) : (क) 1966-67 के कृषि वर्ष के लिये खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन के अन्तिम अनुमान क्षेत्र-परिगणना की तथा उपज अनुमानों के फसल कटाई सर्वेक्षणों की सामान्य विधियों के आधार पर तैयार किये गये थे।

(ख) जी हाँ। फिर भी, आगामी वर्ष के लिए खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन के अन्तिम अनुमान जारी होने के समय फसल कटाई सर्वेक्षणों के आधार पर क्षेत्र तथा उपज के विषय में अधिक पूर्ण जानकारी उपलब्ध होने पर सामान्य विधि के अनुसार 1966-67 के अन्तिम अनुमानों में संशोधन हो सकता है।

(ग) 1966-67 की अवधि में चावल तथा गेहूँ के उत्पादन के आंकड़े निम्नलिखित हैं :—

अन्तिम अनुमान—1966-67

	दस लाख मीटरी टनों में	दस लाख मनों में
चावल		
पतझड़	13.3	357.5
सर्दी	15.4	411.5
गर्मी	1.7	46.7
गेहूँ (रबी)	11.5	308.9

इन फसलों के अन्तिम अनुमान तैयार होने पर 1967-68 के उत्पादन के आंकड़े उपलब्ध होंगे।

(घ) खपत सम्बन्धी किसी वैज्ञानिक तथा बृहत सर्वेक्षण की अनुपलब्धि की स्थिति में और इस तथ्य की मौजूदगी में कि खाद्यान्नों और अन्य सहायक खाद्य-पदार्थों की उपलब्धि उनके तुलनात्मक मूल्यों, प्रायः स्तरों, जनसंख्या में वृद्धि व नागरीकरण के कारण आदि के आधार पर भी कुछ सीमा तक खाद्यान्नों की आवश्यकताओं में कमी बेशी हो सकती है, किसी विशेष वर्ष में खाद्यान्नों की आवश्यकताओं या उसकी कमी की मात्रा के विषय में ठीक रूप से अनुमान लगाना संभव नहीं है।

3126(Ai) LSD—5.

फिर भी, 1967 की अवधि में, 94 लाख मीटरी टन (1513 लाख मन) खाद्यान्नों का आयात किया गया था।

बिहार में चीनी मिलें

506. श्री रामबिहार शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय बिहार में चीनी की कुल कितनी मिलें हैं; और

(ख) कितनी मिलें चल रही हैं और कितनी बन्द हो गई हैं;

(ग) उन मिलों द्वारा जिन में गन्ने की पिराई चल रही है, किसानों को गन्ने की प्रति मन न्यूनतम और अधिकतम कीमत क्या दी जा रही है;

(घ) चालू ऋतु में चीनी का कितना उत्पादन होने की सम्भावना है और पिछले वर्ष चीनी का कितना उत्पादन हुआ था;

(ङ) पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में चालू वर्ष में गन्ने की पिराई कम हुई है अथवा अधिक; और

(च) क्या अधिक गन्ने का उत्पादन करने के लिये किसानों को कोई प्रोत्साहन देने का सरकार का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो प्रोत्साहन किस रूप में दिया जायेगा ?

खाद्य, कृषि, रानुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) : (क) 29।

(ख) चालू वर्ष में 26 चीनी मिलें चली थीं जिसमें से 9 बन्द हो चुकी हैं।

(ग) बिहार में स्थित चीनी मिलों द्वारा इस समय दिए जा रहे गन्ने का मूल्य 4 पये और 5 रुपये प्रतिमन के बीच है।

(घ) 1967-68 के मौसम में बिहार में 1.45 लाख मीटरी टन चीनी के उत्पादन का अनुमान है जबकि गत वर्ष 2.11 लाख मीटरी टन चीनी का उत्पादन हुआ था।

(ङ) पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में चालू वर्ष में गन्ने की पिराई कम हुई है।

(च) चीनी की आंशिक नियन्त्रण नीति जिसके अधीन चीनी मिलें गन्ने का सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित न्यूनतम मूल्य से अपेक्षाकृत अधिक मूल्य दे सकती हैं, किसानों को अधिक गन्ना का उत्पादन करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करती है।

बिहार को अनाज के सप्लाई

507. श्री राधाबहादुर शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सूखा तथा अकाल सहायता कार्यों के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा बिहार सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई संयुक्त आपातकाल समिति की बैठक पटना में 15 जनवरी, 1968 को हुई थी;

(ख) क्या बिहार सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों ने यह मांग की थी कि बिहार को फरवरी, 1968 में अधिक अनाज दिया जाये;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उन्होंने कितने अधिक अनाज की मांग की थी; और

(घ) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) और (ग) बिहार सरकार की यह इच्छा थी कि बिहार के लिये खाद्यान्नों का कम से कम आबंटन 90,000 मीटरी टन प्रति मास होना चाहिये।

(घ) उन्हें यह बात स्पष्ट की गयी थी कि केन्द्रीय सरकार कुल उपलब्ध तथा अन्य राज्यों की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रख कर बिहार को यथा सम्भव अधिक से अधिक आबंटन करती रहेगी।

PARTIAL DECONTROL OF SUGAR

508. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:
SHRI ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI K. N. PANDEY:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:
SHRI D. B. RAJU:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the policy of partial decontrol of sugar;

(b) if so, whether the same has been beneficial to the consumers; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to modify it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, the policy of partial decontrol of sugar has helped in increasing supplies of sugarcane to the sugar mills and in maintaining sugar production at about the same level as last year. This will enable the Government to continue to meet a substantial part of the sugar requirements of the domestic consumers at fixed prices.

(c) Does not arise.

EXPORT OF SUGAR

509. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-
DHURY:
SHRI K. N. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugar which has been allocated for export during the current year; and

(b) the quantity exported so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) 95,000 tonnes.

(b) Nil.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an All-India Expert Committee recently has found that computation of consumer's price index hitherto in vogue in West Bengal was faulty and workers in West Bengal have been defrauded of crores of rupees; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to make the employers pay the arrears to the workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) and (b) The Government of India in consultation with the concerned State Governments appointed an Expert Committee which was required, among other things, to suggest any change necessary in the linking factor used for deriving the old 1944 West Bengal State Series of Consumer Price Index numbers for Calcutta from the new 1960 Labour Bureau Series of Consumer Price Index numbers for Calcutta. The Re-

port of the Committee, which was received in October, 1967, is under consideration. There is no recommendation in the Report regarding underpayment or reimbursement to the workers.

BY-ELECTION TO LOK SABHA SEATS

511. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Lok Sabha seats are lying vacant;

(b) if so, since when they are lying vacant and the reasons therefor; and

(c) when these seats are likely to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-60/68].

LEGISLATION TO CHECK DEFECTIONS

512. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI K. N. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to bring forward any legislation that the election of an elected Members of an Assembly or the Lok Sabha who defects from one party to another will be declared void; and

(b) if so, when the legislation is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) and (b). In pursuance of a Private Members' Resolution adopted in the Lok Sabha on the 8th December, 1967 a high level Committee consisting of representative of political parties and Constitutional

experts is being set up by Government to consider the problem of legislators changing their allegiance from one party to another and their frequent crossing of the floor in all its aspects and make recommendations in this regard. The question of introducing legislation will arise only after the recommendations of the Committee are known.

FALL IN SUGAR OUTPUT DURING 1967-68

513. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI PRAKASH VIR
SHASTRI:
SHRI D. B. RAJU:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a steep fall in sugar output in the country during 1967-68;

(b) if so, the shortage of sugar in each State;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to meet the shortage of sugar in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. The production of sugar during 1967-68 upto 7th February, 1968, was 14.22 lakh tonnes as against 14.10 lakh tonnes upto the same date last year.

(b) to (d) As in the last year, sugar will be in short supply during 1967-68. The policy of partial decontrol introduced by Government is designed to raise the effective price of sugarcane and thereby step up its production and therefore of sugar.

WHEAT RATIONING IN DELHI

514. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI SHARDA NAND:

SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration have approached the Central Government to end wheat rationing in the capital; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi has made a suggestion that indigenous wheat only may be decontrolled.

(b) This can be considered only when the availability of indigenous wheat in free market can be assured.

गन्ने का मूल्य

515. श्री इन्द्रजीत मल्होत्रा :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :
श्री रामजी राम :
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

क्या साख तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार द्वारा गन्ने का न्यूनतम मूल्य कम निर्धारित किये जाने के कारण किसान लोग गन्ने की खेती के क्षेत्र को बढ़ाने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का गन्ने के न्यूनतम मूल्य को बढ़ाने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं। चीनी की आंशिक नियन्त्रण नीति के अन्तर्गत किसानों को सामान्यतः गन्ने का सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित न्यूनतम मूल्य से बहुत अधिक मूल्य मिल रहा है ?

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। सरकार ने 1968-69 में गन्ने का वही न्यूनतम मूल्य निर्धारित करने का निर्णय किया है जो कि 1967-68 में था।

उर्वरक छिड़कना

516. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पौधों पर रासायनिक उर्वरकों के घोलों का छिड़काव करने का प्रयोग कहाँ तक सफल हुआ है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मिट्टी के साथ मिलाने के लिये जितने उर्वरकों की आवश्यकता होती है उसकी तुलना में पौधों पर छिड़कने के लिये कम उर्वरकों की आवश्यकता होती है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उर्वरकों की कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए उर्वरकों के घोलों के छिड़काव करने के तरीके को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) क्या नाइट्रोजन के प्रयोगों के अतिरिक्त फास्फोरस और पोटैश के प्रयोग भी कारगर सिद्ध हुए हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) यूरिया जो नाइट्रोजनयुक्त उर्वरक है का छिड़काव करके चावल गेहूँ आदि फसलों पर उर्वरीकरण सम्बन्धी प्रयोग देश में विभिन्न अनुसन्धान केन्द्रों में किए गए हैं। प्राप्त परिणामों से पता

चलता है कि मिट्टी के साथ मिला कर स्त्रे फर्टीलाइजर के रूप में नाइट्रोजन का एक भाग प्रयोग करके उर्वरक की कुछ बचत की जा सकती है। यह उर्वरक के प्रभाव को भी बढ़ाता है। अन्य तरल नाइट्रोजन युक्त उर्वरकों का प्रयोग करते हुए पर्णाय उर्वरीकरण सम्बन्धी और अध्ययन किए जा रहे हैं।

(ख) यदि सिफारिशें मनी प्रकार लागू की जायें तब यूरिया के पर्णाय प्रयोग को मिट्टी प्रयोग की अपेक्षा कम उर्वरक की आवश्यकता होगी।

(ग) विस्तार निदेशालय, खाद्य, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय (कृषि विभाग) ने पहले ही यूरिया के पर्णाय प्रयोग के लिए राज्य सरकार को लिखा हुआ है।

(घ) फास्फैटिक तथा पोटैशिक उर्वरकों के पर्णाय प्रयोग के सम्बन्ध में बहुत ही थोड़े प्रयोग अभी तक शुरू किए गए हैं। परिणाम अभी अनिर्णायक हैं।

आधुनिकीकृत चावल मिलें

517. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष कितने आधुनिकीकृत चावल मिल चालू हुये हैं;

(ख) इस वर्ष से कितने चावल मिल चालू हुये;

(ग) इन मिलों की क्षमता के अनुसार धान खरीदने का काम किस अभिकरण को सौंपा गया है; और

(घ) वर्ष 1970-71 तक ऐसे चावल मिल सम्भवतः कितने लग जायेंगे तथा उनकी क्षमता कितनी होगी और ये मिल कहाँ स्थापित किये जायेंगे ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्रों (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्हे) : (क) सात ।

(ख) कोई नहीं ।

(ग) सहकारी तथा सरकारी क्षेत्र की एजेंसियां जो कि मिलों के कोर्यवालन के लिये जिम्मेदार हैं इन मिलों के लिये धान अधिप्राप्त करती हैं;

(घ) स्थापित की जा चुकी सात चावल मिलों के अलावा भारतीय खाद्य निगम 4 मोटरी । घंटा क्षमता को 24 आधुनिक चावल मिलें स्थापित करेगा । इन मिलों के लिये स्थान चुने जा रहे हैं । आधुनिक चावल मिलों को स्थापना और वर्तमान चावल मिलों में सुधरे उपकरण लगा कर उनका आधुनिकीकरण करने का कार्यक्रम सरकार के विचाराधीन है । अधिकांश नई चावल मिलें धान पैदा करने वाले क्षेत्रों में जहां पर्याप्त विक्रय अधिशेष होगा स्थापित की जाएंगी ।

परदा प्रथा

518. श्री हरदयाल देवगुल : क्या विधि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार भारतीय महिलाओं में परदा प्रथा पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक और किस प्रकार; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि मन्त्रों (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) परदा प्रथा को (जो वस्तुतः

सामाजिक रूढ़ि का एक भाग है) लोगों को उसकी हानियों के बारे में शिक्षित करके और उनमें परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता की भावना जाग्रत करके ही समाप्त किया जा सकता है । यह प्रथा शीघ्रता के साथ भूतकाल की स्मृति मात्र बनती जा रही है ।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय युवक किसान आदान-प्रदान कार्यक्रम

519. श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय युवक किसान आदान-प्रदान कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अब तक कितने किसानों का अमरीका भेजा गया है ;

(ख) उन लोगों के चयन के लिये सरकार ने क्या कसौटी निर्धारित की थी;

(ग) अमरीका के अतिरिक्त और कौन-कौन से देश हैं जहां आदान-प्रदान कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत किसानों को भेजा गया है;

(घ) उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) विदेशों से भारत में आने वाले किसानों के आदान-प्रदान का कार्यक्रम किस प्रकार बनाया जाता है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्रों (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्हे) : (क) से (ङ). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है । [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिए संख्या एल टी—70/68]

शिक्षित व्यक्तियों में बेरोजगारी

520. श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : क्या अम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में कितने शिक्षित एवं दक्ष विद्यार्थी बेरोजगार हैं;

(ख) ऐसे विद्यार्थियों की संख्या में प्रतिवर्ष कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि होती है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का ध्यान शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवक संगठन के निर्माण की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(घ) बेरोजगारी को कम करने के लिये सरकार किस क्षेत्र में प्रयास कर रही है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री हाथी) :
(क) और (ख). आर्थिक गतिविधियों में सक्रिय जनसंख्या में विद्यार्थी नहीं आते और न ही उन्हें देश की श्रम शक्ति में शामिल किया गया है। अतः उनके बेरोजगार होने का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) वार्षिक योजनाओं में सम्मिलित विभिन्न विकास कार्यक्रमों द्वारा, आशा है आने वाले वर्षों में, बड़े हुए रोजगार अवसर प्राप्त होंगे।

पूर्वी बांग्लादेश से बौद्ध और ईसाई शरणार्थियों का प्रवजन

521. श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से कितने बौद्ध और ईसाई शरणार्थी अब तक भारत आ चुके हैं; और

(ख) उन्हें कहाँ बसाया गया है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बा० रा० जहांगिर) : (क) 1-6-1964 लगभग 47,900 ईसाई तथा 20,000 बौद्ध पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से भारत आये हैं। उसके बाद आने वालों के घर्मे-बार आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। परराष्ट्र मन्त्रालय द्वारा हाल ही में एक परिपत्र सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों को जारी किया गया है जिसमें

प्रार्थना की गई है कि उनके राज्यों में आने वाले प्रवाजकों के बारे में घर्मेवार आंकड़े रखा जायें।

(ख) पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आने वाले अधिकांश ईसाईयों को असम तथा बौद्धों को नेफा में बसाया गया है।

EAST PAKISTAN REFUGEES

522. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the hardships of the East Pakistan refugees resettled in Bhusandapur area near Chilka in Orissa;

(b) whether Government are advancing any money to the State Government for the resettled refugees in the State;

(c) whether the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation formed to promote industries in resettlement areas for providing employment to the refugees, has done anything in this area; and

(d) whether Government propose to promote some industries in this area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Some families of displaced persons from East Pakistan were settled in Bhusandapur colony in Orissa many years ago. No complaint has been received regarding any hardship faced by these persons.

(b) to (d). No.

IMPORT OF FERTILISERS

523. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed

its targets for imports of fertilizers for 1968;

(b) whether Government have entered into any agreement during the period from September, 1967 to January, 1968 with firms of other countries for import of fertilisers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement showing the quantities for which countracts were placed against foreign exchange allocations for the period October 1967 to September 1968 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-71/68].

SALE OF IMPROVED SEEDS

524. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI MAYAVAN:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments attention has been drawn to the malpractices existing in the sale of newly developed foodgrains seed varieties, particularly those not released officially;

(b) whether exorbitant prices are charged by some cultivators for new seed grown for experimental purposes;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to enact legislation to check such malpractices; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time likely to be taken for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). Institutions have since been issued that Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Institutes under it would give primary preference to the National Seeds Corporation, in respect of supply of nucleus seeds of promising varieties for multiplication at the pre-release stage. Steps are also being taken to persuade the State Departments of Agriculture and Agricultural Universities to make such seed stocks available to the National Seeds Corporation. Facilities at the Central State Farms will also be utilised for this purpose. Where it becomes necessary to associate farmers in the field testing of promising varieties at the pre-release stage, it would be done on a very limited scale and with the express mutual understanding between the Institutes and the farmers concerned that the seed produced by the farmers during the trials would not be used by them for seed purposes but will be returned to the Research Institutes, concerned at appropriate prices. The question of enacting a legislation or adopting some other measures will be considered if these instructions prove to be ineffective in checking the malpractices.

CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF STATES OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ

525. SHRI MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a conference of State Chief Ministers and State Ministers of Community Development and Panchayatiraj was to be held on the 29th December, 1967 but it was postponed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when it is likely to be held now and its venue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

MENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposed Conference had to be postponed due to the inability of a number of Chief Ministers to join the deliberations.

(c) The revised date and venue of the Conference has not yet been decided.

RATION QUANTUM IN DELHI

526. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the quantum of ration for cereals in Delhi from 1-3/4 kilogram per adult to 2 kilograms as was the case earlier in view of the improved food situation in the country;

(b) whether Government are aware of the difficulties which the common man is facing in meeting his requirements of cereals; and

(c) when the restoration of the cut in ration is likely to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As soon as the Government have sizeable stocks to meet their commitments in full under the public distribution system.

DELHI MILK SCHEME

527. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Delhi Milk Scheme ob-

served a protest day on the 16th January, 1968;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken to meet the demands of the employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Some of the employees of the Delhi Milk Scheme observed a protest day on the 16th January, 1968.

(b) The protest was organised by Central Dairy Mazdoor Sangh, the unrecognised Union in D.M.S. because of failure of their negotiations with the recognised Union regarding merger of the two Unions and general election.

(c) No action was taken by the Management on the unrecognised Unions' demands.

APPLICATIONS FOR MILK CARDS

528. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) when the Delhi Milk Scheme is expected to meet the requirements of the people of Delhi in full;

(b) how many applications are pending with the D. M. S. for issue of milk cards or tokens;

(c) whether it is a fact that in spite of the recent purge, there are still a large number of tokens in use whose original owners have left the capital; and

(d) whether any foolproof checking in this regard has been devised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) It

is estimated that the metropolitan area of Delhi consumes 5 lakh litres of milk per day. Considering the present difficulties encountered by the Delhi Milk Scheme in procuring enough milk to maintain its current level of distribution at about 22 lakhs litres of milk per day, it is difficult to anticipate when the Delhi Milk Scheme will be in a position to meet the entire requirement of the people of Delhi.

(b) As on 20-1-68, 54,429 applications were pending with the Delhi Milk Scheme for the issue of fresh milk tokens.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Fool proof checking is almost impossible. But, to tighten up the checks the identity of the token holders is being verified with reference to one of the following forms of identity:—

- (i) Ration Card.
- (ii) Identity Card in case of the Govt. Employees.
- (iii) Water Electricity Bill in case the same is in the name of token holder.

D.M.S.

529. SHRI M. L. SONDHİ: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to run the Delhi Milk Scheme on commercial basis and make it an autonomous organisation to avoid delays; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) A propo-

sal conversion of Delhi Milk Scheme into an autonomous Corporation is under consideration of the Government.

(b) It is not possible to indicate how soon this will be possible.

पुराना लाजपत राय मार्केट, दिल्ली

530. श्री श्रीकार लाज बेरवा :

श्री बलराज मण्डल :

श्री टी० पी० झाहू :

क्या अब तब पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिल्ली नगर निगम को धन न देने के कारण, पिछले 12 वर्षों से पुराना लाजपत राय मार्केट, दिल्ली का निर्माण कार्य स्थगित है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

अब, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उभयों (श्री. बा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) जी, नहीं। मार्केट का निर्माण कार्य केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा आरम्भ किया गया था और इसके आधे भाग का कार्य 1958 तक पूर्ण हो चुका था। भारी संख्या में अनधिकृत रूप में बसे लोगों के कारण आधे भाग पर निर्माण नहीं किया जा सका। मई, 1962 में दिल्ली नगर निगम ने मार्केट के आधे खंड के निर्माण के बारे में पेश कश की थी और अक्टूबर, 1962 में 12.37 लाख रुपये के व्यय की प्रशासनिक अनुमति दे दी गई थी। नगर निगम की 1961-62 में 1 लाख रुपये की धनराशि दी गई थी और 1965-66 के वर्ष तक कुल 12.37 लाख रुपये का भुगतान कर दिया गया था। नवम्बर, 1965 में निगम ने मूल अनुमानों में संशोधन किया और उसके बाद उन्हें मई, 1967 में और 3.72 लाख रुपये की धन राशि दे दी गई थी। जुलाई, 1967 में निगम ने सड़कों इत्यादि के सुधार के लिये कुछ और राशि के

लिये कहा श्रीर दिसम्बर, 1967 में निगम को 60,000 रुपये को धनगति मंजूर कर दी गई थी।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता। जैसे जैसे कार्य की प्रगति होती गई, नगर निगम को धनराशि उपलब्ध की जाती रही है।

विज्ञो में विचारित व्यक्तियों के लिये
दुकानें

531. श्री श्रीर लाल बेरबा : क्या धन तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के लिये सरकार द्वारा अब तक बनाई गई दुकानें भलाटियों को किराया-खरीद या पट्टे के आधार पर बेच दी गई हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पुराने लाजपत राय मार्केट में दुकानें भलाटियों को उक्त आधार पर नहीं बेची जा रही हैं यद्यपि उन्होंने उस आशय की मांग की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

श्री. री. ल. तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्र (श्री. री. ल. मंत्रालय) : (क) पुनर्वास विभाग की भूमि पर बनाई गई दुकानें विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को बेची जा चुकी हैं। जहां भूमि पुनर्वास विभाग की नहीं है, वहां दुकानें किराये पर भलाट की गई हैं।

(ख) और (ग). जहां तक लाजपत राय मार्केट में बनाई गई दुकानों का सम्बन्ध है, वह भूमि पुनर्वास विभाग की नहीं है, इसलिये भलाटियों को दुकानें नहीं बेची जा रही हैं।

रा. री. को चीनी का दिया जाता

533. श्री श्रीर लाल बेरबा : क्या धन तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने चीनी मिल मालिकों को कहा है कि 23 दिसम्बर, 1967 से 30 दिन के भीतर राज्य सरकारों के लिये एक लाख टन चीनी और खुले बाजार में बिक्री के लिये 66 हजार टन चीनी दे दें ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ; और

(ग) विभिन्न राज्यों को पृथक्-पृथक् कितनी चीनी दी गई है ?

सा. कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्र (श्री. अन्ना-साहिब शिंदे) : (क) जी हां, 23 दिसम्बर, 1967 से चीनी मिलों को यह निदेश दिया गया था कि वे एक लाख मीटरी टन चीनी को विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों अथवा उनके नामितों को बेचें। उनको उसी तारीख से 66,000 मीटरी टन चीनी खुले बाजार में बेचने की भी अनुमति दी गयी थी। राज्य सरकारों को बेची जाने वाली चीनी की सुपुर्दगी अवधि 45 दिन थी, जबकि खुले बाजार में बेची जाने वाली चीनी की सुपुर्दगी अवधि 30 दिन थी।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों को दी गयी चीनी का वितरण निर्धारित मूल्यों पर मुख्यतः घरेलू उपभोक्ताओं में करना था। खुली बिक्री वाली चीनी को खुले बाजार में बेचा जाना था।

(ग) केवल लेवी चीनी राज्यवार आधार पर सप्लाई की जाती है। प्रत्येक राज्य का कोटा सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या L T—72/68]

राजस्थान में मेक्सिकन किस्म के सेहू का उत्पादन

534. श्री श्रीर लाल बेरबा : क्या

साथ तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस वर्ष राजस्थान में मैक्सिकन किस्म के गेहूँ का उत्पादन खूब हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितने एकड़ भूमि में मैक्सिकन गेहूँ उगाई गई थी ;

(ग) अगले वर्ष कितने एकड़ भूमि में मैक्सिकन गेहूँ की खेती की जाने की संभावना है ; और

(घ) एक एकड़ में मैक्सिकन गेहूँ को अधिकतम उपज कितनी होती है ?

साथ, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्र: (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : : (क) अनुकूल मौसम के कारण इस वर्ष राजस्थान में मैक्सिकन किस्म के गेहूँ का उत्पादन अधिक होने की सम्भावना है ।

(ख) 1966-67 के रबी मौसम में 23,801 एकड़ भूमि के क्षेत्र में गेहूँ को मैक्सिकन किस्म में उगाई गई थी । 1967-68 के रबी के लिए 3.00 लाख एकड़ का अग्रान्तिम लक्ष्य रखा गया है । फिर भी वास्तविक क्षेत्र के विषय में राज्य सरकारों से जानकारी की प्रतीक्षा है ।

(ग) 1968-69 के रबी के लक्ष्यों को अभी तक अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है

(घ) राजस्थान में 1966-67 के रबी के मौसम में मैक्सिकन गेहूँ की 8200 पौंड प्रति एकड़ की अधिकतम उपज प्राप्त हुई थी । रबी की फसल की कटाई के पश्चात् 1967-68 की रबी के मौसम के विषय में इसी प्रकार की जानकारी उपलब्ध होने की आशा है ।

INDIAN REPATRIATES FROM CEYLON

535. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the regular repatriation of Indians from Ceylon under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement, 1964 has commenced; and

(b) if so, when the first batch of Indian repatriates from Ceylon is likely to arrive in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION; (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) No.

(b) It is not possible at present to indicate a firm date of arrival of the first batch of Indian repatriates from Ceylon.

EXPORT OF RICE

536. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI:
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO:
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have recently started exporting rice to other countries;

(b) if so, the quantity of rice produced in the country during 1967-68 and the total demand as compared to the production;

(c) the total import of rice from other countries during the above period; and

(d) the reasons for the export of rice when this commodity is scarce in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE

TURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHB SHINDE): (a) Superior Basmati rice is being exported since 1962. The annual export so far has been between 2,000 to 5,000 tonnes.

(b) The firm estimates of production of rice during 1967-68 are expected to become available only by April, 1968; but indications are that the present rice crop is better than the one in the previous year.

The demand in the country for any particular foodgrain is quite elastic depending upon a number of factors which include the availability of the particular grain, the availability of substitute foods and comparative prices for the various foodgrains. In the absence of a scientific consumption survey, it is not possible to quantify the total demand of foodgrains in general in the country, let alone the demand for any particular grain. Further all the grain produced in the country does not become available for consumption as some part of it is kept back for seed, feed etc. and also some portion is kept back in building up of stocks with the producers and with the trade. Therefore, the comparison between the production and demand of rice in the country as contemplated in the question is not possible.

(c) The total quantity of rice imported during the year 1967-68 (April to January 1968) was 3,96,600 metric tons.

(d) Export of very small quantities of Superior Basmati rice cannot have any significant effect on the supply position in the country. In any case, much larger quantities of coarse rice, which is widely consumed, is being imported at comparatively much lower prices than the price fetched by the Superior Basmati rice.

FOOD SUPPLY TO RAJASTHAN

537. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the

Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a critical food situation has arisen in Rajasthan State as a result of the non-fulfilment of a request from the State Government to raise the food quota for the State;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the State Government has urged the Central Government to raise its monthly quota of wheat to 20,000 tonnes and sugar to 4,800 tonnes;

(c) whether the back-log of supply of wheat during January-June, 1967 is 24,400 tonnes; and

(d) if so, whether Government have considered the request of the State Government to augment the quota of food supply and whether the back-log of supply of wheat to the State has been fully cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHB SHINDE): (a): No, Sir.

(b) The Rajasthan Government have requested for raising their monthly wheat quota to 20,000 tonnes and of levy sugar to 4,300 tonnes.

(c) No, Sir. The back-log is of the order of 17,000 tonnes.

(d) The food supply position in Rajasthan is not such as to require just now, either the augmenting of the quota or the supply of the back-log.

PRODUCTION OF HYBRID SEEDS

538. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether with a view to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains, Government have formulated any Statewise scheme for largescale production of hybrid seeds in the country;

(b) if so, the target fixed for production for 1968-69; and

(c) the details of the scheme for Rajasthan State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Under the new strategy for achieving a rapid "break-through" in agricultural production, a High Yielding Varieties Programme was launched from 1966-67. This programme includes the high-yielding varieties of wheat and paddy and hybrids of jowar, maize and bajra. The target for 1970-71 is 32.5 million acres, of which 12 million acres for maize, jowar and bajra. Targets for each year are finalized in advance for making arrangements for inputs, e.g., seeds, fertilizers. State Governments are themselves responsible for organizing their seed production to meet the requirements of approved programmes. The National Seeds Corporation supplies the foundation seeds. Short-falls, if any, are met by organizing special seed production programmes through the National Seeds Corporation Ltd. or by diversion of supplies from surplus States.

(b) The targets of coverage under various hybrids envisaged under the High-Yielding Varieties Programme during 1968-69 are 7.5 million acres and arrangements are in hand to meet the seed requirements for this target.

(c) The targets of coverage under hybrid crops during 1968-69 and the

quantities of seeds required for achieving these targets in Rajasthan State are as under:—

	Target of coverage during 1968-69	Quantity of seeds required (in tonnes)
Hybrid Maize	85,000 acres	510.00
Hybrid Sorghum	25,000 acres	100.00
Hybrid Bajra	5,00,000 acres	625.00

CONVERSION FROM COMMERCIAL TO FOOD PRODUCTION

539. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with the narrowing down of the profitability of raising food and commercial crops, there is now a tendency to convert the areas raising commercial crops into food crops;

(b) the extent to which the above tendency has been noticed in regard to jute, cotton ground-nut, and tobacco crops; and

(c) the extent of conversion effected so far in respect of above crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). Separate data regarding areas of land diverted from foodgrains to cash crops and vice-versa are not available. The estimates of area under foodgrains and selected cash crops during the three years 1964-65 to 1966-67 are given below:

All-India area under foodgrains and cash crops during 1964-65 to 1966-67.

(‘000’ hectares)

Crop	1964-65 (P)	1965-66 (P)	1966-67 (F)
Total foodgrains	117,533	113,174	116,465
Cash Crops :			
Jute	839	757	798
Cotton	8,271	7,942	7,834
Groundnut	7,216	7,428	7,251
Tobacco	394	372	398
Other cash crops*	12,352	12,111	11,747
TOTAL—Cash crops	29,072	28,610	28,028

(P) Partially revised estimates.

(F) Final Estimates.

*Includes castorseed, sesamum, rasan hemp, Potato, sugarcane, black turmeric.

peaseed and mustard, linseed, mesta, pepper, dry chillies, dry ginger and

The above figures show that in 1966-67 the area under both foodgrains and all cash crops taken together was lower than the respective levels in 1964-65. In any year, the acreages under different crops vary under the influence of various factors like weather, farmers' expectation about prices, etc. Comprehensive data on cost of production of foodgrains and commercial crops over a period of time are not available to indicate changes in their relative profitabilities.

COST OF SUGAR AND WHEAT

540. SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
SHRI DEBABRATA BARUA:
SHRI D. N. DEB:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of wheat and sugar have gone up during the last two months;

(b) if so, the extent of rise in prices; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. The market prices of wheat showed a substantial fall in the month of December, 1967. In the month of January 1968, however, there had been a rise in the first three weeks but thereafter there has been a downward tendency in the prices.

The levy prices of sugar have remained unaltered since the introduction of partial decontrol in November, 1967. The open market prices of sugar have fallen substantially as compared with the prices that prevailed immediately after the partial decontrol.

(b) A statement showing the week-end wholesale market prices of wheat

from October, 1967 onwards at certain important centres of wheat producing States is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-77/68].

(c) Does not arise. The rise in wheat prices in January was on account of normal market fluctuations, lean period of the season and increase in the issue prices of foodgrains distributed through ration Fair price shops etc.

SCARCITY AREAS

541. SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
SHRI D. N. DEB:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the States which have declared scarcity areas due to failure of the last kharif crops; and

(b) the Central assistance proposed to be given for these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) All the State Governments were requested to intimate the areas declared by them as scarcity areas as a result of failure of the last kharif crops. The Governments of Assam, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Kerala and Gujarat have replied that no areas have been declared as scarcity areas. The Governments of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Mysore have stated that drought conditions have developed in some areas due to failure of rains. The Government of Orissa have stated that though there has been partial failure of kharif paddy crops in some districts, no area in the State has been declared as scarcity area. Two districts of Uttar Pradesh are reported to have been affected by floods and drought. A few pockets in one of the districts of Bihar are also reported to have been affected by drought. Information from the

Governments of Madras, Nagaland, and Jammu & Kashmir has not yet been received and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

(b) The State Governments undertake relief operations as soon as natural calamities necessitate these and when the expenditure on such relief exceeds or is expected to exceed limits prescribed by the Fourth Finance Commission, Central financial assistance is granted according to a prescribed pattern, on the recommendations of Central Study Teams. Any other assistance that the Central Government can provide is also considered in the light of the observations of the teams. At the request of the State Governments concerned, the Central Teams will be visiting Andhra Pradesh and Mysore shortly.

SUGAR PRODUCTION

542. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugar likely to be produced in the country during the current season and during the next season;

(b) the additional profits that will be earned by the sugar industry as a result of the partial decontrol of sugar; and

(c) whether Government have devised any scheme to fix the prices of controlled and decontrolled sugar and to prevent the exploitation of the consumer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) About 21.5 lakhs tonnes of sugar is likely to be produced during the current season but the actual production will depend

upon the quantity of sugarcane which becomes available to the sugar factories. It is not possible to give at present any indication about the production in the next season.

Due to the high prices paid for sugarcane in the current season it is expected that the plantings of cane will increase and weather being favourable, its general availability will be better, next year.

(b) The additional profits of the sugar industry will depend on the prices paid by the factories for sugarcane and the price at which they are able to sell their entire free sale quota which will be known only at the end of this year.

(c) The price of levy sugar has already been fixed on the basis of the minimum sugarcane prices fixed by Government although the sugar mills are paying much higher prices for sugarcane. The question of fixation of price of sugar released for free sale does not arise. The factories charge a higher price for free sugar because they have to pay prices for sugarcane higher than the minimum price fixed by the Government.

FOOD PRODUCTION IN 1968-69

543. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the estimates for the production of foodgrains for the year 1968-69 have been worked out;

(b) if so, the figures worked out; and

(c) the basis on which these estimates have been worked out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

(SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). According to the annual phasing drawn up earlier the programme for 1968-69 should aim at a potential of 107 million tonnes of foodgrains. But this is not yet the estimate or target. The estimates of production potential would, be worked out keeping in view the resources to be actually allocated to the agricultural programmes in the State Budgets for 1968-69, and in the light of discussions held by the State wise Working Groups in November-December, 1967,

(c) The target of production potential is worked out on the basis of additional production expected from programmes, such as, the High-Yielding Varieties Programme, Multiple Cropping Programme and Programmes for minor irrigation, land development, soil conservation, etc.

WAGE BOARD FOR ROAD TRANSPORT INDUSTRY

544. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of the majority recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Road Transport Industry on interim relief;

(b) whether it is a fact that the interim relief recommendations were earlier agreed to unanimously and that the representatives of the INTUC and AITUC submitted notes of dissent after the agreement was signed;

(c) the number of workers likely to benefit by the recommendations on interim relief; and

(d) when the Wage Board is likely to give its final report?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) and (b). Recommendations of the 3126 (Ai) LSD—6.

Wage Board, along with the minutes of dissent appended by the workers' representatives, have been placed on the Table of the Sabha. The Government have no information on the views expressed by individual members of the Board in the various stages of the Board's deliberations.

(c) The recommendations are applicable to establishments employing five or more workers. The total number of workers benefitted will be known after the process of implementation is completed.

(d) The Wage Board is trying to proceed with its work expeditiously. It is, however, not possible to indicate at this stage when the final report will be submitted.

MAIZE PURCHASE BY F.C.I. IN PUNJAB

546. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Jullundur and surrounding areas, thousands of quintals of maize have been lying and rotting because of unwillingness of the Food Corporation of India to buy the supplies in spite of its earlier assurance to buy all crop;

(b) whether it is also a fact that because of the Food Corporation's monopoly, there is no other outlet for the stock of maize with the result that prices have crashed down considerably below the agreed minimum of Rs. 54 per quintal;

(c) whether farmers have now reduced the acreage for maize cultivation during the next session as a result of the attitude; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to remedy this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE

MENT, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Against the total arrivals of about 42.5 thousands tonnes of maize in different mandies of Jullundur district during the period from 1st October, 1967 to end January, 1968, the Food Corporation of India purchased about 36.2 thousand tonnes which comes to over 85 per cent of the gross arrivals. The balance about 15 per cent was purchased by trade for local consumption. The average price paid by the Corporation for this maize varies from Rs. 55.50 to Rs. 56.40 per quintal.

(c) It is not possible to anticipate whether the farmers will reduce the acreage for maize cultivation during the next season.

(d) In view of reply to parts (a) and (b) of the question, the question of taking remedial steps by Government does not arise.

SUGAR PRODUCTION

547. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news report that sugar production may be increased by 6 per cent if a new technique of processing sugarcane devised by Prof. Bopardikar, Director of the Central Public Health Engineering Institute is adopted by the country's sugar industries;

(b) whether such new technique may also make it possible to isolate the potash content from the raw material; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to implement Prof. Bopardikar's technique which may turn out to be an "important Import substitution Project"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOP-

MENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Certain pilot scale trials based on ion-exchange techniques (Prof. Bopardikar's technique involves ion-exchange-on-exclusion) are being carried on in the National Sugar Institute, Kanpur. The results of these experiments are being watched.

FOOD IMPORTS UNDER PL 480

548. SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI BASWANT:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of wheat which India has purchased so far under the new PL 480 agreement signed in December, 1967;

(b) whether it is a fact that under this agreement which provided for the supply of all the grain by end of June this year, the U.S. Department of Agriculture still has to issue purchase authorisation; and

(c) if so, whether Government have studied the implications of such delay and its effect on food situation in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The P.L. 480 Agreement dated the 30th December, 1967 provides for the supply of 30 lakh tonnes of wheat and five lakh tonnes of milo upto the end of the current U.S. Fiscal Year i.e. upto the 30th June, 1968. According to the information received so far, the U.S. Government have issued purchase Authorisations for 18 lakh tonnes of wheat and 3.1 lakh tonnes of milo. About 17 lakh tonnes of wheat and 2 lakh tonnes of milo have already been purchased upto the 1st of February, 1968. Since the supply is to be completed by the end of June, 1968 there is still sufficient time for the

issue of purchase Authorisations for the balance quantity. There has not been any delay.

(c) Does not arise.

PRODUCTION OF FOODGRAINS

550. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated increase of foodgrains in the current year over the last year's production of foodgrains;

(b) the estimated shortfall in the production of foodgrains to the requirement of the country; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Firm estimates of production based on actual area enumeration and crop-cutting surveys for the current year are expected to become available from the State Governments only at the end of the agricultural year i.e. during June-July 1968. However, according to tentative indications, production of foodgrains during the current year is expected to be around 95 million tonnes i.e. about 20 million tonnes more than the last year production of foodgrains.

(b) and (c). In the absence of any scientific and comprehensive survey on consumption and in view of the fact that the requirements of foodgrains are also elastic to some extent depending on the availability of foodgrains and other substitute food stuffs, their comparative prices, levels of income, population growth and extent of urbanisation etc., it is not possible to indicate any precise quantitative estimates of foodgrains requirements or

shortfall in any given year. However, the Government are contemplating an import of about 7.5 million tonnes of foodgrains in 1968 for building up a buffer stock and meeting any other possible shortages.

LAW COMMISSION

551. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether the last instalment of the recommendations of the Law Commission has been received and if so, the nature of major recommendations; and

(b) how far these recommendations have been implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) The last instalment of the recommendations of the Law Commission is a report on sections 497, 498 and 499 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898—Grant of bail with conditions (Thirty-sixth Report) which was submitted to the Government on the 9th January, 1968. Arrangements are being made to get the Report printed and place the same on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament.

(b) The recommendations contained in the said Report are under the active consideration of the Government.

ALLOTMENT OF FOODGRAINS TO DEFICIT STATES

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have tentatively fixed up the allotment of foodgrains to the deficit States for the year 1968;

(b) if so, the allotment fixed up State-wise;

(c) whether any State Government has represented to the Centre that the quantity of foodgrains supplied during 1967 was quite inadequate and more liberal supplies should be made in 1968; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Some of the States did complain that supplies of foodgrains during 1967 were not adequate and some have requested for increased allocations of foodgrains during 1968.

(d) With the limited availability of foodgrains with the Centre, it is not possible to meet in full the demands of all the States. The foodgrains available with the Centre are distributed among the deficit States as equitably as possible.

CORRUPTION IN COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

553. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that large scale irregularities such as misappropriation and corruption have been detected in the working of large number of cooperative stores in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). Government are not aware of any large scale irregularities in the working of

a large number of cooperative stores in the country. However, when specific instances come to the notice of Government suitable action is taken.

दिल्ली में उपजाऊ भूमि का भ्रजन

555. डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पूरी :

श्री राम सेवक यादव :

क्या साहब तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा दिल्ली के निकट उपजाऊ भूमि का भ्रजन किये जाने को रोकने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि किसानों के एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने हाल ही में इस बारे में सरकार से मुलाकात की थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई उपयुक्त निर्णय किया है ?

साहब, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) मामला विचाराधीन है ।

FOOD FROM SEA-WEEDS

556. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY:
Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to explore the possibilities of making bread and sweets from sea-weeds as is being done on a commercial scale in Japan; and

(b) whether Government propose to take the co-operation of Japanese experts in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOP-

MENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The question of utilisation of Sea-Weeds as a food material is only in an experimental stage and there is no proposal at present for making bread and sweets from sea-weeds.

(b) The matter will be considered if it is found necessary.

SUPPLY OF FERTILISERS TO U.P.

557. **SHRI D. N. DEB:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Uttar Pradesh Government have recently requested the Central Government for the increased supply of fertilizers during the current year;

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

(c) whether any other State has also made such a request; and

(d) if so, the quantity requested by each State and the quantity of fertilizers sanctioned to each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For coverage of the increased targets for Rabi under the H.V.P., full requirements of fertilisers have been allotted to Uttar Pradesh.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The following other States asked for increased requirement of fertilisers for additional coverage of area under HVP Rabi programme. The increased requirements in terms of N were met to the extent stated below:

Name of the State	Addl. Qty. asked for and allotted in terms of nitrogen
Punjab	18,150

Madras	5,813
Jammu & Kashmir	2,900
Rajasthan	6,348

CENTRAL POULTRY DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING

558. **SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Poultry Development Advisory Council held a meeting on the 23rd December, 1967 and suggested certain steps to be taken for popularising certain new food ingredients;

(b) if so, whether they have made some other recommendations to Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Central Poultry Development Advisory Council held its meetings on 21st and 22nd December, 1967 and constituted Ad-Hoc Committee to recommend steps for popularising unconventional feed ingredients.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) (i) The Council has also recommended that (a) quality of poultry feed should be controlled (b) Poultry feed industry should be given priority industry status and (c) Poultry feed should be exempted from levy of sales tax by States, in case not already done. Other recommendations of the Council are given in the attached annexure.

(ii) These recommendations are being examined in the Ministry and will be taken up with the concerned authorities.

Annexure

1. Breeding programme on Scientific lines should be taken up at the Central and State Poultry Farms to produce genetically superior stock of egg producing and broiler strains with a view to making the country self-sufficient in respect of chicks. The I. C. A. R. should be urged to give high priority to research programmes for the development of inbred lines for exploiting hybrid vigour for both broiler and egg production.

2. To ensure proper financial return to the producer and to make good quality eggs and poultry meat available to the consumers at reasonable rates, each State should be requested to set up a suitable State level marketing organisation. As far as practicable, this organisation should be in the cooperative sector.

3. Suitable steps should be taken to control the quality of egg and poultry meat on the lines of Meat Control Order to protect the interests of the consumers.

4. To make available adequate funds for poultry operations, joint stock Banks, Agricultural Re-finance Corporation and other cooperative institutions should be approached to advance loans on liberal terms.

POTATO CROP

559. SHRI RANE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a bumper crop of potatoes in Northern India this season;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the prices of potatoes have gone down by Rs. 15 to 20 per quintal; and

(c) the steps Government propose to save the growers from the crash of prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The prices have not gone down below the economic level. To stabilise prices, it will be ensured that sufficient number of wagons are available for quick movement of potato from producing to consuming centres. There is no inter-state restriction on movement of potatoes.

WHEAT SUPPLY TO MAHARASHTRA

560. SHRI RANE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of wheat actually supplied to the Maharashtra State during the months from November to January, 1968;

(b) how much of it was for rationed and non-rationed areas; and

(c) whether Government propose to increase the quota of wheat to Maharashtra for non-rationed area for distribution through fair price shops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) 224.7 thousand tonnes.

(b) and (c). Central Government only supply bulk quotas to State Governments. No supply is made separately for rationed and non-rationed areas. The question of Central Government increasing the quota for non-rationed area of Maharashtra also does not, therefore, arise.

REHABILITATION OF REPATRIATES FROM BURMA

561. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned by Government in 1966-67 and 1967-68 for the rehabilitation of the repatriates from Burma in Orissa;

(b) if so, the amount given in respective years; and

(c) the total amount given to Orissa Government so far for this purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b).

	Loan	Grant*
1966-67	Rs. 6,48,000	Rs. 32,805.49
1967-68	Rs. 11,18,440	—
Total:	Rs. 17,66,440	Rs. 32,805.49*

(c) Loan : Rs. 18,66,440
Grants-in-aid. Rs. 1,27,392.19*

Total: 19,93,832.19

*Includes expenditure incurred on relief measures also.

P. & T. COLONY OF PURI HEAD OFFICE

562. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that two units of residential quarters meant for departmental Class III employees in the P&T Colony of Puri Head Office are being converted into a departmental officer's inspection bungalow;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are instructions from the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs that residential quarters under no circumstances be converted into a dormitory or Inspection bungalow;

(c) if so, the reasons for effecting this conversion; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to stop this conversion of staff quarters into inspection bungalow?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No. Only one quarter which was previously housing Telephone Exchange has been approved for conversion into Inspection Quarter.

(b) No.

(c) Pressing demand for an inspection quarter at Puri for touring Officers.

(d) Does not arise.

SUGAR PRICE

563. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:
SHRI MOHSIN:
DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 40 per cent decontrol of sugar has brought any lowering of its price in the market;

(b) if so, the present average price of decontrolled sugar in the market and the price at which there will be stability in it; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

LOPMENT AND COOPERAION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). The policy of partial decontrol of sugar was introduced with a view to maximise sugar production and to reduce diversion of area under sugarcane to other crops. Under this policy, the price of about 60 per cent of the production procured as levy fixed after taking into account the minimum price of sugarcane fixed by Government. The sugar mills are paying much higher prices for sugarcane. Sugar mills have, therefore, to sell the balance sugar released or to be released for free sale at much higher prices than the levy prices in order to compensate themselves for the higher sugarcane prices paid by them. The ex-mill prices of sugar in the free market have come down by Rs. 140.00 per quintal from the level prevailing immediately after the release of free sale quota on the 23rd November, 1967. The ex-mill prices range between Rs 350.00 to Rs. 390 per quintal at present. The level at which the prices will get stabilised will depend on the total production achieved and demand for sugar.

FOOD ALLOTMENTS TO BIHAR

564. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government are reducing the quantum of food allotment of Bihar from January, 1968;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the food allotment and actual supply to Bihar from January, 1968 vis-a-vis the demand from the Bihar Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERAION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Increased availability of indigenous grains within the State, less arrivals of imported wheat from abroad and accumulation of substantial stocks of imported grains in the State

(c) Does not arise.

STATE FARMS

565. HRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Farms will be started in India with Russian assistance; and

(b) if so, how many such State farm will be started, State-wise, during the current Annual Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). It is proposed to set up 15 State farms with Soviet assistance. The U.S.S.R. Government will make a gift of equipment worth Rs. 31 lakh each for five farms. For the remaining 10 farms, the U.S.S.R. Government has offered to supply equipment on deferred payment terms. One of the five farms for which U.S.S.R. has offered to supply equipment free of charge was set up in the Hirakud area of Orissa in February, 1967. One farm at Hissar (Haryana) and another in the Sutlej Bed area of Punjab are likely to start functioning early in 1968-69. A site for a fourth farm has been selected in the Raichur district of Mysore and the State Government has been asked to acquire land for the purpose. A site for a farm in Bihar has also been selected. A Central Team visited Kerala recently and it is likely that a farm may be set up in Kerala in 1968-69. Possibilities of locating sites for State Farms in other parts of the country are being explored.

RADIO-TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS

566. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the countries with which India has radio-telephone communication arrangement and at what charges;

(b) whether these facilities are available to the Civilians;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) if so, the centres from which such communications can be made by civilians?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) A list of countries with which India has radio-telephone communication arrangements and charges therefore is placed on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-73[68]].

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) International telephone calls can be made from any telephone in India having access to the inland public telephone trunk system.

PARLIAMENT SESSION IN SOUTH INDIA

567. SHRI M. S. MURTI:
SMT. SUSHILA ROHATGI:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether any final decision has been taken on the proposal of holding the Parliament session in the South; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) and (b.) No final decision has yet been taken on the proposal to hold a Session of Parliament in the South. The financial implications of such a proposal are at present under consideration.

केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों का विभिन्न भाषाओं में प्रकाशन

568. श्री तुलशीदास जाधव :

श्री बाल्मोकि चौधरी :

श्री स० बं० सामन्त :

क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अंग्रेजों के शासनकाल में अधिनियम विधेयक आदि विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं में भी प्रकाशित किये जाते थे ;

(ख) भारत सरकार द्वारा स्वतन्त्रता के बाद ऐसान किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यह कार्य अब आरम्भ किया गया है और यदि हां तो विधेयक आदि के भारतीय भाषाओं के संस्करण जनता को कब से मिलने लगेंगे ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सु० यूनस सलीम) : (क) इम्पीरियल जेजिटिव काउंसिल द्वारा पारित अधिनियम सम्पूक्त स्थानीय सरकारों के माध्यम से बंगाली गुजराती मराठी तेलग कन्नड़ तामिल और मलयालम में अनूदित किए जाने के लिए अपेक्षित थे ।

(ख) और (ग). जब से संविधान प्रवर्त हुआ तभी से सरकार की भाषा सम्बन्धी नीति विचाराधीन थी और गृह मंत्रालय की ता० 27 अप्रैल, 1960 वाली अधिसूचना

सं० 2/18/60 रा० भा० में अन्तर्विष्ट राष्ट्र-पतीय आदेश के निकाले जाने के पश्चात् ही राजभाषा विधायी) आयोग गठित करने के लिए कार्रवाई की गई। आयोग 8 जून 1961 से संघटित किया गया। यदु आयोग सभी केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों और राष्ट्रपति द्वारा प्रख्यापित अध्यादेशों और विनियमों के हिन्दी में प्रामाणिक पाठ तैयार करने के लिए और अधिनियमों राष्ट्रपति द्वारा प्रख्यापित अध्यादेशों तथा विनियमों के राज्यों की अपनी-अपनी राजभाषाओं में अनुवाद के लिए प्रबन्ध करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है। आयोग ने अभी तक 91 केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों के हिन्दी में प्रामाणिक पाठ तैयार किए हैं। आयोग राज्य-एजेंसियों के निकट सहयोग से अधिनियमों के प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में अनुवाद तैयार करने में भी सक्रिय रूप से लगा हुआ है।

भिड और इटावा के बीच टेलीफोन सम्पर्क

569. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश, भिड नगर और उत्तर प्रदेश के इटावा नगर के बीच टेलीफोन लाइनों की व्यवस्था करने का कार्य कब तक प्रारम्भ हो जायेगा ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल): यह कार्य अभी तक मंजूर नहीं किया गया है चूंकि इसे संभव नहीं समझा गया है।

मजदूर संघों के चुनाव

570. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या अन्न तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने श्रमिक प्रतिनिधियों के संघ के लिये निर्वाचन के बारे में वर्तमान अन्न विधि म उपबन्ध

करने के लिए एक प्रारूप कंडिका स्वीकृति के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास भेजी है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

अन्न तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी):
(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

INCREASE IN PRICE OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

571. SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of imported wheat, atta, suji, maida, sugar and other essential commodities have been increased by Government with effect from January, 1968; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE):

(a) The issue prices of certain food-grains only viz. imported wheat, milo and rice have been increased by the Government from January, 1968. The increase in the issue prices of wheat products viz. atta, Maida and Suji was consequent upon the increase in the issue price of imported wheat.

(b) The increase in these issue prices was necessitated in order to reduce the heavy burden of subsidy in the distribution of foodgrains on the National Exchequer and also to narrow down the gap between the open market prices and the Government issue prices of these commodities.

COLOUR SPECIFICATION FOR VANASPATI INDUSTRY

572. SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM:
SHRI C. MUTHUSAMI:

Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fixation of a new colour specification for the vanaspati industry by the Vegetable Oil Product Controller for India has posed a threat to the cotton seed crushing industry;

(b) the percentage of the total cotton seed oil supplied to the vanaspati manufacturers by the cotton seed crushing industry; and

(c) the adverse repercussions of the implementation of the decision of the Vegetable Oil Products Controller regarding the new colour specifications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE):

(a) The maximum colour limit for vanaspati recently notified has since been withdrawn, pending resolution of the technological difficulties reported to be standing in the way of larger quantities of cottonseed oil being used in the production of vanaspati conforming to the prescribed colour limit.

(b) About 90 per cent in 1967.

(c) Does not arise.

ACCUMULATION OF MAIZE IN PUNJAB

573. SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM:
Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a press report in the *Times of India* of the 13th January, 1968 regarding huge stocks of maize purchased by the Food Corporation of India having been accumulated in the mandis of Punjab;

(b) if so, whether most of the stocks are lying in the open for want of storage facilities and shortage of wagons and has got damaged; and

(c) the details of loss suffered by the Food Corporation of India as a result thereof and the factors responsible for the failure of the Corporation to provide storage facilities and to move these stocks to the deficit areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE):
(a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Food Corporation of India and will be laid on the Table of the House.

PRODUCTION OF HYBRID SEEDS

574. SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of hybrid seed commodity-wise produced in the Government and private farms during the last two years; and

(b) the demand of hybrid seeds in the country during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE):
(a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed at the table of the House as soon as it is received.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

575. SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM:
SHRI C. C. DESAI:

Will the Minister of **COMMUNICATIONS** be pleased to state:

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

report appearing in the *Economic Times* of the 13th January, 1968 regarding Kashmir being shown as a foreign territory in the Bombay Telephone directory; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL):

(a) Yes.

(b) The designation of the Trade Representative of Kashmir State in Bombay is Trade Agent and he had wanted his name to appear under the Group Heading 'Trade Commissioners'. It has therefore been placed under Trade Commissioners. The purpose of entries in the directory including Group Headings, is the convenience of public.

EAST PAKISTANI REFUGEES

576. **SHRI SIDDAYYA:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3885 on the 12th December, 1967 and state the number of refugees from East Pakistan settled in Andaman and Nicobar islands from the year 1963-64 upto end of December, 1967 belong to Scheduled Castes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

NATIONAL LABOUR COMMISSION

577. **SHRI SIDDAYYA:**
SHRI LOBO PRABHU:
SHRI R. BARUA:

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

(a) whether the National Labour

Commission has submitted its interim report; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

COAL WAGE BOARD

579. **SHRI K. M. Koushik:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether recommendations of the Coal Wage Board have been implemented in the collieries of Ballarpur, Shasti and Ghugus;

(b) if not, the steps which are being taken to get them implemented; and

(c) whether the labour will be given any compensation for the delay in the implementation of recommendation by the collieries?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) The recommendations have not so far been implemented in these collieries.

(b) Efforts to persuade the managements to implement the recommendations continue to be made.

(c) No question of compensation would arise as the recommendations are advisory in character.

LABOUR PARTICIPATION IN MANagements

580. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of participation of labour in management has been dropped;

(b) if not, the number of undertakings, both in public and private sector, where this has been implemented; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) No, Sir. The nomenclature of the scheme has, however, been changed to "Scheme of Joint Management Councils". The Scheme envisages labour management co-operation through consultation and mutual discussion at a Joint Council consisting of equal number of representatives of management and labour.

The main ingredients of the Scheme are (i) consultation with the Council on certain aspects of the working of the enterprise; (ii) sharing of information with the Council members on specified aspects; and (iii) delegation of some administrative responsibilities to the Council in regard to matters such as welfare, safety, etc.

(b) 46 in the public sector and 84 in the private sector.

(c) Does not arise.

WHIPS' CONFERENCE AT SIMLA

**581. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:**

Will the Minister of **PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Whips' Conference held in Simla have since been implemented both by the Central and State Governments, and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH):

(a) Recommendations of the Sixth All India Whips Conference have been forwarded to Chief Ministers Presiding

Officers of all the States for implementation. They have also been requested to furnish half-yearly reports on the implementation of these recommendations. Similar action for their expeditious implementation is also being taken by the Central Government.

(b) Does not arise.

CO-OPERATIVE JOINT FARMING SOCIETIES

582. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:
Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state:

(a) the functions and pattern of Joint Farming Societies;

(b) the revised pattern of assistance given to the Co-operative Joint Farming Societies; and

(c) whether Government have taken steps to ensure that this revised pattern of assistance is given to all the working Joint Farming Societies in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY):

(a) A co-operative farming society can be either collective or joint in nature. In a collective society the ownership of lands vests with the society, whereas in a joint society the members pool their lands for an agreed period, retaining their ownership rights over their lands. A co-operative farming society undertakes joint farming of land and allied programmes such as dairying, poultry, animal husbandry etc. on a planned basis for increasing agricultural production, and also cottage and small scale industries and other activities to provide gainful employment, with the objective of enriching the economic, social and cultural life of the members and the community.

(b) A joint co-operative farming society is eligible to the following assistance:

	Loan Rs.	Grant Rs.	Total Rs.
1. Share capital	2,000	..	2,000
2. Land development (@ Rs. 100 per acre subject to a ceiling of Rs. 20,000 per society)	20,000		20,000
3. Godown-cum- cattleshed	3,750	1,250	5,000
4. Managerial subsidy	..	1,200	1,200
	25,750	2,450	28,200

(c) Yes; the assistance is made available to deserving societies within the limitation of funds available for the purpose from year to year.

SATELLITE IN INDIAN OCEAN

583. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme to set up a satellite in the Indian Ocean by an International consortium has been finalised;

(b) if so, the amount of the Indian share in setting up the proposed satellite;

(c) the period likely to be taken for setting up the satellite; and

(d) the advantages likely to be derived therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Satellite over the Indian Ocean is being set up as part of the Global Communications Satellite System. The total cost of the Global System is estimated to be of the order of \$200 million, out of which India's share of capital investment is about 0.5 per cent or Rs. 70 lakhs approximately.

(c) The Indian Ocean Satellite is expected to be set up by the end of 1968.

(d) The advantages to be derived through participation in the Global Communications Satellite System are:

(i) availability to reliable, stable and high quality international communications facilities to meet India's increasing demands for international telegraph, telephone photo-telegraph and telex traffic; and

(ii) provision of capability for handling International Telecommunication.

AUTOMATIC BAKERIES

584. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up modern automatic bakeries on the pattern of those set up in Aarey Milk Colony, Bombay in the country;

(b) if so, the cities in which these bakeries are proposed to be set up; and

(c) the period likely to be taken in setting up these bakeries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These bakeries are also being set up at Ahmedabad, Cochin, Delhi, Madras, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Kanpur and Chandigarh.

(c) The bakery units at Bombay and Madras are already in production. The units at Ahmedabad, Cochin and Delhi are under erection and are likely to be commissioned in April, 1968. The unit at Calcutta is

likely to be commissioned towards the end of 1968. Others are expected to go into production in 1969.

EXPENDITURE ON RATIONING

585. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last two years of rationing in the capital, Government have realized Rs. 1.70 crores from the card holders, whereas the entire expenditure during this period was not more than Rs. 82 lakhs;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Delhi Administration have asked the Central Government that the difference of Rs. 88 lakhs be either given to the Administration or utilized to subsidize rationed commodities;

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

(d) the reasons for charging higher rates for rationed commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been suggested that the excess money available be returned to the Delhi public.

(c) The Government have already reduced the addition on account of rationing cost from 2 paise per kg. to one paise per kg. with effect from January this year. As the amount collected has not been separately funded but written into trading account, there can be no question of its return to the consumers.

(d) There has been no charging higher rates for rationed commodities.

It was decided to realise the cost of administration of rationing from the sale of rationed commodities. Such cost was tentatively fixed at 2 paise per kg. On a review of the realization and actual expenditure it was decided to reduce the amount to adjust income to expenditure.

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार विभाग में हिन्दी क्लर्क

586. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या साहब तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय में विशेषकर सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार विभाग में हिन्दी का काम करने के लिये कोई क्लर्क या टाइपिस्ट नियुक्त नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

साहब, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० मुखर्जी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मोदी नगर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में श्रमिक विवाद

586. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

श्री टी० पी० शाह :

श्री बलराज मधोक :

क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मोदी नगर में श्रमिक विवाद के सम्बन्ध में जिस में शोली चलायी गई थी, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से कोई सूचना प्राप्त की है ;

(ख) क्या वहां के श्रमिकों के हितों को सुरक्षित रखने के विचार से राज्य सरकार को कोई परामर्श दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्रीम तया पूनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) और (ग). जी नहीं। मामला राज्य सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है और यह राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है कि वह, आवश्यकता के अनुसार ऐसी कार्यवाही करें।

(ग) सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

विधि मंत्रालय में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

588. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विधि के क्षेत्र तथा विधि मंत्रालय में हिन्दी के प्रयोग के बारे में और कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या भविष्य में क्रियान्वित के लिए कोई अन्य कार्यक्रम भी बनाए गए हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपायुक्त (श्री मु० यूनेस सलीम) : (क) लोक-सभा के गत सत्र की समाप्ति से अब तक राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग ने 10 और केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों के हिन्दी पाठों को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया है। इस प्रकार उन केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों की, जिनके हिन्दी पाठों को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है, कुल संख्या 91 हो गई है। आयोग ने संसद् में पुरःस्थापित किए गए 140 विधेयकों का हिन्दी अनुवाद भी प्रस्तुत किया। इसके अतिरिक्त आयोग ने उन केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों के, जिनके हिन्दी पाठों को अन्तिम रूप दिया गया है, अधीन निम्न 58 नियमों के हिन्दी पाठों को भी अन्तिम रूप दिया है।

जहां तक इस मंत्रालय में हिन्दी के प्रयोग की प्रगति का प्रश्न है इस सम्बन्ध में यह

निवेदन है कि इस मंत्रालय के मुख्य विधिक सलाह देता और विधान का प्रारूपण है। विधिक सलाह प्रायः भारत सरकार के उन मंत्रालयों / विभागों को फाइलों पर दी जाती है जो उन्हें इस मंत्रालय को निर्देशित करते हैं ; और ऐसे मामलों में अफ़िफ़र और कर्मचारीवृन्द के लिए हिन्दी में काम करने को अधिक गुंजाइश नहीं है। जहां तक कानूनों, अध्यादेशों, विनियमों, नियमों, आदेशों आदि का हिन्दी में अनुवाद का प्रश्न है इस से सम्बद्ध सभी कार्य (जिसमें टिप्पण आदि भी आते हैं) हिन्दी में किया जाता है। विधि मंत्रालय द्वारा सभी संकल्प, अधिवृत्तनाएं और प्रशासनिक रिपोर्टें अंग्रेज़ी और हिन्दी में साथ-साथ निकाली जा रही हैं। हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों या जनता से हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों के उत्तर सदैव हिन्दी में दिए जाते हैं, या उनके साथ उनका हिन्दी अनुवाद भेजा जाता है। प्रशासन अनुभाग जैसे अनुभागों में, जहां कहीं सम्भव है, हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों पर नेमी कार्य हिन्दी में करने पर कोई भी निर्बन्धन नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). विधि मंत्रालय को हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के अनुसरण में क्रमशः उच्चतम न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालयों के रिपोर्ट किए जाने योग्य निर्णयों को अन्तर्विष्ट करने वाली दो विधि पत्रिकाओं को हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने की और हिन्दी भाषा राज्यों के विश्व-विद्यालयों के एल० एल० बी० पाठ्यक्रम के लिए मानक विधि पुस्तकें तैयार करने और प्रकाशित करने को भी प्रस्थापना है। उच्चतम न्यायालय, उच्च न्यायालयों और सम्बन्धित विश्वविद्यालयों के परामर्श से इस बाबत आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA

589. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the annual staff and other

maintenance expenses of the Food Corporation of India since its inception; and

(b) the total amount spent so far on the construction or purchase of buildings for housing its offices and godowns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The annual staff and other maintenance expenses of the Food Corporation of India since its inception during the financial years 1964-65 to 1966-67 are as under:

(Figures in laks of Rupees)

1964-65 ..	Rs. 5.01	The figures for 1966-67 are provisional as the accounts of FCI have not yet been finalised.
1965-66 ..	Rs. 173.39	
1966-67 ..	Rs. 344.58	

(b) The total amount spent by the Corporation on payment of godowns transferred to it by the Central Government and the construction of new godowns as on 31-3-1967 is about Rs. 1086.17 lakhs. No amount has been spent for construction or purchase of building for offices.

DELHI MILK SCHEME

590. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Milk Scheme has incurred huge loss during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the total loss incurred so far;

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(c) whether Government propose to investigate into the matter; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The financial year 1967-68 has not yet close and hence the accounts for the year have not been finalised.

(b) The total loss incurred by the Scheme upto March, 1967, since its inception is Rs. 194.56 lakhs. Year-wise details are given below:

Year	(Loss in lakhs of Rs.)
Nov. 1959-61	5.02
1961-62	4.16
1962-63	10.64
1963-64	23.10
1964-65	97.77
1965-66	39.21
1966-67	14.66
Total	194.56

(c) Working of Scheme has been thoroughly investigated by a Team of Experts.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above. The principal reason for the loss is the difference between the high price at which milk had to be purchased by the D.M.S. and the sale price charged to consumers.

PROCUREMENT PRICE IN ANDHRA PRADESH AND MADRAS

591. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the procurement price of paddy in Andhra Pradesh and Madras; and

(b) the price at which rice and wheat are supplied to the deficit States of Kerala and West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Procurement price of paddy for 1967-68 season—

(a) ANDHRA PRADESH

Superfine	Rs. 70.00
Fine	Rs. 55.00
Coarse	Rs. 46.00

MADRAS

Fine	Rs. 48.00
Medium	Rs. 45.00
Coarse	Rs. 43.00

(b) RICE—

Rs. per quintal

Coarse	Rs. 96.00
Medium	Rs. 102.00
Fine	Rs. 110.00
Superfine II	Rs. 115.00
Superfine I	Rs. 125.00
Superior Basmati	Rs. 135.00
WHEAT	
Imported	Rs. 67.00

COMMEMORATION STAMP IN HONOUR OF GENERAL ZORAWAR SINGH

592. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Wazir Zorawar Singh was the first Indian General who conquered Tibet in the last century;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Zorawar Singh Commemoration Committee has requested the Central Government to issue a commemoration Stamp in his honour; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) while it is a fact that Wazir Zorawar Singh led a military expedition to Western Tibet in the last century, it is a matter of interpretation whether the expedition can be termed a conquest.

(b) and (c). A proposal from the Dogra Himachal Sanskriti Sangam has been recently received which will be placed before the Philatelic Advisory Committee for consideration.

कृषि वायु सेना

593. श्री बसकत :

श्री देवराव पाटिल :

क्या सरकार तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार फसलों पर कीड़े मारने की दवाइयाँ छिड़कने के लिए एक कृषि वायु सेना संगठित करने का है ;

(ख) क्या विश्व बैंक, भ्रमरीका या किसी अन्य देश से कोई वित्तीय सहायता मांगी गई है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) यह योजना कब तक कार्यान्वित की जायेगी ?

साहू, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) :

(क) जो नहीं । फिर भी, सरकारी तथा श्रै-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में दवाई छिड़काव की सुविधाएँ धीरे-धीरे बढ़ाई जा रही हैं ।

(ख) से (घ). सरकारी क्षेत्र में 50 फ़िस्सड विंग वाले हवाई जहाजों और श्रै-सरकारी क्षेत्र में 49 फ़िस्सड विंग वाले हवाई जहाजों और 2 हेलिकाप्टरों को प्राप्त करने के लिए भ्रमरी की सहायता से ऋण प्राप्त करने हेतु एक परियोजना रिपोर्ट को तैयार कर के भेज दिया गया था । परियोजना ऋण उपलब्ध न होने की स्थिति को दृष्टि में रखते

हुए, सरकार अन्य विकल्पित वित्तीय साधनों के तलाश करने के विषय में विचार कर रही है।

STAFF FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS AND PANCHAYAT SAMITIES

594. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:
Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the pattern and assistance given to each Community Development Block or Panchayat Samiti;

(b) whether it is a fact that about 50 per cent of the assistance so given is spent on the salaries of the staff of the Block or samiti;

(c) whether majority of these officers have no work for want of sufficient funds;

(d) whether Government propose to provide full work for these officers or revert them to their parent departments; and

(e) whether Government propose to scrap off these Panchayat Samities or Blocks since the scheme has not worked satisfactorily?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) A financial provision of Rs. 12 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs, called the Community Development schematic budget, for the Stage I and Stage II phases, each stage being of five years duration, has been envisaged for a Community Development Block. The schematic budget, which provides nucleus funds and a flexible programme pattern with a view to composite development of the area in the various inter-connected sectors, has along with the Block staff, been placed at the disposal of the Panchayat Samitis, where these bodies are set up. Besides the schematic funds, other departmental resources and corresponding schemes

are also channelised for implementation through the Block agency and Panchayat Samities. Owing to the overall constraints on resources, funds according to the full schematic requirements have not become available to the Blocks; while the provision in the Third Plan covered only 80 per cent of the requirements, the shortfall during 1966-67 and 1967-68 has been of the order of 48 per cent and 58 per cent respectively.

(b) One fourth of the Community Development schematic Plan funds envisaged in Stage I and, with progressive increase in the Non-Plan commitment of State Governments for maintenance of the Block staff, about one-sixth in Stage II phase, are to be spent on Block Headquarters. With attenuation in the provision of the schematic funds, however, the percentage of expenditure on Block staff, has risen in 1966-67 to about 47 per cent of the overall schematic funds actually made available.

(c) and (d). The Block Extension team is the implementing agency not only for the Community Development schematic programme, but also for other departmental programmes which are increasingly being routed by the State Governments to the Blocks for execution. The position is kept under review by the State Governments to ensure correlation between the resources available, the workload and the staff pattern.

(e) The Community Development Blocks and Panchayat Samities, within the limitations of resources and other factors have been doing good work; there is no proposal to abolish them.

हमाली की लकड़ी के जंगल

595. श्री बसवन्त : क्या साहब तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में खानदान की लकड़ी के जंगलों का क्षेत्र घटता जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या सागौन के वन लगाने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्डे) :

(क) भारत में सागौन की लकड़ी के जंगलों के क्षेत्र में कोई विशेष परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है ।

(ख) द्वितीय तथा तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में मितव्ययी पौद रोपण की योजना के अन्तर्गत सागौन के पौद रोपण को बढ़ाया गया है । 1966-67 तथा 1967-68 के वर्षों के दौरान भी सागौन के पौद रोपण को बढ़ाया गया है ।

(ग) दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान 38,200 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में और तीसरी योजना के दौरान लगभग 86,000 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में सागौन के पौदे लगाए गए । सन् 1966-67 से प्रत्येक वर्ष औसतन 19,000 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में सागौन लगाया जा रहा है । फारेस्टरी सेक्टर में शामिल की गई इन योजनाओं के लिए सन् 1967-68 से राज्य सरकारों को 20 प्रतिशत अनुदान तथा 30 प्रतिशत ऋण दिया जा रहा है ।

FOOD PRODUCTION COMPETITION

596. **SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any food production competitions were held among the farmers of the country for the production of paddy in the country in 195-66;

(b) if so, whether any awards were given; and

(c) the name of the person who got the first prize and the quantity per acre produced by him?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) At All India Level, an All India Crop Competition was held in paddy in Kharif 1965-66. Similar competitions were held at State, District, Block and Village Levels by the State Governments.

(b) Yes. At All India Level, three prizes were awarded as indicated below:—

First Prize: "Subramaniam Award" in the form of Escorts-37 Tractor and the Title of Krishi Pandit.

Second Prize : Rs. 3,000/-

Third Prize , Rs. 2,000/-

(c) The first prize was given to Shri M. Ganganna, (M.G. Brothers) P.O. Yemminganur, Kurnool District (A.P.) He obtained an yield of 3834.87 kgs. per acre.

REHABILITATION OF SICK SUGAR MILLS

597. **SHRI M. SUDARSANAM:**
SHRI M. S. MURTI:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the proposals to rehabilitate sick sugar mills, and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Details of the sugar factories requiring such assistance are being obtained through the Indian Sugar Mills Association and the National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories.

NEW TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS IN DELHI

598. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 70 per cent of the new telephone connections have been reserved for applicants paying Rs. 3,000 in advance in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes.

(b) The reservation of 70 per cent of new connections for OYT applicants has been in existence in Delhi since 1950. The reason for reservation of this percentage was primarily to raise funds to meet the capital expenditure for telecommunication development.

मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और हिमाचल प्रदेश को गेहूँ तथा चीनी

599. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री 21 नवम्बर, 1967 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 1165 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन महीनों में मध्य प्रदेश उत्तर प्रदेश तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश ने गेहूँ तथा चीनी का कितना कितना कोटा मांगा था ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इन राज्यों के के लिये चीनी का जो कोटा नियत किया था, वह उन्हें इस बीच दे दिया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) गत तीन

महीनों में मध्य प्रदेश ने विशिष्ट रूप से गेहूँ के किसी कोटे की मांग नहीं की थी । उत्तर प्रदेश ने सामान्यतः 1,05,000 मीटरी टन प्रति मास के कोटे की मांग की थी और हिमाचल प्रदेश ने नवम्बर, तथा दिसम्बर में 9,000 मीटरी टन तथा जनवरी में 14,500 मीटरी टन आयातित गेहूँ के कोटे की मांग की थी । जहाँ तक चीनी का सम्बन्ध है इन राज्यों ने विशिष्ट रूप से किसी मासिक कोटे की मांग नहीं की थी लेकिन आंशिक विनियमन लागू होने और मासिक कोटा निर्धारित होने पर मध्य प्रदेश ने लिखा था कि उसे दिया गया कोटा अपर्याप्त है और उसमें 7,430 मीटरी टन प्रति मास की वृद्धि होनी चाहिये और हिमाचल प्रदेश ने लिखा है कि उनके कोटे में 1,200 मीटरी टन प्रतिमास की वृद्धि की जानी चाहिये ।

(ख) और (ग). लेवी से प्राप्त चीनी में से निर्धारित मासिक कोटा उन राज्यों को प्रत्येक मास में निधारित रूप से आवंटित किया जाता है और आवंटित कोटे को मिलों में उठाने की व्यवस्था सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारें करती हैं ।

राज्यों को अनाज की सप्लाई

600. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नवम्बर, 1967 से अब तक की अवधि में विभिन्न राज्यों ने, राज्य-वार केन्द्रीय सरकार से कितने गेहूँ, चावल, मक्का ज्वार, चीनी तथा दालों की मांग की है ;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इन राज्यों को उक्त अवधि में उपयुक्त खाद्य पदार्थों का कितना कितना कोटा मंजूर किया ;

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को उनके स्वीकृत कोटे में से वस्तुतः कितना अनाज सप्लाई किया ; और

(घ) स्वीकृत कोटा पूरा सप्लाई न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्हे) : (क) सभी राज्यों से खाद्यान्नों की मांगें नियमित आधार पर प्राप्त नहीं होती हैं। इसलिये यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि इस अवधि में विभिन्न राज्यों को निश्चित रूप से उल्लिखित खाद्यान्नों की कितनी मात्रा की जरूरत पड़ेगी। चीनी के बारे में भी राज्य सरकारों ने गत तीन महीनों में इस प्रकार महीने-वार विशिष्ट मात्राओं के आवंटन के लिये नहीं कहा है। चीनी की मासिक सप्लाई के लिये जो भी मांगें प्राप्त हुईं उनका व्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-74/68]

(ख) नवम्बर, 1967 से जनवरी, 1968 तक की अवधि में प्रत्येक राज्य को गेहूँ, चावल, ज्वार और चने की आवंटित की गयी मात्राएँ बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया, देखिये संख्या LT 74-68] नवम्बर, 1967 से चीनी की वितरित नीति लागू की गयी है। इस नीति के अधीन नियंत्रित वितरण के लिये 1967-68 में चीनी कारखानों से उत्पादन का केवल लगभग 60 प्रतिशत अधिप्राप्त किया जा रहा है। उत्पादन का लगभग शेष 40 प्रतिशत खुले बाजार में बक्के के लिये दिया जा रहा है। गत तीन महीनों में प्रत्येक राज्य के लिये मंजूर तथा आवंटित लेबी-चीनी का मासिक कोटा बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-74/68]

(ग) नवम्बर 1967 से जनवरी, 1968 की तक की अवधि में प्रत्येक राज्य को गेहूँ, चावल, मक्का, ज्वार और चने की सप्लाई की गई मात्रा बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-74/68] जहाँ तक चीनी का सम्बन्ध है, सम्बन्धित

राज्य सरकार चीनी कारखानों से आवंटित कोटों को उड़वाने की व्यवस्था करती है।

(घ) इस अवधि की सप्लाई में अंशतः पूर्व की अवधि में किये गये आवंटन और अंशतः इस अवधि में किये गये आवंटनों की सप्लाई शामिल है। इसलिये किसी अवधि में आवंटित खाद्यान्नों और उसी अवधि में सप्लाई की गई मात्रा के अंतरों में हमेशा ही अन्तर रहता है।

दिल्ली में खाद्यान्नों की तस्करी

601. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लूशरी : क्या साख तथा कृषि मंत्री 21 नवम्बर, 1967 के अंतरांगिक प्रश्न संख्या 1163 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध मामलों की जांच इस बीच पूरी हो चुकी है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो उस का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन से अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच प्राप्त की जा चुकी है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो यह जानकारी कब तक प्राप्त हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्हे) : (क) से (घ). दिल्ली प्रशासन से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ?

INCREASE IN PRICES OF MILK AND FOODGRAINS

602. SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE: With the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE to be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any estimate of the extent of increase in the expenditure of each family in Delhi due to increase in prices made by the Delhi Milk Scheme and those of foodgrains being supplied as rationed articles;

(b) whether the income of each family has increased correspondingly.

(c) whether Government have received representations from the Delhi Administration or from private persons against this price rise; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) A comparative statement showing the increase in prices made by the Delhi Milk Scheme and those of foodgrains supplied as rationed articles is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-75/68.] No precise data regarding increase in the expenditure of each family is available.

(b) Data not available, but this is not likely.

(c) No representation has been received from Delhi Administration. Some representations have been received from private persons against increase in price of milk.

(d) 1. Beriwalj Bagh Welfare Association, Delhi.

2. S. G. Vaswani, Delhi.

3. Maulana Ishaq Sambhali, Delhi.

4. Shri Kedar Nath Sahni, Delhi.

5. Shri Ishar Das, Delhi.

6. South Delhi Welfare Association, New Delhi.

7. Netaji Nagar Govt. Employees Welfare Association.

8. Delhi Hindustan Merchants Association, Delhi.

RICE MILLS IN CO-OPERATIVE SECTOR

603. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount advanced by the National Cooperative Development Corporation of India to the various Cooperative Societies with their names for the establishment of rice mills on cooperative basis in various States and their capacities since 1964; and

(b) whether Government are aware that several mills are not working to their full capacities for want of funds; and

(c) if so, whether the Reserve Bank of India and the Food Corporation of India have any scheme under consideration to assist these mills with necessary funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY):

(a) No amount was advanced by the National Cooperative Development Corporation directly to any cooperative societies. However, the Corporation has provided financial assistance to State Governments of the order of Rs. 1001.38 lakhs for the establishment of 524 m. cooperative rice mills since 1964 as listed in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-76/68] The rice mills sanctioned in the co-operative sector are on an average of the capacity of 1 ton of paddy per hour each.

(b) According to information received from State authorities, cooperative rice mills are not working to their full capacity for want of funds in two States, viz. Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.

(c) The Reserve Bank of India has no such scheme. However, the Food Corporation of India have offered to provide working capital finance to co-operative rice mills in Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh on certain conditions.

MODERN RICE MILLS

604. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many modern rice mills have been imported and installed in the various States by Cooperatives and Food Corporation of India and also by the Central Government in public sector since 1962;

(b) whether the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore have examined the working of such mills and submitted any report; and

(c) if so, the recommendations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Seven modern rice mills have been imported and installed for a programme of pilot study and evaluation. Six are in the co-operative sector and one in the public sector.

(b) and (c). The evaluation team set up by Government which include Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, has undertaken only preliminary studies in respect of the working of the milling machinery. A detailed study of the complete mills and its ancillaries is still to be completed.

O.Y.T. SCHEMES IN DELHI

605. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rates for "Own Your Telephone" Scheme are to go up from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the progress made in the proposed installation of separate meter for the subscriber-trunk dialling system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, with effect from 1-1-68.

(b) The increase was due to increase in the cost of provision of equipment and the need to provide deve-

lopmental capital. The rebate in rentals, allowed in consideration of the initial payment, has also been correspondingly increased.

(c) The designs for the charge indicators have been prepared and they are to be manufactured by M/s. ITI shortly. After field trials are satisfactorily completed, such meters would be installed at telephone exchanges at the request of subscribers on payment of extra rental to be prescribed from time to time.

PREVENTION OF DROUGHT IN BIHAR

606. SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI:
SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared any comprehensive scheme to prevent the recurrence of droughts in Bihar and

(b) if so, the details thereof with expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The best safeguard against the recurrence of droughts in Bihar lies in the development of its ground water resources by the construction of open wells as well as tubewells and by energizing as many of them as possible. While no formal scheme for fighting droughts in the future has been drawn up by the Government of India, they have, during the last 2 years, helped in the development of the ground water resources of the State in every possible way and intend to keep on doing so in the future also. The following table shows the very great increase which has taken place in the tempo of minor irrigation programmes during the last two years—a tempo which is intended to be raised still further in the future:—

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Progress during 3rd Plan	Actual achievement during 1966-67	Anticipated achievement during 1967-68	Target for 1968-69
1	Open wells	4,316	6,840	10,000	10,000
2	Boring in open wells	6,961	3,753	10,000	12,000
3	Diesel pump sets	4,291	7,800	6,800	8,000
4	Elec. Pump sets	7,300	14,012	15,000	30,000
5	Private tubewells	1,860	1,107	3,500	8,000
6	State Tubewells	76	68	100	175

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा दूध की रकताई

607. श्री बसबन्त : क्या साध तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा प्रति-दिन टोंड भैंस और गाय का दूध पृथक्-पृथक् कितनी मात्रा में वितरित किया जाता है ;

(ख) भैंस के दूध में चिकनाई और एस०एन०एफ० किस अनुपात में होती है ;

(ग) क्या किसानों से खरीदे जाने वाले दूध का मूल्य दूध में चिकनाई तथा एस०एन०एफ० के अनुपात के आधार पर निर्धारित किया जाता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

साध, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्डे : (क) 7 फरवरी, 1968 को दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा वितरित किये गये टोंड और गाय के दुग्ध की मात्रा निम्न प्रकार की :—

	लिटर
मानकीकृत दूध	150653
टोंड दूध	42680
गाय का दूध	5511

(ख) प्रीवेन्शन आफ फूड एडल्टेशन एक्ट के अनुसार भैंस के दूध के लिए जो मानक निर्धारित किया गया है उसके अनुसार चिकनाई की मात्रा 6 प्रतिशत तथा एस०एन०एफ० की मात्रा 9 प्रतिशत से कम नहीं होनी चाहिये और इस हिसाब से चिकनाई व एस०एन०एफ० का अनुपात 1:1.5 होता है।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) 6.5 प्रतिशत चिकनाई तथा 9.00 प्रतिशत एस०एन०एफ० वाले भैंस के दूध का क्रम मूल्य निर्धारित किया जाता है। चिकनाई की मात्रा 6.5 प्रतिशत से कम या अधिक होने पर दुग्ध के मूल्य में उसी अनुपात से कमी या वृद्धि कर दी जाती है। दूध में एस०एन०एफ० के लिए स्वीकार्य मानक स्तर 9 प्रतिशत है। यदि एस०एन०एफ० की मात्रा 9.00 प्रतिशत से कम होती है, तो उसका मूल्य भी उसी अनुपात से कम कर दिया जाता है परन्तु 8.5 प्रतिशत तक की कमी स्वीकार कर ली जाती है।

SINKING OF TUBEWELLS IN MADHYA PRADESH

609. SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR:

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps which have been taken by Government to help the Government of Madhya Pradesh in the execution of a programme of sinking 7000 tube-wells within the next two years for irrigation purposes in the areas where high-yielding varieties of crops have been introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): The Government of Madhya Pradesh contemplate sinking 7000 tubewells within the next three years for irrigation

purposes. The State Government propose to take up the scheme in areas where groundwater surveys have established the potential for further intensive development. The outlines of a scheme of survey have been finalised. The State Government have also been advised that construction of tubewells could be taken up in compact areas where there is no reason to doubt availability of groundwater and such schemes could be presented to the Agricultural Refinance Corporation. The Exploratory Tubewells Organisation under this Ministry sent a team to conduct a quick survey of the possibilities for groundwater development. With the financing of a number of such schemes by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation and organisation of proper groundwater surveys, the basis for intensive groundwater development in the State would have been created.

MECHANISATION OF AGRICULTURE IN MADHYA PRADESH

610. SHRI S. N. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering liberalisation of imports of various types of tractors on rupee payment basis in the context of the recommendation made by the National Council of Applied Economic Research for the mechanisation of agriculture in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the steps which have been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). In its report on "Cropping Pattern in Madhya Pradesh", the National Council of Applied Economic Research has referred to the shortage of manpower and has suggested a larger mechanisation programme. It has suggested the setting up of an Agriculture Mechanisation Corporation

which could provide farmers with the requisite machinery on a deferred payment basis. This is the concept underlying the Agro-Industries Corporation and the Govt. of India have suggested to the State Govt. to set up the Corporation quickly. The Govt. of India have also agreed to participate in the equity capital of this Corporation.

There is, no doubt, a shortage of tractors which is being met by augmenting indigenous manufacture and by imports. Tractors are, at present, imported from the USSR and Czechoslovakia against rupee payment.

DISPLACED FAMILIES IN ASSAM CAMPS

611. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many displaced families are still in camps in Assam State; district-wise and

(b) the action taken to rehabilitate them either in Assam or outside Assam?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) A statement showing the district-wise population of the Camps in Assam as reported upto 3-2-68 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-77/68].

(b) The Government of Assam has agreed to resettle 12000 families in all in Assam of new migrants from East Pakistan. About 3,000 families are expected to move to the resettlement sites for permanent rehabilitation before the close of the current financial year. This will fulfil the commitment by the Government of Assam. The question of resettlement of the remaining families is under correspondence with the State Government.

IMPORT OF SUGAR

612. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI
SINHA:
SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI SATYA NARAYAN
SINGH:
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:
SHRI C. K. BHATTACHA-
RYYA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to import Sugar in 1968 to an extent of three crores of rupees;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) its impact on our dwindling foreign exchange resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

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

DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES IN MYSORE

614. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been made by Mysore Government for the allocation of funds for the development of Inland fisheries in the State during the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) In con-

nection with the Annual Plan 1967-68, the Government of Mysore had proposed an outlay of Rs. 20.5 lakhs covering four schemes for the development of inland fisheries.

(b) The proposals have been agreed to by the Government. The total outlay on development of fisheries including inland fisheries originally envisaged by the Mysore Government was Rs. 84 lakhs. The total outlay approved was Rs. 80 lakhs. The Central Government assists State fisheries schemes by grant to the extent of 20 per cent and loan to the extent of 30 per cent of the expenditure.

कृषि संसाधन संबंधी समिति

615. श्री देवरात्रि पाटिल: क्या साहब तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि संसाधनों के सम्बन्ध में समिति नियुक्त की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समिति के निर्देश पद क्या हैं और इसके सदस्य कौन-कौन हैं ?

साहब, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): (क) और (ख). कृषि संसाधनों के सम्बन्ध में कोई समिति नियुक्त नहीं की गई है। फिर भी, साहब, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में कृषि उत्पादन सम्बन्धी एक केन्द्रीय सलाहकार समिति स्थापित की गई है जिसमें विभिन्न राजनीतिक समूहों के प्रतिनिधि, कृषि विकास में दिलचस्पी रखने वाले प्रमुख प्रगतिशील कृषक, गैर-सरकारी कृषि संस्थान तथा किसान, कृषि-मजदूर एसोसिएशन, कृषि प्रशासन, ग्राम शास्त्री और वैज्ञानिक शामिल होंगे, और वह समिति कृषि कार्यक्रमों के लिए जनता का समर्थन तथा उनकी प्रभावशाली कार्यान्विति को तीव्र करने के उपायों पर सलाह देगी।

LOOP FOR UNECONOMIC CATTLE

616. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Maharashtra Government have forwarded a scheme for the use of loop for uneconomic cattle to be implemented with Central assistance; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Grant of Rs. 10,000 asked for by the Government of Maharashtra has been sanctioned.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNDER-EMPLOYMENT

617. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission have made any assessment of the financial loss to the country's economy due to unemployment and under-employment;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to create an infra structure and undertake construction work in order to provide employment to this section of the people and also to provide cushion to the inflationary impact of deficit financing?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Various development programmes included in the Annual Plans would provide progressively increas-

ing employment opportunity for the unemployed. In addition rural manpower programme included in the Plans are designed to provide additional employment opportunities for agricultural labourers during the slack seasons through labour intensive and production-oriented community works.

FISHING HARBOUR AT MAPLE

618. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) when Government received offer of foreign aid for the construction of a fishing harbour at Malpe;

(b) whether Government have prepared an estimate for this fishing harbour; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay in its construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) A formal proposal offering Rs. 27 lakhs as credit for canning, fish meal, cold storage plants etc. for the Malpe Project which did not include the fishing harbour was received from Messrs. Invest Import of Yugoslavia in July 1965. The estimate for the harbour as to be finalised after a team of experts from Yugoslavia had prepared the Project Report. Although sanction of the travel expenses of the experts was communicated in January 1966 the team could not visit India till the middle of 1966.

(b) The preliminary Project Report has been submitted to the Govt. of Mysore by the Team of Experts in July, 1967 and is under consideration of the Govt. of Mysore. Malpe being a minor port the estimates will be prepared by the Govt. of Mysore sent to the Government of India for consideration.

(c) There has been no delay on the part of Government as the Government had to depend on the Project Report of the Expert Team for preparing the final estimates and thereafter taking up the construction through the Mysore State Government.

GRAM SEWAKS

619. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the duties of Gram Sewaks have been reviewed to ensure that they work throughout the day;

(b) whether there has been a reduction in their work due to reduced expenditure on Community Development Blocks owing to their transition to the second and third stages; and

(c) whether Government propose to entust Gram Sewaks with the task of receiving and reporting on the grievances of villagers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). With the transition of Blocks from Stage I to Stage II and on to post Stage II phase, it is true, the schematic Community Development Block funds dwindle; but appropriate programmes and resources of the relevant development departments are also developed by the State Governments on the Block organisation. The duties of the Gram Sewaks, as of other functionaries in the Block team, are kept under review to ensure that they have full workload. The present arrangement envisages that the Gram Sewaks should concentrate exclusively on functions relating to programmes of agricultural production. These are rising both in intensity and volume. Rather than there occurring a reduction in the work of the Gram Sewaks,

their number has indeed to be increased in areas under intensive programmes of agriculture.

(c) No, Sir.

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

620. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently advised State Governments to modify laws regarding the consolidation of the holdings;

(b) if so, details thereof and the factors responsible for such an initiative; and

(c) the reaction of State Governments thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. The basic policy regarding consolidation of fragmented holdings, as laid down in the successive Five Year Plans, has not undergone any change recently. Almost all the States have enacted necessary legislation for consolidation of holdings. While the programme has been brought more or less near completion in Haryana, Punjab and U.P., in other States it is in various stages of implementation.

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

DISTRIBUTION OF WASTE LAND

621. SHRI K. HALDAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to distribute vast waste land among the landless peasants to solve food crisis; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government of India is already implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to carry out the survey of waste lands in the country with a view to bringing them under cultivation and for the resettlement of landless agricultural workers. So far, approximately 44 lakh acres have been located as suitable for cultivation after reclamation. Linked with this is another Centrally Sponsored Scheme to resettle landless agricultural workers, individually and also in colonies on waste lands available as a result of survey. The main object of this scheme is to bring about an improvement in the economic and social conditions of landless agricultural labourers in the country and to remove the disabilities from which they have suffered in the past.

Besides the aforesaid centrally sponsored schemes, State Govts. also allot lands to the landless agricultural labourers under their State Plan Schemes. The Bhoodan lands are also being allotted to the landless labourers belonging mainly to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

So far 1.04 lakh families have been resettled on 4.6 lakh acres of reclaimed waste land and the Central assistance of Rs. 295 lakhs has been reimbursed to the State Government in accordance with the approved pattern of financial assistance

During 1967-68 and 1968-69 provision of Rs. 90 lakhs and Rs. 137 lakhs respectively has been made for this scheme.

TEMPORARY TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS IN DELHI

622. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of temporary telephone connections in the Union Territory of Delhi working for more than two years;

(b) the reasons for not converting these temporary connections into regular ones;

(c) whether as a result of their continuing as temporary connections for two years and above subscribers have complained of continuous harassment from the telephone authorities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) 184.

(b) Temporary Connections are granted to meet the emergent demands of the applicants and for specified periods. For regular connections, demands are registered separately and kept on the waiting list and the connections are provided on the basis of position on these lists.

(c) The very fact that the temporary connections have been continuing for two years and more, indicates that the Department has shown all consideration to such subscribers and the question of harassment does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

MIGRATION OF HINDUS FROM PAKISTAN

623. SHRI G. S. DHILLON: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware

that Hindu and Sikh families are still migrating from Pakistan through Hussainawala border;

(b) whether it is a fact that during the last eight months, nearly one thousand Hindu and Sikh families from Sakhar, Karachi and Jacobabad were forced to enter India through this border on Emergency Migration Certificates and were deprived of their valuables by the Custom Officers at Gandasinghwala Border; and

(c) if so, the steps which Government have taken to rehabilitate these families and also to stop further exodus from Pakistan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. According to available information received from the various State Governments, 1351 persons migrated from West Pakistan during the period May to December 1967. They are all Hindus and came generally from Sakhar, Karachi and Jacobabad Districts. No Migration Certificates are reported to have been issued to Sikhs during the year 1966 and 1967.

No information is available about the migrants having been deprived of their valuables by the Customs Officers.

(c) Since the migrants have close relations in India, they did not have any occasion to approach Government for rehabilitation assistance.

The Government of India have repeatedly represented to the Government of Pakistan regarding the plight of the minorities there and have reminded them of their obligations under the Nehru-Liaquat Pact which requires them to guarantee to their minorities, security, full freedom and equality of rights. Unfortunately, the Government of Pakistan, despite their professions to the contrary, have done very little to improve the conditions of the migrants.

WAGE FIXATION MACHINERY

624. SHRI G. S. DHILLON: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any alternative to the Wage Boards for the wage fixation machinery is under consideration of Government;

(b) whether the National Labour Commission has recently received any recommendation from a Committee of the Indian Labour Conference in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) to (c). A review of the Wage Board system has been conducted very recently by a Committee constituted by the National Commission on Labour. The Committee's report has been submitted to the Commission on 12th February, 1968. Changes in the existing system can be considered after the Government has received the recommendations of the National Commission on Labour on the subject.

BAN ON EXPORT OF TUR

625. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have imposed restrictions on the export of Tur Dal or Tur from one State to another;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Government are not purchasing the Tur Dal and the procurement prices have gone down due to good harvest with a bad effect on its production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b)

Inter-State movement of pulses including Tur Dal or Tur is generally free except from the State of Bihar, from where it was banned due to exceptional circumstances created by drought.

(c) Government are not purchasing the Tur or Tur Dal. No procurement prices have therefore been fixed.

INVESTMENT OF PROVIDENT FUND COLLECTIONS

626. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to liberalize the pattern of investment of Provident Fund collections; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) and (b). Exempted establishments under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, have recently been allowed to invest 20 per cent of their provident fund accumulations in Government securities whether created and issued by the Central or any State Government. The question of further liberalisation of the pattern of investment of provident fund accumulations in respect of all establishments covered by the Act and of adoption of a similar pattern for the Coal Mines Provident Fund is under consideration.

LABOUR WELFARE CESS

627. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Labour Welfare Cess is collected on iron ore in Bellary District of Mysore State and elsewhere in the country;

(b) if so, since when and the amounts collected district-wise and State-wise so far;

(c) whether any schemes have been introduced to utilise the amount collected; and

(d) if so, the details thereof with amounts spent so far with particular reference to Bellary District in Mysore State?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) Yes.

(b) The Cess is collected under the Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act which was brought into force on 1st October, 1963 except in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu where it was brought into force with effect from 1st October, 1964. The total amount of cess collected region-wise up to 31st March, 1967 are as follows:—

	Rs. in lakhs
Andhra Pradesh and	
Mysore	.. 12.49
Bihar	.. 42.77
Goa	.. 33.71
Madhya Pradesh & Maharashtra	.. 29.47
Orissa	.. 50.38
Misc. (India Circle)	.. 0.11

Figures in regard to districtwise collection of cess are not available.

(c) and (d) The cess collections are utilised for promotion of medical, educational, recreational, water supply, housing and other welfare facilities for iron ore miners in the different regions. The amount spent up to 31st March, 1967 are as follows:—

	Rs. in lakhs.
Andhra Pradesh & Mysore	.. 4.24
Bihar	.. 4.50
Goa	.. 0.82
Madhya Pradesh & Maharashtra	.. 5.20
Orissa	.. 6.73
Misc. (Indian circle)	.. 0.22

SUB-POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE AT
SHAHGANJ AND BAKHTARA

628. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO
JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMU-
NICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Gov-
ernment has been drawn that the peo-
ple of Shahganj and Bakhtara, Bu-dni
Tehsil, Madhya Pradesh, are persis-
tently demanding a sub-post and tele-
graph Office in both the places;

(b) if so, when the same is likely
to be started; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIA-
MENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMU-
NICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL):

(a) There has been no representation
for a sub post office at Shahganj. A
representation for upgrading Bakhtara
extra departmental branch office to a
sub-office was received. There was no
demand for a telegraph office in either
of the stations.

(b) and (c). Upgrading of the extra
departmental branch offices at Shah-
ganj and Bakhtara into sub offices was
examined and dropped as the depart-
mental standards were not fulfilled.

जवाहर ज्योति नामक गेहूँ का बीज

629. श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : क्या खाद्य
तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान
परिषद ने 'जवाहर ज्योति' नामक गेहूँ के बीज
का आविष्कार किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह बीज भारत के
किन-किन भागों में बांटा गया है तथा इसे
बांटने के लिये क्या नीति बनाई गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा
सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-
साहिब शिन्डे) :

3126 (Ai) LSD—8.

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

मुरादाबाद क्षेत्र में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

630. श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : क्या
संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि
मुरादाबाद क्षेत्र में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन प्राय-
मिकता के आधार पर अथवा आवेदन-पत्र
के महत्व को ध्यान में रख कर नहीं दिये जाते
बल्कि कुछ आधारहीन शर्तों पर दिये जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस बारे
में जांच करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण
हैं ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग
में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कृ० गुजरात) :
(क) जी नहीं । पोस्टमास्टर जनरल,
उत्तर प्रदेश की यह रिपोर्ट है कि मुरादाबाद में
टेलीफोन विभागीय नियमों के अनुसार दिये
जा रहे हैं । मांगें 'सामान्य' या 'प्राथमिकता'
श्रेणियों के अंतर्गत दर्ज की जाती है, जैसा कि
नियमों में दिया गया है और उनका निपटान
समय समय पर सरकार द्वारा जारी की गई
हिदायतों के अनुसार किया जाता है ।

(ख) और (ग). यदि माननीय सदस्यों
द्वारा किन्हीं विशेष मामलों की ओर ध्यान
दिलाया जाए तो जांच की जा सकती है ।

सहकारी खेती

631. श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : क्या खाद्य
तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सहकारी

खेती को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को चकबन्दी संबंधी नियमों में संशोधन करने का परामर्श दिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो परामर्श का स्वरूप क्या है ?

साथ, कृषि, सामुदायिक तथा सहकार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० मुदरस्वामी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) योजना आयोग द्वारा जारी किए गए दिनांक 1-11-1966 के पत्र में उन्हें यह परामर्श दिया गया था :—

“सहकारी खेती सम्बन्धी निदेशन समिति द्वारा अनुमोदित भारत सरकार की स्वीकृत नीति यह है कि चकबन्दी सहकारी खेती समितियों के गठन से पहले या साथ-साथ की जानी चाहिए। चकबन्दी के कार्यों में समितियों को एक इकाई के रूप में माना जाना चाहिए और इस के लिए, जहाँ कहीं आवश्यक हो चकबन्दी कानूनों में संशोधन किया जाना चाहिए। जहाँ चकबन्दी कानून लागू नहीं है या जहाँ चकबन्दी का कार्य अभी शुरू नहीं किया गया है, वहाँ यह सुनिश्चित किया जाना चाहिए कि फार्म में पूल की गई भूमि सूसम्बद्ध खण्डों में हो जिन में खेती का काम चल सकने योग्य सिद्ध हो सके।”

सहकारी फार्म

632. श्री श्री० प्र० रवानी : क्या साथ तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) देश में कितने सहकारी फार्म हैं ;
- (ख) वर्ष 1967 में सरकार द्वारा ऋण

और सहायता के रूप में उनको कितनी धन-राशि दी गई ; और

(ग) दिसम्बर, 1967 के अन्त तक सहकारी फार्मों द्वारा कितने ऋण की प्रदायगी की जानी चाहिये थी जिसकी प्रदायगी अब तक नहीं की गयी है ?

साथ, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० मुदरस्वामी) : (क) से (ग) . सनकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

STRIKE BY HOTEL WORKERS IN DELHI

633. SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a strike by hotel workers in the Capital on the UNCTAD Day;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that no inconvenience was caused to the delegates on that account?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):
(a) About 150 out of 317 workers of Claridge's Hotel were on strike from the 10th January, 1968, to 2nd February, 1968. There was no strike in any other hotel on the opening day of the UNCTAD Session.

(b) The strike in Claridge's Hotel was caused by the removal from service of a worker by the Management.

(c) The hotel continued to function normally in spite of the strike and no delegates were put to any inconvenience.

**IMPORT OF FOODGRAINS UNDER
PL-480.**

634. **SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA:** Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that contrary to earlier expectations, India will have to import more PL 480 foodgrains in 1968 than it did during 1967; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and its repercussions on the States' procurement schemes and the Centre's objective of building a buffer stock of 2-3 million tonnes in 1968?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB P. SHINDE): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**FINANCIAL RESOURCES OF P. & T.
DEPARTMENT**

635. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA:** Will the Minister of **COMMUNICATIONS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Tariff Committee is engaged to suggest measures to tone up the financial resources of the P&T Department;

(b) whether it is also a fact that another highpowered Committee has been set up by the Administrative Reforms Commission to go into the administrative aspect of the Department;

(c) if so, how many committees/bodies have been set up to go into the working of this Department; and

(d) when the reports of these committees will be available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIA-

MENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL):

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes. The Administrative Reforms Commission has constituted a working group on P&T to examine the administrative structure and the working procedures of the P&T Department and suggest reforms with a view to securing greater efficiency in the services provided to the community consistent with economy in expenditure.

(c) No other Committee/body has been set up.

(d) (i) An interim report of the Tariffs Enquiry Committee has been submitted. The Committee has been granted an extension upto 4th May, 1968.

(ii) The working Group of the Administrative Reforms Commission on the Posts and Telegraphs is expected to submit an interim report by the middle of March, 1968.

**INCREMENTS TO EMPLOYEES OF FOOD
DEPARTMENT**

636. **SHRI J. N. HAZARIKA:** Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a few employees of the Food Department have been recently granted additional increments in recognition of their outstanding service;

(b) if so, the considerations which weighed in the grant of such increments;

(c) whether it is a fact that there are many other employees whose records of service are equally or even more brilliant but they have not been considered for grant of additional increments; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Their outstanding record of service.

(c) No such cases have come to notice.

(d) Does not arise.

LAND REVENUE ARREARS IN MANIPUR

637. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total land revenue arrears collected by the Government of Manipur upto the 31st January, 1968;

(b) the amounts of land revenue arrears to be collected for the years 1965 and 1967; and

(c) the reasons for the arrears of land revenue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Manipur Administration and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as possible.

PROCUREMENT OF FOODGRAINS IN MANIPUR

638. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains procured by the Government of Manipur till the 31st January, 1968;

(b) the quantity of foodgrains procured by Government in the corresponding period ending the 31st January, 1967; and

(c) the methods of procurement adopted by the Government of Manipur towards achieving the procurement target for the year 1968?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) 1,520 tonnes of paddy (from 1-11-1967 to 31-1-1968).

(b) 704 tonnes of paddy (from 1-11-1966 to 31-1-1967).

(c) In November, 1967, the Government of Manipur appointed All Manipur Industrialists Association as their procuring agents. From 18-1-1968 they have also started direct procurement in addition.

ELECTION TO OUTER MANIPUR PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCY

639. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Election Commission is going to declare the election of the affected Assembly Constituencies null and void in view of the recent judgement given by the court of the Judicial Commissioner, Manipur nullifying the election of the returned candidate of the Outer Manipur Parliamentary Constituency thereby declaring the repoll of 12 polling Stations; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI P. GOVINDA MENON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Although the election of Shri Paokai Haokip, elected to the House of the People from the Outer Manipur Parliamentary Constituency has been declared void, Shri Haokip has in an appeal moved the Supreme Court in the matter and has obtained stay of the operation of the judgement and Order of the Court of the

Judicial Commissioner for Manipur at Imphal on 6-2-1968. The 12 polling stations referred to in the judgment of the Judicial Commissioner were common for the election from Mao East, Mao West, Tengnoupal and Phungyar Phaisat Assembly Constituencies also. There was, no election petition against the election of the candidates returned from Tengnoupal and Phungyar Phaisat assembly constituencies. In respect of the elected candidates of the other two assembly constituencies, however, election petitions have been filed challenging their elections. The petition in respect of Mao West Assembly Constituency was dismissed on 18-5-1967. The other petition in respect of Mao East is still pending with the Court.

Since the election of an elected candidate can be challenged only by an election petition presented under Part VI of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, (vide clause (b) of Article 329 of the Constitution), the Election Commission cannot declare the election of the elected candidates from the four assembly constituencies to be null and void.

CULTIVABLE LAND IN MANIPUR

640. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Manipur have decided its policy on the 756 acres of cultivable land of Lamphelpat, Manipur for the year 1968;

(b) whether representation has been submitted by the agriculturists of the surrounding villages of Lamphelpat to the Administrator Manipur and the Central Government for the grant of lease to them for cultivation purposes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE):

CULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Lamphelpat lands largely comprise swamps stretching over an area of 2241 acres, most of it unfit for ordinary cultivation. About 759 acres of this land earmarked for the planned development of Imphal town had been encroached upon by some cultivators. To facilitate the implementation of the Master Plan, steps were taken during 1966 to evict the encroachers. Government of Manipur have now decided not to settle this land with private individuals for cultivation in view of the requirements of planned development.

(b) and (c). Representations from individual cultivators have not been accepted by the Government of Manipur, for once the land is given for temporary use, it is difficult to regain possession as and when it becomes necessary. However until such time as the land is actually required for construction of public buildings, it is proposed to utilise cultivable areas for agricultural production through departmental agency.

STATUTORY RATIONING IN TOWNS

641. SHRI R. BARUA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that statutory rationing in food-grains has been withdrawn from certain towns recently;

(b) if so, the names of cities and reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to withdraw rationing system from some more cities in the near future?

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

(b) Siliguri in the State of West Bengal and Kanpur in the State of U.P. No specific reason has been given by the West Bengal Government in regard to Siliguri. As regards Kanpur, the Government of U.P. are of the view that prices of wheat and rice have come down and availability of food-grains from out of the kharif harvest is bright.

(c) At present there is no proposal to withdraw statutory rationing from any other area.

EVALUATION OF RURAL MANPOWER

642. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report on the evaluation of rural manpower projects by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission has expressed the view that selection of areas to be covered by the programme should be based on a regular survey of unemployment and under-employment; and

(b) if so, the steps which have been taken by Government in the light of the said report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The selection of areas for implementation of the Rural Manpower Programme is not preceded by a regular survey of unemployment and under-employment because of the huge organisational and financial implications of any house to house census which the process must entail. However, relevant economic data are sifted and correlated by the State Governments for selection of areas, with reference to certain key economic indicators, such as high concentration

of population, relatively retarded agricultural productivity, prevalence of comparatively low wage rates for agricultural labour, small proportion of double crop and irrigated areas to total areas sown and the employment potential of organised industries and other development projects—to have an assessment of the prevailing unemployment and under-employment situation in the area.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF CENTRAL WAGE BOARDS

643. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state: (a) the recommendations of the Central Wage Boards which remain to be implemented and recommendations which have been partially implemented;

(b) the main reasons and difficulties in the way of non-implementation/partial implementation of the recommendations of these Wage Boards; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to make implementation the Wage Boards' recommendations as accepted by Government, obligatory by law; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) Cases of non-implementation/partial implementation largely relate to the recommendations made by the Wage Boards from Orp Mines, Engineering industries, Limestone and Dolomite Mines, Coal Mines, Working Journalists and non-journalists.

(b) Some employers have expressed financial difficulties whereas some others have taken the plea that the recommendations are not legally binding on them.

(c) and (d). This aspect of the matter is being considered by a Bipartite Committee constituted by the Standing Labour Committee at its last session. The recommendations of the Committee are still awaited.

DELHI COOPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

644. SHRI A. S. SAIGAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has stopped operation of the bank accounts of any Cooperative House-building Societies during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the orders of the Delhi Administration in the matter have been challenged in a court of law; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) On the basis of reports of financial irregularities and mismanagement on the part of certain cooperative House Building Societies, the Delhi Administration advised the Banks concerned to stop operation of their accounts with the banks until the defects were rectified.

(b) The details are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Society	Date on which advice was given to the banks for stopping the operation of accounts.	Name of the Banks	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Refugees Cooperative Housing Society Ltd.	31-12-1964	1. Punjab National Bank Ltd. Najafgarh Rd. Delhi. 2. Central Bank of India, Najafgarh Road, Delhi. 3. Delhi State Coop. Bank, Daryaganj, Delhi. 4. Allahabad Bank Ltd. New Delhi. 5. Union Bank of India Ltd., Karolbagh, Delhi.	On rectification of the defects the banks were advised on 22-2-1965 to allow operation of the account.
2	Delhi School Teachers' Coop. House Building Society Ltd.	26-5-67	1. Union Bank of India Chawri Bazar, Delhi 2. Punjab National Bank, Gandhinagar.	After the necessary enquiry, the banks were advised on 6-7-1967 to allow operation of the accounts.
3	Delhi State Govt. Employees Coop. House Building Society, Ltd.	18-9-67	1. Delhi State Coop. Bank, Daryaganj, Delhi.	The bank has been advised to stop operation of the Society's accounts only until the Society pays the prescribed audit fee due from it.
4	Friends Central Govt. Employees Coop. House Building Soc. Ltd.	7-9-67	1. National & Grindlays Bank Ltd., 'H' Block Connaught Circus, New Delhi.	The bank declined to implement the Delhi Administrations advice and, instead, asked

1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				for the order of a Court of Law in support of the advice. In the absence of any orders from a Court of Law, no further action could be taken.

(c) The action taken by the Delhi Administration in the matter was challenged by a Society in a Court of Law.

(d) The Friends Central Govt. Employees Cooperative House Building Society filed a writ petition in the Delhi High Court on 28-11-1967, challenging, *inter-alia*, the advice given by the Delhi Admn. to the Bank, and submitted a petition on 29-11-1967 praying for a stay order. As the advice rendered by the Delhi Administration to the bank was not in the nature of an order, it was not deemed necessary by the Administration to oppose the petition on this ground. The operation of the bank account had also not actually been stopped by the bank. The case was heard by the High Court on 21-12-67. The court ordered that the petitioner can operate on the bank account. On 6-1-1968, the Assistant Registrar (Urban), Cooperative Societies, Delhi, wrote again to the bank concerned requesting the Bank that as the tenure of the managing committee had expired, the present office bearers may not be allowed to make any withdrawal from the Bank till the election of the Society to avoid further complications. This led to contempt of Court proceedings against the Assistant Registrar concerned before the Delhi High Court, wherein the rule was discharged by the High Court, with the warning that the contemner should be more careful in future. The other issues raised in the petition are still pending in the High Court.

मध्य प्रदेश में करघों का चलन

645. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में अनेक मिलों में श्रमिकों को एक ही समय चार

करघे चलाने पड़ते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी मिलों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या इस व्यवस्था को श्रमिकों के स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से ठीक समझा जाता है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस व्यवस्था को समाप्त करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रों (श्री हावा) :

(क) और (ख) . यह विषय राज्य सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है ।

RESETTLEMENT OF LANDLESS LABOURERS IN MADHYA PRADESH

646. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of financial assistance given by the Central Government so far in the form of grant-in-aid and loans for meeting preliminary expenses on the programme for resettling landless labourers in Madhya Pradesh under the Resettlement Scheme;

(b) the number of families resettled so far with the help of this assistance;

(c) whether goldsmiths to whom lands have been allotted have also been included amongst the Landless Labourers in Madhya Pradesh for the purpose of this scheme and have also been given such financial aid;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the amount of financial aid given to goldsmiths under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND ANIMALS :

CULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Total financial assistance given by Central Government in the form of Grant-in-aid and loans on account of the Centrally sponsored scheme for resettlement of landless agricultural labourers in Madhya Pradesh upto now is Rs. 47,47,750 as grant and Rs. 17,99,250 as loan.

(b) Upto the end of 1966-67, 9909 families were settled and during 1967-68, 1333 families are likely to be resettled.

(c) to (e). The Centrally sponsored scheme is meant to cover only landless agricultural labourers. However, under the scheme of rehabilitation of displaced goldsmiths of the Ministry of Finance, 170 goldsmiths have been assigned land in Madhya Pradesh. Information regarding the amount of financial aid given to goldsmiths is not available.

मध्य प्रदेश में रिले क्रापिंग

647. श्री गं० च० दोसित : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के जिन क्षेत्रों में 'रिले क्रापिंग' के प्रयोग किये गये हैं उनके नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ख) इस प्रयोग के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख). जानकारी मध्य प्रदेश से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश की औद्योगिक संस्थाओं में अनियमिततायें

648. श्री गं० च० दोसित : क्या श्री

तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश की अनेक औद्योगिक संस्थानों में नियोजक कर्मचारियों को देय दिये जाने वाली निर्धारित बोनस तथा अन्य सुविधाओं के बारे में अनियमिततायें कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बहुत से कर्मचारी इन संस्थानों में पिछले गत 8 से 10 वर्षों से लगातार काम कर रहे हैं परन्तु उन्हें अभी तक स्थायी नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है ?

श्री तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) से (ग). यह विषय राज्य सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है और भारत सरकार के पास इस विषय पर कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

TRACTOR TRAINING CENTRE IN MADHYA PRADESH

648-A. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers of the Tractor Training Centre at Budni Madhya Pradesh have submitted a demand for Jungle Allowance; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The representation is under consideration of Government.

12.02 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
FAILURE OF GOVERNMENT TO PROVIDE
ADEQUATE JOB OPPORTUNITY FOR
ENGINEERING GRADUATES**

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madhurai):

Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Education to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

Failure of the Government to provide adequate job opportunity for engineering graduates leading to widespread agitation followed by arrests in Delhi on the 12th February, 1968.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): Sir, Unemployment among engineering graduates and diploma-holders that was practically non-existent several years ago, has become acute since last year because of the current recession in industry, postponement of Fourth Five-Year Plan projects and other reasons beyond the control of our technical institutions. Last year, our technical institutes produced about 13,000 graduate engineers and about 21,620 diploma technicians. According to the reports available, over 50 per cent of these technical personnel are without employment. This year, the number of fresh engineering graduates trained is estimated at about 14,750 and that of diploma technicians about 25,000. A majority of these technical personnel also are reported to be unemployed. The live registers of DGET, however, show that about 7,000 graduate-engineers and about 28,300 diploma technicians are unemployed as on 31st December, 1967. To add to the gravity of the situation, a number of State Governments are reported to have retrenched large numbers of engineers and technicians employed on projects that have been completed or are nearing completion, and are proposing to further retrench

drastically the personnel already in employment. For instance, in Andhra Pradesh over 1,500 engineers are reported to have been retrenched since last year. These circumstances have created almost a panic among our engineering graduates and diploma-holders.

Since 1951-52, the Education Ministry, in consultation with the Planning Commission and State Governments, undertook a big programme of expansion of technical education at all levels from one successive Plan to another. During each Plan period, new technical institutions were established and existing institutions expanded on the basis of the estimated demand for technical personnel. It takes at least five years to train an engineering graduate and nearly 7-8 years to fully establish a technical institute. Therefore, facilities for the training of technical personnel have had to be created at least five years ahead of the actual time when the technical personnel were needed for various development projects under each Five-Year Plan.

The process of developing technical education has gone on on these lines from one Plan to another. For the Third Plan, we had set a target of 25,000 annual admissions to degree course and 50,000 annual admissions to diploma courses on the basis of the estimated demand for technical personnel for the Fourth Plan. The demand was estimated generally in relation to the projected economic growth rate. These targets of the Third Plan have been reached for degree courses and, today, our institutions are now admitting about 26,000 students each year. For diploma courses, the present admissions are about 48,000 students. On the basis of these admissions, the output of engineering graduates and diploma-holders will increase from year to year from this year's figure of 14,750 graduates and 25,000 diploma-holders to about 22,400 graduates and

about 30,000 diploma-holders in 1970. The number of engineering institutions conducting the first degree courses at present is 138 and that of Polytechnics is 288.

Because of the present unemployment situation and other reasons, we have decided not to expand facilities for technical education at the degree and diploma levels till some definite assurance is available regarding the Fourth and Fifth Plans, and their demand for technical personnel.

In view of the present situation, it is important and urgent for the Central Government and State Governments to consider how best to solve unemployment problem of engineering graduates and diploma-holders who have already come out of technical institutes and of those who are already studying at our institutions and expected to come out in the next four-five years.

In view of this situation, I have personally taken up the whole matter with the Planning Commission, and suggested that a conference of all the authorities concerned should be convened immediately to devise ways and means of utilising the services of engineering graduates and diploma-holders.

I am told the Planning Commission is considering the matter and they will be shortly making their recommendations to the Government.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: Sir, I have heard the Education Minister's statement with the attention that it deserves. But I find that he has given us only those facts which are known to everyone. We know the recession in industry and we know the present economic situation in the country. What the Government proposes to do to solve unemployment problem, we are left woefully in the dark. All that has been vouchsafed is that, for the present, the Government has decided not to expand technical education and engineering education. But what about those persons who are al-

ready unemployed? What about those thousands and thousands of persons who are going to come out of these engineering institutions that already exist? What are you going to do for them?

Today, our Government is entering into collaboration agreements where turn-key jobs are being done by our people. Take, for example, the chemical industry. Today, our engineers are capable of putting up their own fertiliser plants in the country. It has been admitted by the Minister himself. We are capable of doing that. In spite of that, we go in for collaboration agreements whereby turn-key plans are being brought here. Any amount of holding conferences with the Planning Commission, and other people, will not help. How can you think of solving unemployment problem when you are going to get only turn-key plans from foreign countries for your projects?

Then, the failure of the Plan is being said to be the main reason. The people were told that this country is under a planned economic development. The hopes were raised among the people. The Government has got a responsibility because it is on the basis of these hopes raised by the Government, on the basis of their advertised Plan, that not only they got the votes but also raised high hopes among the people. Thousands of poor families had to borrow money to spend for the education of their children for five long years and they are indebted now. Under the circumstances, does the Government not feel its moral responsibility to see to it that, if these people are unemployed, that they are kept going? Does the Government think it necessary to have a pool of these engineers and see that they are given some unemployment dole at least? Will the Government at least do these things? My second question is this. My question related also to arrests in Delhi. After all, when these people have come here to demonstrate and to request the

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

Government to do something for them, the answer that the Government gives is, "put them in the Tehar Jail". What does the Government propose to do with them? Is the Government going to continue to keep them in jail or is the Government going to release them immediately and discuss with them how exactly they propose to solve the problem?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: You will agree that the main responsibility of the Education Ministry is to organize and develop facilities for technical education and training according to the demand for engineers and technicians from various employing authorities. The Ministry has fulfilled this responsibility so far on the basis of the manpower projections given by the Planning Commission, Directorate of Manpower, Ministry of Home Affairs and other authorities. It is not that we are in the Ministry sitting idle on this. I can draw the attention of the House to this fact also. In addition to referring the matter to the Planning Commission to guide us in the matter about the technical manpower requirements in future, we ourselves, during this period, have taken various measures to meet the situation. We have provided about 3,500 to 4,000 places for practical training in industry with stipends and we are trying to increase them now so that the graduates may be put in the industry for training. We have also provided facilities for post-graduate studies and research for the best students and they have been expanded; about 2,000 such places have been created with stipend, scholarship, etc. So, we are at it; we are trying to solve the problem so far as our Ministry is concerned.

MR. SPEAKER: What about the second aspect?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: My Ministry cannot do that.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): From the statement made by the hon. Minister it is evident that quite a

large number of engineering graduates as also diploma-holders are unemployed in this country; 7,000 engineering graduates and some 20,000 diploma-holders are unemployed in this country, according to the statement made by the hon. Minister, as far as I can remember. The hon. Minister has said that he is in touch with the Planning Commission. But unfortunately the Planning Commission does not have a manpower budget. In that context, may I know (a) if the Planning Commission has a manpower budget, why is it that his Ministry has produced so many graduates and has raised the problem of unemployment in this country; and (b) whether the unemployed engineering graduates have submitted a Memorandum to him where they have made a number of suggestions and one of the suggestions is that the Government should create an unemployment pool with Rs. 300 per head for the unemployed engineers and diploma-holders and if so, whether the Government has given any consideration to that?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: Regarding (a), it is not the intention of the Ministry of Education to train engineering graduates to create unemployment. Regarding (b), we have received the Memorandum. Along with many other suggestions, we are considering that suggestion also.

SHRI HEM BARUA: My question (a) was very specific. If the Planning Commission had the manpower budget, why is it that his Ministry has trained graduates in excess of the demand as projected by the Planning Commission?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Tyagi.

श्री श्री प्र० त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो स्टेटमेंट मिनिस्टर महोदय ने दिया है उससे यह प्रकट होता है कि मिनिस्टर महोदय को इस बात का ज्ञान नहीं है कि कितने इंजीनियरों इस देश में बेकार पड़े हैं। उनको इस बात का भी ज्ञान नहीं है कि फोर्स फाइव

ईयर प्लान में कितने इंजीनियर्स की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी और कितने अभी बेकार हैं। उन के स्टेटमेंट के अनुसार 30 हजार प्रेज्युएट्स और 50 हजार डिप्लोमा होल्डर्स वह प्रति वर्ष पैदा कर रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि एजूकेशन मिनिस्टर महोदय ने अपनी जिम्मेदारी को दूर करने की कोशिश की है यह कह कर कि मेरा काम तैयार करने का है, कहां खपेंगे, मैं नहीं जानता। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सवाल होल मिनिस्ट्री का है, पूरी गवर्नमेंट का है और गवर्नमेंट को इस बात को स्वीकार करना चाहिए कि हम ने इन नवजवानों को बेकार कर के उन के जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ किया है और यह बड़े खेद की बात है।

(व्यश्चान) मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ, अभी उन्होंने जवाब दिया है

(व्यश्चान) यह नवजवानों के जीवन का सवाल है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सवाल करना चाहता हूँ कि बीघो पंच वर्षीय योजना का प्राल्प तैयार हो रहा था तो एजूकेशन मिनिस्टर साहब को या प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहब को इस से पूर्व कब यह सूचना मिली, कब उन्हें यह जानकारी हुई और कब उन्होंने यह जानकारी दी कि इतने इंजीनियर्स इस प्रकार से बेकार होने को हैं ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार जो बेकार इंजीनियर्स हैं उनकी अपनी भूल के कारण जो बेकार किए गए हैं जब तक उनको नौकरी न दे सके तब तक बेकारी भत्ता देने के लिए तैयारी कर रही है?

तीसरे, क्या सरकार जो बेकार इंजीनियर्स हैं उनको अपने आप ऐसा कोई धन्दा शुरू करने के लिए कोई सहायता या कर्जा देने की कोई स्कीम सोच रही है जिस से वह अपना धन्दा शुरू कर सकें ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त झा आखाब) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन सभी प्रश्नों पर विचार किया जा रहा है। यह बात सच है कि बेरोजगार का प्रश्न देश

के सामने है। लेकिन अभी हम इस बात पर विचार नहीं कर सकते हैं कि कोई प्लान बना कर हम हर एक को भत्ता दे सकें। यह अभी सम्भव नहीं है।

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Ambalapuzha): The hon Minister has admitted that it is a very grave problem. But he has expressed his inability to give them employment. I would like to ask him why he was not prepared to meet the representatives of those who are unemployed and have a discussion with them and find out ways and means how these people can be employed. Instead of doing that, Government have arrested them and put them in prison. Is that the way to deal with the problem? When the problem is acute, it is the duty of Government to see that some concrete steps are taken to find out the means to give them employment. Will Government have a discussion with those who are aggrieved and find out a way? Some proposals are there to give them some loans to start some industries. If they take such initiative why can Government not consider those proposals so as to get them employment in such industries?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: I never refuse to meet anybody. As a matter of fact, I met lots of boys in my house, and I explained to them the position, and I explained to them what we were thinking and what possible employment opportunities we could create. They had understood me and they agreed that they would go back to their studies. I am prepared to meet anybody.

SHRI VISWANATHA MEMON (Ernakulam): What about loans? Are Government prepared to give them loans?

श्री रान चरण (मुर्जा) : जैसा मिनिस्टर साहब ने अभी फरमाया 60 हजार से ऊपर प्रेज्युएट्स, डिप्लोमा होल्डर्स, और

सिस्टम बगैरह अनएम्प्लायड है और बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। लेकिन वर्तकस्थिति यह है इस गवर्नमेंट की कि जब तक इसको हट नहीं किया जाता तब तक इसके कान पर जू नहीं रेंगती, इसलिए उन्होंने हड़ताल की और मुमकिन है कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में हड़ताल हो, उसकी भी संभावना है। लिहाजा मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बाप ने रिटायरमेंट की एज को बढ़ा कर 55 से 58 साल किया इन्वीनियर्स बयैरह की और उस के बाद 60 साल तक एम्प्लॉयमेंट देते हैं अगर प्लानिब कमीशन या गवर्नमेंट इस बातके ऊपर सोचती कि इन्वीनियर्स की कम्प्लेफाइड सर्विस 25 वर्ष हो उस के बाद उन का रिटायरमेंट हो जाय जिससे कि जो ट्रेनिंग पा रहे हैं उन को सर्विस मिल सके तो इस समस्या का बहुत हद तक समाधान हो सकता था। गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया में तो 25 परसेंट इंजीनियर्स और आफिसर्स ऐसे हैं जो एज पार हो चुके हैं लेकिन उनकी अप्रोच ऐसी है कि वह बराबर एम्प्लॉयमेंट पाते रहते हैं। तो अगर इन को बन्द किया जाय और 25 साल की सर्विस के बाद उन को रिटायर किया जाये तो मैं समझना हूँ कि इसमें से 50 परसेंट को एम्प्लॉयमेंट मिल सकता है।

दूसरे मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि एक कमीशन बैठाया जाय जो इस बात की एन्वायरी करे कि इन के अनएम्प्लॉयमेंट की वजह क्या है किस वजह से इतने आदमी बेकार हैं।

तीसरे—क्या गवर्नमेंट यह करने को तैयार है कि जब तक उनको एम्प्लॉयमेंट नहीं मिल जाती, चूंकि उन्होंने जेवर बेच कर या कर्जा लेकर ट्रेनिंग हासिल की है इसलिए तब तक उन को कुछ एम्प्लॉयमेंट स्टाइफंड दिया जाय? क्या गवर्नमेंट इस के बारे में कोई कदम उठाने जा रही है?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: It is a suggestion for action. We have noted it.

SHRI RAM CHARAN: This is a

question concerning the whole nation, not of a Minister. It is not a question of just noting it.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: The hon. Member has suggested premature retirement of engineer officers and others. It is a suggestion. We have noted it.

SHRI RAM CHARAN: Are you prepared to undertake a survey of employees over 50 years of age and find out?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: Noted

12.23 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

MR. SPEAKER: As regards the question of privilege, Shri Umanath may ask for the leave of the House and then move a motion.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai): I ask for the leave of the House to move a motion of breach of privilege against one Shri Ramkrishna Bajaj of Bombay.

I would like to draw your attention, as well as the attention of this House through you, to the very grave outrage on the rights and privileges of a Member of this House, thereby of the House itself, committed by one Shri Ramkrishna Bajaj, a multi-millionaire of Bombay.

On 27-11-67, with your permission, I raised a half-hour discussion on the Shiv Sena atrocities in Bombay against the linguistic minorities residing in that city. Many hon. Members of this House, including yourself, had appreciated the level of the debate during the discussion on that subject. During the discussion, I stated that the CIA is financing Shiv Sena through Shri Ramkrishna Bajaj. I made this statement with a full sense of responsibility, and I stand by it.

After that statement was made, on the 2nd of this month, Shri Ramkrishna Bajaj addresses a letter to you in which he states:

"In regard to the statement made by Shri Umanath, M.P. in the Lok Sabha on 27 November, the Lok Sabha proceedings quote him as having stated"—

And he quotes from the proceedings. The quotation is:

"Mr. Ramkrishna Bajaj is already at the receiving end of the CIA conduit. I charge that the Shiv Sena is financed by the CIA through Mr. Bajaj and I hope the Home Minister will take serious note of this."

Then he says in that letter:

"I have no hesitation in asserting that Shri Umanath, at least in respect of this allegation, is a liar."

This is the relevant portion.

Now, one should not go by the impression that this letter was addressed to you for the purpose of redressal. It was not to be, because the letter was addressed to you on the 2nd, and even before he receives any reply to this letter which he is supposed to have sent to you, within two days, on the 5th, he cyclostyles this entire letter and with a covering letter circulates it by public post to Members of the Lok Sabha as well as of the Public at large. So, it is obvious that it was not meant for any redress with regard to his individual integrity. The letter addressed to you was just a form, your address was taken advantage of to make a form and to serve as a *modus operandi* so far as Mr. Bajaj was concerned, so as to circulate this letter to the public.

Now, what is the purpose of this letter? Was it to clear himself of the charge? It was not to be, because immediately the charge was made here

on the floor of the House, on 29th November itself, he has issued a press statement where he has made his position clear. According to his own statement this press statement of his had appeared in some of the prominent national dailies on 30th November, 1967. So, he has done that job to clear himself of the charge, and in the prominent national dailies his statement of rebuttal has appeared. So, many M.P.s. have read it and the public at large has read it, and yet this method is now being resorted to. The simple purpose of this new method is to degrade me, to malign me, and to wreak vengeance on me for my particular conduct on the floor of the House. That is the main purpose of this latest letter to you. And the purpose of that letter also is to terrorise me to take a course of his choice so far as my conduct on the floor of the House is concerned, and not a course of my choice. The purpose also is to prevent me in future from exposing any links of any person in this country with any foreign intelligence agency, and particularly of Mr. Bajaj. The attempt is to prevent me in future.

Now, I would like to state that this involves slighting of the Speaker and the Lok Sabha Secretariat also, because I find from the circular that he has sent to the public that on 6th December he has written a letter to the Lok Sabha Secretariat and the Speaker and requested you to read it before the House, and the Lok Sabha Secretariat on your behalf has rightly rejected the request.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर है। ये पहले से स्पीच नहीं दे सकते, जब तक कि हाउस से परमिशन न ले लें।

श्री बाबू लिनचे (मुंगेर): उन को बक्तव्य देने का अधिकार है।

MR. SPEAKER: He is making a short statement. After he moves for leave, you can oppose it, I will allow you.

SHRI UMANATH: On 6th December, after his request for reading the letter in the House was turned down by the Lok Sabha Secretariat on your behalf, which was rightly done, because he could not do it through you, he has taken upon himself the responsibility, and thereby he slights the Speaker and slights the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

So far as the law is concerned, because I am requesting for leave, the law is very clear on this. May's Parliamentary Practice says at page 53:

"A member may state whatever he thinks fit in debate, however offensive it may be to the feelings or injurious to the character of individuals, and he is protected by his privilege from any action for libel as well as from any other action or molestation."

Here, the word "molestation" is used in the sense of verbal attack, not mere physical molestation, verbal or oral attacks for conduct inside the House.

At page 124, May's Parliamentary Practice says:

"Molestation of members on account of their conduct in Parliament: It is a breach of privilege to molest any member of either House on the ground of his conduct in Parliament. The following are instances of this type of contempt:

Sending insulting letters to members in reference to their conduct in Parliament or letters reflecting on their conduct as such members.

On 20th February, 1701, the House of Commons resolved that to print or publish any libels reflecting upon any member of the House or reflecting on his service

therein was a high violation of the rights and privileges of the House.

(a) Written imputations as affecting a Member of Parliament may amount to a breach of privilege and will perhaps be liable under common law;

(b) To constitute a breach of privilege, a libel upon a member must concern the character or conduct of the member in the discharge of his duties."

So, so far as the law is concerned, it is very clear. So, I would request this House through you that this should not be allowed, that Mr. Bajaj should not be allowed to treat this House and the rights of the members of the House in the same way in which he treated the *Indian Express* staff when they wrote an editorial by telephoning and threatening them.

He may have the power of money but he must submit himself to the procedures laid down by Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER: What does the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs say?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): As there is no breach of privilege I oppose this motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall allow an opportunity for Mr. Umanath to move his motion. No more speeches are necessary now. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh says he is opposed to this motion. Those in favour of this motion may rise in their seats—I find the requisite number standing up. Leave is granted and Mr. Umanath may move his motion.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madhurai): It may be referred to the Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: The House may take a decision. He may move his motion.

SHRI UMANATH: I move.

"That this matter be referred to the Committee of Privileges."

I should also like to request you under rule 227 which says that notwithstanding anything contained in these Rules, the Speaker may refer any question of privilege to the Committee of Privileges for examination. The thing is obvious and the facts are there.

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever it is Mr. Bajaj wrote to me; it was very embarrassing for me to read out any letters. Normally I forward the letters I get to the concerned Ministers. But I did not want to take any action when he wrote to me. I instructed the office to write to him that it was not my job to read out those letters. I do not want to enter into any controversy; I shall leave it to the House.

SHRI N. DANDEKER (Jamnagar): This is a remarkable attempt by Mr. Umanath to slide out an exceedingly bad position by having made a statement of an extra-ordinarily serious character in regard to which Mr. Ramakrishna Bajaj is not making any allegations or insinuations. He has stated as a question of fact that what Mr. Umanath had stated was false and that Mr. Umanath was consequently a liar. I do not wish to enter into the merits of the case. All I want to say at the moment is that it is an assertion of fact and there are no imputations of any kind here.

The second point is,—I am not concerned with its truth nor is it relevant for the consideration of his motion, whether his statement was made by Mr. Umanath in the course of a debate or in relation to Shiv Sena. All that is entirely irrelevant. The question that merits consideration is this: during the course of a certain discussion Mr. Umanath made a statement.

I shall read it out because it is important. He said: Mr. Ramakrishna Bajaj is already at the receiving end of the CIA financial conduit. I charge that the Shiva Sena is financed by the CIA financial conduit. I charge that the Shiva Sena is financed by the CIA through Mr. Bajaj and I hope the Home Minister will take serious note of this."

Mr. Ramakrishna Bajaj very promptly indeed released to the Press statement which I shall ask the liberty of reading because it is important in regard to what followed: He wrote:

"Ordinarily it is not my practice to take note of statements made by communists against me as they are usually inspired by motives other than a concern for truth. But as this statement has been made on the floor of the Lok Sabha and a grave and specific charge had been levelled against me, I feel it necessary to put the record straight. I should like to state categorically that I have never had any contacts with the CIA nor have I received any financial assistance from them for myself or for any person or organisation. Similarly, the charge that I have extended financial support...."

I shall not read the other portion because I am not concerned with that at the present moment; I am only concerned with the CIA question now. What was it that one would ordinarily expect from Mr. Umanath in the face of such public statement? Why did he not then come to this House and move the motion that Mr. Bajaj be proceeded against in the Committee of Privileges for breach of privilege, namely, accusing a Member of being a liar in respect of matters which he stated within this House?

Mr. Umanath did not think fit either to take that action or the other action that was open to him in regard to such matters in accordance with established practice, namely, to have

[Shri N. Dandeker] made this charge outside, so that it was open to Mr. Ramkrishna Bajaj to defend himself in any manner he could.

Mr. Ramkrishna Bajaj did the right thing. He complained to you. He wrote to you on the 6th December, making a suggestion that his letter might be, because of the seriousness of the allegation against him, be placed before the House or read out to the House. I do not wish to question your ruling. You came to the conclusion that you could not get involved in this and therefore your office sent the reply that it was not for you to probe into a matter of this kind. Thereupon, Mr. Ramkrishna Bajaj again wrote to you and has then sent copies to us since you were good enough to say you would not take the responsibility of bringing the matter to the notice of the Members of the House; he has taken the liberty, I think quite rightly, of sending copies of this correspondence to all Members of this House.

AN HON. MEMBER: Not all.

SHRI N. DANDEKER: To some Members of the House. Now, the question before us is this. There are two questions that arise.

In the first place, this is a belated complaint about the breath of privilege of a Member of the House, because the session was going on—the last session—when Mr. Ramkrishna Bajaj published this thing in the newspapers. Now comes Mr. Umanath with a belated complaint that there has been a breach of privilege and that Mr. Ramkrishna Bajaj should be hauled up before the Committee of Privileges. That is a question which the House must decide, whether this is a proper way of going about this matter, whether Mr. Umanath did take proper action at the proper time, when he should have done so either by a motion of privilege in this House during the last session or by making a statement outside.

The other question that arises is one of procedure. There is a lacuna in the procedure in this House because it results otherwise in this situation. I suggest that there has not to be a procedure in the House whereby when people outside, people who have no means and manner or way of vindicating themselves and defending themselves or even saying "this is not true", when they have no such opportunity, and if Members make allegations of an irresponsible kind, I think there has got to be some machinery by which the Member concerned might be required, before the Speaker at least, to produce prima facie evidence, and if there was no such prima facie evidence he should have the grace in this House to say, "I am sorry, I said this. It was not correct. I have no evidence to produce and the Speaker has told me that he is not satisfied that I have produced prima facie evidence." This business of calling people names, flinging about allegations of the most serious kind even against Ministers, against the Prime Minister, against everybody, has now reached a stage of awful dimensions. It has reached such an awful stage that there is urgent necessity for the protection of people. Of course, in regard to allegations made against Members of the House, they have a procedure. It is not they who need protection, because if they will not take the protection of the House it is their lookout, but when allegations are made irresponsibly against outsiders who have no opportunity of any kind, I suggest that apart from this question of privilege, a matter of procedure arises, and I would beg of you to apply your mind to this, namely, how the people concerned could vindicate their stand.

I think this privilege motion is just nothing but a trifling business, merely for Mr. Umanath to feel compelled to reply to this letter in the manner he has done instead of in the only proper way, which was in the last

session or in the other way, which was that he should have thrashed it out in public.

SHRI RANE (Buldana): Sir, I rise to oppose the motion moved by Shri Umanath. I have two grounds on which I oppose this motion.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajpur): Which one?

MR. SPEAKER: The motion moved by Mr. Umanath.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): The motion has been moved and leave has already been granted. There is no point in opposing it now.

MR. SPEAKER: He is opposing the motion, the regular motion which has been moved now. First, leave was granted. Now, the motion has been moved, namely, that it be sent to the Committee of Privileges. That is the stage when everybody can either support or oppose it.

SHRI RANE: Mr. Umanath quoted May's Parliamentary Practice. In this connection, I invite attention to Rule 353 of our Rules of Procedure which specifically lays down that a member cannot make any defamatory statement against any person. He claims he has the right and privilege to make that statement. I say he is not entitled to make any defamatory statement against any person. Therefore, he has no right to claim privilege under the rules of the House.

Then, if you look at para 7 of Mr. Umanath's letter, he has said, "Shri Ramkrishna Bajaj's attempt is to defame me in the eyes of the other members and the public." I would like to point out that rule 224 lays down that the matter must require the intervention of the House. If Mr. Umanath has a grievance that he has been defamed, he can go to a court of law. He has no business to come to the House to seek a relief to which he is not entitled. Rule 224 also lays down that it must be of a

recent occurrence. As Mr. Dandekar pointed out, there is a time lag. Mr. Bajaj wrote to you on 6th December and the House was in session till the 22nd. Therefore, he should have brought this motion at that time.

With these words, I oppose this motion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, while supporting the motion, I request you kindly to consider some of the previous rulings given in this House. Today Mr. Dandekar has very vocally advocated the cause of Mr. Bajaj in his absence. I wish him all good luck. But the tragedy is, an hon. member of this House in the discharge of his duties as an MP and as a representative of the people said that Shiv Sena is getting finances from the CIA. Even the Home Minister does not know how many people in this country are getting money from CIA. Therefore, Mr. Dandekar cannot vouch that Mr. Ramkrishna Bajaj is not there. I agree with Mr. Dandekar that people who are not members of this House should have the right to protest against any irresponsible statement made in the House. I am for codification of the privileges. But I would like to remind the House that our learned friend, Acharya Kripalani was quoted in Blitz as "Kripalooni". The only objection was to the word "looni" that it comes from lunatic. The editor of Blitz explained everything, but still he was taken to task and reprimanded by your predecessor, Mr. Ayyangar. If the House is so touchy about certain expressions used in the press and outside, what is the position here? Whether Mr. Ramkrishna Bajaj is a millionaire or not, I do not care two hoots, but he has definitely called Mr. Umanath a liar. With all his eloquence, Mr. Dandekar did not condemn the word "liar" at least. I request Mr. Dandekar to consider whether the expression used by Mr. Bajaj was justified. Sir, communist hunting generally results in suicides. What has Mr. Ramkrishna Bajaj said in his letter?

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

"The statement is grossly defamatory. I have no hesitation in saying that Shri Umanath at least in respect of this allegation is a liar."

Otherwise, Mr. Umanath is a very truthful man, but when he touches the sensitive corner of Mr. Ramkrishna Bajaj, CIA agent, he is a liar! Otherwise he is a truthful man and he has nothing against him; only in respect of this allegation he is a liar. So, Sir, I request you and I request this House not to take shelter under the plea that this is an old case. Shri Umanath might or might not have seen that statement at all when it came out in the newspaper. He said that it was published in all the national dailies. Even I have not read it. I read newspaper at least thrice a day. Nobody read it. But he has reproduced it, circulated it and by mistake he has sent a copy of his letter to us also.

I say, Sir, that this is a matter of privilege, and if the rights of the Members are not defended in this House, tomorrow somebody will call you a liar and we will have nothing to do about it.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, before I call any hon. Member I want to find out how many hon. Members from this side are going to speak. I thought the Law Minister would explain the position and, if necessary, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh also might say a few words. But I find that so many of them are getting up. Every one has got a law book or a rules book in his hand. I have no objection. If it is the desire of the House I will put it down for the whole day. Nobody should think that I am not calling him. I wanted to hear the leaders of the different parties one by one. From this side I will hear the Law Minister and some on or two others also. If so many of them get up like this I do not know how I can

call all of them. I leave it to the leaders of the party on this side to decide who are the Members to speak on this and give me two or three names. First I will hear two or three leaders of the opposition parties and then I will call the Law Minister and some one or two others.

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : या तो आप अभी बोट करा लीजिये, या फिर अगर डिस्कशन होना है तो एक इधर से बुलाइये और एक उधर से ।

MR. SPEAKER: I know Shri Sheo Narain. I respect him very much. But I would like to take instructions on behalf of the party from the Leader of the Party, the Deputy Prime Minister or the Whip. I have no objection in calling every one of them. From the opposition parties I am calling their leaders one by one. They have given me a list giving the names of the Members who will speak on behalf of their parties. I have with me their chits. The Swatantra Party wrote to say that Shri Dandekar would speak. Like that other parties have also written. Similarly I want a list from this side also. Then there will be no quarrel that somebody tried to catch my eye and because he could not do that he will catch my nose. Therefore, what I say is, let the Congress Party also give me a list so that I will not be put in an embarrassing position.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: What is the time you are allowing for his?

MR. SPEAKER: I want to finish it as quickly as possible. If it is possible to finish it in another half-an-hour I would like to do that. If hon. Members take only one or two minutes, it will be possible.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: Then Shri Sheo Narain may be given a chance.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna): Sir, may I correct a few mis-statements by our labour leader? He said

that the proceedings in this House against Blitz were taken on the use of one word. He is very much mistaken. It was a series of articles. Not only that, I never raised the question of privilege myself. It was others who raised it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We raised it.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: All right, all credit to you, you raised it. Then, Sir, I went to a court of law and this man had humbly to apologise.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of privileges is being taken up in almost all the democratic countries today and the need is being felt on codifying them or putting a limit on them. As a Member of the House I want to defend my privileges. At the same time, I feel that every Member has a responsibility towards the country and towards the people whom we represent. Therefore, it is very important that when any Member, whether belonging to my party or any other party, speaks in the House he should not make insinuations or charges against anybody which cannot be proved in a court of law. Otherwise, if charges are to be made like this against anybody and he has no way out to defend himself it will be very difficult. Therefore, it is a question of procedure. I think we should not blindly follow what the House of Commons has been doing. We must adopt a procedure by which people from outside can defend themselves.

Secondly, in this matter there is the question of time. You will please recall that I brought to you a question of privilege. The *Al Jamiat* a local daily wrote a very strong article in which it abused you, the whole House, me and everybody. I wanted to raise a question of privilege, but because I was a bit late you said that there was the question of time, it

should be a matter of immediate and recent occurrence and all that. If that was true in that case, it is true in this case also. On these two points I think this has no validity now.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Sir, I shall confine my remarks only to two points. One of the points raised by Shri Rane was that it is not of recent occurrence. Shri Umanath spoke in November and afterwards Shri Bajaj issued a statement. The privilege question has arisen out of a letter written on the 2nd February and in his letter he has categorically said:—

“The statement is found to be grossly defamatory and I have no hesitation in asserting that Shri Umanath in this respect is a liar.”.

‘Liar’, as we know, is a very grave and unparliamentary word. Therefore defamation has been caused and is of recent occurrence.

Secondly, instead of discussing this question here, it should go to the Privileges Committee. The Privileges Committee has been set up to go into the question and the pros and cons of the case can be represented before the Privileges Committee. It will have the opportunity of hearing Shri Bajaj himself. Discussing the question openly will not do any good to the dignity of the House because so many things may be said here. Therefore I appeal to the Leader of the House that there is no harm in committing it to the Privileges Committee. The Privileges Committee can also come to a conclusion that it is not a case of privilege because it is a committee where sober counsels prevail. Therefore I appeal that it should go to the Privileges Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: Now I would appeal to hon. Members to be brief because we should finish it before we adjourn. Secondly, they should enlighten the House and me also on what I should do when I receive letters saying that some allegations are

[Mr. Speaker] made against persons and they are not in a position to defend themselves. Not this alone but some other letters also have come to me saying that they are helpless and what they should do. When hon. Members speak from the other side they may touch on this point also, that is, what the Speaker should do when allegations are made against people who are not Members of the House and they bring it to my notice saying that the allegations are false.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): All Indians cannot be Members of this House.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East): Pending solution of the long-term problems, some of which you have indicated now, a very short but very basic point has emerged and that should not be clouded over by any kind of prejudice. I was very sorry to note that Shri Dandeker quoted with obvious relish a particular observation made by this Shri Bajaj in regard to his allergy towards Communists and his inclination to disbelieve whatever Communists say. It is not a question of Shri Umanath being a Communist or not; it is a question only of a Member of Parliament according to his lights trying to do his duty and in the performance of his duty as he conceives it rightly or wrongly he brings out certain facts which you might call allegations. It so happened that Mr. Umanath said something in the House which he says, even today, he is ready to stand by. Whether he and Mr. Bajaj has any right outside to go to a court of law is a different proposition. It may or may not be desirable for them to do so. We are not concerned with it. We are concerned here only with parliamentary rights of the Members in the House and of the hon. House also. Since Mr. Bajaj has chosen to circulate this letter to so many Members of this House—I have got also a copy of that letter—and he has chosen also, according to Mr. Umanath,

to circulate it to people outside this House, it is broadcasting a slander of a Member of Parliament in so far as his conduct inside the House is concerned. Therefore, obviously, it is a matter which goes to the Committee of Privileges.

Sir, my appeal to you would be to make sure that we do not make up these matters a partisan issue. On account of our loyalty to Congress or Communism, let us not try to vitiate the work of the Committee of Privileges and of parliamentary procedure in general. Not on the basis of the voting strength in this House should this kind of a thing be decided not on the strength of prejudices and partisan attitude of one party or the other. I feel, in view of the parliamentary propriety, this is a matter which should be referred to the Committee of Privileges.

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH (Bombay—North West): Mr. Speaker, Sir, two questions of fact have arisen. Mr. Umanath has alleged that Mr. Ramakrishna Bajaj has been receiving funds from the C. I. A. and that, with these funds, he has been financing the Shiva Sena in Bombay. If Mr. Umanath has any evidence, he can certainly, produce it before the House. If he had the courage of conviction, the better way for him was to repeat the statement outside the House so that Mr. Bajaj can sue him for defamation. Mr. Umanath is, obviously, misusing one of the privileges of a Member of the House in raising the matter here. He is not able to substantiate his allegation either in this House or outside. He must have the courage either to make a statement in this House and he can produce evidence before the House or to make the statement outside. Let him give the evidence and prove his case. This is an attempt to shirk an inquiry. Mr. Bajaj has said in this respect Mr. Umanath is a liar. Well, that statement is made outside the

House publicly and if Mr. Umanath has the courage, he can go to a court of law.

SHRI UMANATH: It is with regard to my conduct inside the House.

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH: If Mr. Umanath has been defamed, let him file a suit against Shri Bajaj. Mr. Mukerjee said that, we should not use the voting strength. I say, we should not use the shouting strength either. Let us argue . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Tomorrow I can say that the Prime Minister is a liar.

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH: The better course for Mr. Umanath is to take action outside the House against Mr. Bajaj for defamation, for calling him a liar which has been said outside the House. It will be proved who is a liar. After all, the liar must be afraid. The man who is telling the truth need not be afraid.

Sir, suppose we refer the matter to the Committee of Privileges. The Committee of Privileges can only find whether Mr. Bajaj in describing Mr. Umanath a liar has committed a breach of privilege. That is a side issue. The real issue is: Is Mr. Umanath justified in saying that Mr. Bajaj has received funds from the C. I. A. which he has passed on. The Committee of Privileges will not be able to go into that question. The honourable course open to him is to take action against Mr. Bajaj outside the House for defamation or to make this statement outside so that Mr. Bajaj can do it. This House is not to be misused for making defamatory statements and then raise a issue of breach of privilege. It is apparently frivolous and I oppose the motion.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : सब से पहले जिस चीज को लेकर विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न

उठाया गया है उसके बारे में हम लोगों को सफाई से सोचना चाहिये। श्री राम कृष्ण बजाज के द्वारा जो खंडन किया गया है या सफाई दी गई है उसको लेकर विशेषाधिकार का सवाल नहीं उठाया गया है। यहां उमानाथ जी ने जो कुछ कहा उन्होंने कोई दुष्ट भावना से श्री राम कृष्ण बजाज पर आरोप नहीं किया।

कुछ भौतिकीय संबंध : हां, हां।

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं कहा है। कहा है, दिखाइये (इंटरप्लान्स) यहां पर हल्ला करने से बात नहीं बनेगी। (व्यवधान) यह पत्र यहां पर है। (व्यवधान) मैं साफ कर देना चाहता हूं कि मैं इस तरह दबने वाला नहीं हूं।

13 hrs.

माननीय सदस्य श्री उमानाथ ने यहां पर कहा कि श्री रामकृष्ण बजाज को सी०आई०ए० का पैसा मिलता है और उन को मार्फत वह पैसा जिव सेना के पास जाता है। एक अरसे से सी०आई०ए० और विदेशी पैसे का मामला इस सदन में आ रहा है। हम ने गृह मंत्री जी से कहा था कि वह इस बारे में जांच करके उसकी रपट को सदन के सामने पेश करें। अगर उन्होंने अभी तक रपट पेश नहीं की है, तो उस में दोष हमारा नहीं है, बल्कि यह सरकार का दोष है। सरकार इन बातों को सफाई के साथ क्यों नहीं सदन के सामने रखना चाहती है? बार-बार इस प्रकार के आरोप लगाए जाते हैं कि इस देश में सोवियत संघ और चीन से पैसा आता है, अमरीका से पैसा आता है। सरकार को इन आरोपों के बारे में सफाई करनी चाहिए।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि श्री रामकृष्ण बजाज को नागरिक स्वतंत्रता की दृष्टि से सफाई देने का पूरा अधिकार था। लेकिन मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन को श्री उमानाथ पर दुष्ट-भाव का आरोप लगाने का अधिकार था। बिल्कुल नहीं था। श्री बजाज अपने प्रेस वक्तव्य में उन

[श्री मधु लिमये]

पर लगाए गए आरोपों का खंडन कर सकते हैं। लेकिन उन्होंने एक पत्र लिख कर माननीय सदस्य पर असद्भावना और दुष्ट भावना का जो आरोप लगाया है, उसी को लेकर यह सवाल उठाया गया है। अगर इस प्रकार के आरोप लगाए जायेंगे, तो संसद के सदस्यों के लिए देश और जनता के हित में अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करना कठिन हो जायेगा।

मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स के एडीटर के बारे में अभी अभी आप के सामने फैसला आया है। उस में कहा गया है कि उन को हमारी बातों का खंडन करने और नुकताचीनी करने का सब अधिकार है, लेकिन ऐसी नुकताचीनी नहीं होनी चाहिए, जिस में असद्भावना और दुष्ट भावना का आरोप लगाया जाये।

इसीलिए मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि आप इस मामले को दुष्ट भावना और असद्भावना को ले कर, खंडन को लेकर नहीं, विशेषाधिकार समिति को भेज दीजिए।

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore): I have listened to the reasoning of Mr. Umanath and I must straightway admit that I cannot dismiss his reasoning as inappropriate or inapplicable. I have been a Member of one House or the other for over 25 years and I have seen many privilege motions, Prof. Mukerjee appealed that it should not be looked upon in a partisan spirit, and I return the compliment to him to look at this problem in the same spirit in which he has appealed. I am prepared to look at the problem in a similar way. You will see that, when I argue, I will not be arguing for a Party position at all.

I cannot agree with my hon. friend, Prof. Madhok, when he says that no Member of the House should make allegations in this House which he cannot prove in a court of law. If that is the Parliamentary position,

then there was no necessity to create privileges at all. Parliamentary privilege has been created so that a Member may speak courageously without the fear of being harassed in a court of law. Therefore, it is not that a Member of Parliament has to justify in a court of law through evidence and through lawyers every statement that he makes in Parliament. In that case, the Parliamentary proceedings will come to a standstill. Parliamentary privilege has been given expressly for the purpose of making statements which a Member believes *bona fide*; whether it is *bona fide* or not is left to the judgment of the Member; whether it is *bona fide* or not is left to the judgment of the Speaker. Therefore, this authority is vested in the House. It is not vested outside. Even a court of law cannot question the procedural privileges and rights of this House. And it is given to us to exercise those rights ourselves with self-restraint. Therefore, everyone of us must be specially careful when we speak on privileges, to safeguard the right of the Member. A Member is doing not his own personal work here; he is not doing his family work here but he is doing public work. In the course of the public work and patriotic work, if he has to say something bitter and something unsavoury to one individual or the other, that individual has to tolerate it. The only authority on this matter is the House or the Speaker.

If a real offence has been committed, I would not mind taking it up whether it is late or early; an offence is an offence; so, I would not rule it out on that technical ground.

Now, I would like to place two considerations before hon. Members. What is it that Shri Bajaj has said? An allegation was made against him and he has replied in the same spirit more or less. Therefore, it is not as though he deliberately took a stand

to insult any Member. I say he is on the defensive. I am not going into the legal aspect or the technical aspect but the substantive aspect. He has merely been on the defensive. He was confronted with a defamatory statement. Therefore, he has said that it is not true; instead of saying that it is not true he has said that the Member is a liar. Even when Shri Umanath calls any of us a liar, I would not retort in that fashion because, he appears to me to be a very pleasing person. As you know Sir, hon. Members here have used that very word hundred times against the Ministers or anyone of us here, and we have quietly taken it without any privilege being raised on that question. Therefore, I would appeal to Shri Umanath to see the words that he and his partymen are bandying about every day should not be taken so seriously if any Member or any person uses it against him.

I would make an appeal to the House also. because I want to take a non-partisan attitude. I do not agree with the reasoning made by some of my own colleagues on this side, because if we commit ourselves to this position that a Member cannot say anything which cannot be proved in a court of law, then we cannot speak at all in this House. Therefore, I do not agree with that line of argument.

Sir, I congratulate you because you have great horsesense and commonsense. I am going to appeal to the House to follow your example and your ways. When this question came to you, you said that this was not your concern, and you said that somebody had said something and somebody else had said something else and you could not go on interfering in all these things. Though it looks as if you did not take interest in it, at the same time it shows that you are not going to deal with all manner of things. The Speaker is meant for much more important things. Likewise, this Parliament also is meant for much more impor-

tant things. When we are facing Bengal crisis and crisis all over the country on the Hindi question, the economic question and so many other questions, are we to fritter away our energies on this silly questions whether a man is a liar or not a liar?

You are fortified in the stand you have taken that you are not going to take interest in this matter not only by your judgment of men and matters but also the provisions of the rules. Take rule 224 (iii) governing conditions of admissibility of a question of privilege. It says:

"the matter requires the intervention of the House".

SHRI NATH PAI: It is admitted.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: it is admitted, no doubt, I would lay emphasis on that reasoning, not technically, but whether this matter requires the intervention of this House. It is so minor a matter. It is so unimportant a matter for the 520 of us to worry about when the country is facing big problems, that are worth intervening.

Therefore, I do not want a decision to be taken whether this is a question of privilege or not, because it is too dangerous, and it is like a sword's edge. Whether we deprive ourselves of our own privileges if we tread one way or deprive another man of his privileges if we tread another way is a matter which can be more cogently and more comprehensively discussed on some other occasion.

Now, I would request Shri Umanath, my good and sweet friend, to see the point that this is not such an important matter. It has been discussed. Let him withdraw it and leave the matter at that.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Shri Hanumanthaiya has made a plea to the Mover that since the matter is petty, though it is load-

[Shri Nath Pai]

ed against him, he should none the less withdraw it in the interest of the consideration of the larger issues with which we are faced. Now I know why the Administrative Reforms Commission is so behind schedule in presenting its reports! I very much wish that Shri Hanumanthaiya devotes to his task that earnestness, seriousness and expedition of which we got a cogent example just now.

Every hon. Member who preceded me began with a fervent plea for approaching this issue in a non-partisan way. But somehow the partisan spirit was all the while there. There are two conflicting rights, and therefore, I want to make a plea. I find myself in agreement with something practically everyone said, but that something was later on vitiated by trying to bring in some other considerations. I would not like to define them.

There are two issues with which we are confronted. Both need to be weighed very seriously. One is the rights of a Member of this House. Shri Umanath says that he has been defamed and, even more important, his rights and privileges as a member of this House, have been tampered with by his being called a 'liar'.

In the first place, let us see the rights of a Member of this House. I am surprised at a Congress Member, Shri Rane, vehemently quoting the rules. I have seen Shri Rane for a long 11 years in this House. He was, I think, a whip, or kind of a whip. I have not seen him quoting rules when he has intervened. But today he has referred to the book of rules. This is a good beginning and augurs well for the future.

It is true that in exercising our rights, we must be very careful of the rights of those whose representatives we are. I fully agree that in this is a good beginning and augurs acting as trustees of the ultimate

rights of the citizens. There is a conflict of two rights. There is the right of Shri Umanath as a Member to express without any kind of fear on matters on which he feels agitated or called upon to express himself. In doing so, in exercising this right, we should, I fully agree with both Shri Dandekar and Shri Hanumanthaiya—never forget that we are constantly called upon to exercise restraint, restraint particularly towards those who cannot claim privilege and defend themselves. But the word 'liar' is different from the word 'lie'. I have accused this Government of uttering a lie; and the Government provides us opportunities every day to justify the charge that they utter a lie. But saying that is totally different from calling a man a 'liar'.

I want Mr. Hanumanthaiya to remember that in this House the word used is that Government is guilty of lying, we have not said a Minister is a liar.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. N. KRISHNA): Many times.

SHRI NATH PAI: The Deputy Speaker is nodding very approvingly because the matter had come up before.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada): What do you call a man who has uttered a lie? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI NATH PAI: Sometimes I may look that way, I am sorry Mrs. Sinha. I confess I try to resist temptations, but I do not always succeed!

I want to draw your attention also to this. There is the right of the member, he says that his right has been trampled upon. I would like to point one thing to Mr. Umanath. Defamation takes place by uttering a defamation. Has it been satisfied? For circulation of a defamatory statement, the statement, in the first place, must be defamatory. *Prima facie*

the word "liar" has been told by all courts of law and the Privileges Committee as a breach of privilege and a defamatory statement. Once it is circulated, it becomes a cause, but it is up to him. He may not be in a position to go to a court of law, he therefore comes to the House.

If an hon. Member of this House will not publicly utter it, nonetheless he will take the privilege which he has and make a statement which he *bona fide* believes to be right, what is the redress of the citizen? We therefore see a conflict of two rights, the privilege of the member, and the right of the citizen to be protected. The privilege of the House is not to be exercised in a manner where the citizen will feel that he is helpless.

It is in this light that I want to make an appeal to the Congress Party not to defeat it by a majority. I want Mr. Dandekar to ponder also, to see the conflict. Our rules of privilege are not full in this. We have to evolve healthy conventions. It is in this light that a hasty decision should not be taken when we are trying to reconcile the two positions which apparently appear to be irreconcilable, but it should not be beyond the purview of wisdom to reconcile our privileges and the rights of our citizens.

I do not want a hasty decision on the matter, and may I, therefore, ask you to use your discretion under rule 227 and refer this matter, and let not the Congress use its majority. He made an appeal to Mr. Umanath to withdraw his motion. I make an appeal to the Congress not to use its majority.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Gadhra): Let the minority win!

SHRI NATH PAI: May I say that I immensely enjoy the ready wit and sense of humour of my hon. friend Shri Piloo Mody, though often I am the victim of his wit, but I like to enjoy it and I hope he will keep up the spirit.

Truth is not a numerical thing, it is not decided by majority or minority. Galileo was only one when the rest of the world was against him, but truth was with him. We should try to create healthy conventions. Let us not create artificial conflicts between the citizens and Parliament. In order to reconcile them, let this matter be discussed in the calm atmosphere of the Privileges Committee. Let us sink these differences and go to the Committee where wisdom will prevail.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I had to desire to speak on this because a lot of time has been taken, but when I hear my hon. friend Shri Nath Pai as Daniel come to judgment, I think I must put the issues more squarely.

I am glad that he tried to put the issue in a very objective manner, but when it comes to the Congress majority, he ceases to be objective. I do not see what crime the Congress has committed in having a majority.

SHRI NATH PAI: I only said use it wisely.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I know my hon. friend is good at twitting everybody, but when it comes to twitting him, he immediately becomes angry. That is my difficulty with him. Therefore, I have to be very careful. I do not want, therefore, to tread on his toes in any way, but one has got to be objective in this matter.

The right of privilege is a very important right of a Member of Parliament—and it is very essential in my view—as my hon. friend Shri Hanumanthaiiah has pointed out. There is no question of treating it as a party issue in any manner. I personally hold the right of my hon. friend opposite even more important than the right of people on this side because it is necessary and yet I was somewhat pained to hear my friend

[Shri Morarji Desai]

Mr. Umanath bringing in indirectly party considerations by saying that Mr. Bajaj is a multi-millionaire which is a red rag to him.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why should Congress defend a millionaire?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I am not trying to defend anybody; I am only trying to advance reasons if reason is allowed to be heard. If it is not to be heard I have no quarrel. I am interested in seeing that the privilege of every Member is preserved and upheld by this House. What is the right of privilege? That has got to be decided upon by the Privileges Committee. It requires to be seen. Has a breach of privilege been committed? My hon. friend Umanath says that the question of privilege arises because he was called a liar, that he is trying to shut him up so that he may not speak in future. Does that flow from what he had said? Who had started defamation? He says that the right of a Member of the House is important but what about the right of the citizen? Is it less important? Therefore, this rule 357 had been made:

"No allegation of a defamatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of reply."

Did my hon. friend Mr. Umanath refer the matter to you, Sir, before making that statement? (*Interruptions*). Can there be a worse defamation? He said that a citizen of this country is receiving money from the CIA. If it is not defamation what else is it? It is not a fact. If it is a fact, I will not call it defamation. He further said that Mr. Bajaj utilised that money to strengthen Siva Sena. I do not approve of Siva Sena at all even though an hon.

friend from Madras yesterday was saying that I was shameless about it. He did not mind calling me shameless but when I said that he made shameless use of something, my friend Mr. Umanath began to complain about. When I used the word there was complaint about it but when he used the same word, there was no protest! Is this partisanship or not? Is this the way of guarding the right of every Member of this House? Who is taking a partisan attitude? I did not say anything after that. I did my duty and finished with it. But it is not a correct attitude. If Mr. Bajaj is charged with certain things, who is better qualified than he to say that it is a lie, unless it is proved otherwise. What is the remedy before him? Can a Member do this again and bring in a motion of privilege and threaten citizens like this? They cannot speak here; they cannot defend themselves at all anywhere by saying that what was said about them was not a fact. Now, Mr. Bajaj is not saying that he is a liar in everything; he only refers to this statement and says that it was false. My hon. friend Mr. Umanath does not seem to have been careful in reading those words.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The only objection was to the word 'liar'. You are speaking and I am asking. Be more objective.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: My hon. friend can never be objective. Therefore he does not see anybody as an objective person. He claims to be objective by remaining outside the party, but he belongs to that party and still he says he is objective. Therefore, he cannot do this kind of thing. I am not going to take it like that, and there is no breach of privilege in this when I say this. Therefore, there is no remedy for it.

Now, my hon. friend said that the word 'liar' is objectionable. If the word 'lie' had been used it would not

have been objected to, which is exactly what he has said. He said that "in this matter he is a liar". That means that this is a lie. It does not mean that he is a liar all the while. That is not what he has said.

I know my hon. friends have been speaking here, and I have myself gone through the process here. I have not objected because I was called jhoota by some of the Members here. They called me jhoota, and jhoota means a liar; what else is it? This was said, and I did not bother about it. Such words were being bandied about in the House, where a reply can be made. But I did not mind about it. I did not raise any question of privilege nor did I say that it was a question of privilege. I said it is wrong; that is all that I said.

But in this matter, what is a citizen to do? What has a citizen go to do? He first took the step of writing to you. You very rightly said that you cannot interfere in this matter. I absolutely and entirely agree with that. What is this man to do then? Therefore, he sent copies of letters to some Members and if he had sent some of them also to my hon. friend Shri Banerjee, I think he did it wisely so that he also knows there was nothing wrong; therefore, he was not doing it in a partisan manner. So, this has happened; to say that this is a breach of privilege is, I think, a breach of privilege of the House. That is what I would say. Therefore, Members cannot be guarded in this manner.

We are raising a question of breach of privilege in this House often, I am afraid, and that is to my mind a far more grievous matter. It is, therefore, necessary—I agree—that this should be codified, and let us know what happens. We must also see that the rights of the citizens are preserved and the rights of Members of Parliament are also preserved. That should be done. I have no doubt about it. But I do not see by

any stretch of imagination any question of breach of privilege in this, that is, a breach of privilege being committed in what has been done in this matter.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai): I think this issue has been—I say it deliberately—and has become clouded by what the Deputy Prime Minister has said in spite of his claiming that he is trying to be objective. I wish many of the people have pleaded that when people are not here to defend themselves, such statements should not be made. I am glad Mr. Dandekar has taken up this position and I only wish that he has taken up that position when we were being defamed when we were not in the House and when we were being shut in the jails and when there was no opportunity for us to reply to them. Therefore, "we can be defamed but a person of the type of Mr. Ramkrishna Bajaj cannot be defamed." That is what their arguments amount to.

Anyway, I am now concerned with only one question. If Br. Bajaj said that the statement that Mr. Umanath had made is unfounded as is contained in the first letter to you, he would have absolutely no cause of action whatsoever. The point, however, is that the reference is to the statement made in this House in reference to the conduct of a Member as a Member of this House in respect of the discharge of his duties as a Member of this House. He comes and says he is a liar. We are now concerned with that specific question. 'Liar' is a subjective thing. Liar means a person who, knowing it to be a false statement, makes a statement. That is the meaning of the word "liar". If he says that the statement is without foundation, there is no quarrel. He is perfectly justified to come and say that his facts are not true or that the facts on the basis of which he makes his allegations are not true, and if he says so, I have no quarrel with him.

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

That is what is contained in the earlier letter. But in the latest letter, Mr. Ramkrishna Bajaj says that Mr. Umanath, in making the statement, is a 'liar'. That means he is motivated by some motive. And this is in respect of the discharge of his duty as a Member of Parliament, and therefore, it is for that specific purpose he is circulating it among all the Members. What else is it except trying to intimidate Mr. Umanath? It is a very simple issue. There is no use asking him to go to a court of law. He says he has made this statement with a full sense of responsibility. He does not even know Mr. Bajaj. After all, he has asked the Home Minister to investigate the whole thing, but the Home Minister has not so far cared to investigate and refute it. If I say something in the discharge of my duty as an MP, if somebody alleges that I am doing it not out of a sense of responsibility of discharging my duty, but by being motivated by some other consideration, what else is it except defaming me as an MP in the discharge of my duty? Mr. Dandekar was wrong when he said, "Why did he not go to a court of law?", because in that statement he did not use the word "liar". All that he said was that the statement was not correct. Today, he has gone further and said that in this respect, he is a total liar. I may tell the Government, tomorrow we can call every one of you liars. So far we have been restraining ourselves. But if this is going to be allowed, I do not know where this will lead us to.

SHRI UMANATH: Sir, I am not going to cover all the points, but will touch only two or three points. First of all, I want to reiterate that my statement on the floor of the House that Shiv Sena is being financed by CIA through Shri Ramkrishna Bajaj was a *bona fide* one and I made it with my own reasons and facts. I went to Bombay and made investigations. After that I made the same

statement in hundreds of public meetings, I can assure you that in future also whenever any opportunity arises in this House, I will definitely give facts about Mr. Ramkrishna Bajaj having taken money from the CIA. I have not made that statement on the floor of the House in any light moment. I have made it *bona fide* with my own reasons and facts.

About the question of its being belated....

MR. SPEAKER: Now it has been admitted and it is before the House.

SHRI UMANATH: I have not brought it with a view to avoiding the court of law.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The hon. Member says he made speeches in many places. Can he show one instance where it has been published?

SHRI UMANATH: How am I responsible for that? That is what Mr. Bajaj must have asked. I am not surprised and this confirms that Mr. Morarji Desai speaks for Mr. Ramkrishna Bajaj and not for Parliament's rights and privileges.

It is not a question of avoiding court. In future, I am going to make this statement in public. There is no doubt about that. This House should consider, that when a statement of mine on the floor of the House has been termed as a malicious lie and for that purpose I have been called liar, whether it is not for this House to give me relief. I thought the Congress members and members of other parties will agree that when the conduct of a Member of Parliament in the discharge of his duties is being maligned, the right forum to give relief was this Parliament because it was the Parliament's rights and privileges that were being questioned and the Privileges Committee is there to protect our rights and privileges. So I came here. So I would again make an appeal to all of

you to consider this question very calmly. Shri Hanumanthaiya, when he spoke, in the earlier part of his speech said, apart from sweetness and all that, that when this question is with regard to the conduct of a Member of the House in the discharge of his duties we must take it seriously. That was the relevant point that he raised. Later on he made an appeal that I must leave it as some petty matter. Sir, I do not consider the rights and privileges of the Members of this House as a petty matter. This is a very serious matter. Therefore, I would like to make an appeal to the Members of the Congress Party. It is obvious that they are going to vote against this, but I would like to place the facts before them.

There are two issues before the Congress Party. Shri Morarji Desai was all along asking "what about the citizen's right?" Is it just today that this question has come up? For the past twenty years so many members of the public in the officers rank and other citizens were mentioned on the Floor of this House. Yet Shri Morarji Desai or his party-men did not come up before this House to ask "what about the citizen's rights?" Now he talks of citizen's rights only when the name of Shri Ramakrishna Bajaj is mentioned. For him in this country Shri Ramakrishna Bajaj and his likes are the only citizens and that is why he is talking in the name of citizens. My appeal to the Congress Party is this. Two privileges are there and they have to choose either of the two. There is the privileges of persons like Shri Ramakrishna Bajaj just because of their wealthy position to talk anything, to do anything and to violate the privileges of this House and its Members. On the other side there are the privileges of this House and its Members. As between the privileges of big business and the privileges of the House if the Congress Party votes in favour of Shri Ramakrishna Bajaj then the people will take it up. The people already know it. My appeal

is, please do not use your majority to make the House look into the eyes of the people that this House will consider the privileges of Shri Bajaj and not its own. That will be another stone taken away from the foundation of this democracy about which they daily talk as noble and other things.

MR. SPEAKER: Now it is getting very late. I am putting to the vote of the House the motion moved by Shri Umanath that this matter be referred to the Privileges Committee. The question is:

"That this matter be referred to the Committee of Privileges."

Those in favour may kindly say 'Aye'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Aye.

MR. SPEAKER: Those against may please say 'No'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, the 'Noes' have it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: The 'Ayes' have it.

SHRI NATH PAI: No division.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: The 'Noes' have it.

MR. SPEAKER: They are not pressing. The 'Noes' have it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let them have Shri Bajaj.

The motion was negatived.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Sir, I am told that the matter about which I have given a motion is likely to be taken up.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed it. The adjournment motion....

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Could I make a one-minute submission to you regarding this?

MR. SPEAKER: We have to meet again.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I shall confine myself to one minute.

MR. SPEAKER: At 4 O'Clock.

13.40 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): On behalf of Shri I. K. Gujral to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1901 in Gazette of India dated the 19th December, 1967, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-37/68].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER RICE-MILLING INDUSTRY (REGULATION) ACT, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): I beg:

(1) to re-lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958:—

(i) The Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) Third Amendment Rules, 1967 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1465 in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2192/67.]

(ii) The Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing)

Fourth Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1772 in Gazette of India dated the 29th November, 1967. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2055/67.]

(2) to lay on the Table—

(i) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1956:—

(a) The Indian Maize (Temporary Use in Starch Manufacture) Second Order, 1967 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1886 in Gazette of India dated the 18th December, 1967.

(b) The Indian Maize (Temporary Use in Starch Manufacture) Third Order, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1902 in Gazette of India dated the 19th December, 1967.

(c) The Roller Mills Wheat Products (Price Control) Second Amendment Order, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1932 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd December, 1967.

(d) The Delhi Roller Mills Wheat Products (Ex-mill and Retail) Price Control (Second Amendment) Order 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1934 in Gazette of India dated the 26th December, 1967.

(e) The Solvent-Extracted Oil, De-oiled Meal and Edible Flour (Control) (Second Amendment) Order, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1939 in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1967.

- (f) G.S.R. 13 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th January, 1968, containing corrigendum to G.S.R. 1380 dated the 8th September, 1967.
- (g) G.S.R. 14 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th January, 1968, containing corrigendum to G.S.R. 1381 dated the 8th September, 1967.
- (h) G.S.R. 15 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th January, 1968, containing corrigendum to G.S.R. 1392 dated the 8th September, 1967.
- (i) G.S.R. 16 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th January, 1968, containing corrigendum to G.S.R. 1383 dated the 8th September, 1967.
- (j) The Fertiliser (Control) Third Amendment Order, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 89 in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1968.
- (k) The Northern Inter-Zonal Maize (Movement Control) Amendment Order, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 148 in Gazette of India dated the 19th January, 1968.
- (l) G.S.R. 239 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd February, 1968, rescinding the Uttar Pradesh Foodgrains (Restrictions on Border Movement) Order, 1959.
- (m) The Inter-Zonal Wheat and wheat Products (Movement Control) Amendment Order, 1968 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 240 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd February, 1968.
- (n) The Northern Inter-Zonal Gram (Movement Control) Amendment Order, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 241 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd February, 1968.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-38/68.]
- (ii) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 181 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th January, 1968, making certain amendment to Notification No. G.S.R. 1842 dated the 24th December, 1964, under section 12—A of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-38/68.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER EMPLOYEES
PROVIDENT FUNDS ACT, 1952

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOY-
MENT AND REHABILITATION
(SHRI S. C. JAMIR): I beg to lay
on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Employees' Provident Funds (Tenth Amendment) Scheme, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1795 in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 1967, under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-39/68.]

(2) A copy of the Audited Accounts together with the Audit Report thereon of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the year 1965-66, under section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-40/68.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER REPRESENTATION
OF THE PEOPLE ACT, 1950

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M.

YUNUS SALEEM): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Report on the Fourth General Elections in India, 1967, Volume I (General). [Placed in Library, See No. LT-41/68].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950:—

- (i) The Registration of Electors (Second Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. S.O. 4570 in Gazette of India dated the 18th December, 1967.
- (ii) The Registration of Electors (Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. SO 370 in Gazette of India dated the 25th January, 1968. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-42/68.]

13.42 HRS.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 13th February, 1968, has passed the enclosed motion referring the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1965, to a Joint Committee of the Houses and to request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha in the said motion and the names of the Members of the Lok Sabha to be appointed to the said Joint Committee may be communicated to this House.

MOTION

"WHEREAS this House at its

sitting held on the 3rd August, 1966, adopted a motion that the Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act 1939, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 Members; 15 Members from the House and 30 Members from the Lok Sabha;

AND WHEREAS this House appointed fifteen members from this House to the said Joint Committee;

AND WHEREAS this House recommended that the Lok Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee;

AND WHEREAS a message was thereafter transmitted to the Lok Sabha on the 4th August, 1966, communicating to the Lok Sabha the adoption of the said motion by this House;

AND WHEREAS the Lok Sabha was dissolved on the 3rd March, 1967 before any action could be taken pursuant to the said message, and a new Lok Sabha was thereafter constituted;

NOW THEREFORE this House do resolve that the Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members; 15 members from this House, namely:—

1. Shri Anand Chand.
2. Maulana Abdul Shakoor.
3. Dr. B. N. Antani.
4. Shri M. V. Bhadram
5. Shri M. P. Bhargava.
6. Shri Niranjan Singh.
7. Shri Mahabir Dass.
8. Shri Narayan Patra.
9. Shrimati Lalitha Rajagopalan.
10. Shri M. Govinda Reddy.
11. Shri Ram Sahai.

12. Shrimati Sarla Bhadauria.

13. Shri C. L. Varma.

14. Shri Niranjan Varma.

15. Shri Tirath Ram Amla.

and 30 members from the Lok Sabha.

That in order to constitute a meeting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

That in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Select Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Chairman may make;

That the Committee shall make a report to this House by the 31st August 1968; and

That this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Delhi and Ajmer Rent Control (Nasirabad Cantonment Repeal) Bill, 1968, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th February, 1968.

DELHI AND AJMER RENT CONTROL (NASIRABAD CANTONMENT REPEAL) BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Delhi and Ajmer Rent Control (Nasirabad Cantonment Repeal) Bill, 1968.

12.44 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. ACCIDENT AT LUCKEESARAI STATION

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): Sir, it is with profound regret that I rise to make a statement on an unfortunate incident in which some persons were run over by train No. 12 Down Delhi-Howrah Express at Luckeesarai Station at about 22.12 hours last night, that is, 14-2-1968.

Due to Magh Purnima, pilgrims had gathered at various points along the Ganga to take bath. The Eastern Railway had arranged to run the following Mela specials for the benefit of the pilgrims:—

- (1) From Danapur to Dildarnagar.
- (2) From Patna to Jahanabad.
- (3) From Barauni to Semaria.
- (4) From Danapur to Arrah.
- (5) From Kiul to Sheikhpura.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, What is this?

MR. SPEAKER: Statement about railway accident.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Where?

MR. SPEAKER: He is telling that.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: While the Mela special from Kiul to Sheikhpura Station was coming to Luckeesarai where it reached at 22.14 hours, a lot of people from the down side rushed across the down main line to reach the Mela special coming on the up line. Meanwhile No. 12 Down Delhi-Howrah Express ran through Luckeesarai at 22.12 hours. In this process 29 persons were run over by the Delhi-Howrah Express of whom 13 persons on the spot and 3 died subsequently in the Luckeesarai block hospital.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the total loss?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: 13 persons died on the spot and three died subsequently in the Luckeesarai block hospital.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: When?

SOME HON MEMBERS: Last night

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: Another 13 persons were injured of whom 4 are suspected to have sustained serious injuries. 8 injured persons have been taken to the Railway Hospital by the Kiul Medical Relief van and 5 persons have been admitted in the Luckeesarai block hospital.

The Minister of State for Railways accompanied by Member (Engineering) and Director (Safety and Coaching) Railway Board has flown to the site of the accident.

Ex-gratia payment is being arranged to the next of kin of those who died and to the injured persons.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, this is the second or third accident...

MR. SPEAKER: We are not going to discuss it now. It is an unfortunate accident in which so many people have lost their lives.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The hon. Minister has not announced whether any inquiry is being conducted. Let there be a judicial inquiry. 13 men have lost their lives.

MR. SPEAKER: No, 16.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This is horrible and still they do not call it a major accident.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: The very fact that I have made a statement to bring this to the notice of the hon.

House shows that it is a serious accident. I am making a *suo motu* statement in this regard.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You are making *suo motu* accidents also

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): It is not a question of accident; it is a question of negligence. The train has run into the people. Therefore, there is all the more reason that there should be an inquiry into it.

MR. SPEAKER: We adjourn now and meet again at 2.30.

13.45 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for ..Lunch till a Half past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Thirty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Vidya Charan Shukla.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East): Sir, before you proceed, I would like to refer to a matter which I was mentioning just when the Speaker rose before the recess and that was in relation to an adjournment motion of which many of us together had given notice in regard to the recent happenings in West Bengal....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Just a minute. Let a Bill be introduced and then I will give you an opportunity.

14.31 hrs.

DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL*.

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि दिल्ली नगर निगम अधिनियम, 1957 में प्रागे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाय।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957."

The motion was adopted.

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : मैं विधेयक को प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

14.31½ hrs.

STATEMENT RE: DELHI MUNICIPAL (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : लोक सभा के प्रक्रिया तथा कार्य-संचालन सम्बन्धी नियमों के नियम 71(1) के अन्तर्गत मैं दिल्ली नगर निगम (संशोधन) अध्यादेश, 1968 द्वारा तुरन्त विधान बनाने के कारण बताने वाले व्याख्यात्मक विवरण की एक प्रति सभा-घटल पर रखता हूँ। [Placed in Library. See No. LT-53/68.]

14.32 hrs.

RE: SITUATION IN WEST BENGAL

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East): As I was saying, just as the Speaker was on the eve of recessing the House, I pointed out to him that I was making a submission in regard to the adjournment motion of which so many of us together had given notice. This adjournment motion is very important because it relates to the physical breakdown and the political breakdown which has taken place in the State of West Bengal in regard to which Central steps are called for at once. It is a matter which also involves a great deal of liability on the part of the Centre and our object in bringing up this adjournment motions was to discuss many relevant matters relating to that. We have heard that there is going to be a Call Attention notice in which, in substance, something of the same kind of subject would, perhaps likely be discussed. But our idea has been that this is a matter which should only be taken up by way not of a call-attention matter but of an adjournment motion. A call-attention matter has the predominant intention of eliciting information, whatever the nuances in regard to that information, while an adjournment motion has, in it, certain characteristics and a censure of Government is also definitely implied. Therefore, this being a matter which is agitating my part of the country particularly and the whole country generally, notice of that should be taken in Parliament in the quickest possible time. That is why so many of us together have joined; members belonging to different parties have joined together to give notice of this adjournment motion. Now, Sir, we are somewhat in the

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 18-2-1968.

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

lark about it. On account of the confusion which was prevailing at the time when the House went into recess, which is why I am interrupting the proceedings some of us have got the impression that any further discussion in regard to the admissibility of the adjournment motion in preference to the call-attention matter can be discussed with the Speaker only in his Chamber and not in the House. But my submission, and it is a very serious submission, is that this is a matter of public interest of such a positive character that we cannot conceive of the idea of our having a private discussion with the Speaker about it. If the Speaker chooses to give his ruling, he can give it in the House and give us an opportunity also of making our submissions before he makes up his mind. But all that should be done in the House and not in the Chamber. That is why I wish to put to you that you should please convey this to the Speaker, and maybe, after some time, we shall get some information about it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: (Kanpur): I want to....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He may please sit down.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would only request you to hear me with patience for one minute. This has come in the newspapers today; the Statesman has commented that there are alternatives only before the Centre. This is a matter where there is a Constitutional break-down, a complete break-down....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He may please resume his seat. He is making certain submissions with a view to pleading for admissibility of adjournment motion. I do realise that the matter is quite serious; it is very important from the Constitutional point of view and from other aspects also. People are agitated; I entirely agree with you. But the question is this. The Speaker had some discussion with some of the leaders, as I understand..

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am told that so far as the adjournment motion is concerned, it was disallowed and a call-attention was to be admitted. I have heard Mr. Mukerjee now and as I also know that he was advised to see the Speaker in the Chamber, he could plead that it should be brought before the House, the urgency of the matter could be placed before the House at the earliest opportunity....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I will take only one minute, Sir. The Speaker has an inherent right under the rules to disallow an adjournment motion. But there should be some reasons for it. No reason has been assigned. Strictly speaking, what was this adjournment motion? The motion was on the failure of the Central Government to intervene in a situation in West Bengal where the Constitutional machinery has failed, has broken down. This was the motion. Even the newspapers have brought editorials on this, but this House, which is supposed to be the supreme and sovereign body and custodian of Parliamentary democracy, does not discuss this matter. I would only request you to give it a priority. Yesterday, when I moved that this House be adjourned under rule 340, you had no information, but today all the newspapers are full of information and they have suggested the alternatives before the Centre on a short-term as well as on a long-term basis. The question is this. We do not want any call-attention. This is a matter beyond call-attention. In call-attention, only five members are allowed to ask questions. This is a matter which has to be discussed in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall convey what has been said to Speaker because the Speaker is seized of the matter and he will give his decision. I entirely agree regarding the urgency. Tomorrow, in case the Speaker allows you to raise it on the floor of the

House, you will get an opportunity. Then there is also the possibility that by persuasion—I know, Mr. Mukerjee is capable of persuading people—and by discussion, the Speaker could be brought round to your point of view. But the Speaker has to take the decision. How am I concerned?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): When will that attempt at persuasion be allowed to be made?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That will be this afternoon; he has said that it will be after 4 P.M. today..

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: On the floor of this House or in his chamber?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If he permits the hon. Member to raise it on the floor of the House, then it will be tomorrow; otherwise some discussion over the calling-attention-notice....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We do not want any calling-attention-notice. They are calling the troops there, and here we are going to have a calling-attention-notice? We do not want any calling-attention-notice here on this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): I fail to understand why the Central Government are trying to take the edge away. This House is the custodian of the constitutional machinery and the functioning of it in the States. There is a complete deadlock in West Bengal, and the whole thing has come to a blind alley. We have already wasted 24 good hours. If you are trying to suggest that we should try to dodge it further, I am afraid we do not agree with you. The matter must be decided here and now. So, I would request you to admit the adjournment motion so that we may discuss the whole matter thereadbare and enlighten all concerned about it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Please ask the Home Minister to be present here.

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोखले (बम्बईगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ

कि यह मामला बहुत गम्भीर है। हम ने तो पहले ही सलाह दी थी कि बंगाल में राष्ट्रपति-शासन लागू किया जाये, लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हमारी यह सलाह नहीं मानी। मैं कांग्रेस और कम्युनिस्ट, दोनों दलों पर यह चार्ज लगाता चाहता हूँ कि वे जनतंत्र को चलाने के पक्ष में नहीं हैं। जब बंगाल में इस तरह की स्थिति निमित्त हुई थी कि वहाँ पर शासन नहीं चल सकता था, तो शासन का यह कर्तव्य था कि वह वहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू कर दे। लेकिन उन्होंने डिफेक्टुज की सहायता से वहाँ पर एक दूसरी सरकार बनवाई। उस समय इस प्रश्न पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट की राय नहीं ली गई और न कोई अन्य उचित तरीका अख्तियार किया गया। शासन ने देश को एक ऐसे मोड़ पर ला कर खड़ा कर दिया है कि देश का हर एक आदमी चिन्ता में पड़ गया है।

बंगाल में जो कुछ कल हुआ, हम उस के पक्ष में नहीं हैं। यदि दस आदमी मिल कर यह फैसला कर लें कि हम ने जनतंत्र को नहीं चलने देना है, तो यह उचित बात नहीं है। वहाँ पर कल जो कार्यवाही हुई है, हम उसका बिल्कुल समर्थन नहीं कर सकते हैं। हम उसके पक्ष में नहीं हैं। हम समझते हैं कि जिस तरीके से वहाँ पर डेमोक्रेटिक फंशनिंग को रोका गया, वह जनतंत्र के प्रति कोई उचित दृष्टिकोण या व्यवहार नहीं था। मैं समझता हूँ कि वहाँ पर सदन में शक्ति-परीक्षण होना चाहिए था, ताकि एक निर्णय पर पहुँचा जा सकता। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में कांग्रेस भी उतनी ही दोषी है, क्योंकि कांग्रेस ने अभी तक एक विरोधी दल के रूप में काम करने की शिक्षा नहीं ली है इसलिए इस देश में जनतंत्र-प्रवृत्ति को बड़ा भारी धक्का पहुँचाने के लिये कांग्रेस भी उतनी ही जिम्मेदार है।

इन कारणों से इस विषय पर यहाँ विचार होना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Actually I understand that Shri Shrichand Goel

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

and Shri Jyotimoy Basu have submitted calling-attention-notice. But as I said earlier, even now at the last moment hon. Members have every right to use their powers or persuasion and bring round the Speaker to their point of view.

i.

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI (Berhampore): It is not a question of persuading the Speaker. So long as you are in the Chair, you are the custodian of the rights of this House. This is a very serious matter. In our adjournment motion he had referred to article 355 which lays down an obligation on the Union Government to see that the Government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. From the information that we have got by phone and also from the reports in the newspapers, certain facts are very clear. The West Bengal Assembly has been adjourned sine die. The Council functions. The Governor could not deliver his speech or at least could not read out his full speech. There was a scuffle and all that. We do not know what the state of affairs is in West Bengal today. So, I do not know how the Speaker was advised to admit only the calling-attention-notice. If this is not a matter for adjournment, I fail to understand what else can be a matter for the adjournment of the House.

If we cannot censure the Government on this issue, on what other issue can we? There are so many issues on which the House is exercised. We discussed yesterday the disturbances in Assam. In Assam at least this type of situation did not develop. But so far as West Bengal is concerned, we are told that we have to be satisfied with a call attention motion and asking certain questions and eliciting information. Let the Central Government do whatever they like through the Governor, or let them bypass the legislature, bypass everything. We do not know what is going to be the state of affairs in West Bengal tomorrow.

So this is a matter which should be ruled upon by you here and now.

SHRI VASUDEVAN: NAIR (Peermade): I am not speaking about the adjournment motion. Pending a decision on that motion, whether the Speaker is going to admit it not, it is only fair and proper for the representative of the Central Government, the Home Minister, to be present here and give a report to the House on the situation in West Bengal. What is the Central Government thinking about it? Why are they hesitating to act immediately? We expected Government to behave as a responsible Government. But there is nobody on the Treasury Benches.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI MUTHYAL RAO): There are so many.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: In the morning itself, we expected an statement from Government. I would request you to convey this to the Home Minister that he should come to the House and make a statement at 4 O'clock today on the situation in that State.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would definitely convey it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Call the Home Minister here. He is conspiring outside.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It has been suggested that the Home Minister make a statement. That is the desire expressed on the floor of the House by several members from this side. I will convey it.

SHRI MANOHARAN (Madras North): The Law Minister is being ghaored by the Congress members. Ask him to come to the front.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As Shri Chaudhuri has pleaded, I fully share the concern of Members regarding the latest developments in West Bengal. But as I said earlier, it is for the Speaker to decide.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: When you are in the Chair, you are the Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not the usual practice. If I were to take interest from the beginning, I would have said something. If something crops up spontaneously while I am sitting or some such developments take place, I will give my ruling. But on this question, the Speaker will have to decide finally. Shri Goel has also given notice of a call attention motion. He has placed before the House the urgency of the matter. I fully share it. But I leave it to the Speaker. I will convey all the pleadings that were made.

AN HON. MEMBER: Feelings also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Feelings also.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बंगाल में एक कांस्टी-
ट्यूशनल क्राइसिस हो गया है, डंडलाक हो
गया है और आप कहते हैं कि इस बारे में फैसला
स्पीकर साहब करेंगे। पता नहीं, वह फैसला
कब होगा—कल होगा, परसों होगा, या दो तीन
दिनों के बाद होगा। जब देश के एक हिस्से में
कांस्टीट्यूशनल ब्रेक-डाउन हो जाये और
इस सदन की बैठक हो रही हो, तो उस के
लिए दो ही तरीके हैं : ज. कांस्टीट्यूशनल
ब्रेक-डाउन हो, तो या तो मिनिस्टर साहब
स्वयं आ कर उसी दिन यहाँ पर स्टेटमेंट दें
और या स्पीकर तुरन्त निर्णय ले कर सरकार
को उसी दिन बयान देने के लिए मजबूर
करे। मुझे यह नहीं कहना है कि आप इस
विषय को कालिग एटेंशन नोटिस के रूप
में लें या एडजर्नमेंट मोशन के रूप में, लेकिन
मझे अदब के साथ कहना चाहता है कि मुझे

यह बात पसन्द नहीं है कि हम जा कर पर्सवेड
करें, चैम्बर में आ कर मिलें और इस तरह
उस प्रश्न को टाला जाये यह गलत बात है।
आप को जो निर्णय करना है, वह आप की ज़िम्मे-
दारी है। आप मिनिस्टर को कहिये कि वह वहाँ की
स्थिति के बारे में ध्यान दें। अगर मिनिस्टर
स्वयं ध्यान देना चाहते हैं, तो दें, वना आप
इन को बयान देने के लिए कहें, क्योंकि जब
कांस्टीट्यूशनल ब्रेक-डाउन हो, तो उस पर
विचार करना आप की और इस सदन की
जिम्मेदारी है। इस सदन के रक्षक आप हैं।

यह ताज्जुब की बात है कि कांग्रेस के
मिनिस्टर डेमोक्रेसी की बातें करते हैं, लेकिन
स्प्रिट में डेमोक्रेसी की हत्या करना चाहते
हैं। कुछ दूसरे लोग लैटर और
स्प्रिट दोनों में डेमोक्रेसी की हत्या करना
चाहते हैं। आप पार्लियामेंटरी डेमोक्रेसी के
कन्स्टीट्यूशन हैं। मैं मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि
आज ही इस बात का कोई न कोई निर्णय
होना चाहिए। जैसी कि यहाँ पर सजेशन दी गई
है, आप मिनिस्टर को कहिये कि आज जो
स्थिति है, उस के बारे में वह आज ही ध्यान
दें और कल जो स्थिति उत्पन्न होगी, उस के
बारे में कल बयान दे दिया जाये। लेकिन
आप इस प्रश्न को यह कह कर न टालें कि
हम चैम्बर में पर्सवेड करने के लिए जायें।
तो मैं आप से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि यह सदन की
यूनानिमस मांग है और मैं समझता हूँ कि
कांग्रेसी सदस्य भी इस बात से सहमत होंगे
कि गृह मंत्री को जरूर इस पर ध्यान
देना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: whether
it is a constitutional breakdown or
not, that is for the Government to
take a view. You can take your own
view. I am not expressing any
view.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
Prima facie it is.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us wait for one hour more. Have a little patience. At 4 O'clock you raise it.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आप प्रश्नोत्तरें यह दोजिये कि होम मिनिस्टर बयान देंगे । जितना उन को मालूम है उतना हो आ कर बताएं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will convey it to the Home Minister. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is also here.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palaghat): We want to hear the Home Minister, not the Law Minister.

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE (Arambagh): As the Law Minister is present in the House, I hope he will throw some light at least from the Government point of view about the legal and constitutional position in Bengal today.

SRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: The light is with the Home Minister, that is the difficulty.

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE: The Home Minister is not physically present, the Law Minister is. So far as we are concerned, we are certainly of the opinion that both from the legal and constitutional points of view there is a complete constitutional deadlock. Let the Government tell us whether there is or there is not a constitutional deadlock. If there is no constitutional deadlock, let the Government make that position clear. If, on the other hand, there is a constitutional deadlock, I think the Government owes it to this House to tell us how that deadlock is to be resolved. I do not think this is a matter for a call attention notice. It is certainly a matter for an adjournment of this House to discuss a very serious matter which has developed in West Bengal.

श्री एस० एन० बोसो : (पूना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तदन का बक्त नहीं लेना चाहता । आप ने जो कहा कि यह चीज स्वीकर साहब के हाथ में है अभी मैं उस का निर्णय नहीं कर सकता उस से मैं सहमत हूँ । मगर मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जो मंत्रिगण हैं उन को मालूम होना चाहिए कि वहां जो घटनाएं हो रही हैं उस के बारे में बिरोब्री वल के लोगों की भावनाएं कितनी तीव्र हैं... (व्यवधान)... इसलिये होम मिनिस्टर साहब हैं या और उन के जो साथी हैं वह यहां आ कर बताएं । मुझे बताया जाता है कि लेबर मिनिस्टर साहब यहां हैं । लेबर मिनिस्टर के बारे में क्या कहा जाय ? उन के साथ मुझे बड़ी सहानुभूति है । लेबर मिनिस्टर की मिनिस्ट्री को तो एक डिपार्टमेंट बना दिया गया है । लेबर को ग्राजकल पूछता कोन है ? ग्राजकल तो रामकृष्ण बजाज को पूछने वाले हैं । इसलिए आप हमारे तरफ से कहिए कि वह आये यहां और आ कर बताएं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will put an end to this. I again repeat what I said earlier. As Mr. Bose pointed out, some people take the view that there is a constitutional deadlock, some say it is a breakdown. Whatever the view Government take, they will come forward with their view. I will convey your request to the Home Minister to take the earliest opportunity to make a statement.

श्री रत्नबोर सिंह (रोहतक): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक शेर याद आ गया ।

उस सादगी पर कौन न मरे या खुदा ।
लड़ते भी हैं मगर हाथ में तलबार नहीं ॥

यह लोग सबसे ज्यादा शोर यहां मचा रहे हैं । बंगाल में जो कुछ हो रहा है उस को करने वाले यही हैं । कांस्टीट्यूशन फेल करने में यही वहां आये हैं । उन की अपनी महिला मेम्बर हैं वह रास्ता रोकती हैं वहां,

गवर्नर पर यह लोप हमला करते हैं और फिर यहाँ आ कर बिल्लाते हैं कांस्टो-ट्यूशन फेल हो गया। किन्तु फेल किया? या तो यह लड़ें नहीं और लड़ें हैं तो फिर बिल्लाते क्यों हैं? बिल्लायें नहीं, फिर बहादुर बनें, लेकिन यह बहादुर भी बनेते हैं और बिल्लाते भी हैं। तो वहाँ कोई कांस्टोट्यूशन फेल नहीं हुआ है। जो कुछ हुआ है उस के लिए खुद वह जिम्मेदार हैं। और यह बार बार ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन पेश करके हमारा क्लक जाया करते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are not discussing it. Whether it has been a failure or not has to be decided.

14.57 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—contd.

डा० गोविंद दास (जबलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, कल जो स्थगन प्रस्ताव उपस्थित हुआ था उस के तुरन्त बाद आप ने मुझे बुलाया था और मैंने केवल एक वाक्य कहा था कि राष्ट्रपति के भाषण के संबंध में जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव आया है उस का समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यथार्थ में कोई भाषण वह नहीं था लेकिन मैं आज उस संबंध में भाषण कर सकूँगा इस के लिए उस का केवल आरम्भ किया गया था। राष्ट्रपति जी ने सब से अधिक ध्यान आकर्षित इस बात पर दिया है कि देश में जो हिंसात्मक कार्यवाहियाँ हो रही हैं वह किसी भी दृष्टि स्थावरी नहीं कही

जा सकती और उन का अंत होना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस देश में कोई भी ऐसा दल नहीं होगा जो यह चाहता होगा कि इस प्रकार की सिंहात्मक कार्यवाहियाँ हों। लेकिन उन्हें रोकने के लिए केवल ऊपरी स्तर पर विचार करने से हमारा काम चलने वाला नहीं है। हमें गहराई में जाना चाहिए और जब तक हम गहराई में नहीं जायेंगे तब तक इस रोग का इलाज नहीं कर सकेंगे। किसी भी रोग के इलाज के लिए पहले निदान आवश्यक होता है। और जब ठीक ढंग का निदान हो जाय तभी औषधोपचार हो सकता है।

यदि हम इन घटनाओं की गहराई में जायें तो सब से पहले हमें मद्रास की घटनाओं पर विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। मद्रास की घटना केवल भाषा के कारण हुई इसे मैं स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। मद्रास में आज जिस दल का शासन है उस दल के इतिहास पर हमें थोड़ा सा विचार करना आवश्यक है। यह दल ऐसा दल है जिस ने कभी भारतीय एकता पर विश्वास नहीं किया, जो हमारे राष्ट्रीय ध्वज को जलाता रहा, जो हमारे संविधान को आग लगाता रहा और बार बार इस बात की धमकी देता रहा कि हम भारत से भ्रमल हो जाना चाहते हैं। उस समय भाषा का कोई प्रश्न नहीं था। आज भी इस दल ने हमारे संविधान को ताक पर रख दिया है। इस दल की सरकार ने भाषा के संबंध में जो निर्णय किया है, कि वह संविधान को ताक पर रखना है। संविधान में जब तक हिन्दी राजभाषा के पद पर आसीन है तब तक आप विधान सभा के द्वारा उस प्रकार का प्रस्ताव पास नहीं करा सकते जिस प्रकार का प्रस्ताव मद्रास की विधान सभा ने पास किया है।

SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAM (Tirutani): Sir, on a point of order. He

[Shri S. K. Sambandham]

has alleged that the Madras Government, that is the Government of Tamilnad had thrown out the Constitution and its provisions. What are those provisions which had been so thrown out? He must point them out. He is simply making allegations which he is unable to prove. He should understand what is what.

15 hrs.

डा० गोविन्द दास : यह प्रश्न हमारे संविधान के सम्मान का प्रश्न है, भाषा का प्रश्न नहीं है। हिन्दी का तिरस्कार हो, हिन्दी को संविधान से निकाल दिया जावे, ये बातें मैं समझ सकता हूँ, लेकिन जब तक संविधान में हिन्दी राज-भाषा के पद पर आसीन है तब तक हिन्दी की अवहेलना करना संविधान के विरुद्ध जाता है। इस देश के किसी भी राज्य में संविधान की इस प्रकार अवहेलना नहीं की गई, जिस प्रकार से मद्रास की सरकार ने की है और इस लिये अन्नादुरई जी पर अत्यन्त अश्रद्धा रखते हुए भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस अन्नादुरई की सरकार को भंग कर देना केन्द्र का कर्त्तव्य होना चाहिये।

इसके बाद हम असम की घटनाओं को लें। असम की घटनाओं के उपर कल स्थगन प्रस्ताव पेश हुआ था। असम की घटनाओं को केवल इस दृष्टि से देखना कि असम में बाहर से जो लोग आये हैं उन के कारण ये घटनाएँ हुई हैं यह बड़ी गलत बात होगी। असम में पाकिस्तान की जो दिलवस्पी हैं उस को हम लोग भलोभांति जानते हैं और पाकिस्तान और चीन का जो गठबन्धन हुआ है उस से भी हम लोग अपरिचित नहीं हैं। इस लिये अभी जो गोहाटी में घटनाएँ हुई हैं मेरा देश भर में घूमते रहने के कारण सभी से सम्बन्ध है असम से भी सम्बन्ध है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, कि कल भी इस बात पर संकेत किया गया था, लेकिन इस का कोई प्रमाण नहीं दिया गया, मैं इस सम्बन्ध में एक प्रमाण देना चाहता हूँ कि असम में एक

दुकान हिन्दू गैर-असमी की है और दूसरी दुकान मुस्लिम गैर-असमी की है तो हिन्दू की दुकान को जलाया गया, मुस्लिम की दुकान को नहीं जलाया गया। मैं दो बड़े-बड़े सिनेमा-घरों का दृष्टांत देता हूँ—एक सिनेमाघर का नाम था “मिषदूत” यह असम से बाहर के आये हुए हिन्दू का बनवाया हुआ था, उस सिनेमा को आग लगा दी गई। उसी के पड़ोस में एक दूसरा सिनेमा था, उस का नाम “विजली” सिनेमा था वह एक मुसलमान का था वह नहीं जलाया गया।

श्री रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : सेठ साहब हिन्दू मुसलमान का सवाल क्यों उठा रहे हैं।

डा० गोविन्द दास : मैं हिन्दू मुसलमानों का प्रश्न नहीं उठा रहा हूँ, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि असम के कुछ मुसलमानों का पाकिस्तान से संबंध है। फिर असम में जो लोग पाकिस्तान से किसी भी प्रकार घुस आये हैं, चाहे वे कोई भी हों वे इस देश के दुश्मन हैं, और अब जो पाकिस्तान के लोग वहाँ पर आये हैं उन लोगों को जिनको आये हुए पांच वर्ष बीत गये हैं नागरिकता के अधिकार देने की बात चल पड़ी है। यह बड़ी भयानक बात होगी। कल गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा कि ऐसे लोग केवल कुछ थोड़े से होंगे। प्रश्न थोड़े या अधिक का नहीं है प्रश्न सिद्धांत का है। सिद्धान्त की दृष्टि से, अगर इन लोगों को नागरिकता के अधिकार दिये गये, तो यह जो घुसपैठ हुई है उस का समर्थन होगा। असम का प्रश्न हमारे देश का एक बड़ा गम्भीर प्रश्न है। जिस समय चीन का आक्रमण हुआ था मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ उस समय हमारे प्रधान मंत्री पं० जवाहर लालजी ने कहा था कि असम के सम्बन्ध में हम को बड़ी बुरी से बुरी बात के लिये तैयार रहना चाहिये। असम का प्रश्न केवल बाहर से आये हुए लोगों के सबब से है, यह बात छोड़ कर हमें इस दृष्टि से देखना चाहिये कि असम धीरे धीरे कई बार बार के सब

समस्या न बन जाय उस दृष्टि से हमें इस प्रश्न के विषय पर विचार करना चाहिये ।

हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने भाषा के सम्बन्ध में कहा—“सरकार के लिये यह बड़े खेद का विषय है कि देश के कुछ भागों में भाषा के प्रश्न को लेकर प्रदर्शन हों और कानून भंग किये जायें । सरकार को भाषागत नीति का प्रमुख उद्देश्य यह है कि देश में एकता सुदृढ़ हो और लोगों में एकता बड़े और इस के साथ ही समुदाय के तमाम वर्गों को आत्माभिन्नव्यक्ति और सांस्कृतिक विकास के पूरे भ्रवसर दिए जायें । सरकार को पूरी आशा है कि भाषा के बारे में तमाम विवाद अब समाप्त कर दिये जायेंगे । हमारी भाषा नीति और कार्यक्रमों पर भ्रमल करने से जो व्यावहारिक समस्याएँ उठ खड़ी हों उन पर समझ-बूझ और आपसी समझोते को भावना से विचार किये जायें ।” हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी कहते हैं कि तमाम विवादों को समाप्त किया जाये । अभी तक जो विधेयक पास हुआ था उस की स्थाही भी सूखने में नहीं आई है और चारों तरफ से सुनाई पड़ता है कि फिर से कुछ विचार किया जाने वाला है—ऐसी हालत में ये भाषा विवाद समाप्त कैसे होंगे ? ...

श्री कंवरलाल मूल्त (दिल्ली सदर):
सेठ जी, यह सब कांग्रेसी सरकारें करा रही हैं ।

डा० गोविन्द दास : मैंने उस समय कहा था, जिस समय वह विधेयक उपस्थित किया गया था कि आप एक-ऐसा विधेयक ला रहे हैं, जिस से किसी का सन्तोष नहीं होगा । इस विधेयक के लाने के पहले आपको एक गोल-मेज परिषद् बुलानी चाहिये थी, जिस आप सब दलों के लोगों को बुलाते, सब राज्यों के लोगों को बुलाते और बुलाकर कुछ निर्णय आप करते और फिर आप इस को यहाँ लाते । जिस समय विधेयक उपस्थित किया गया था, उस समय के मेरे भाषण को देखा जाय ।

मैंने यह बात कही थी कि इस विधेयक को उपस्थित करने से पहले सब दलों के विचार करने की आवश्यकता है, लेकिन वह नहीं किया गया, विधेयक पास किया गया और उस विधेयक से किसी का सन्तोष नहीं हुआ । हम भाषा के विषय को समाप्त करना चाहते हैं, यह बात ठीक है, लेकिन वह भाषा का विषय समाप्त कैसे हो, यह विचारणीय विषय है ।

एक बात और महत्व की है जो हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में कही है—उन्होंने कहा है “परिवार नियोजन के अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रम की चर्चा किये बिना वार्षिक सर्वेक्षण का काम परा नहीं होगा । इस वर्ष इस कार्यक्रम में जोरदार प्रगति हुई है । देहाती और शहरी आबादी में बहुत से नए वर्गों के लोगों ने इस कार्यक्रम को स्वीकार किया । अनुमान है कि 28.50 लाख से अधिक स्त्री और पुरुष विभिन्न परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत आते हैं । अब तक किसी एक वर्ष की जो संख्या रही है, उस से यह संख्या कहीं ज्यादा है । फिर भी, वार्षिक जन्म दर को एक हजार में लगभग 40 से 25 तक कम करने के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए, इन से भी ज्यादा और लगातार कोशिश करने की जरूरत पड़ेगी । इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह इरादा किया गया है कि अगले वर्ष 60 लाख अतिरिक्त स्त्री पुरुष को परिवार नियोजन के तरीकों और सेवाओं की परिधि में आया जाए । आबादी को नियंत्रित करने के कुछ अन्य उपायों पर भी सरकार विचार कर रही है ।” मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर थोड़ा सा विचार करने की आवश्यकता है कि परिवार नियोजन किन वर्गों में हो रहा है ? मुझे भय है कि यदि परिवार नियोजन इसी ढंग से हुआ तो, शायद हम लोग तो उस समय कोई नहीं रहेंगे, लेकिन 100 या 50 वर्ष बाद इस देश की शक्ल बदल जायगी । इस देश में जो परिवार नियोजन कर रहे हैं उन का आज

[डा० गोविन्द दास]

बहुमत है, लेकिन मुमकिन है उस समय तक वे बहुमत से घट कर अल्पमत में ही हो जायेंगे और वह भारतीय संस्कृति की दृष्टि से, भारतीय इतिहास की दृष्टि से अत्यन्त भयंकर बात होगी।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा है कि इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ और पायों पर विचार किया जा रहा है। मैं इस के सम्बन्ध में दो उपाय आपको सुझाता हूँ एक तो यह कि जो विवाह की अवस्था है, शारदा कानून के बाद 18 वर्ष और 14 वर्ष है, लड़के की 18 और लड़की की 14, यह अवस्था 18 वर्ष से 21 वर्ष कर दी जाये और 14 वर्ष से सोलह वर्ष कर दी जाये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हम को हिन्दू कोड के सदस्य किसी वर्ग के लिये कोई कोड नहीं बनाना है। हिन्दू लोग केवल एक शादी कर सकते हैं, बहुत अच्छी बात है, एक ही शादी होनी चाहिये, लेकिन दूसरे वर्गों में लोग चार-चार शादियाँ करने का अधिकार रखें, यह उचित नहीं है। हमें दूसरे वर्गों के लिये भी ऐसा कोड बनाना चाहिये जो मुसलमानों पर और सब वर्गों पर लागू हो। यह एक दूसरा सुझाव है जिस पर सरकार को विचार करना चाहिये। अगर सरकार परिवार नियोजन करना चाहती है तो विवाह की अवस्था बढ़ाने की बात और दूसरे इस तरह का कोड बनाये जो हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सब पर एक सा लागू हो, इस बात की आवश्यकता है।

इस के बाद मैं एक बात और देखता हूँ कि हम लोग जितना विचार करते हैं सब भौतिक दृष्टि से करते हैं। इस देश का महत्व पराधीनता के समय भी इसलिए रहा है कि इस देश में एक बड़ा भारी अध्यात्मिक तत्व था। हम भौतिक विकास के कारण उस तत्व को विलुक्त भूल गये हैं। हमारे ऋषि, मुनियोंने, हमारे तत्ववेत्ताओं ने,

हमारे दार्शनिकों ने हजारों वर्ष के पहलं कहा कि यह समस्त सृष्टि यथार्थ में एक ही तत्व है। हजारों वर्षों के बीत जाने के बाद आज के वैज्ञानिक भी इस तथ्य के प्रागे नहीं जा पाये हैं। इसलिए हमारे वेदान्त में सूत्र बन गये। "ग्रहम् ब्रह्मास्मि" अर्थात् मैं ब्रह्म हूँ। "तत्त्वामसि" अर्थात् तुम भी वही हो - "सर्वं ख त्विदं ब्रह्म" अर्थात् सब कुछ है। "बसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्" अर्थात् समस्त समस्त सृष्टि तुम्हारा कुटुम्ब है। सर्वभूताहिते रिताः अर्थात् सब के हित में रत रहना यह हमारा कर्तव्य है। भगवद्गीता में बहुत बड़ी बात कही गई है। उस की ओर भी मैं आप का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा। एक ओर भगवान् कृष्ण अर्जुन को बार-बार कहते हैं तेरा धर्म युद्ध करना है लेकिन उस के साथ एक अद्भुत बात कहते हैं जो कम से कम मैं एक छोटा सा साहित्यकार हूँ और कोई साहित्य दर्शन के बिना चल नहीं सकता मैं ने कम से कम इस प्रकार का वाक्य किसी साहित्य में किसी दर्शन में नहीं पढ़ा कि एक तरफ भगवान् कहें तू युद्ध कर दूसरी तरफ युद्ध करने के लिए कहते हुए भी कहें कि अपने मन में किसी प्रकार का बैर भाव न रख। युद्ध हमेशा बैर भाव को मन में रख कर किया जाता है। एक ओर भगवान् कहते हैं तेरा धर्म युद्ध करना है दूसरी ओर कहते हैं "निर्वैरः सर्वभूतेषु" हमारे कल्याण के लिए संसार के कल्याण के लिए जो आध्यात्म भारतवर्ष का मुख्य विषय रहा है जिसने कुछ ऐसे तत्व संसार के सामने रखे हैं जैसे मैं ने आप से कहा कि समस्त सृष्टि ही एक तत्व है जिसके प्रागे आज तक भी बड़े से बड़ा वैज्ञानिक नहीं जा सका है। उस आध्यात्म की भावनाओं का कुछ प्रचार होना चाहिए उस का प्रसार होना चाहिए। हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में वष ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री ने बाद में इस बात को महसूस किया था। बाद में वे कहने लगे मैं कि

किसी न किसी प्रकार के अध्यात्म की हम को आवश्यकता है। तब बहुत देर हो गई थी। यदि हम ने अपनी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में महात्मा गांधी के विचारों पर ध्यान रखते हुए अपने तत्ववेत्ताओं, अपने संतों, अपने भक्तों, अपने ऋषियों और महर्षियों के विचारों का ध्यान रखा होता और हम ने अपनी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में अध्यात्म को भी शामिल किया होता तो आज देश की मूर्त बदल जाती।

मैं ने अमरीका में जाकर देखा है कि वहां पर इतनी अधिक भौतिक उन्नति होने के बाद भी लोग तड़प रहे हैं, उन को शांति नहीं है इसीलिए मैं ने वहां सुना कि जब स्वामी विवेकानन्द वहां गये तो कितना बड़ा उनका स्वागत हुआ मैं ने सुना कि जब स्वामी रामतीर्थ वहां पर गये उन का बड़ा स्वागत हुआ। मैं उस समय नहीं था लेकिन मैंने अमरीका में उस समय का हाल सुना है। आज भी रामकृष्ण मिशन का अमरीका में बहुत बड़ा स्थान है। मेरे जबलपुर के ही एक महर्षि महेश योगी हैं, जबलपुर के हैं आप सब जानते होंगे। कई बार उन्होंने सारे संसार का चक्कर लगाया है। उन महेश योगी का इतना अनुसरण वहां पर हो रहा है कि वीटिल्स के सदृश सिनेमा के स्टार भी उन के साथ हो गये, उन के शिष्य हो गये। यह अध्यात्म के कारण है। पूर्ण शान्ति और विश्व का पूर्ण बंधुत्व बिना अध्यात्म के संभव नहीं है। भौतिक उन्नति के मैं खिलाफ नहीं हूँ, वह होनी चाहिए। हम को अधिक धन चाहिए, अधिक सबक चाहिए, और दूसरी ओर बीजों भी होनी चाहिए लेकिन यदि हम भौतिक बीजों में ही फंसे रहे और उस के आगे हमारी दृष्टि नहीं जाती है तो फिर हमारा कल्याण होने वाला नहीं है। भौतिक उन्नति के बाद भी हमारा कल्याण होने वाला नहीं है। अन्त में हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा है; "महत्त्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों को दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर रखा जाना चाहिए।

सरकार राष्ट्रीय हित और महत्व के प्रमुख मसलों पर सभी दलों के नेताओं के साथ बैठ कर विचार करने और उन की सलाह लेने के लिए तैयार रहेगी।"

मैं हमेशा इस बात को इस सदन में कहता रहा हूँ कि जहां तक राष्ट्रीय समस्याएं हैं, जहां तक निर्माण का प्रश्न है या इस प्रकार के दूसरे प्रश्न हैं, दलगत राजनीतिक से ऊपर उठ और हमें उन प्रश्नों की तरफ ध्यान देना है। इस में यदि दूसरों जो राजनीतिक दल हैं वे दोषी हैं तो हमारी सरकार भी दोषी है। इस बात से इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता कि सरकार ने भी इस बात का कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया कि सब दलों को मिला कर राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं को और निर्माण के कार्यों को हल किया जाय। मैं कांग्रेसवादी हूँ। पिछले 47 वर्ष से मैं कांग्रेस में हूँ। आज तक मैं किसी दूसरे दल में नहीं गया। आज भी मैं कांग्रेस में हूँ और ईश्वर से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि जो थोड़ा सा वक्त बचा है उस में मैं कांग्रेस में ही रहूँ। पर अगर कांग्रेस ने कही भूलें की है कांग्रेस संस्था ने भूल की है या कांग्रेस सरकार ने भूल की है तो मैं ने उन्हें स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहा 5 बार मैं ने कहा है और फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि समस्त दलों को सहयोग में लेकर इस प्रकार काम करन अत्यन्त वांछनीय बीज है।

जहां तक राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं के और निर्माण कार्यों का सम्बन्ध है इस सम्बन्ध में यदि दूसरे राजनीतिक दल दोषी हैं तो सरकार भी दोषी से मुक्त नहीं हो सकती। सरकार का भी उसमें दोष है। मेरा निवेदन है कि सारे विषय पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करने की आवश्यकता है और गम्भीरतापूर्वक यदि हम ने विचार किया तो तैसे दो और दो मिलाकर चार होते हैं दो और दो तीन या पांच नहीं हो उसी प्रकार इन समस्याओं को भी हम ठीक प्रकार से हल कर सकेंगे लेकिन उन के हल करने लिए उदारता की आवश्यकता

[डा० गोविन्द दास]

है। इस प्रकार की बातें नहीं होनी चाहिए जैसे मद्रास में या अन्य स्थानों में हो रही हैं। अगर इस प्रकार की कोई बातें हो तो आखिर कमजोरी से काम नहीं चलेगा बल्कि उस के लिए मजबूती से काम करना पड़ेगा। मजबूती से अगर काम किया गया तो यह बातें अगर घाज नहीं तो कल और कल नहीं तो परसों हल होकर रहेगी। इन थोड़े से विचारों के साथ मैं जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव रखना गया है उस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI GANESH GHOSH (Calcutta South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, people all over the world have been thrilled by the tremendous and wonderful victories achieved by the Vietnamese people over the American aggressors. These victories have once again revealed the puppet nature of the South Vietnam's American stooge government. These victories have also shattered the myth once again, as was done in 1952, by the North Koreans, the myth of the invincibility of American arms. These victories have once again proved that man is superior to arms and that a people determined to be free can never be cowed down by any power on earth.

Surprisingly enough, there is no mention of such rejoicing in the speech of our President. There are only such stale repetitions as stoppage of bombing. Even the Prime Minister, during Question Hour yesterday, only said that our views are well known. She is not even prepared to condemn the United States for the barbarous bombings in defiance of world opinion. Yesterday when the Prime Minister was pointedly questioned as to whether it was not a fact that the United States Government violated the Geneva Agreement which provided for elections in 1956 which has been the

cause for this existing unfortunate situation in Vietnam, she simply said nonchalantly that the United States Government is not a party of the Geneva Agreement. So, it appears that the Geneva Agreement is not valid today because the all-powerful American dollar has not accepted it. This is the clearest indication of how the Government of India is mightily afraid of offending the Americans.

It is clear that the Americans could and must be thrown out of Vietnam. And whatever the Government of India might do or might not do, the brave Vietnamese will certainly throw the Americans out of their country. It is as sure as the sun rises in the east. But generations in future will say that when such mighty events were shaking the world there was a supine government in India which dare not condemn the Americans, that it did not even lift a little finger, did not even utter a word condemning the aggressors. The Government of India might have their own clandestine reasons to placate the American aggressors. But the heart of the Indian people is with the brave people of the Vietnam sharing with them mentally their sorrows and sufferings, rejoicing with their great victories. We send our respectful and heartfelt salutations to them and feel confident that the day is very near when the American aggressors will meet their grave as they did in Dien Bien Phu.

On the relations between the Centre and the States, this is what the Government of India says through the President:

"On their part, they reaffirm their desire to work in harmony with State Governments irrespective of party affiliations."

This reaffirmation sounds absolutely hollow in the light of their practice since the last General Elections. Their main idea has been how to topple the non-Congress Governments and to establish themselves in power

in those States. Beginning with Rajasthan, the machinery of the Central Government has been shamelessly utilised for this very purpose. The Report of the Governor of Haryana to the President, wherein he clearly stated that the Congress Party would not reconcile itself to the position of Opposition and was daily plotting to reduce the majority of the Government of the State is the biggest condemnation of the Congress Party. The Congress leaders have no scruples, moral, political, constitutional or any other. The Constitution is being interpreted to suit their needs in each State. Further, the statement of the Central Government, as has been made through the President, is all the more hypocritical in view of the recent declaration by the Congress leaders at Hyderabad that they will spare no energy, leave no stone unturned, to overthrow the non-Congress Governments in all the States.

15.23 hrs.

(SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA in the Chair)

We know what has happened in West Bengal, as you yourself also know, that from the very day that a non-Congress, the United Front Government took office in West Bengal, the Central Government had a conspiracy with the Congress leaders and the Governor of West Bengal together with the vested interests to oust from power the United Front Government by all means, fair or foul, constitutional or unconstitutional.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This I do not know.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade): You are in the Chair now. You have to know these things.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH: Certainly, not without the advice of the Centre, the Government met the district administrators and the top officials behind the back of the United Front Government at his residence

and gave them directions not to carry out the directions of the Ministry. This was immediately after the Government took office and when the Governor was asked as to why and how he could do it, he merely said that they were talking over a cup of tea. Yes, we know now that a storm was brewing over a cup of tea behind the back of the Ministry elected by the people of West Bengal. To the Congress leaders, nothing was too low to undertake if they could embarrass the United Front Government. In their mad bid to get into power again, they took to such a despicable act as to start communal riots. But due to the timely intervention of the United Front leaders, these heinous attempts misfired.

Then, the Central Government, by withholding the supply of rice, tried to starve the people of West Bengal in order to revolt against the United Front Government. But this too had little effect. The people went hungry, as you know yourself, but they supported the United Front Government which their own Government. Without feeling exasperated, the Central Government kicked their own Constitution by which they swear at every breath, violating all the democratic forms and procedures, directed the Governor of West Bengal to dismiss the United Front Government for not calling the Assembly earlier than the date fixed by the United Front Government itself. And what exactly happened then? Several hours before the U.F. Government was actually dismissed, the Governor met the Police Chiefs and the Chief and Home Secretaries of the State surreptitiously at his residence and ordered them to make immediately elaborate police arrangements and post armed police at every important street crossing of the City, so that any expression or protest by the people against the undemocratic and highhanded manner in which the United Front Government was dismissed, could be suppressed and met with brutality. The Army was also simultaneously alerted. I

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would like to know either from you, as you also belong to that Party, or from the Prime Minister or the Home Minister . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti): He should not attack the Chair like this. . . (Interruptions).

SHRI GANESH GHOSH: I want to know from the Prime Minister or from any of the Ministers under what section of the Constitution they defend the actions of the Governor, mis-called a Constitutional Governor in the Constitution.

The West Bengal Assembly was not allowed to meet and take a decision on such a grave issue as to whether the United Front Government had the support of the majority or not. The decision was taken here by the Central Ministers and the elected United Front Government was dismissed. And when after this grossly unconstitutional and undemocratic action of the Central Government the people began to express their protest peacefully on the streets, they were subjected to inhuman police repression. This fact was brought to the notice of the Prime Minister, but she not only refused to intervene and stop the continuing savage police repression, but she even had the effrontery to issue advice gratis galore in public that questions which should be discussed and decided in Assemblies should not be made matters of agitation outside or on the streets. Certainly it is a very good joke; you by-pass the Assembly, and when the people protest against this, you beat them up and ask them to go to the Assembly.

What happened in Bihar? In Bihar, one Mr. B. P. Mandal was purchased by the Congress leaders on the lure of office to secede from the non-Congress Government there. And on the advice of the Central Government, he was nominated by the Governor to the Legislative Council to head an alternative Congress-supported Government there! It has

been said that this was done strictly in accordance with the provisions of constitution. But Sir, what does the Constitution say about this? It says:

"The members to be nominated by the Governor (to the Legislative Council) shall consist of persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of such matters as the following, namely—

Literature, Science, Art, Co-operative Movement and Social Services."

Mr. Mandal was, for about a year, Member of this House. But during this long period, none could ever suspect that he was an expert or a connoisseur in any of the subjects noted in the Constitution. Yet, Mr. Mandal was nominated to the Council to open the backdoor for the entry of the Congress to power again. . . . (Interruptions). Finding themselves forsaken by the people the Congress Party has now removed its ban on coalition—the Party that so long had boasted that it would never go into coalitions with other Parties. But they forgot that the Congress Party is itself a coalition of factions both in the States and at the Centre and not a party unified on the basis of some principles or some programme. What is happening is that when one faction desires to go in for coalition, another faction of the Congress looks up for a Congress coalition. This is what is happening in West Bengal. This is what is happening also in Bihar, and this is what will happen in all other States. In this game, for somehow or other coming to power, the Congress Government and the Congress Party are not only misusing the Constitution but also resorting to terrific violence on the people.

In West Bengal alone, during the last few weeks, they have put more than 35,000 persons in jail. They have inflicted serious bodily injuries on at least a thousand persons, maim-

ed several hundreds and killed more than 15 persons just to maintain one of the persons purchased in power against the will of practically the entire people of West Bengal. It is no use expressing pious wishes that the Centre-State relations must be good. What is happening in the country today is a direct expression of the contradiction between the reality of the Indian situation and the Indian Indian Constitution.

In 1935, as perhaps you may remember, when the British Government enacted the Government of India Act, 1935, which embodied the scheme of provincial autonomy and of the federation, the Congress Party and the entire national movement rejected that Act, and it was resented on the ground that the autonomy of the provinces was a fictitious one, the major resources and powers were concentrated at the Centre, the provinces were devoid of resources but were charged with the responsibility of maintaining law and order and the nation-building departments and that with their meagre resources, the provinces could not meet the demands of the people and further when the people went on a struggle, the provincial Governments were expected to suppress them in the name of maintaining law and order. And yet, when the Constituent Assembly dominated by these very same Congressmen framed the Constitution, they cleanly forgot what they had themselves stated against the 1935 Act, and in practice modelled a Constitution essentially on the basis of the 1935 Act. How can anyone expect smooth-sailing in such circumstances? Every power is concentrated in the Centre. The major financial resources are concentrated in the hands of the Centre. The power of giving a direction to the economy is also in the hands of the Centre. They did this because they thought that with such concentrated power in the hands of the Centre, they will be able to build up a capitalistic society in the country. They tried this for

the last twenty years; for resources, they resorted to policies which have led to the total impoverishment of the people.

The entire country is seething with discontent. Their policies have come to roost. Unemployment is on the increase. Prices are rising. There is extreme social instability. And when the people rise up in opposition to this intolerable condition, the States cannot do anything to ameliorate the condition of the people because they have neither the resources nor the power to give a different direction to the economic development, but they are expected to maintain law and order and suppress the people. But the people in the last general elections have voted non-Congress parties precisely to put an end to this intolerable state of affairs.

Therefore, the conflict between the Centre and the States is built in in the very existing Constitution itself. If the Central Government are serious in improving Centre-State relations, they must immediately think of a major amendment to the Constitution. State autonomy must be real. The States must have the real financial and economic resources as well as power over the administrative personnel.

This should mean that the subjects to be administered by the Centre should be reduced to the barest minimum such as defence, foreign affairs and communications. Only such a scheme of things would help to find a solution to the language problem also. The question of language at the Centre would be reduced to the small confines of the language of record and it would further help practically in implementing the democratic demand of the equality of all the national languages.

The Government of India unfortunately refused to heed our warning when the language Resolution was being discussed even to postpone the voting so that all the parties could put their heads together and come to a very good decision. What has been

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the result? Widespread agitation even in States ruled by the Congress Party, such as Andhra Pradesh and Mysore. Even the President of the Congress, whom the Central Government members have elected, is not able to face the people in Mysore. Such is the bankruptcy of the Congress Party today.

Therefore, fissiparous and divisive tendencies are developing in the country. It is the Congress Party and the Central Government which are directly responsible for this. The unity of the country will have to be maintained, but not by the Congress Party and the Central Government. It will certainly be maintained by the democratic masses when they, despite the heavy repression, rise and defeat the policies of the Central Congress Government and remove them from power.

*श्री कुशोक बाह्वा (लद्दाख) :
सभापति महोदय, भारत के राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव सदन के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत किया गया है मैं उसका समर्थन तथा अनुमोदन करते हुये अपने आप को बहुत भाग्यशाली समझता हूँ कि मुझे भी इस अवसर पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करने का अवसर प्राप्त हुआ है। परन्तु मुझे इस बात का अत्यन्त दुःख है कि कुछ सदस्यगण इस अभिभाषण के दौरान सदन से उठकर चले गये। यह अत्यन्त अशोचनीय घटना है।

भारत वर्ष शदियों की गुलामी के बाद सन् 1947 में आजाद हुआ है। भारत को स्वतंत्र हुये अब बीस वर्ष के करीब हो रहे हैं। इन बीस वर्षों में जितनी तरक्की भारत ने की है वह भारत के समस्त भाई नाना प्रकार की कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए काफ़ी सन्तोषजनक है। भारतवर्ष को अंग्रेजों ने जिस हालत में छोड़ा तथा वे अपने पीछे भारत में जितनी समस्याओं

के बीज बो कर गये इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रख कर यदि हम भारत वर्ष में इन बीस वर्षों में हुई तरक्की को देखें तो यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि इन बीस वर्षों में जितनी तरक्की हम कर सकते थे उतनी हमने की है। परन्तु इन बीस वर्षों में भारत के सम्मुख बहुत सारी नई समस्याएँ आईं जिनके लिये अंग्रेज लोग जिम्मेदार नहीं थे। उदाहरण के तौर पर जनसंख्या में वृद्धि की समस्या, भाषा की समस्या तथा सबसे बड़ी समस्या देश में सूखा पड़ने की, आदि। परन्तु हमें इस बात की खुशी है कि भारत सरकार इन समस्याओं के समाधान के लिये यथा सम्भव प्रयत्न कर रही है।

जहां तक विदेशनीति का सम्बन्ध है, भारत का विदेशों के साथ अच्छा सम्बन्ध रहा है। परन्तु चीन तथा पाकिस्तान भारत की शान्ति में सदा बाधाएँ उत्पन्न करते रहे हैं। जहां तक चीन के साथ भारत के सम्बन्धों का प्रश्न है वह तब तक हल नहीं हो सकता जब तक तिब्बत स्वतंत्र नहीं हो जाता। यह समस्या भारत की नीति में एक बहुत बड़ी गलती का परिणाम है। भारत ने तिब्बत की चीनियों के हाथ में सौंप कर एक बहुत बड़ी भूल की है तथा उस भूल की ही बहुत महंगी कीमत चुकानी पड़ी। 1962 में चीनी आक्रमण के फलस्वरूप हमारे लद्दाख के बहुत बड़े भू भाग पर चीनियों ने कब्जा कर लिया। नेफा की सीमा पर भी चीनियों ने भारत की सीमाओं में घुसकर बहुत बड़ा भूभाग भारत से छीन लिया है। ये सारी हरकतें चीनियों ने एक भाई के भेष में की। इधर से "हिन्दी चीनी भाई भाई" का नारा लगाते रहे तथा दूसरी तरफ से फौजों को इकट्ठा कर सीमा पर हमला बोल दिया।

यह सब भारत की एक बहुत बड़ी भूल का परिणाम है। परन्तु भारत अब दूसरी भूल करने की क्षमता नहीं रखता।

परन्तु मुझे इस बात की आशांका है कि भारत दूसरी भूल भी न कर बैठे, क्योंकि भारत ने अभी तक तिब्बत की स्वतंत्रता के बारे में बिल्कुल नहीं सोचा है और न ही इस प्रश्न को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में उठाने का प्रयास किया है। यह दुःखद और हृदय विदारक सूचना मिली है कि चीनी शासक इस समय भी अभ्यागे तिब्बतियों को अपने प्राचीन धर्म से भ्रष्ट करने के लिये या तो उन्हें मौत के घाट उतार रहे हैं या उन्हें भिन्न प्रकार की याचनायें देकर पीड़ित करते हैं। हमारे प्राचीन और अमूल्य धर्म ग्रन्थों को जलाया जाता है और जगत प्रख्यात गुम्फों को गिराया जा रहा है, ताकि बौद्ध संस्कृति का इस संसार से निश्चय ही मिट जाये।

इन सब बातों का जिक्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ज्यूरिस्ट कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में भी आया है। परन्तु मुझे इस बात का शोक है कि भारत सरकार ने इस अत्याचार के खिलाफ कोई निश्चित प्रयत्न नहीं किया। क्या भारत अपनी पहली गलती को भूल चुका है, जिसकी कीमत भारत को बहुत बड़ी राशि में चुकानी पड़ी। जब तक भारत तथा चीन की सीमा का सवाल है, तब तक चीन सदा भारत के लिये खतरा बना रहेगा। अतः इस खतरे को दूर करने के लिये तिब्बत की स्वतंत्रता आवश्यक है। जब भारत तथा चीन की सीमा के बीच तिब्बत जैसा एक मित्र राष्ट्र रहेगा, तो भारत पूरे चैन के साथ अपनी तरक्की करने में समर्थ रह सकेगा, अन्यथा चीनियों के आक्रमण के खतरे के कारण भारत को बहुत बड़ी रकम व्यर्थ खर्च करनी पड़ेगी, जिससे तरक्की के कामों में बहुत बड़ी बाधा पड़ेगी।

इसके अतिरिक्त यहां इस बात का जिक्र करना बहुत आवश्यक है कि जहां में भारत सरकार का इस कारण बड़ा कृतज्ञ है कि उन्होंने भारत में आये हुये तिब्बती शरणार्थियों को फिर से बसाने के लिये कोई कसर नहीं छोड़ रखी, वहां मुझे दुःख

है कि लद्दाख में आये हुये ऐसे शरणार्थियों की हालत बहुत सोचनीय है। वे अभी तक भी उस ऊंचाई पर तम्बूओं में अपने दुःखी जीवन के दिन बिताते हैं। उनके लिये न कोई मकान बनाने का प्रबन्ध हुआ, न उनके बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिये कोई नये स्कूल खोले गये और न उन्हें कोई माली सहायता दी गई, यद्यपि इस बारे में मेरी ओर से इस सभा में प्रश्न तो पूछे ही गये थे और मेने अपनी एक योजना भी सरकार के पास भेज दी थी, प्रश्नों का उत्तर तब जरा भर भी सन्तोषजनक नहीं था। शायद सदन को इस बात का भी ज्ञान हो कि 1962-63 में अकाल, भारी हिमपात के कारण इन अभ्यागे शरणार्थियों के ढाई लाख माल मवेशी अकाल मृत्यु प्राप्त कर गये और उन के मालिक कौड़ी कौड़ी के मोहताज हो गये। परन्तु न ही प्रान्तीय और न ही भारत सरकार ने उनकी कोई भी सहायता की।

अंत में यह कारण बताते हुये अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं कि सरकार इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुये अपनी नीति में देश के कल्याण को सामन रख कर परिवर्तन करेगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall have to make a slight correction. The translation of the speech of Kuhak Bakula is in Hindi and not in English.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): It is probably a fortunate matter for the Government that the Address of the President on the 12th February came too soon to have to make a motion of the constitutional crisis which has come about in West Bengal so that they need not have to deal with this uncomfortable subject except for making this platitudinous appeal which had been referred to by earlier speakers about the Central Government's desire to work in harmony with State Governments irrespective of party affiliations and they have not had to express themselves concretely or specifically on the crisis which has overtaken them in Bengal.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

The essence of this deadlock does not consist only in the fact that the State legislature or the Assembly had been adjourned *sine die* nor that the Governor was not able to deliver his Address to the joint session of the two Houses and that the Address is not being taken as read: That is the ruling of the Speaker. The essence of the deadlock is the fact that the Ministry which is in power in West Bengal today is manifestly and demonstrably a ministry which has lost its majority and yet continues in power. Yesterday's happenings in the Assembly have made it quite clear and I shall quote from *Statesman* which is not a paper which supports the United Front:

"The effective membership of the Assembly, excluding the Speaker, is now 279 and the minimum number for a majority, therefore, is 140. To the 133 members belonging to the Treasury Benches who signed the register—

Yesterday—they were present—

"must be added one Congress and one PDF MLA who were absent because of illness."

That makes 135. This is the total, and they could not muster any more than 135 people, where 140 are required to have a bare majority.

AN HON. MEMBER: On the other side?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: On the other side, there are the people who have decided they are quite adept at this because they are paying you back in your own coin—to resign from the Congress or defect from the Congress PDF coalition, who have decided to stay away; they were not present. They could not be mustered; none of them could be mustered by the Ministry. Therefore, the essence of the deadlock consists in this: that the legislature could not meet; it has

been adjourned *sine die*. The Governor could not deliver his address. The Ministry which remains in power has lost its majority in West Bengal.

I would also like to draw your attention to this fact: is it a normal circumstance that articles 19(1) (a) and (b) of the Constitution have been completely suppressed—entirely suppressed, I would say—since the day that this ministry has assumed office or has been put in office by the Governor? It is a very strange thing. There is no emergency. The emergency has been revoked. Article 19(2) of the Constitution talks about the imposition of certain reasonable restrictions on the fundamental rights. I would raise this question before the House: whether it can be interpreted within the ambit of article 19(2), that this P. C. Ghosh Ministry, since it was pitchforked into power by the ICS Governor on the 21st of November—up to this day that I am speaking here, 15th February, not for one single day, not for one single hour, not for one single minute, has been able to rule without imposing section 144 throughout the city of Calcutta and its suburbs. It means that the right to freedom of speech and expression and the right to assemble peaceably have been suppressed. This is how the Government is carrying on there. Therefore, we want to know what the Government of India proposes to do in this matter. All this argument which has been advocated in various quarters for taking recourse and action under article 356(1)(b) of the Constitution will leave the essence of the crisis untouched. You can do anything you like; you can suspend the Assembly; you can take steps in this hon. House to change the rules of procedure of that State Assembly; you can devise some method of removing that recalcitrant Speaker who refuses to be cowed down; but none of these measures will touch that illegal ministry, that minority ministry, which has remained in power there. I can assure

the Government and I can assure this House that so long as that ministry, that PDF-Congress coalition ministry which rules with the help of bullets and bayonets and section 144, which is illegal, which does not command the majority, which is a minority government, is kept forcibly on the gaddi in West Bengal, there will be no peace, and the people of my State will not tolerate it, no matter how much blood flows. Let it be made quite clear.

From November 21st, to this day, the people are struggling continuously. No amount of bullets, no amount of tear-gas, no amount of lathi charge which have become the daily occurrences in West Bengal could cow them down. In these last few days—10 to 12 days—already over 35,000 people have courted arrest. Mr. Nijalingappa, speaking in Hyderabad, in his presidential address at the Congress session, had the temerity to say that this call for civil disobedience given by the United Front is not for civil disobedience, but it is for an armed insurrection. (*Interruption*) I am quoting him; you can look it up. Not a single act of violence has taken place. Peacefully, this violation of law, civil disobedience or satyagraha—whatever you like to call it—is going on every day. 35,000 people have courted arrest: and nobody can say that the movement has not been peaceful. It is a silent, massive protest of the people of West Bengal; and if you compel them to resort to other means also, that might also take place despite our best intentions. This provocation, i.e. the presence of this illegal ministry, has to be removed. Therefore, I suggest to the Government not to yield to the temptation which they are increasingly and visibly displaying as their lust for power and not to take recourse to article 356B, because that will be interpreted only as yet another means of keeping this ministry in power by hook or crook, a minis-

try which the people of West Bengal are determined not to tolerate, does not matter what happens.

I would like to know what criteria and principles are the Governors being instructed to follow or they are following themselves. In the case of Hariana, where there was a ministry which could not be accused of having lost its majority, the Governor dismissed the ministry on the ground that he was subjectively satisfied that the behaviour of the legislators was improper and immoral. That was enough in that case to dismiss the ministry, though it still had a majority. In West Bengal, in November, the Governor was subjectively satisfied, even without any vote in the Assembly, that Mr. Ajoy Mukerjee's ministry had lost its majority and therefore he dismissed it. Today in West Bengal, that same Governor, without resorting to the Assembly, is insisting on keeping the Ghosh ministry in power, which has manifestly lost its majority. What standards are being applied, I want to know. This crisis is the doing of this Central Congress Government and these Governors, who are acting as their instruments.

In the meantime in between the two sessions of Parliament, the Bihar ministry has been toppled by what has now become a very respectable method. I do not know what is going to be done about it. Personally my party will welcome the introduction of legislation here laying down that any legislator who defects, irrespective of the party, should be made to resign his seat and face the electorate. But no such legislation is in the offing. In the meantime, it has become respectable. In Bihar, lakhs of rupees were spent—may be crores, I do not know—to bribe people and bring them over.

Somebody who cannot be described as a communist, not only that, but

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somebody who voted against the UF ministry in Bihar and helped to dislodge it, Mr. Binodhanand Jha, has made a public statement. He is a veteran Congressman and I hope they have not disowned him yet. After the dislodging of the ministry, on February 3rd, in Patna he made the following statement:

"Another rumour is...

AN HON. MEMBER: Only a rumour.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: But subsequently it has proved to be correct.

"Another rumour is that the defeated gentleman is coming to the Bihar Legislative Council by repetition of the process of nomination. There may not be any objection to seeking election, but coming through the backdoor and subsequent seizure of the reins of the Government would perhaps be a unique affair which would make the cup of our shame full.

Congressmen, Pandit Jha said, need not feel helpless and remain silent spectators of the massacre of constitutional principles. I implore the people of Bihar in general and Congressmen in particular to be watchful and alert and be prepared for all sacrifices for preserving the basis of independence for which the country struggled for about a century."

This is what happened in Bihar.

After the Hyderabad session of the Congress, all that fig-leaf of democracy has been cast aside. This gentleman, whom they have elected as the new Congress President and who continues to be the Chief Minister of his State—no harm in that, if they want it—made it clear at Hyderabad that all the earlier talk that had gone on after the elections, when it was not possible to say anything else, saying "We do no mind; we respect the

verdict of the electorate. Even if non-Congress ministries come, we will respect them. Both Congress and non-Congress ministries are equal in our eyes", etc., all that fig-leaf was thrown aside. For the first time perhaps in the history of the Indian National Congress, pre-independent and post-independent, this was the only session which could not find time to pass a single resolution either on the economic situation in the country or on the international situation. I do not think this is in keeping with their tradition. Because they were so engrossed with one subject, which is made clear by Shri Nijalingappa, that these non-Congress ministries must be driven out of office, they did not have time to discuss other things. That is what is stated by him in black and white. He has given a time limit to them that within one year they must complete this sacred and holy task.

16 hrs.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah): Sir, it is very uncharitable to say like that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am not yielding, I may tell my hon. friend, Shri Tiwary. This democracy of the ballot box about which so much is talked about is only to be respected so long as and for so many years as it resulted in the Congress emerging victorious both at the Centre and in all the States. The moment the electorate start voting differently and something else start coming out of the ballot box that democracy is no longer to be tolerated. This is the meaning of Congress democracy of the ballot box. Therefore, you had no time to bother about that ten-point programme about which you made such a hulla-baloo for a few months here, the wonderful democracy ten-point programme of economic growth and development including nationalisation of banks, abolition of privy purses, this, that and all sorts of

things. You had no time to discuss that at Hyderabad. It would have been uncomfortable for the leadership too. Certain rank and file delegates of the Congress would have taken them to task about the implementation of that programme.

There was no time to discuss the international situation, either Vietnam or the West Asia crisis where the closure of the Suez Canal is hitting us directly and our trade and commerce, shipping and other things are suffering. The only thing was, how to drive out these satanic non-Congress governments. Therefore, all these things that are happening in Bengal today are nothing unexpected, not surprising. They follow logically from the line laid down by the chief of the Indian National Congress.

On this point, Sir, I do not wish to say anything more. The Speaker may a little later inform us about his decision—I hope he will—whether we are to be the beneficiaries of any statement by the Home Minister or whether the adjournment motion will be allowed or not. Certainly we wish to discuss this matter threadbare and censure the Central Government and the Governor of West Bengal for what he is doing.

As far as this Address is concerned which has been put into the mouth of the respected Rashtrapathi, what do we find in it? There is no mention here, though much has been mentioned recently in discussions in this House, about police action and police inaction in certain cases. I only want to make one thing clear that there is a visible pattern emerging as to those instances in which police can be accused of inaction, of standing by as silent spectators, and of those cases in which nobody can complain that the police has been inactive but has been very energetic. Mr. Nijalingappa would be the first man to shout to heavens about Naxalbari ghraos and all sorts of things, but in his own

capital city of Bangalore in Mysore State of which he is the Chief Minister, when for two whole days the police committed indescribable barbarities and brutalities against students, then we did not find any protest being made by anybody. Sir, you know what happened. You come from my State. You know what happened the other day in Piyare Mohan College in Uttarpara. You know how the police went into the precincts of that college and the way they carried out atrocities on students and teachers. People who have gone there weeks after the incidents could see for themselves blood marks still on the staircase, walls, desks, benches and tables. You have seen even this ironic thing in Durgapur recently when some disturbances took place, when the so-called Labour Minister of this illegal ministry of Dr. P. C. Ghosh went there the police carried out certain repressive measures against the workers. They were so zealous, so over-enthusiastic that two officers of the Durgapur steel plant sitting in their houses were beaten up mercilessly by the police. The police entered their houses, drove them out and beat them up. Later on they apologised when they found out the truth.

This is the kind of thing that is going on. Nobody can accuse the police of being inactive when it is a question of suppressing students or workers or other democratic demonstrations or manifestations. But where do we find the police inactive? It is when the Shiv Sena attacks the office of the Girni Kamgar Union in Bombay. All this time the Shiv Sena was talking of championing the cause of the Maharashtrian people as against the non-Maharashtrians but when the attack was made it was not made against non-Maharashtrians. The real purpose of this fascist organisation is very clear. It is to destroy the organised trade union and working class movement. The attack was not made on non-Maharashtrians; it was made on the headquarters of the oldest and one of the most militant trade unions.

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of this country of the Bombay textile workers. For 1½ hours these people who had come in trucks equipped with petrol and everything, burnt that building, destroyed the furniture, looted it, threw it out on the streets and the newspapers all said that the police was standing by and watching. In that case there was no police action.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): The hon. Member will also say...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am not yielding to you.....(Interruption) In the Assam riots, you know, what happened? Enough has been said about this but, of course, no action is to be taken against Shri Chaliha because he is a Congress Chief Minister. We are not told anything about the police action just near Delhi in Meerut where communal orgies have taken place, where innocent Muslims have been killed, because certain demonstrations took place on the occasion of Sheikh Abdullah's visit... (Interruption). I know, I am provoking you deliberately; I want you to get up and shout. You shout more because it is hurting you. These innocent Muslims have been butchered in Meerut. Why is a decent burial being given to the whole incident? Beginning with that hated incident last time in Ranchi up to now, we have not discussed here threadbare as to what is the role of the police.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): You support a judicial inquiry.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Yes; in Meerut have an inquiry and you will find out what the police was doing.

You know it as well as I do what recently had taken place in West Bengal, in Belgharia, the industrial suburb of Calcutta. A well known professional gangster—I need not mention his name—who was put in

jail during the United Front Ministry was released by the P. C. Ghosh Ministry. You know very well that in Belgharia everybody was shocked to find how he came out of jail and launched an attack on the common, ordinary people of Belgharia with sten guns, bombs and everything, killing people, shopkeepers, bystanders and passers-by. Where was the police? But no mention has been made of all this. All the tears have been shed for Naxalbari, gherao and all that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But the Chief Minister himself came out with a statement that he will put down Belgharia rowdism by whatever measures possible.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The statement was there, no doubt. What I was saying was that a very clear pattern is emerging quite visibly in this that organised gangster attacks are made either against trade unions or against ordinary law-abiding citizens or against minorities and there the police is inactive, but the police is very active when it is a question of suppressing democratic movements of students or workers. That is how, we have seen, law and order is maintained in the country. Naturally, there is no mention of these problems in the President's Address except putting the blame on the people for causing disorders.

As far as economic matters are concerned, it is not possible for me in this short time to go into details. But what is the picture that is painted here? It is that we have turned the corner; there is some sunshine story; the clouds are lifting up and that everything is going to be hunky-dory. But here are the hard facts. The 1968-69 wonderful annual plan, which is described now as a maintenance plan—the 1968-69 plan is a maintenance plan; that means, just to maintain us where we are, not to advance but to service, to provide spare parts and components to keep

going what we have got—even that maintenance plan at current prices has been reduced by a 10 per cent cut in outlay because there are no resources. This crisis in resources, which is facing the Government and the whole country as a matter of fact, is the basic question which is completely neglected here. That is why even members of the Congress had demanded that measures should be taken to nationalise banking and general insurance. It was for the sake of mobilising the resources to be used for plan development. They have given up the whole thing. Some social control or something is going to be introduced. I see a Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill which has been introduced. In that there is no question of breaking the sort of monopolistic grip on the banks of the big private bankers. All that is smuggled there through the back-door is the new section 36A(d) by which you are trying to suppress the normal trade union activities and demonstrations by the banking companies' employees. The result is going to be another crisis. On the 28th February, against this vicious provision of the Bill, the entire banking employees all over the country are going on strike—all your banks will be closed. This is a kind of way you want to mobilise your resources.

There are some nice things said here about employment, new opportunities for increasing employment, and yet we have had the discussion, this morning, about the tragic plight of our engineers, and other technical personnel. We cannot provide them the jobs. In fact, they are being retrenched from the places where they are already there. New graduates and diploma-holders are wandering in the streets, courting arrests outside the Parliament House, to draw the attention of the Government to their horrible plight.

The pace of automation, the introduction of automation with electrical computer devices, in the last 10 weeks or so has been stepped up and intensified with the Government of

India leading it. Everywhere, in public sector and private sector enterprises, these electric machines and all types of calculating machines of a new type have been introduced carrying out automation of clerical jobs on a huge-scale which will lead to thousands of people, eventually, being unemployed. It is no use giving us an assurance that no existing employees will be retrenched. I have read quite a lot of literature from America and other countries of the West where they have introduced automation. Everyone of those authors, including the President of the I.B.M. Co whose machines you are taking, has said quite clearly: let us mince no matters about it; the object is to reduce labour and to see that the work of man is done by machines. It is quite clear. They have entered into a collaboration project with this American company at Bangalore, with B.E.L.L., to manufacture these machines which are man-eating machines. Then, they talk of increasing man-power opportunities. It is a contradiction in terms.

Finally, I would say that although the Proclamation of Emergency has been revoked, the gap which exists in their armoury, because of that, has already been filled up. The Preventive Detention Act is already there. Under that, even now, 8 M.L.As of the Bengal Assembly are in jail, held in detention without trial. Then, during the last session, the Unlawful Activities Bill was passed when there was a unanimous opposition from this side of the House because it gives them Draconian powers to suppress any organisation they have in view. There is another Bill, the Central Industrial Security Force Bill which is, at the moment, before the Joint Committee of both the Houses of Parliament. All these measures which were not considered necessary at the time when the Emergency was enforced from 1962 to 1967 are now brought before the country and the Parliament as being essential today for carrying on the Government. The whole essence of the matter is that

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this Government is now completely isolated, increasingly isolated, from the common people. They have become the handmaid of only big employers and big monopolists like Birla who, I am told, provided brand new Ambassador cars from the local workshop at Hyderabad for the Congress session which are now being returned to the show-rooms to be sold as brand new to the customers. All the Ambassador cars were put at the disposal of the Congress session. These are the gentlemen they are serving and, therefore, their interests are coming in conflict with the interests of the common people and the manifestation of that is bursting out in very unfortunate forms all over the country. This matter cannot be solved this way and it cannot be solved as it is being attempted to be done by inflicting on the long suffering people of Bengal a discredited, bankrupt and minority Ministry.

We totally, therefore, oppose the ideas and sentiments which are expressed in the President's Address and that is why, I say in conclusion, much against our wish and our inclination, we were forced to register our protest the other day by dissociating ourselves from that function which was addressed by the Rashtrapati.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): It is a good thing that the President in his Address has directed our attention to the various crucial issues that confront the country today and he has raised these issues from Party level to national level.

By way of a critical self-analysis, may I be permitted to ask this question: are we not always sitting on the fence so far as all the burning issues, whether national or international, are concerned? Does it fit to our great anti-imperialist traditions and the great socialist traditions of Pandit Nehru and Shastri-ji? Can we not take any determined step in solving

the problems that are raising their ugly heads today? Do we work as determined people to overcome all these national difficulties? If a small but brave and determined nation like Vietnam can bring the two mighty imperialist powers one after the other to knees within a decade and go on rebuilding the country, why can't we, a big nation with great traditions, turn the corner and march ahead; why can't we face the forces of reaction, both national and international, and the forces of feudalism which have raised their ugly heads in the country today after the Fourth General Elections? I feel that this rising monster of fascism, which is growing in the country, which is growing with the combined strength of the feudal forces of reaction, can be met unitedly. Therefore, I admire Shri Vajpayee's speech yesterday. He has brought some new light and he has said that planning should not be condemned as such. The implementation of planning may be wrong, may be defective, but during the last 20 years, the progress that we have made is because of the planned way of development; it was because of that that we have been able to march ahead. We may be belonging to different political persuasions, but we shall be doing injustice to ourselves if we do not admit that the post-election period has remained, to all purposes, a period of all-round negative approaches. Taking advantage of such a negative and uncertain atmosphere in the country, all kinds of divisive forces, forces of counter-revolution, agents of national and international forces of reaction, which were lying dormant all these years, have gained strength and have raised their ugly heads in such a big way. At every step, they are striking at the roots of national integrity, solidarity, sovereignty, socialist construction and planning, democracy, secularism and the policy of non-alignment, for the implementation of which we have pledged ourselves. We can grapple with this rising monster of reaction

and fascism only unitedly with all progressive forces combining to whichever party they may belong.

I was just listening to Mr. Ranga's eloquent reference to Vietnam. When I listened to his speech, I thought that he was more American in his approach than the Americans at home on this crucial question. I would like to draw his attention to some of the observations made by Mr. Arthur Schlesinger, the famous American writer, in his book "Vietnam and American Democracy";

"The war in Vietnam began as a struggle for the soul of Vietnam. Will it end as a struggle for the soul of America?

"As for the Asian peoples, we are supposed to be saving, no independent Asian State—not Japan, India, Pakistan, Burma, Malaysia, Indonesia—is giving us even token support.

"How have we managed to imprison ourselves in this series of dilemmas? One reason is the illusion of American omnipotence and the illusion of American omniscience."

16.20 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

"This is what the sensible people in America are thinking on this Viet Nam conflict. So, what do we find in Viet Nam? We find that a small but brave and determined people are fighting the mightiest power on earth, and they are fighting against aggression, and they are unconquerable and immortal. Viet Nam today is the symbol of resistance against wanton foreign aggression. So, what is wrong with the policy of the Government of India if they ask for an unconditional stoppage of bombing of North Viet Nam so that the forces which are grappling with each other in this deadly conflict in Viet Nam should turn from the battle field to the

conference table? I am sorry to find that once of my hon. friends on the Communist Benches was trying to criticise the Viet Nam policy of the Government. I cannot understand how he could come to this conclusion. It is most reassuring to find that the President has declared once again in unmistakable terms that: we shall continue to espouse the cause of independence and the liberation struggles of people who are still groaning under colonial suppression. This is the correct policy which we have followed for the last 20 years, in fact, I should say, for the last 80 years, and this was the policy which had inspired us to send Dr. Kotnis to China. This was the policy which had inspired us to send our men to fight the Fascist forces in Spain when the people there were engaged in the Spanish civil war. Therefore, the President has echoed the feelings of our countrymen, which they have cherished for so long under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, Nehru, Shastri and other great leaders of our country.

I would again refer to Shri Ranga's remarks about the retrenchment of teachers in Andhra Pradesh. Most humbly I may draw his attention to the fact that 18,000 school mothers' services have been terminated or are being terminated in Orissa. 20,000 families engaged in khadi spinning and weaving have been thrown out of employment because all the khadi centres have been closed. Overseers today are now on a hunger strike, and some of them will die in five or six days. Engineers and overseers are without any job because no development work is being undertaken.

Most unfortunately, in place of these khadi centres, what do we find? We find licensed wine shops in their place. About 300 have been opened in my State. It would have been better for the UNCTAD conference to shift to Bhubhaneshwar; here, wine is not available for them, but there they could swim and dive in wine because

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300 licensed shops have been opened even in villages.

I may again refer to the question of planning. I am really sorry that some of our people are very much obsessed with the political struggle that is going on in different parts of the country, especially in Bengal, and, therefore, they manage to forget the most important economic issues which are before us to day.

For instance, India's external debt was Rs. 32 crores in 1951. Today, the outstanding external loan liabilities of the Government will come to about Rs. 5489 crores by 1968, excluding PL-480 assistance. PL-480 assistance which was Rs. 1564 crores in March, 1966 has increased far more in 1968, and PL-480 rupee deposits come to more than a third of India's money supply to the public, i.e., Rs. 4,530 crores. These are the most important and crucial economic issues now before us. Again, foreign industrial and commercial investments in India were only Rs. 439 crores in 1938-39, but today British capital investment alone exceeds Rs. 700 crores. It has been admitted even by the creditor countries that foreign aid to India has crippled the economic growth of this country. Now we are approaching them so that we will be relieved of the debt servicing payments so that at least we can save our economy.

What is this debt servicing payment? It is a staggering figure. We are going to pay Rs. 2285 crores by 1971-72 by way of external debt servicing charges. From 1966-67 to 1971-72, if we work out the figure, it comes to nearly Rs. 500 crores per year. Between 1961-62 and 1965-66, the external trade deficit came to Rs. 2253 crores. So this situation is really grave.

The question arises: how can we overcome this difficulty? May I say that under the pressure of all the forces against planning, the Government have been compelled to declare a plan holiday as a result of which

you find more and more retrenchment, more and more of unemployment, and the crisis will go on deepening, because we are trying to cure the disease by taking recourse to a different medicine? It requires bold determination to go ahead. Had Nehru been alive today, he would not have agreed to a plan holiday. He would have said: whatever the difficulties, we shall surmount them; we shall go ahead even with nothing; if capital is not available, we shall go ahead with human hands of the 50 crores of our people. Let us go ahead, dig the earth and turn the tables on our difficulties and succeed.

Is this confidence there in the country today? Is that confidence evident in any of the parties in the country? It is not.

Therefore, this is a national question. We must be prepared to tackle this problem in a non-partisan way. Let us take into consideration the entire problem in its real perspective. In this context, we cannot give up planning. As I have said before, it is very difficult for us to retrace our steps because we are committed to our people; we have promised to the people of India the minimum necessities: like housing, clothing, education, health, food and employment. These must be provided to the people of India within coming few years.

Therefore, when we demand the nationalisation of banks, when we insist on the implementation of the 10-point programme, what does it mean? It means that we want that India should go ahead in its path of planning so that in three, four or five years, whatever national resources are available at our command could be utilised in such a manner that we can forge ahead, so that the capitalist forces will not be able to scuttle whatever planning we undertake. Therefore, there is no way out. We shall have to go ahead.

In this connection, I merely want to draw attention to what the Prime Minister has said recently. In the last 15 years, we have achieved a lot. India has almost doubled her agricultural production. We have created 30 million jobs. We have put 45 million more children in schools. The base in heavy industry has been established. Our achievements are many and our failures are also equally large. In this context, this is what our Prime Minister has said:

"But we cannot even take time off to think of this as an achievement. We must go on with our work, for what is unfinished is so much larger than what is done".

Therefore, the unfinished revolution has to be finished. It cannot wait for any time because new forces are raising their heads in the international sphere and are moving. It is having its action and reaction in our country also. So it is time we took stock of our position, overcame our difficulties. We have to forge all the forces of socialism and progress into united action. We have to mobilise all those who believe in democratic socialism and progress. I hope with further unity we can go ahead and in this way solve some of the basic issues which are facing our country today.

May I mention again that Orissa is now facing acute drought and nine districts are facing famine conditions, and in the constituency to which I belong, in Dospalla, Gania, Nuagan, Mahipur, Khurda, Bolagarh, Begunia, Ranpur, Banpur, etc., there is acute scarcity of drinking water. Even wage-earners are starving, and there will be starvation deaths soon. Therefore, through you I call the attention of the Government, so that, in consultation with the Health Ministry, they might take up rural water supply schemes in these drought affected areas and execute minor irrigation schemes in hundreds, so that there can be a lasting solution to this drought problem in my State.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने राष्ट्रपति के अभि-
भाषण को जब पढ़ा तो मुझे बड़ी निराशा
हुई। मैंने उस भाषण को इस आकांक्षा के
साथ पढ़ा था कि अपने देश में जो वातावरण
पैदा हो रहा है, जो दुर्घटनाएँ घट रही
हैं उनके बारे में कुछ विवरण मिले और
विवरण के बाद उससे निपटने का क्या रास्ता
हो सकता है इसका दिग्दर्शन भी हो।
लेकिन जब मैंने उस भाषण को पढ़ा तो
मुझे यह दिखाई दिया कि यह भाषण सिर्फ
सूखा, रूखा, रुचिहीन और फोका भी है।

ऐसा क्यों है ? एक वाक्य आखिर
में जर आशा की किरण दिखाई देने वाला
है। वह अंग्रेजी में यों है :

"Important national problems
must be placed above party poli-
tics. Government will be ready
to sit with Leaders of all Parties
and take counsel with them on
major issues of interest and im-
portance to the nation."

मैंने समझा कि हमारी कांग्रेस पार्टी को
और सरकार को जरा कुछ सूझबूझ आ
रही है और इन लोगों ने सोचना शुरू
किया है। देश की हालत को सुधारने के
लिए और खास तौर पर लोकतांत्रिक तरीकों
से सुधारने के लिये सिर्फ कानून से और
हथियार से काम नहीं चसगा, ऐसा बे-
समझने लगे हैं। लोकतंत्र में लोगों का
महत्व है और लोगों के जो प्रतिनिधि
विरोध में बैठे हुए हैं उन लोगों के साथ सलाह
मशविरा करना चाहिये और जो समस्याएँ
हमारे देश के सामने हैं उनका समाधान
खोजा जाना चाहिये। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस
के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि कल जब काम
रोको प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा चल रही थी उस
सकय हमारे गृह मंत्री श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण
ने जिस तुच्छता के साथ कहा कि आप
लोगों से सलाह मशविरा करने में कोई
फायदा नहीं होता तभी उठ कर मैंने
कहा कि आपको यह शोभा नहीं

[श्री एस० एम० जोशी]

देता है। चव्हाण साहब को मैं बहुत दिनों से जानता हूँ और मुझे उन से यह आशा न थी। लेकिन होम मिनिस्टर बनने के बाद उनके के दिमाग का एक नया पहलू मैं देख रहा हूँ। इस आखिरी फिकरे से जो कोई आशा की किरण बंधी थी वह लकोर भी हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने मिटा दी, उसको भी काट दिया। अभी जो बादल है उसमें रूपहली एक लकीर थी, वह भी चली गई। यह किसी पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। हम लोग समझते हैं कि अपने देश में हम को लोकतांत्रिक तरीके से नई समाज-रचना करनी है। लेकिन मैं देख रहा हूँ और मुझे ऐसा लग रहा है कि लोकतंत्र के सही मानों के बारे में शायद हमारे राज्य करने वाले दल ने अभी कोई फैसला नहीं किया है। मैं हैरान रह गया जब कल यह सब कुछ मैंने उन से सुना। मुझे काफी दुख यह सुन कर हुआ और गुस्सा भी आया। लेकिन गुस्से से काम नहीं चलता। मैं गुस्से को पी गया। आगे क्या होगा, उसकी तो मुझे अभी से चिन्ता है।

यह जो राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण है वह करीब करीब हमारे कांग्रेस दल की जो स्थिति है उसका जो मानस है, उसका प्रतीक है। यह प्रतीक ऐसा है जिसमें कोई आशा दिखाई नहीं देती है। ऐसा क्यों होता है?

कांग्रेस पार्टी आज इस तरह क्यों बर्ताव कर रही है, इसका कोई विवरण इस में होना चाहिये था। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप तो मामले के अच्छे खासे जानकार हैं। आपको तो पता ही है कि जो शासन होता है, उसका स्वरूप क्या होता है? शासन कैसे बनता है? जब हम लोग आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे तब हमारा संघर्ष विदेशी साम्राज्यवादियों से था। हर देश में और हर समाज में हर वक्त

जो वर्गीय आकांक्षायें होती हैं उनका टकराव रहता है और उन में संघर्ष होता है। उन दिनों में हमारे देश की जनता और साम्राज्यवादियों के वर्गीय स्वार्थ के बीच टकराव था। हम सब लोग उन दिनों कांग्रेस में थे और लोकतांत्रिक तरीके हम लोगों ने विदेशी साम्राज्यवादियों को यहाँ से हटाया। जब एक संघर्ष समाप्त होता है तब एक नये आधार पर शासन बनता है, राज्य बनता है। पुराना जो संतुलन है उसको तोड़ कर नई बुनियाद पर शासन बनता है। यही स्वरूप होता है शासन का। इसको लेकर हम लोगों ने अपना संविधान बनाया और अन्त में जाकर स्वर्गीय डा० बाबा साहब अम्बेदकर ने कांस्टिट्यूट असैम्बली में भाषण देते हुए चेतावनी दी थी कि यह तो हम लोगों ने राजनीतिक समानता आप लोगों को दी है लेकिन अगर आप आर्थिक और सामाजिक समानता को लोकतांत्रिक तरीकों से इस देश में ला नहीं सकेंगे तो यह संविधान टूट जाएगा। उन्होंने यह चेतावनी दे रखी थी। बार बार दे रखी थी। लेकिन बीस सालों में हम लोगों ने क्या किया? आज जो कांग्रेस की स्थिति है वह तो एक गतिरोध की स्थिति है। मैं कुछ बुरा भला कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ। लेकिन जैसे कहा जाता है यह शम्भू मेला है (इंटर-थॉन्ग)। मेरे मित्र जो मुझ से पहले बोले हैं और जो आपके ही पार्टी के हैं उन तक ने आपको बताया है कि जो हमारी आर्थिक बुनियाद होनी चाहिये उसको हमने ठीक तरह से नहीं ढाला है। हम लोग उस वक्त आपके साथ थे जब आप जनता के हितों को लेकर विदेशी साम्राज्यवादियों के खिलाफ लड़ते थे लेकिन जब आप लोगों ने उस रास्ते को छोड़ दिया, क्रांति को अधूरा छोड़ दिया तब हम लोग बाहर आकर आगे। कांग्रेस उन दिनों सब से बड़ी संस्था थी।

इसलिए शासन उसी के हाथ में गया, शासन की बागडोर इस पार्टी के लोगों के हाथ में गई। इनसे हमें कोई शिकायत नहीं है। उनके हाथ में बागडोर जाने पर जो समाज का संगठन करना चाहिये आर्थिक व्यवस्था बनानी चाहिये, सामाजिक व्यवस्था बनानी चाहिए उसके लिए उन्होंने तो आपन उद्दिष्ट लोगों के सामने रखा। लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को याद होगा कि उन दिनों में कांग्रेस ने समाजवाद का विरोध किया। उन दिनों में कांग्रेस ने नैतृत्व का सनावाद से विरोध था, इसी लिये तो हम लोगों को कांग्रेस के बाहर आना पड़ा। उन्होंने दिनों में कांग्रेसी नेताओं ने हमारी पहली पंच-वर्षीय योजना की बुनियाद डाली। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जब उस नैतृत्व ने समाजवाद का विरोध करते हुए हमारी आर्थिक और सामाजिक व्यवस्था की नींव बुनियाद, डाली, तो क्या वह उस बुनियाद पर समाजवादी रचना कर सकता है? दो तीन सालों के बाद उसने यह एनान कर दिया कि हम समाजवादी रचना चाहते हैं लेकिन उसने जो बुनियादी डाली, क्या उस पर समाजवादी रचना हो सकती है?

आज हम लोग क्या देख रहे हैं। कहा जाता है कि राजनैतिक मामलों और भाषा आदि के सवालों को ज्यादा महत्व दिया जा रहा है लेकिन ये सवाल कैसे उठ खड़े होते हैं? मुझ से पहले बोलने वाले मित्र पहले अपने को मार्क्सवादी कहते थे। उनको मालूम होना चाहिए कि समाज की गति कैसे होती है। जब इस तरह से बुनियाद खोजनी रहती है तो इस तरह के "वाद" तो निकल ही आयेंगे।

राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में यह कहा गया है कि लोकतांत्रिक संस्थाओं पर हमारा अभिप्रेत निर्भर करता है। इसलिये लोकतांत्रिक संस्थाओं का अच्छी तरह से चलना

भी जरूरी है। मैं उन से सहमत हूँ लेकिन क्या इस देश में लोकतांत्रिक संस्थाओं को ठीक तरह से चलाया जा रहा है? लोकतांत्रिक संस्थाओं की जो परम्परायें हैं क्या वे चल रही हैं?

आप जानते हैं कि पहले जब कांग्रेस की बहुत बड़ी ताकत थी, तब भी उसकी तरफ से हमेशा विरोधी दलों को तोड़ने को कांशिश होती रही। किस लिए? इस लिए कि उन का विभाग पुराना रहा। हम लोग साम्राज्यवादियों के खिलाफ लड़े, मगर जब नई चीज बताई तो, नये समाज के लिए नहीं बनी। कांग्रेस में आज सामन्तवादी विचारों के लोग भी बैठे हुए हैं। हमारे राष्ट्रपति जो को देखिये। एक वक्त महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि राष्ट्रपति भवन का एक अच्छा हास्पिटल बनाना चाहिए। सरकार ने उस में हास्पिटल नहीं बनाया कोई परवाह नहीं। मगर पुराने साम्राज्यवादी लोगों की तरह उन का एक अलग झंडा है। जिस को हम आधुनिक विश्व कहते हैं उस में मोटरें चलती हैं लेकिन हमारे राष्ट्रपति एक पुराना गाड़ी में आते हैं, जिस में छः घोड़े लगते हैं। मुझे तो यह बात मालूम नहीं थी। मैंने कल आचार्य कृपालानी से पूछा कि क्या आप राष्ट्रपति का अभिभाषण सुनने के लिए नहीं गए। उन्होंने कहा कि जब तक वह छः घोड़ों की गाड़ी में आते हैं तब तक मैं नहीं जाऊंगा। वह अभी तक साम्राज्यवादियों की तरह छः घोड़ों की गाड़ी पर सवार हो कर आते हैं। आप देखिये कि इन लोगों का मानस कैसा है। अभी भी उसी तरह का मानस है। यह एक छोटी सी बात है मगर वह एक इन्डिकेशन है कि हमारा मानस कैसा है। इस लिए क्या होता है? कई कांग्रेसियों को लगता है कि हम को फौरन कुछ करना चाहिए। लेकिन वह कदम उठा नहीं सकते हैं क्योंकि पार्टी में अदरुनी हित-विरोध होते हैं। जिस को हम स्टैलेमेट कहते हैं, वह हो जाता

[श्री एस० एम० जोशी]

है डेडलाक हो जाता है । आज कांग्रेस पार्टी में डेडलाक हो गया है । मैं लोकतंत्र के बारे में ज्यादा नहीं कहूँगा क्योंकि बहुत सारा चर्चा यहां पर चल रही है ।

श्री शिव नारायण : उत्तर प्रदेश की चर्चा कीजिए ।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : अगर हमारे लोग कोई गलती करते हैं तो हम उन को भी कहेंगे कि वह गलत है ।

बंगाल बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में क्या हुआ ? दक्षिण के प्रदेशों में क्या हो रहा है ? आसाम में क्या हुआ ? वहां तो गैर-कांग्रेसियों का शासन नहीं था । ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है ? इसका कारण है कि हमारी हुकूमत, शासन, कांग्रेस पार्टी की कोई ठोस नीति एक दिशा में नहीं चलती है । एक गुट एक तरफ खींचता है और दूसरा दूसरी तरफ खींचता है । गुजराती में एक कहावत है : "बचमां ताणम ताण" । जब एक, एक तरफ खींचता है और दूसरा दूसरी तरफ खींचता है, तो जनता तो बीच में सताई जाती है ।

हम लोगों को लोकतंत्र की जो इज्जत करनी चाहिए, वह इज्जत इन लोगों के द्वारा नहीं होती है । जब इन लोगों ने हमारी पार्टियों को तोड़ने की कोशिश की, तो इन को लगता था कि नई पार्टियां कुछ नहीं हैं । उन का ही दल राष्ट्र है । वे आज भी कहते हैं कि कांग्रेस ही नेशन है, राष्ट्र है । अभी तक उन के दिमाग में यह बात नहीं जाती है कि कांग्रेस अब राष्ट्र नहीं रहा, कांग्रेस एक दल हो गया है । इस देश के ज्यादातर लोगों ने कांग्रेस के खिलाफ वोट दिये हैं । लेकिन अब भी वे समझते हैं कि जो कुछ हम करेंगे वही देश की राय है । अगर इस तरह से चलेगा तो लोकतंत्र कैसे जिन्दा रह सकता है ? आखिर लोकतंत्र का मतलब ही क्या है ?

आज कल कई नई डेफिनीशन्स और शब्द चल रहे हैं "प्रोप्रेस घू डिस्कशन" "पुटिंग एक्कास दि टेबल" "सिटिंग राउंड दि टेबल" और "कानसेन्स" ये सब शब्द तो इन लोगों ने ले लिये हैं लेकिन ये उन के अनुसार कार्य नहीं करते हैं । इन की करमों और कथनी में बहुत फर्क है ।

हमारे मित्र श्री मधु लिमये ने कल कुछ कहा था तो उधर के लोग हंस रहे थे । मुझे बड़ा दुख हुआ । हम एक सवाल की चर्चा कर रहे थे जिस पर सब लोगों को चिन्ता होनी चाहिए । आखिर श्री मधु लिमये ने क्या कहा था ? उन्होंने सिर्फ इतना कहा कि सरकार के लोग पहले निर्णय करते हैं और उस के बाद हम को बुलाते हैं कि आओ चर्चा करें । सब कुछ गलत करने के बाद जब हम को बुलाया जायेगा तो हम सरकार को क्या मदद दे सकते हैं ? चव्हाण साहब नाराज हो गये । मैं चव्हाण साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि श्री मधु लिमये ने क्या गलत कहा ।

मैसूर और महाराष्ट्र के बीच में जो झगड़ा है उस के लिए जो महाजन कमीशन नियुक्त किया गया है इस अभिमाषण में उस का भी जिक्र है । मैं चव्हाण साहब से पूछूंगा कि वह मुझे बतायें कि जब उन्होंने महाजन कमीशन की नियुक्ति की, तो क्या उन्होंने विरोधियों को पूछा था— कितने विरोधियों को उन्होंने पूछा था । मैं तो प्रधान मंत्री को भी इस से बरो नहीं करूंगा । जब वह पूना शहर गई, तो हम से मिली । मैंने दां आदमियों की तरफ इशारा कर के उन्हें कहा था कि ये दो आदमी वहां के लोगों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, इस लिये उन्हें उन के साथ बातचीत करनी चाहिए । मगर उन्होंने नहीं माना । कांग्रेस के लोगों ने कोई दूसरे दो आदमियों के बारे में कहा । प्रधान मंत्री ने एक बात कही, जिस पर मुझे गुस्सा आ गया । लेकिन हम गुस्सा कैसे कर सकते हैं ? उन्होंने कहा कि तुम्हीं

ऊधम मचा रहे हो, वहाँ के लोग तो राजी हैं । मैंने कहा कि ऐसी बात नहीं है मैं तो 1960 से वहाँ गया ही नहीं हूँ वहाँ के लोगों को जो चाहिए, उसकी कद्र करनी चाहिए, आप उन के साथ बातचीत कीजिए और उन को राजी करने की कोशिश कीजिए । लेकिन यह नहीं हुआ ।

बाद में क्या किया गया ? वहाँ के लोगों को बिना पूर्ण महाजन कमीशन को नियुक्त कर दिया गया । आज ये लोगों को, बुला कर कानसेन्सस निकाल रहे हैं राज्य पुन-निर्माण के लिये क्या उभूल हों । सीमा निर्धारित करने के लिए क्या सिद्धान्त हों । मैं चव्वाण साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह दावे के साथ कह सकते हैं कि क्या उस वक्त उन्होंने उन लोगों को अपने विश्वास में लिया था । हम लोगों को नहीं बुलाया था । हमसे सलाह मशविरा नहीं किया था । मैं यह कहूँगा कि जहाँ तक सीमा विवाद की बात है कांग्रेस के पीछे वह लोग नहीं हैं । अगर आप लोकतांत्रिक तरीके से कोई हल निकालना चाहते हैं तो क्या इन लोगों से सलाह मशविरा नहीं करना चाहिए ? चव्वाण साहब ने कल हमारे लिए कहा कि हमें पूछने से कोई फायदा ही नहीं है । महाजन कमीशन की रपट आ गई । आखीरी वक्त तक मैं एक शब्द भी नहीं बोला गो कि हम लोगों ने कहा था कि इस तरह की कमीशन हम नहीं चाहते हैं । बहुत सारे कमीशन हो चुके हैं मगर जब तक आप उन को सिद्धान्त नहीं देंगे कमीशन भी क्या कर सकता है ? इसलिए हम लोगों ने उस का विरोध किया था । फिर भी उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आप को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह रपट आने के बाद पेपरो में आता है हम लोग वहाँ पढ़ते हैं, हम लोग मिलते हैं गृह मंत्री से, मुख्य मंत्री से । मगर हम को विश्वास में ले कर क्या आया है यह

नहीं बताया जाता है । हम लोग धर्मा पढ़ते हैं और उसके बाद यहाँ लोग कहते हैं कि हमें महाजन कमीशन मंजूर नहीं है तो उस में से रास्ता निकालने के लिए हमें बुला रहे हैं । अब मधू जी ने कहा, उस में गलत क्या कहा था ? मधू जी ने तो ठीक ही कहा था कि आप लोग हम से पूछते नहीं हैं । हम कौन हैं, कुछ समझते ही नहीं । हम को लोगों ने बोट दिए और उस के आधार पर हम यहाँ आकर बैठे हैं । लेकिन इस सीमा विवाद के मामले को लेकर मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहूँगा कि जो संपूर्ण महाराष्ट्र समिति है उसी के साथ लोग हैं । उन के साथ सलाह मशविरा करना चाहिए था पर वह नहीं किया और हम लोगों को बुला रहे हैं कि आप्रों और इस कठिनाई को दूर करें । यह कहां तक सही है ? फिर मधू जी ने जो कहा था उस में क्या गलत था ?

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं दूसरी बात भी बताता हूँ । भाषा का सवाल लीजिए । इस सवाल पर मेरे दल की नीति बिल्कुल साफ है । मैं मराठी बोलने वाला हूँ । लेकिन फिर भी हिन्दी का समर्थक हूँ । किस लिए ? इसलिए नहीं कि हिन्दी वालों ने हिन्दी को माना । बल्कि उसको मैंने एक ऐक्ट आफ फेथ नमस्सा है । एक धर्म-कर्तव्य में उसे समझता हूँ, हमारे देश में हिन्दी ही सम्पर्क भाषा होनी चाहिए । कई कारण हैं उसके । एक तो आजादी जो हमने पायी वह हिन्दी के जरिये पायी । देशी भाषा और हिन्दी भाषा के जरिये जनसाधारण को जागृत करके ज्यादातर हम लोगों ने आजादी पायी है । जब मैं संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र के लिए लड़ाई लड़ता हूँ भाषा के आधार पर तो क्या मेरा यह फर्ज नहीं हो जाता कि मेरे वहाँ के जो जन-साधारण हैं उन का संपर्क दूसरे इलाकों से कैसे रहे, इसको भी मैं देखूँ ? क्या वह अंग्रेजी से रह सकता है ? इस के लिए दूसरी भाषा कौन सी हो सकती है सिवाय हिन्दी के ? इस लि

[श्री ए०० ए०० जोशी]

हिन्दी वालों से तो मैं अक्सर कहता हूँ कि आप लोग भी अगर हिन्दी से हट गए, तब भी मैं नहीं हटूंगा। अगर आप हिन्दी नाम नहीं लेना चाहते तो दूसरा रख लीजिये लेकिन यह मैं जरूर कहूंगा कि इस देश में अगर लोकतंत्र चलना है तो इसकी एक भाषा होगी, हिन्दी नाम नहीं चाहते तो भारतीय कहिये। वरना लोकतंत्र ठीक तरह नहीं चलेगा। अंग्रेजी में कभी इस देश का लोकतंत्र नहीं चल सकता। जब भाषा का बिल यहां आने की बात थी तो बहुत सारे लोग उस के विरोध में थे। हमारे दक्षिण के कई मित्र हमारे पास आये और उन्होंने कहा कि क्या इस के ऊपर आप दस्तखत कर सकते हैं कि इस बिल को यहां इंट्रोड्यूस किया जाय स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने ही तो वायदे किये थे उस को पूरा करने के लिए? राममूर्ति ने कहा कि यह तो इसके विरोध में है, यह दस्तखत नहीं करेंगे। नाथ पैं ने कहा कि यह जूरिडिकल माइंड के व्यक्ति हैं, इन से पूछो। मैं ने कहा कि बताओ क्या है? और मैं ने उस के ऊपर दस्तखत किया। इसलिए किया कि लोकतंत्र की इज्जत होनी चाहिए। लेकिन मैंने यह भी लिख दिया कि इंट्रोड्यूस हो जाय मगर मेरा इस भाषा की समस्या पर जो मत है वह मैं उस समय कहूंगा। बिल इंट्रोड्यूस हो जाना चाहिए। बहुत सारे हिन्दी भाषाभाषी लोग नाराज हो गए। मगर क्या हुआ बाद में? बिल आया। बिल आने के बाद प्रधान मंत्री ने मुझे भी बुलाया था कि क्या किया जाय? मैं ने कहा कि मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि जितने भी विरोधी दल के नेता लोग हैं उन्हें आप बुलाइए। उन के साथ हम बात-चीत करेंगे और कोई हल निकालेंगे। मगर उन्होंने उस चीज को नहीं माना। बाद में मुझे पता चला कि पहले ही श्रीमान् अन्नादुरै जी के साथ कोई चर्चा हुई थी और कुछ फैसले हुए थे। अरे, फैसला हुआ था उस के ऊपर क्यों नहीं डटे रहे? तो वह नहीं किया और यहां से उन्होंने वे जब प्रेशर आ गया तो

रेजोल्यूशन में कुछ तब्दीली मंजूर कर ली गई। मैं यह कहूंगा कि यह जो कुछ हुआ उस की जिम्मेदारी उन लोगों के ऊपर है। उनको पहले बात करनी चाहिये थी। अब बोलते हैं कि राउंड टेबल कॉफ्रेंस करेंगे। अरे, जब इतनी जानें गईं, हमारे देश की तस्वीर धुंधली हो गई, उस के बाद अब यह कर रहे हैं। क्या मैं गलत कह रहा हूँ? यह कोई गलत चीज नहीं है।

मेरी पार्टी की नीति साफ है इस बारे में। मैं कहता हूँ कि त्रिभाषा फार्मूला सूत्र का ढोंग न चलाइए। यह ढोंग है। हमारे मित्र वहां बैठे हुए हैं वेंकटासुब्बैया साहब, उन्होंने कहा कि उत्तर के लोगों ने त्रिभाषा सूत्र को नहीं माना तो दक्षिण के लोगों ने भी जब उसे मानने से इन्कार कर दिया तो यह क्यों चिल्लाते हैं? मैं समझता हूँ कि दो भाषाएं काफी हैं। एक राज्य की भाषा हो और दूसरी अपने लिए संपर्क की भाषा हो। जो यहां शिक्षा नीति के संबंध में सदन की एक समिति बैठी हुई थी, पालियामेंट्री समिति उस में इस के ऊपर काफी चर्चा हुई है। हमारी यह राय है कि आज जो दक्षिण के लोगों की शिकायत है वह गलत नहीं है। जब हम गैर-हिन्दी लोग दो भाषाएं सीखते हैं तो क्या हिन्दी भाषा वाले लोग भी एक गैर-हिन्दी भाषा नहीं सीखेंगे? सीखनी चाहिये। वह भी सब बच्चों को सिखायें यह हमारी नीति नहीं है। कोई जरूरत नहीं है उसकी। अगर मेरा एक बेटा डाक्टर बनना चाहता है और एक फिटर बनना चाहता है तो डाक्टर बनने वाला बेटा चाहे अपनी भाषा अंग्रेजी ले या कोई भी ले लेकिन जो फिटर बनने वाला है वह काहे को अंग्रेजी ले? वह अगर हिन्दी ले तो उस के लिए फायदा है। इसलिए परिस्थिति के अनुसार दूसरी भाषा का विकल्प हर एक आदमी पर छोड़ देना चाहिए। मगर दो भाषाएं अनिवार्य होनी चाहिए। यह सिद्धांत हमारा है। और जो हिन्दी इलाके हैं उन को एक दूसरी भाषा देश की सीखनी ही पड़ेगी। इस प्रस्ताव

को जनसंघ के लोगों ने भी कालीकट के अपने अधिवेशन में पास किया है और मैं संयुक्त सांशलिस्ट पार्टी का चेयरमैन हूँ। चेयरमैन के नाते मैं आप लोगों का ता सकता हूँ कि क्या वे अधिवेशन में जहाँ उत्तर प्रदेश के और बिहार के ज्यादातर प्रतिनिधि इकट्ठा थे हम लोगों ने इस चीज को सर्व-सम्मति से स्वीकार किया है और कहा है कि यहाँ चोज चलेगी। दूसरी नहीं चल सकती है। तीसरी भाषा वैकल्पिक होगी।

मगर हम लोग लोकतंत्र की बात को तो करते हैं मगर उस पर चलते नहीं हैं। यहाँ पर मैंने देखा गत वर्ष पहले सत्र में हमारे मित्र श्री पटेल साहब प्रबन्ध में बोले और उसे लेकर आप लोगों ने तत्काल चलायी और कहा कि यहाँ देशी भाषाओं का तर्जुमा होगा। मगर एक साल हो गया। अभी तक उसका कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं हुआ और लोग ज. बोलते हैं तो आप विरोध करते हैं.....

श्री प्रेम चन्द बर्मा (हमीरपुर)
हिन्दी का भी तर्जुमा नहीं होता है।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : तब तो मेरी सहायता करो इस माने में। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि एक साल हो गया। लेकिन अभी कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं हुआ। यह कहते हैं कि तुम्हारे आदमी तो अंग्रेजी में बोलते हैं अब क्या जरूरत है? मैं हिन्दी में बोलता हूँ। मुझे हिन्दी कुछ अच्छी नहीं आती है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि मैं मराठी में अच्छा भाषण कर सकता हूँ। मगर हिन्दी में क्यों बोलता हूँ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : नहीं साह, आप बहुत बढ़िया हिन्दी बोलते हैं।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : अरे, इससे भी अच्छा मराठी में बोलूंगा। अब मेरे साथ के दूसरे लोग हैं जिनको न हिन्दी आती है न अंग्रेजी

आती है और वह जनता के मत लेकर यहाँ बैठे हैं। क्या आप लोग यह कहेंगे कि वह यहाँ बोलें ही नहीं, चुप बैठें रहें? जो मेरे दोस्त हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी एक भी नहीं जानते वह कहते हैं कि आप तो हिन्दी में बोलते हैं पर मुझे हिन्दी नहीं आती और अंग्रेजी भी नहीं आती तो मैं अपने विचार कैसे बताऊँ? तब वह मुझे भी कहते हैं कि आप भी मराठी में क्यों नहीं बोलते हैं? तब इनके ऊपर दबाव आयेगा। मैं इस हाउस को नोटिस देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इसका प्रबन्ध नहीं होगा तो आगे चलकर मुझे भी कुछ देर के लिये हिन्दी छोड़ कर मराठी में भाषण देने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ेगा। आखिर आप लोकतंत्र ऐसे किस तरह चला सकते हैं? बहुत सारी बातें कही जाती हैं। हिन्दी भाषा समृद्ध नहीं है, यह नहीं है, वह नहीं है। मुझे कोई लड़की नहीं थी, मैं कोई लड़की गोद ले ली। अब वह शादी के लायक हो गयी तो क्या हम यह कहेंगे कि तुम्हारी नाक नकदी है या तुम समृद्ध नहीं हो? समृद्ध नहीं है तो समृद्ध बनाओ। महात्मा गांधी ने यह हिन्दी हम को दी है। यह हिन्दी भाषियों ने नहीं दी है। मैं सभी लोगों से कहना चाहता हूँ और खास कर के जो डी० एम० के० के दोस्त हैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज दुनिया में यह जाहिर है कि एस० एस० पी० एक तरफ है और डी० एम० के० दूसरी तरफ है, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है। बुनियादी चीज वही है कि हम देशी भाषा चाहते हैं। मैं दूसरी पार्टियों को यह कहता हूँ कि आप जितने गैर-हिन्दी इलाके हैं, आपस में बैठ कर इस एग्जिक्टिव एटीचूड को क्यों नहीं लेते, जो भाषा हम चाहते हैं, उस को अपनी भाषा बनायेंगे। अगर हम ऐसा अनुभव करते हैं कि बनारस की भाषा समझ में नहीं आती है तो हम उसको गंगा में डाल देंगे, तब हमारी भारतीय भाषा बन जायेगी, लेकिन हम देशी भाषा चाहते हैं। हम हिन्दी वालों से क्यों डरते हैं, वे हमको खा नहीं जायेंगे, हम जो भाषा चाहते हैं, उस को चलायेंगे। हमारा यह भाषा की नीति बिल्कुल साफ़ है।

[श्री एस० एम० जोशी]

इस लिये मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करूंगा कि हमारा भाषा का संग्रह हो सकता है, यह काम हो सकता है। इसमें कोई ऐंजी बात नहीं जो कि हमारे डी० एम० के० वाले इसको नहीं मानेंगे। हमने जब भाषावार प्रान्तों को रचना की है तो क्या हमारी भाषा वहां नहीं चलेगी। मैं महाराष्ट्र असेम्बली में 10 साल रहा हूँ, वहां मैंने देखा कि लोग अक्सर अंग्रेजी में बोलते थे और बहुत सारे जो जनता के प्रतिनिधि आते थे, प्रेस वाले उनको नहीं सुनते थे। लेकिन जब हम लोगों ने मराठी में बोलना शुरू किया तो अब वहां कोई अंग्रेजी में नहीं बोलते। हम लोगों ने अंग्रेजी साम्राज्यवाद को हटाया है, लेकिन अंग्रेजियत अभी भी है, अंग्रेजी बोलना एक फ़ैशन हो गया है। हमने यह स्पष्ट कहा है कि जिनको जरूरत हो उनको दूसरी भाषा सीखनी चाहिये। जैसे जिन लोगों को सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की नौकरी में आना है, जिनको इधर से उधर और उधर से इधर आना है, उनको एक भाषा मर-हिन्दी इलाके की अवश्य सीखनी चाहिये। लेकिन जिनको जरूरत नहीं है, उन के ऊपर हम लादना नहीं चाहते, न हम हिन्दी लादना चाहते हैं और न अंग्रेजी लादना चाहते हैं।

इसलिये मैं आखिर में यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि लोकतन्त्र का जा तरोका है, लोकतन्त्र के इच्छित अगर इस देश में मौलिक परिवर्तन लाना चाहते हैं, तो जनता जो संगठित होती है, जो संघर्ष चलाती है, उससे हमें डरना नहीं चाहिये और अगर हम शान्तिपथ तरीकों से, जो जनता है, जो शोषित जनता है, उसको संगठित करके वह संघर्ष चलायेंगे तो जो दुर्गम चलाने वाले लोग हैं, उन को भी समझ लेना चाहिये कि जनता का मानस क्या है, लेकिन

ये लोग समझते नहीं हैं। इसलिये मैं इस नतीजे पर आ गया हूँ कि यह जो कांग्रेस दल है, उनके लिये एक ही रास्ता है। कांग्रेस को विर्सजित कर देना चाहिये। उन दिनों में आपने नहीं माना, जब गांधी जी ने कहा कि इस कांग्रेस को अब बरखास्त कर डालो। उस वक्त नहीं माना, परवाह नहीं की, देश की एकता रखने के लिए आपने वैसा किया, क्योंकि एकता बहुत प्रिय है। लेकिन इस देश में एकता को कायम रखने के लिये लोकतन्त्र भी उतना ही जरूरी है, बल्कि उससे भी ज्यादा जरूरी है। अपना देश किनता बड़ा है, भिन्न भिन्न भाषायें हैं और बहुत सारे उपासना करने वाले मजहब हैं, हमारे देश में जो विकास हुआ है, उन में समानता नहीं है, एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में कन-व-वेश हुआ है। केरल के लोग आज बम्बई में क्यों आते हैं, इसलिये कि वहां उनके लिये प्रोब्लम का कोई साधन नहीं है, नौकरी के लिये चले आते हैं, जो डेवलपमेंट हो रहा है, वह अन-इक्वल डेवलपमेंट हो रहा है, असम में यह झगड़ा क्यों हुआ? मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो ट्राइबल लोग हैं, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोग हैं, उनके बारे में हमने क्या किया? अभी तक चर्चा कर रहे हैं कि प्रोपोर्शन क्या है, कितना है? आज मुबह चर्चा चल रही थी—आपने क्या देखा? किसी की बेइज्जती हो गई, इसलिये लोग नाराज हो जाते हैं। लेकिन शर्म के साथ कहना पड़ता है जब बड़े आदमियों को कहा जाता है तो आप लोगों को गुस्सा आता है, लेकिन जब तीन बहनों को गंगा कर के उनका प्रासेशन महाराष्ट्र के बिलेज में निकाला गया, उस वक्त न हम लोगों को शर्म आई और न गुस्सा आया। मैं नौजवानों को कहता हूँ कि तुम यहाँ गुस्सा क्यों नहीं करते हो, हम लोग जब नाकामयाब हो गये हैं, तो तुम टोली निकाल कर जाओ और पूछो कि किसने ऐसा काम किया है, उसको पीटो, तब मैं कहूंगा कि तुमने कुछ रेबोल्यूशनरी काम किया है।

हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में कहा है :—

"After many centuries the people of India are going through the process of dynamic change."

मगर यह सरकार तो दकियानूसी है। उसमें कोई बदल नहीं होता। कोई डायनेमिक चेंज नहीं दिखाई देती। यह दकियानूसी झुकूमत डाइनेमिक चेंज कहाँ कर रही है, मझे तो कुछ दिखाई नहीं देता है।

श्री फोल्ड मोदो (गोधरा) : मिनिस्टर बदलने में आते हैं।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : इसलिये मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप उस वक्त नहीं कर पायेंगे, तो अब इस स्टेलमेंट को खत्म कीजिये, अपने इस काँग्रेस दल को तोड़ दीजिये। जो समाजवाद चाहते हैं, वे सब एक हो जायें और समाजवाद के विरोध में जो हैं, वे अलग हो जायें, ऐसा करेंगे तो कोई रास्ता निकल सकता है। लेकिन ऐसा होता नहीं है।

हमारा देश इतना बड़ा है और हम लोग इतने छोटे हैं कि उन सवालों को हल नहीं कर सकते हैं, इसलिये बहुत जरूरी है कि हमारा विश्वास अगर किसी में होना चाहिये, तो हमारी जनता में होना चाहिये। हमको जनता को सिखाना होगा, उसको उभारना होगा, उनमें अगर विफलता की भावना है तो उसको खत्म करना होगा। मैं अपने दल की तरफ से कहता हूँ कि पूरे देश के पैमाने पर जनता को जागृत करके जब तक हम आन्दोलन नहीं करेंगे, तब तक यह काँग्रेस कोई तबदीली करने के लिये तैयार नहीं होगी। आप लोगों ने ही सिखाया है कि जो हल्ला-गुल्ला करेगा, उसको रसगुल्ला मिलेगा। और जो चुप बैठेगा उस के पल्ले भूखमरी पड़ेगी। यह चीज कैसे चल सकती है यह नहीं चलेगी, जनता का आन्दोलन होना चाहिये। अंग्रेजी

में एक शब्द है—कन्फेन्शन, एक तरफ जनता है और दूसरी तरफ शासक लोग हैं—इन का संघर्ष है, अगर शान्तिमय तरीकों से इन के दबाव से इन के अन्दर कुछ तबदीली आ गई तो मुझे खुशी होगी। मैं उन दिनों काँग्रेस में था, मोरारजी भाई के मत से मेरा बहुत फर्क है, विचारों में फर्क है, लेकिन वह जब कोई चीज बोलते हैं तो उसको पूरा भी करते हैं लेकिन बाकी लोग तो कभी हाँ और कभी ना बोलते हैं, इस तरह से नहीं चलेगा।

हमारे दल की नीति स्पष्ट है। चव्हाण साहब हम पर गुस्सा करते हैं। जब मैं यहाँ नहीं था तब हमारी पार्टी के बारे में चव्हाण साहब ने कहा था कि ये जो लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट हैं और जो एस० एस० पी० के लोग हैं, इनके ऊपर ज़रा निगरानी करनी चाहिये। हम लोग खतरनाक नजर आते हैं। लेकिन खतरनाक किसके लिये हैं, जो वेस्टेड इन्टरेस्ट हैं, उन के लिये खतरनाक रहेंगे और खतरनाक रहने में पुरुषार्थ समझते हैं।

इन शब्दों के जो आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया उस के लिये आपको धन्यवाद देने हुए, अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor): In supporting the Motion of Thanks for the President's Address, I would like to bring the following few facts before the House.

The President has not mentioned in his Address anything about rectifying the defects and disparities after the Language Bill has been passed. Especially, the students are feeling very much and they are disturbed. For 40 or 45 days, the colleges were closed in the South. In Andhra Pradesh, the Venkateswara University and the Andhra University were closed; high schools and colleges were closed; even elementary schools were closed in some places. Only from yesterday's paper I find

[Shri Chengalraya Naidu]

that they have called off the strike temporarily hoping that the Government would rectify the defects in the Language Bill. For the last 20 years, since the Constituent Assembly adopted Hindi as the official language, in the South in all the States Hindi was made compulsory and in every college and high school, children were taught Hindi.

There was no complaint then. But all of a sudden they wanted to discard English and do business only in Hindi; it was then that the trouble started. Pandit Nehru and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri had given some assurances. When the people wanted the assurances to be implemented through an Act, a Bill was brought forward before us. The Bill in its original form was very good and there was no complaint and it sought only to implement the assurances of Pandit Nehru and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, but unfortunately due to some fanatics in our party or in other parties, some amendments were introduced and a resolution was also passed. Instead of an assurance being given to the non-Hindi-speaking people, the Hindi-speaking people were given an assurance that Hindi would be introduced as the official language vehemently. This created ill-feelings in the south.

So, after the passing of that Bill, there was a lot of trouble in the south. Demonstrations were there, and a lot of railway property was damaged. All these things happened because the people wanted to show their protest to the Central Government and they found this as the only way open to them, because they did not find any other way. Government could have made a statement thereafter that they would rectify the defects in the Language Bill. The Members of Parliament who were responsible for bringing to the notice of Government the defects in the Bill or the feelings of the people in the south failed to bring them to the notice of Government, and so the

people have reacted vehemently, and they have even damaged railway property. But I do not approve of their having behaved in this manner and damaged our national property. But that was the only way open to the people to demonstrate their feelings or to show their resentment to the Central Government.

For the last twenty years, English was there and Hindi was there and there was no trouble in the country. But now Government want to introduce Hindi only, and in the services, they want to give special concessions to the Hindi-speaking people in appointments. For recruitment to the Union services, the Hindi-speaking people have to answer only in Hindi papers for a total of 1450 marks. But the southerners have to answer in the regional language for 1000 marks and for 350 marks or so they have to answer either in English or in Hindi, both of which are foreign to them. They cannot answer in these languages as well as they could in their own mother-tongue and hence they are at a disadvantage. The trouble started when there was advantage for the Hindi-speaking people and there was at the same time disadvantage for the non-Hindi speaking people.

Even now, Government have not thought of rectifying the defects and removing them from the Act. I would appeal to Government to rectify at least now the defects in the Act and see that the southerners or the non-Hindi-speaking people are satisfied and they are not placed at a disadvantageous position as compared with the non-Hindi-speaking people.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):
Why did he vote for it then?

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
They had not taken vote on it; if they had taken votes, I would have definitely voted against the Bill; due to

the DMK's walk-out and their not having pressed it to a vote, this has happened.

In the south,, we have to learn three languages, English, Hindi and our regional language. In the north, the people will learn hereafter only one language. Till now they have been learning only Hindi and English, but hereafter they will learn only Hindi.

They say that they will also learn three languages. But what are those languages? Hindi, Hindi and Hindustani. If it is like that, how can the southerners cooperate with the others? All these 200 years, we were under British imperialism, on account of which we had to learn English. Now the Hindi people want to have their imperialism on us. The southerners are not happy over this prospect and are resorting to violence.

There is only one way to solve this problem. Nobody should impose any language on anybody. We are not to impose English on the Hindi-speaking people. Let them learn English if they want to go for appointments. In the south, let them learn the regional language and English. Those who want to go for service in northern India, for securing jobs in the Central services, let them take Hindi as an optional language. Even in the north, the Hindi people can have English as an optional language.

Why do you force people to learn Hindi? I do not want to force people to learn any language. If there are a thousand pupils in a college, all of them are not going to be clerks in the Central Government. Most of them go to college to acquire knowledge and take to business or any other profession. Only a few will seek appointment in the services. Why should all be forced to learn Hindi? Let the 10 per cent or so who want to go in for service in the Centre learn Hindi as an optional subject. This is

the only solution to the problem. Let the Hindi speaking people be given the option to learn only Hindi and have English as an optional subject. if they want to go for government service. In the south, let them learn the regional language, and if they want, let them learn English. Those who want to go in for central service can take Hindi as an optional subject. Nobody need force anybody to learn any particular language. In this country, everybody has the freedom to learn, freedom of expression and nobody can force anybody to learn Hindi. This is how I would request Government to solve this problem: make Hindi and English optional subjects in the south and north.

Coming to the other matters dealt with in the Address, the President has not mentioned about eradicating famine in the country. We are experiencing famine conditions in Bihar and Andhra. In Rayalaseema, the part of the country from where I come, only in one year out of five we have enough rains. Once in five years our tanks get filled. For the other four years, we have to suffer and in those years famine and drought stalk the land. Scarcity conditions prevail throughout and whichever Chief Minister is able to canvass with the Centre and is able to make a show of force could get some money. In Andhra, we are suffering for the last five years due to drought and scarcity conditions. Drinking water is supplied in lorries. There are no wells in many villages. Even in the face of such difficult conditions, the Central Government have not come to the aid of the State Government. The State Government was not able to start even relief works in the affected areas.

I would request the Government that at least now without showing any discrimination or disparity or favouritism, they should help the State. Where there are scarcity conditions prevailing, the Central Government should come to the rescue of

[Shri Chengalraya Naidu]

the State Government. The Central Government has to take permanent steps to eradicate famine. They will have only to extend the supply of electricity a little bit to the villages for agricultural purposes and improve minor irrigation, so that even when there is a little water, even when there is scarcity and drought conditions, we can pump out some water from the wells and grow some food. If electricity is extended to these scarcity areas, we can permanently eradicate famine at least to a small extent. I request the Government to take immediate steps to assist the State Governments to eradicate famine permanently.

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE (Arambagh): Within the short time at my disposal, I propose, with your permission, to deal with two aspects of the President's Address. The first is the aspect of our foreign policy and the second is our defence policy.

Before I proceed further, I might say that the President's Address lays down a most unrealistic foreign policy. One is tempted to say that the Government has, in fact, no positive foreign policy. The words in the President's Address, "steadfast pursuit of peace, international understanding and co-operation", remind me of the speeches of Mr. Neville Chamberlain during the years before the last world war. We were students, our Prime Minister was a student with us in England in those days, she ought to remember those speeches of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, when he said, "I have brought peace for our generation." He waved a piece of paper and his umbrella when he returned from Brechtsgarden, and offered peace to the world.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna): She does not carry an umbrella.

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE: She might.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Monghyr): She carries a mink coat.

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE: She is charming enough to carry a mink coat.

There was one man who warned England against the foreign policy of that country, and that one man was Mr. Winston Churchill. He warned England against the dangers of a world war. He warned England against the dangers of German militarism. He warned England to prepare for a situation in which England found herself within two years after that historic speech of Winston Churchill in Parliament.

17.24 hrs.

[**SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYA** in the Chair]

I am a very small man, but I propose to utter a few words of warning to this august House.

The defence policy as explained in the Address is also, in my submission, not adequate to ensure the defence of India. Firstly, we must assume an un-compromising stand regarding Pakistan and China; and we must work for the re-conquest of national territories lost to the invaders. It must be made clear, clear beyond any reasonable doubt, that the accession of Kashmir is absolute and final, and I want to underline the word absolute. I have seen some resolutions of certain parties urging that special status should be given to Kashmir or that greater autonomy should be given to Kashmir. These ideas must be brought to an end now. We must not enter into any discussion on Kashmir with any country. I have thought over this matter deeply. We must once and for all deinternationalise the Kashmir issue and think and act about it only in terms of our national interests. They are in the

first place of military and strategic nature. Anyone who knows history knows that India cannot be defended from foreign aggression unless she controls the high hills of Kashmir. For more than century, the British in India based their military strategy for the defence of India on the area which had come to be known as the North-West Frontier Province and they militarised that area against tremendous public opinion and people's struggle in which our esteemed friend Acharya Kripalani took his part. But they did it because the British knew that India's protection against invasion lay in a strong military barrier in the North-West. Look at the geography of our country. Because of India's partition, India's North-West Frontier has shifted to Kashmir. Lose Kashmir and you lose India. Therefore, it is time that we de-internationalise the issue of Kashmir and think and talk about it only in terms of our national interests. Let me remind you of the statement of Stalin when Soviet Union attacked Finland. Stalin was asked by American journalists: why have you gone to war with Finland? Stalin's answer was clear: in the interest of the security of Leningrad. Why is it that we do not say that the problem of Kashmir is primarily a military and strategic problem and the security of Kashmir is the security of India? Why do we make pious speeches only to fool the public. The people are not taken in by that.

It is also very unfortunate that so much fuss was made about Sheikh Abdullah. It is unfortunate that important leaders of public opinion and even the All India Radio I am sorry to say this and I had told our Information Minister about it—made a fuss about Sheikh Abdullah which they should never have done. So has done a very important section of the Indian Press. They have done a national disservice by playing up Sheikh Abdullah whose loyalty to India is not beyond doubt.

We must extend our support and sympathy to Pakhtoonistan and the brave warrior of Indian freedom Badshah Khan; we must extend our support and sympathy to the people of East Bengal who are today groaning under oppression and injustice.

Our policy of non-alignment has become out of date. By the narrowing of the gap between the two super powers, America and the Soviet Union, India's national interests are no longer served by this policy; rather this policy has isolated us from our potential friends and made us the subject of easy target of our enemies. In view of the multipolarization of power structure in the world, owing to the existence of five nuclear powers instead of two, it is urgently necessary that India should adopt the policy of pacts and alliances in order to defend her national interests. And for this reason I call upon the Government to adopt a purposive diplomacy in foreign policy.

AN HON. MEMBER: Pacts with whom?

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE: With whoever is necessary, in the interest of our country. There is no guiding principle in foreign policy except national interest of a country.

I say that for the effective conduct of a realistic and firm foreign policy, India's military strength must be increased by developing nuclear weapons and by developing the delivery system for nuclear bombs. Peace can not be maintained in this world by making pious speeches. Peace in the modern world can only be maintained by the enforcement of mutual terror. I repeat: peace in the modern world can only be maintained by the enforcement of mutual terror. The only way you can maintain peace of the world and peace of India is to be strong enough to maintain it. And the only strength that the modern world understands is the strength of the nuclear bomb.

[Shri Amiyanath Bose]

But, for the achievement of these two objectives, we require total mobilisation of our national resources, and this is the greatest failure of this Address. The total mobilisation of the resources of the Indian people can be assured only if the Government is determined to make a rapid advance towards a socialist society. It is not possible to expect that people will give you man-power, resources, wealth, unless you can impose on the people an egalitarian society. It is only socialism that can increase the national resources of our country.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer): National socialism.

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE: Those words, my hon. friend should know, have a distinct connotation in political terminology. We do not want national socialism of Nazi Germany, because Nazi Germany did not develop socialism. We want certainly a society, national in form and socialist in character. But it will not be the national socialism of Nazi Germany.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI Congress socialism.

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE: Congress and socialism, Acharya Kripalani should know, are contradiction in terms. Therefore, I say that the President's Address does not inspire confidence of the people that the Government is determined to go on towards a socialist society. The Banking Bill is nothing but a fraud on the demand for nationalisation: social control of banks will mean nothing but throwing dust in the people's eyes. Instead of nationalising the banks, instead of nationalising the other credit institutions like the insurance companies thereby mobilising the credit resources of the country to develop a plan based on socialism and develop the military strength of the country, the Congress, under the leadership of the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister, has taken halting steps towards

a capitalist society. Therefore, let the Congress give up the talk of socialism and have the courage to say, "we stand for a capitalist society." That will be honest and will be accepted by the people. Let the Congress not talk in terms of socialism and act in a capitalist manner.

With these words, I oppose this motion of thanks and say that the President's Address does not inspire the confidence of the people, does not lay down a positive foreign policy, does not give any assurance about strengthening of national defence and certainly does not assure peace and security in this world.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA (Secunderabad): Sir, I rise to support the motion of thanks to the President. I am sorry Mr. Ranga is not here, because I want to meet some of the arguments he advanced yesterday. He complained that the Congress has done nothing towards economic progress. He talked about unemployment of teachers and so on. He made a big list. I agree with him; in fact I go further and say that in the last 20 years, the Congress has not been able to provide even clean drinking water to the 500 million people of this country, let alone self-sufficiency in food, economic and industrial progress, etc. I say that with a full sense of responsibility, because time and again charges are thrown at us that there has been no progress. The problem is so immense . . .

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा (कोटा) :
 सभापति महोदय कोरम नहीं है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The bell is being rung.

Now, there is quorum. He may continue.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA: I was saying that the problem in this country is so immense that if we can even produce a dent in that problem, that

itself is a great success. Prof. Ranga said that the Congress is interested in toppling down non-Congress Government. He said: "The Congress has not the stamina to stay in the opposition." When a man is in the opposition, he is put there, it is for him to stay there and to endure. Surely Congress is not interested in staying in the opposition. I wish long life to Professor Ranga and I wish that he develops greater stamina to stay longer in the opposition.

Charges were made that we are tempting people away from one party to topple the government. If Ranga whistles and Mary goes to him I ask him whose guilt is greater, whistling Ranga's or yielding Marys. You say that the Congress is tempting them. Why are they yielding to the temptation. Therefore, this charge that is being made and this talk about defection and all that leads us nowhere, for it is the purpose of the Opposition to bring down the government. That is what they are doing every day. If defection is becoming rather crude, then that is a moral question which applies to all the parties and it has to be solved on the national plane. But to bring down a government is the duty of the Opposition. That is what they are trying every day in every democratic country. I cannot, therefore, agree with what Professor Ranga says.

What surprised me most is his reference on the question of Vietnam. He said that there are two parties, North Vietnam and South Vietnam, and he compared them with Hindustan and Pakistan. India and Pakistan are two sovereign countries which have come to an agreement which they uphold, which they desire to uphold and will continue to uphold. North Vietnam and South Vietnam form parts of one country which was temporarily divided by a temporary line with an assurance that in two years time elections will be held to unite the country. Shri Ranga has entirely forgotten the Geneva agreement. Today American forces are there, one

American soldier to every two families in Vietnam. They are spending 40 billion dollars a year. If that amount is invested in the Bank of England today at the present rate of interest it can serve to pay in perpetuity the entire aid of United States to the entire world and besides that it will also solve the balance of payment problem of United Kingdom.

They are fighting with great determination and great courage. Charges were made by some others that Soviet Union and China are supplying arms. I ask them, is there any country in the world, besides the socialist countries, to which America is not sprinkling arms like prolific seeds of war? Name one country where American arms are not given either on payment or without payment, gratis or compulsorily. What are they to fight with? They are fighting for the country. Can you imagine that any set of people can fight just by sending arms to them for twenty long years and that too with a country which is the most powerful country in the world, which is destroying their crops, bombing here and bombing there with a fleet in the ocean around it? Can you say that that set of people are just mercenaries who are fighting because China wants them to fight or the Soviet Union wants them to fight? I want to say to this House that Vietnam is important to us because the success in Vietnam would mean regeneration of the whole inter-Asian field just as the Russi-Japanese war entirely changed the face of Asia. If Vietnam goes down, I want to inform my hon. friend Shri Piloo Mody, there will be disintegration of India and partition of China and India both. And Asia will have no place in the map of the world. Therefore we should welcome any attempt that the Government of India is making. It might not sound big, but they are consistent and they are trying; in spite of the fact that America feels unhappy or angry, still we are pursuing it. That should be appreciated.

[Shri Bakar Ali Mirza]

The President has mentioned agriculture in his Address. I am very glad and I must congratulate Shri Jagjivan Ram that he has changed the food situation in the country and we are more hopeful of getting more food all round. There have been new seeds, new devices, new mechanical arrangements and all that; but, at the same time, I must say that there is hardly any mention of land reforms. Shri Jagjivan Ram once in a way did talk of land reforms in one of his speeches and I congratulate him. Our Congress President, Shri Nijlingappa, also referred to land reforms in his presidential address. But these are sounds of distant drums. No effective measures have been taken. Not even the record of rights has been completed in many of the States all over India. Nor is there a talk of agricultural income tax.

We talk of socialism but we do not take the necessary steps to realise that goal. Today we are in such a condition that America, a capitalist country, has introduced land reforms in Japan and Taiwan which are far ahead of what is happening in India and the World Bank and the American capitalists ask us to introduce land reforms. Is this our socialism? Should not we search our hearts and see where we are going and what goals we have in view?

Then, there is the question of buffer stock. This talk of a buffer stock has been going on for the last ten years, since the great Shri Patil's days and no stock has been created; no stocks are likely to be created unless you give up once for all this dependence on foreign food supply. Once you decide—and today we can take that decision because our production is of that character—that there will be no food import from abroad, either from the United States or from Australia or from Canada, you will be forced to build up your stocks so that you must be prepared for a rainy day. Therefore the first condition is that you

must stop this and instead of wasting our foreign exchange, give more aid to agriculturists. In Andhra Pradesh, for pesticide they were giving 100 per cent but now they have reduced it to 50 per cent. Similarly for wells, tubewells and all that they have cut down the loans that they were offering to the States. Give them these instead of getting food from the United States.

Then, you must remember that there is a talk of big business interfering in politics. There is also another element of big landlords who are interfering in our politics. Therefore if you want to remove big business, at the same time remove the big landlords from our midst.

Coming to the question of the Planning Commission, we have got a new picture. New blood has come in the Planning Commission. Similarly, new blue blood has come in the Cabinet. There is a change. There has been some idle period for which the Planning Commission did not work. They say that it was because of the drought. If drought is the reason, that is the reason why the Planning Commission should have been very active. You do not require a planning commission in an affluent society like America. Where there is misery, where there is want, where there is problem, it is there that the planning commission is required. I do not know whether this long holiday was sick leave, french leave or Italian leave or whether they were in the state of transcendental meditation which is becoming popular nowadays. I do not know what to say.

For the expansion of public sector, people think that if you have more public sector projects, then we are more socialist. It is not that. They have to take into account in what way those public sector projects are managed, what is the output and how it is utilised, whether it reduces the disparity in wealth or creates an ega-

litarian society or not. These are all the considerations that have to be kept in mind.

Lastly, I would like the Planning Commission, specially, to consider this problem of automation. Shri Indrajit Gupta was very eloquent about saying that they are man-eating machines. They are man-eating machines. But if you want to export, you cannot export by just asking and begging others, as is being done these days, to buy this item or that item. On that basis, you cannot develop exports. You must produce so that you can compete. Today, in this modern world, you can compete only if you accept automation and computers. Look at your textile mills. Just because they did not modernise the machinery, they are not able to compete and develop exports. I would request the Planning Commission to think of this matter. There was a time when the socialists were against the mills. They were throwing stones and breaking the mills when the Industrial Revolution started. But now they realise that the mills and the factories are their best friend. We are going through an atomic age. The impact of an atomic age on us is not yet quite clear. You will find that if you accept competition and automation, in the long run, you will be the gainer, not the loser.

There has been a talk of divisive forces and yesterday we had a special discussion about the conditions in Assam. I want to say a few words about that and I crave your indulgence—because I consider this very important. The country was divided and we accepted Partition. But we accepted Partition with a mental reservation. Whether it is in India or in Pakistan, we still believe or at least we act in a way that makes us believe that the dominion of India extends to all the Hindus of Pakistan and the dominion of Pakistan extends to all the Muslims of India. That is the greatest mistake. These two countries are divided and they should act and

function as two different countries. Whatever the composition within the country, that is an internal matter.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok said that for Assam you must have a belt of 5 or 10 miles so that there is no infiltration. I go still further. I say, you close all the frontiers of India to both Pakistani Muslims and Pakistani Hindus and, similarly, you close all the frontiers for Indian Hindus and Indian Muslims to go to Pakistan. If somebody is ill-treated, why should he take refuge only in Pakistan or India. If you are ill-treated, you will fight and suffer if sufferings is your lot. If you want to run away, there is the whole world open to you, not only India or Pakistan. Tibetans have taken refuge in India and Jews have gone to all over Europe. Why don't you treat the problem as such. This is very important. Unless you create a national mind which will not differentiate between Hindu and Muslim, Caste Hindus and the untouchables and all that, unless you get rid of this feeling and make every Indian conscious that he is an Indian, we cannot progress.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may try to conclude.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA: Please allow me a few more minutes, Sir. This is a very important subject.

There is not only the communal question, there is also the question of linguism and provincialism which are more dangerous than communalism because communalism is an all India issue and you have to solve it on an all India basis whereas regionalism has definite frontiers. This is a definite danger which the foreign countries can take advantage of. If in some part of India troubles are created, don't you think that the foreign countries can take advantage of the division in the country? We will then come to the same fate which we had some time back. Therefore, my

[Shri Bakar Ali Mirza]

urgent plea with the Government is this. Today communalism and linguism are not the outbursts of passion by a crowd of people; behind these, there are reorganisations working and this is the danger. You should control those organisations. I have asked the Home Minister several times to ban Jamait Islami and R.S.S. The extreme sections should be banned. If that had been done, there would not have been these incidents in Ranchi or Srinagar or Meerut. Today, Shri Govind Das referred to the shops of only Hindus being looted and those of Muslims having been left untouched. I would like to tell him that, in Meerut, all the people who were murdered were Muslims. So, if you keep on counting like this or if you bring a petty mind to such a serious problem, then we cannot solve this problem. Similarly, if the Home Minister had taken action, against Shiv Sena in Bombay, there would have been no Lachit Sena in Assam. Here, when I raised the question, the Home Minister said that it was being sent to the Emotional Integration Council. This is just like the cancer patient being sent to the Christian scientist for cure. Therefore, unless these things are handled properly, there will be no safety in this country.

Finally, I would like to say this. The only asset that India and China have today, which no European or

Western country has, is population. These are our biggest asset, our biggest armour our biggest weapon and if you allow, as was done by the British to separate Burma, Pakistan and so on, any further participation of India or China, it will be not only disadvantageous to us but also disadvantageous to the whole Asian world, and I know that there are foreign powers who are interested in disintegrating these two countries.

There was a reference to the use of CIA funds for Shiv Sena and others and it was said that a certain inquiry should be conducted into the charges levelled by Mr. Umanath. Instead of doing that, we come with privilege motion. It is still not too late.

I thank you, Sir, for the time that you gave me.

श्री बकर अलि मिर्जा (भागरा) : सभापति महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो अभिभाषण दिया है उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue his speech tomorrow. The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18 hrs.

(The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, February 16, 1968/Magha 27, 1889 (Saka).