

Fourth Series Vol.XVIII-No.9

Tuesday, August 1, 1968

Sravana 10, 1890 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES



(Fifth Session)

(Vol. XVIII contains Nos. 1-10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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Price : Re. 1.00

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No. 9—Tuesday, August 1, 1968/Sravana 10, 1890 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, August 1, 1968 | Sravana 10, 1890 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven o' the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

मोहन नगर (उत्तर प्रदेश) के कर्मचारियों से ज्ञापन

* 241. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत महीने के मध्य में या उसके लगभग मोहन नगर (उत्तर प्रदेश) के दो हजार कर्मचारियों ने प्रधान मंत्री के निवास स्थान के सामने प्रदर्शन किया था और एक ज्ञापन भी प्रस्तुत किया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी मांगें क्या हैं; और

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

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी):
(क) मोहन इंडस्ट्रीज के कुछ कर्मचारियों ने प्रधान मंत्री के निवास स्थान के समने 16 जून, 1968 को प्रदर्शन किया और उन्हें ज्ञापनी मांगों का एक ज्ञापन दिया।

(ख) उनकी मांगें न्यूनतम भजूरी, महंगाई भत्ता, कर्मचारियों को पक्का करने, कारखाने के अधिकारियों द्वारा और अच्छा बताव किये जाने और महिला कर्मचारियों के बच्चों के लिये मनोरंजन तथा कल्याण सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के बारे में ही।

(ग) श्रमिकों की मांगें आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को मंजूरी गई। सरकार को मालूम हुआ है कि दोनों ही पक्कों ने श्री राजनारायण, संसद् सदस्य को पंच स्वीकार कर लिया है और मोहन इंडस्ट्रीज में पहले की तरह काम फिर चालू हो गया है।

श्री निहाल सिंह: इन दोनों पक्कों के विवाद को समाप्त करने के लिए मंत्री महोदय के आग्रह से श्री राजनारायण को पंच ज्ञाना गया। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि श्री राजनारायण ने जो फैसला दिया है, क्या मंत्री महोदय उम को लागू करेंगे या नहीं।

श्री हाथी: इसमें बेरे आवाह की कोई बात नहीं है। जब दोनों पक्के स्वीकार करें, तभी पंच होता है। इसमें सरकार का दबाव नहीं है।

Both sides have agreed; it is for them. Where is the question of the Government compelling?

श्री निहाल सिंह: यह केवल मोहन नगर के मजदूरों का ही मामला नहीं है। पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूरों की हालत ऐसी चल रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हालत सुधारने के लिए, ताकि उनकी जिन्हीं इस्तानों की तरह बीते, मंत्री महोदय कौन सी ठोस कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं।

SHRI HATHI: All these questions must be raised when the parties have agreed themselves to have an arbitrator. They have to put their case before him. How is the Government coming into this?

श्री रवि राय: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या श्री राजनारायण ने इनटेरिम रिलीफ देने के सम्बन्ध में कोई फैसला दिया है, यदि हाँ, तो उमका क्या व्यौरा है?

श्री हाथी : वह फैसला मैंने नहीं देखा है। यह उनका काम है। शायद वह मेरे पास आने की ज़रूरत भी नहीं है।

भारत सेवक समाज

243. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

डॉ सूर्यप्रकाश पुरी :

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सेवक समाज द्वारा कुछ ऐसे कार्य आरम्भ किये गये थे जिनमें सरकार ने धन लगाया है और जो अभी तक पूरे नहीं किये गये हैं; और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो क्या भारत सेवक समाज के साथ अपने सम्बन्ध बनाये रखने का सरकार का विचार है?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Information as to works undertaken by Bharat Sewak Samaj with the help of Government funds, and which are still incomplete, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

(b) The Bharat Sewak Samaj is to be dealt with on par with other contractors.

श्री रामावतार शर्मा : भारत सेवक समाज के जो प्रमुख अधिकारी हैं, वर्तमान अधिकारी और पिछले अधिकारी भी, क्या वे कांग्रेस दल के सदस्य हैं? क्या इस संस्था में अन्य दलों के सदस्य भी हैं?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: It does not arise out of this question.

श्री रामावतार शर्मा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सेवक समाज की तकनीकी योग्यता क्यों मान्य है और क्या कारण है कि उसके करोड़ों रुपये के घोटाले की कोई भी जांच नहीं की जा रही है, उदाहरणार्थ, राजस्थान के भरतपुर डिवीजन में सड़कों के कार्य आदि।

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: We are looking into the affairs of the Bharat Sewak Samaj.

श्री रामावतार शर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया है कि भारत सेवक समाज की तकनीकी योग्यता क्यों मान्य है।

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: There are norms provided for various works. It is for the departments concerned to look into the technical efficiency of the Bharat Sewak Samaj and its performance.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: In the last session of Parliament, during a half-hour discussion on Bharat Sewak Samaj, grave financial irregularities were brought to the notice of both the Ministers and they had made a promise at that time that a final attempt is being made not only to verify the accounts that have been pending for a number of years but all those irregularities are being examined and, if necessary, a judicial enquiry will be held into the matter. May I know at what stage is this examination now and what is the progress in the matter of the judicial enquiry?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: We stand by our promise. We are collecting the information from va-

rious Ministries and making a report, and we are also considering the setting up of a judicial enquiry in this matter.

श्री द्वाठा० नाठ० तिकारी : क्या यह सही है कि भारत सेवक समाज के नाम से कुछ लोगों को एलर्जी है ? भारत सेवक समाज ने बिहार में जो काम किया है, वह बहुत खूबी से किया है। उसने कोसी तटबन्ध को बांधने का काम किया है, जिसमें बिहार को बहुत फायदा हुआ है। क्या मंत्री महोदय भारत सेवक समाज के साथ कोई स्पेशल ट्रीटमेंट करते हैं, या उसके साथ और ठेकेदारों के समान ही व्यवहार करते हैं ? ऐसे बहुत से ठेकेदार हैं, जिन्होंने काम लिया हुआ है, लेकिन वह कम्पलीट नहीं हुआ है। इसके बावजूद उनके विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती है। इस स्थिति में भारत सेवक समाज के खिलाफ यह डिसक्रिमिनेशन क्यों किया जा रहा है ?

about it in their last report and again it has been referred. In view of the serious charges against the Bharat Sewak Samaj, that they are neither sewaks to the Samaj nor to Bharat but only to themselves, I would like to know whether, on the judicial enquiry which is contemplated now, any final decision has been taken and whether the Government would make it quite clear that no more money will be given to them for misuse.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Firstly, the Bharat Sewak Samaj is not under the umbrella of the Food Ministry. It is with the Community Development Ministry. Therefore, there need not be any misunderstanding. Regarding the further grants and loans to the Bharat Sewak Samaj, I have already stated that all these things have been stopped and the Bharat Sewak Samaj are on par with other organisations in respect of contracts. There is no question of any discrimination.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Whether they have been blacklisted in the past.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: The question of disqualification or blacklisting does not arise, because we do not discriminate, and there are penalty clauses in the contracts.

श्री कंबर साल गुप्त : पिछले सेशन में मंत्री महोदय ने इस सदन में यह बादा किया था कि भारत सेवक समाज के गोल-माल के बारे में जुड़िशल एन्क्वायरी की जायेगी। लेकिन मेरी सूचना यह है कि जब उन्होंने यह बीज इम्प्लीमेंट करने की सौची तो इनके ऊपर बहुत प्रेशर डाला गया क्योंकि ग्राम जूडिशियल एन्क्वायरी होती है तो बहुत सारे बड़े बड़े कांग्रेसी नेता जिनका सम्बन्ध भारत सेवक समाज से राहा है, वह सब पकड़ में आ जाते हैं, यहां पर बहुत गोलमाल है, बहुत ऐसा खाया गया है, बहुत इरेंगुलैर्टिव है और वहां की प्राप्टी और सामाजिक लुद्द-बुद्द हो गया है, इसलिए सरकार जिनका रद्द

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: I do not know whether the Members opposite are allergic to the Bharat Sewak Samaj; that is for the Members to decide. Regarding the work, we have already decided. The Planning Commission itself decided in May last year, that in future the Bharat Sewak Samaj should be treated on par with other contractors. Regarding the pending work, there is a penalty clause in every contract, and for breach of contract the penalty can be imposed.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: First of all I would like to know from the hon. Minister why the Bharat Sewak Samaj has gone under the Food Ministry. It is something strange; if it is under the social welfare department or any such department, that is something. Now, certain questions regarding the functioning of the Bharat Sewak Samaj and misuse of Government funds by them came to the notice of the Public Accounts Committee and they have also said much

है जूडिशियल एन्कवायरी कराने में। तो मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ अंत्री महोदय से कि तीन महीने हो गये आपको यहाँ यह कहे हुए कि जूडिशियल एन्कवायरी होगी, आप जूडिशियल एन्कवायरी क्यों नहीं करना चाहते? क्या यह सोच रहे हैं, इसलिए उसको समय दे रहे हैं कि वहाँ दोबारा बोगस एकाउंट बनाया जाएगा? अगर नहीं तो क्या आप उनके एकाउंट्स सीज करेंगे?

लक्ष्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : एकाउंट के मसले को दोबारा इसी एक बारा बनाना, जितना सदस्य महाद्वय समझते हैं उतना नो कोई समझ नहीं तकता.....

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : प्रध्यक्ष महोंस, बेईमानी यह करें, बेईमानों को शील्ड यह दें और दूसरों पर चांज लगाएं यह बुरी बात है।

श्री जगजीवन राम : जरा माने ही घबड़ा गए। सारी दुनिया को बेईमान बनाने पर दूसरा नो नहीं घबड़ाया और आप इतने से ही घबड़ा गए?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: The hon. member put a straight question, but the way the minister answers it amounts to casting aspersions on the hon. member.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you think the aspersion made to the hon. member was necessary for a supplementary? It was also not necessary.

श्री जगजीवन राम : बेईमान बेईमान को ज्यादा समझता है।

मैंने यही कहा था पिछले अधिवेशन में कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के भिन्न-भिन्न मंत्रालयों से या विभागों से जो अनुदान भारत सेवक समाज को दिया गया है उस का एकाउंट देखा जाएगा और उसको देखने के बाद

आवश्यकता हुई तो जूडिशियल एन्कवायरी बैठायी जाएगी। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने आप को बताया कि उस चीज से हटने का कोई फैसला नहीं कर रहे हैं और यह मैं आप को बता देना चाहता हूँ कि जिसको मैं सही समझता हूँ। किसी दबाव में आकर उसको छोड़ना मैं नहीं जानता।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : एकाउंट सीज करेंगे?

श्री जगजीवन राम मैंने तो यही कहा है कि अलग अलग मंत्रालयों से एकाउंट देखना है। कठिनाई यह रही है कि भारत सेवक समाज को अनुदान, सहायता या दान जो कुछ भी मिला, वह सारा एक स्थान से नहीं मिला। वह भिन्न-भिन्न मंत्रालयों से भिन्न-भिन्न मद में मिला। स्वाभाविक है कि उसको इकट्ठा करने में कुछ समय लगा और मामला अब नजदीक आ गया है। इसलिए मैंने कहा और मैं फिर उसको दोहरा रहा हूँ, उसको देखने के बाद इसके बारे में निष्क्रिय करेंगे। एक बीज और मैं साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ। यह सारा वह एकाउंट मैं देख रहा हूँ जो धन केन्द्रीय सरकार से उनको दिया गया है, उस सम्बन्ध में और उसमें देखने में अगर वह सन्तोषजनक नहीं है—मामला तो यह नहीं है कि हमारे ही देख लेने का है, पर्सनल एकाउंट्स कमेटी भी उसको देखेगी—सन्तोषजनक नहीं होपा तो जूडिशियल एन्कवायरी उस बारे में बैठा दो जायगी।

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: May I know who are the people who are complaining against the activities of BSS, whether they are from the group who do not know the good activities of the BSS like creating people's participation in development works or they are from the group who do not want to participate in any constructive activity and who only want to shout? (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: This is Question Hour where we are expected to elicit some information. Mr. Gupta's allegation naturally brought a retort. Now your allegation will again bring some noise. I think both the allegations Mr. Gupta's allegation and yours—cancel each other. There are too many insinuations. That means, there is no more information necessary and only charging and counter-charging remain. On Bharat Sewak Samaj, 50 people want to put questions. I will safely go to the next question. Mr. Sinha.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Manubhai Patel . . .

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. I have already called the next question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, he has cast an aspersion on the members of the Public Accounts Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I am going to move a privilege motion against him.

Offer by Foreign countries for Import of Fertilizers

*244. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of FOOD & AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any offers from the foreign countries for the import of fertilisers have not been accepted; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not accepting them?

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

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI R. K. SINHA: I understand that there are some African countries and some countries in South-East Asia who have requested for import of fertilisers from India. Fertilisers from part of the development plans of some of the Asian countries. By the help of the Government of India some of the neighbouring countries might be benefited.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: We are purchasing fertilisers from various parts of the world. They are purchased under some credit made available by various countries, in some cases some loan facilities have been given to us and in certain cases it is done under barter agreements. I do not know what the hon. Member has in mind when he refers to some Asiatic countries.

SHRI R. K. SINHA: I have read in papers that certain countries are desirous of importing fertilisers from India. There are certain things which we import from outside countries, but as a policy of help to neighbouring countries we do give them to certain African countries. That is why I have put this question.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: As is well known, we ourselves are not in a position to meet our requirements and we are importing from other countries. When our production programme goes up, later on we may be in a position to help some countries. But at the moment I do not think any substantial assistance by way of supply of fertiliser to other countries, is possible from us.

श्री जाजं करमेडीज़ : प्रधान महोदय, आज के ही प्रश्नवारों में हिन्दुस्तान बिल्स लिमिटेड के चेयरमैन श्री रघुनाथ मिह का बयान है कि हम करोड़ों रुपये का फटिलाइजर देश में आयान करते हैं जब कि कई हजार या लाख टन फटिलाइजर उनके करवाओ की ओर से बनाया हुआ ऐसे ही सड़ रहा है तो क्या सरकार इस बात का ब्लूलासा कर सकती

कि क्यों यहां बनाया हुआ फॉटिलाइजर सड़ाया जा रहा है और विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करके बाहर से फॉटिलाइजर मंगाया जा रहा है?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: The hon. Member has drawn our attention to an important point. But may I say that our approach is the same. That means, our first priority is to use our indigenous production, to give importance to that. The statement to which the hon. Member is referring is in regard to some phosphatic fertilisers which were not lifted a few months earlier. Normally between January and June fertiliser requirement is always at a lower level because that is not the season. After the onset of monsoons for kharif and rabi crops there is always a bigger demand, and we are taking care to see that whatever stocks are available in our indigenous factories they are utilised. In the case of this particular phosphatic fertiliser, we had originally planned to import about 3,30,000 tonnes. But taking into consideration our indigenous production that is coming up we have reduced our actual import programme to 1.3 lakh tonnes and from January onwards we have not placed any orders for imports.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : स्पीकर महांदय, खाद किसान की जमीन जान है। जैसे पानी जरूरी है उस से कहीं ज्यादा जरूरी खाद है। मिनिस्टर साहब को मालूम है कि आम तौर पर गरीब किसान के लिए खाद जिस कीमत पर मिलती है वह उसकी ताकत के बाहर है उसका खारीदान। तो गवर्नरेंट के पास कोई स्पेसिफिक स्कीम है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा खाद किसान को मिले, योड़ी सी कीमत पर मिले और उसकी जो मांग है वह पूरी हो, यह कब हो पायेगा?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: May I assure the hon. Member that for the first time in our country a situation has come up wherein we are

in a very comfortable position to meet all the requirements of fertilisers of various types, whether they are nitrogenous, phosphatic or potash. As far as this is concerned there is no problem. In regard to the prices, it is true that the present level of prices in our country is comparatively high, but unless we develop the indigenous production on a very big scale, by employing modern technology, it will not be possible to solve the problem. This point was explained on a previous occasion by the hon. Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: In view of the considerable fall in world prices for urea and ammonia phosphate, may I know what was the average price of purchase of imported fertilisers in the recent months, compared to that what was the price of the Indian product and at what price we are marketing it to the farmers? Secondly, may I know whether the import of fertilisers is now being negotiated on the basis of inviting global tenders or is being done by negotiations?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: It is true that there has been a world-wide fall in the price of fertilisers and we naturally got advantage of it. For instance, last year we purchased ammonium sulphate at the rate of \$30 a tonne and this year we could secure some quantities at the rate of \$20 a tonne. The range varies. In the case of urea too prices have come down from \$85 to \$75. The purchases are from different countries and naturally the prices differ from country to country.

In the USA and Canada the tender system is in vogue. In other countries we negotiate but there is a ceiling prescribed; beyond a particular level we do not purchase from particular countries. For the East European countries, the rupee payment area, we have a ceiling prescribed now. But the world level of prices is always taken into consideration while making purchases.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: What was the cost of production in India and the price at which it is being marketed to farmers?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: Adequate notice will be required to answer this question.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Sir, there was a mistake. This question should have been sent to the Ministry of Supply; instead it has been sent to this Ministry.

श्री अन्नसाहिब शिंदे : दूसरे प्रश्नों के बारे में भी ऐसा ही हुआ है। मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार जूट के प्रश्न के बारे में भी यही स्थिति है।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानता चाहता हूँ कि 31 मार्च, 1968 को फटिलाइजर कारपोरेशन और फटिलाइजर की फैक्ट्रियों की जो बैलेंस शीट बनी है, उसमें स्टाक के फिजिकल वैरिएफेशन के बाद एक साल से अधिक का जो फटिलाइजर इन के पास स्टाक में पड़ा है और महँ रहा है, उसकी कितनी क्वान्टीटी है तथा उसकी बैल्यू कितनी है? उन बैलेंस शीटों में क्या यह चीज दिखलाई गई है या नहीं दिखलाई गई है?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: This question will have to go to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Is it a fact that at present in the USA nearly 1 million tonnes of fertilisers are lying-unsold and the fertiliser producers there want to dump it in India? May I also know whether in spite of sharp protests from the Fertiliser Corporation of India the work of the expansion of the Trombay fertiliser plant has been given to American contractors?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I am concerned with the first part of the question only. May I tell the hon. Member that this impression that large stocks of fertilisers are lying unutilised

is totally incorrect; in fact, we should be happy and I would like the House to appreciate the fact, because in the old days the complaint was that we were not in a position to make fertilisers available to the farmers in time . . . (Interruption).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You have not understood the question. He talked of stocks lying in USA, not here.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: We are not concerned with stocks in USA; we are concerned with our own purchases.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: They want to dump it in India.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: Whatever might be the intention of other countries, as far as we are concerned, we decide our policy by taking our interest, requirement etc. into consideration. We are taking care to see that our requirements are fully met and the seasonal availability is there.

श्री रघुबीरसिंह शास्त्री : भारत में जिनना फटिलाइजर हम बाहर में भागते हैं, उसका 60 प्रतिशत प्रमरीका में आता है, तथा उसका 50 प्रतिशत हमें प्रमरीकन जहाजों में लाना पड़ता है, प्रमरीकन जहाजों ने 49 प्रतिशत कियाये बड़ा दिये हैं, जिसके कारण प्रमरीकी खाद हमको बहुत महंगा पड़ता है। इसके मुकाबले में जापान का खाद सम्ना पड़ता है, क्योंकि वहाँ के जहाजों का कियाया कम है। ऐसी स्थिति में आप जापान का खाद क्यों नहीं भागते हैं?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: We are purchasing from Japan too.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: The Government of India sent some representatives to Japan and other countries for arranging long-term import of fertilisers but we had occasion to visit two or three fertiliser factories and we were told that large amount of stock had been piling up there. How does Government recon-

cile the situation? On the one hand, there is a shortage of fertilisers in the country and, on the other, the distribution is not so efficiently organised with the result that at some places there is an accumulation of stocks in the fertiliser factories when in other parts of the country there is a serious dearth of fertilisers even for supplying the needs of farmers. What does Government propose to do to meet the situation?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: At the moment, as I explained, in all parts of the country, supplies are very satisfactory. Availability is there. We have assured the State Governments that if in any part of the country there is any shortfall in supply, we are prepared to supply. There has been no complaint from any State Government about short supply. May I assure the hon. lady . . .

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH: There may not be complaints from State Governments. But the question is whether there are complaints from the farmers.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sure Mrs. Tarkeshwari Sinha has capacity to understand whether she has had the answer or not.

श्री मधु लिम्पे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दूसरों को भी उत्तरों में दिलचस्पी होती है।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: About the availability, there should be no problem. About some of the stocks lying in some factories, I have already met that point. As far as nitrogenous fertiliser and other fertiliser is concerned, there is no problem. There was some problem in regard to phosphatic fertiliser. But January to June is not the period in our country when fertiliser demand is there. So, the stocks accumulated during that period. We are trying to see that the stocks are lifted during the kharif and rabi seasons. We have

also indicated to factories which have some difficulties that we are prepared to see that their off-take is coordinated and some of the State Governments are coming forward to accept that fertiliser.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाल यह है कि कितने कारखानों में फॉटिलाइजर बेकार पड़ा है, उसका जवाब नहीं दिया है?

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Shri. O. P. Tyagi.

श्री शोभ प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या यह सच है कि फूट जोन बने होने के कारण अनाज की कीमतें कम होती चली जा रही हैं, किसान को अनाज का पूरा दाम नहीं मिलता है। इसके साथ ही साथ खाद के दाम भी बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। अनाज के गिरते हुए दामों को देखकर किसान अब खाद की ओर ज्यादा आकर्षित नहीं हो रहा है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या सरकार अनाज के दामों को ध्यान में रख कर खाद के दामों को सीमित रखेगी उसको समर्पित देगी ताकि वह उस का प्रयोग कर सके?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: As far as subsidy is concerned, it is not possible for the Government. The resources position does not allow the subsidy on a big scale. In the initial period, when the demand was not there, some subsidy element was provided so that fertiliser can become popular with the farmers. Now there is so much demand that it is not considered necessary. Fertilisers have become popular. As I have already mentioned, this question of subsidy depends on the availability of resources. As I was saying, we are anxious to see that fertilisers are available at reasonable price to the farmers. But this point has been repeatedly explained by the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals that unless we employ new technology and large-scale production, there is no short-cut solution.

to the problem. At the moment, the prices which are being given to the farmers are so remunerative that I do not think the farmers are not in a position to purchase the fertiliser.

श्री महाराज तिह भास्ती : अध्यक्ष महादेव, कई मुलाओं में सुर्खी हराम हो जाती है। मैं मन्त्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ—कई रसोइये मिल कर जब रसोई तैयार करते हैं तो गडबड हो जाती है। यह आयात का प्रश्न है, लेकिन उत्तर आप दे रहे हैं। जो सल्लीमेन्ट्री में कर्णगा, आप कहेंगे कि यह तो उनका सल्लीमेन्ट्री नहीं है। सरकार ने एक नीति बनाई थी पोटाश की खाद को छोड़ कर, क्योंकि वह आपको पूर्वी जर्मनी से भागानी पड़ती है रूपी-येमेन्ट के जरिये, उसके बनाने की कोई स्कीम नहीं है, टाटा की एक स्कीम है, लेकिन उसमें थोड़ा बनेगा, बाकी जो दो खादें हैं नाइट्रोजन और फोस्फोर बाली—उनके लिये आपने एक नीति बनाई थी कि जो फैक्टरियाँ किसी कोलाडोरेशन से लगाने वाली हैं, उसको बाजार बनाने के लिये खाद आयात करने की इजाजत दी जायेगी और उस नीति के अनुसार खाद आयात होकर यहाँ आया और बाजार बनाने के लिये बिक रहा था। क्या वह नीति अब सरकार ने छोड़ दी है, क्या उन लोगों को आयात करने दिया जायेगा जिनको हमेशा आयात करना है और कोई फैक्टरी खड़ी नहीं करनी है?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: This question may be put to the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: May I know whether the Minister is aware of the fact that there has been a constant complaint that in some parts of the country fertiliser is being sold in black-market? I would like to know what steps Government took in the past to check this illegal transaction for which the farmer has to pay a price higher than the one fixed by the

Government, and if such a situation arises in future, what steps Government will have to prevent it.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: We have well-coordinated distribution arrangements now. The State Governments . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: I want to know what specific steps Government took. I do not want a general reply.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: We make allotments to the State Governments and it is entirely the responsibility of the State Governments how to distribute.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: He said, they have well-coordinated arrangements. For black-marketing?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: If the contention is that there is black-marketing now in fertiliser, I do not think that it is justified. If he can bring specific instances to my notice, I will look into them. The allegation that there is black-marketing now in fertiliser is baseless.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: To an earlier question by Mr. Patodia, the hon. Minister replied that, instead of global tenders, they got tenders for supply of fertilisers from Canada and Australia, and that they directly negotiate with East-European countries. I want to know whether the price that you pay for fertiliser purchases in Canada and U.S.A., together with the freight that you have to pay on it is cheaper or the price at which you purchase fertiliser from East European countries is cheaper. Which is cheaper? Are there no other countries available from which we can have fertiliser even at cheaper rates and which are nearer to India and for which we have to pay less freight?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI JAGAN-NATH RAO): With your permission, I

would say that purchases are made from the United States and Canada with aid . . .

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: How does he come in?

MR. SPEAKER: Is the hon. Minister of Works, Housing and Supply ready to answer all the questions because demands will come later on? If he is answering now, he must be prepared to answer all the questions.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: The Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals produces, the Ministry of Food & Agriculture allots, the State Governments distribute, the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply purchases. So, fertiliser is being made a football.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is happening?

MR. SPEAKER: What is happening, none of us know.

श्री रवि राय : तो फिर पटौदिया और भारती जी के प्रश्नों का उत्तर भी उनको देना चाहिये था ।

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: If you allow now, in future also when such situations arise will you call upon the other Minister to reply?

MR. SPEAKER: He is making it a convention . . .

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: I said, 'with your permission'. Only if you permit me, will I answer.

MR. SPEAKER: He can just help the other Minister.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: Before I go to the merits of the question, I would like to say this. When this question was addressed to our Ministry, we requested your Secretariat to see that this question was transferred to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply because purchases are made by that Ministry. But it was too late and

the Secretariat thought that it might not be possible to transfer. I say this because the House should know the position.

In regard to purchases, we purchase some fertilisers even by issuing global tenders. About United States and Canada, as I have already explained, we issued tenders there also. But it is not incumbent on us that we must necessarily accept all tenders. We examine the level of prices in various parts of the world and in the United States and Canada, and if it is advantageous to us, then we commit ourselves for purchases.

As far as comparative prices are concerned, I will require notice.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I will want to know which is cheaper. We are concerned with India. I want to know whether India has to pay for purchases from USA and Canada or for purchases from East European countries.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I will require notice for that.

श्री रवि राय : इसमें भी नोटिस की जरूरत है ?

SHRI P. GOPALAN: May I know whether it is a fact that it is because of the nature of the loans or credits that we are getting from certain countries like the USA and the World Bank, that is, in the form of tied loans or credits, that we are compelled to import fertilisers at higher prices than what prevail in the international market?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: Nobody can compel us to import fertilisers. Because we need it, we are trying to find out sources of supply from various parts of the world, and our purchases are not confined to any one country. We purchase from all countries; we purchase from Japan, East European countries, West Europe, America and Canada.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: May I make one submission? After all, we are interested in getting answers to our questions and in getting information, Government are collectively responsible. Therefore, it must be possible for any Minister when he is dealing with a particular question, even though the question is not addressed to him originally, if he is present, and if he is prepared to answer, to answer it in the House, and we must have that. That is what I would submit.

MR. SPEAKER: I have absolutely no objection. But on the next occasion when the hon. Member demands and the hon. Minister is not in a position to answer, there should be no objection to it.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: If he is prepared to answer the question, then in that case, we may get the answer.

MR. SPEAKER: I have absolutely no objection. I agree that Government are collectively responsible, but next time, the hon. Member should not say 'No, I do not want this Minister to answer, but I want some other Minister to answer'.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: I do not want to take any Minister by surprise.

MR. SPEAKER: I agree with the hon. Member that Government are collectively responsible. But on the next occasion, if the hon. Minister says that he is not in a position to answer, then hon. Members should not demand that he should answer.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: In this case, the hon. Minister was good enough to get up and answer but you had stopped him.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: We shall follow it next time.

SHRI R. K. AMIN: Government have appointed an Agricultural Prices Commission to fix the prices of agricultural commodities with a view to stabilising the prices, but there is no commission to fix the prices of the inputs of the farmers

and there is no co-ordination between the prices of the agricultural commodities and the prices of the inputs. Are Government thinking of instituting any commission to stabilise the prices of the inputs of the farmers and to effect coordination between the prices of the outputs as well as the inputs with a view to obtain some parity between the two?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: This is far beyond the purview of the main question.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: The hon. Minister was prepared to answer my question earlier. If I write to you or if I write to him, I hope he can answer this question later.

MR. SPEAKER: I have absolutely no objection.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Does the hon. Minister agree?

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Yes, he may write to me and I shall reply.

SHRI R. K. AMIN: Why is he avoiding my question? My question has not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

Special Area Development Scheme for Orissa

*246. SHRI A. DIPA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many representations have been made to the Central Government by the Government of Orissa for the financial assistance for special area development scheme for Phulbani, Bolangir and Kalahandi Districts in that State;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Central Government have not taken any decision in that regard, and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which decision is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). In the context of the Special Areas Development Programme of the Department of Rehabilitation, it was suggested to the Government of Orissa in May, 1964 that certain areas or districts in Orissa could be considered for inclusion in the Programme. After protracted correspondence on various aspects of this question, the Government of Orissa forwarded a Master Plan for the development of Phulbani district, estimated to cost about Rs. 12.65 crores, in February, 1968. This was considered to be a tentative plan and, in consultation with the Planning Commission, the State Government have been requested to send the district plan for Phulbani on the lines indicated by the Planning Commission. It will be examined when received.

2. No specific request for financial assistance for the development of Phulbani, Bolangir and Kalahandi Districts has been made by the State Government so far.

SHRI A. DIPA: May I know whether Government of India has made any assessment as to the needs of the under-developed areas of Phulbani, Bolangir and Kalahandi districts with a view to help the State Government under the Special Area Development Scheme, if not, what is standing in the way of the Government of India help the State Government to come to the rescue of the under-developed areas?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: The latter part of this question has already been replied to in the course of the answer to the main question.

As regards the question whether any assessment has been made concerning Phulbani, a quick survey of

the area was made some time back concerning its potential for being taken up for the accelerated development programme under the Special Areas Development Programme of the Ministry of Rehabilitation some time back and it has come to the notice of the Survey Committee that about 62,000 acres of land would be available there for reclamation and resettlement of the migrants.

SHRI A. DIPA: May I know whether on the basis of the note submitted by the Orissa Government to the Government of India, the Central Government would be agreeable to provide some financial assistance for the implementation of the Special Area Development Scheme; if so, by what time this assistance is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): Under this scheme, no special financial assistance is given in that way, but a particular area is taken up for development by the Rehabilitation Ministry. A tentative plan of Rs. 12 crores was sent by them. We have requested them to let us have the plan of the districts, and to indicate how much could come under the normal plan and how much additional we would have to give. As soon as we get the district plans, we shall consider the whole matter.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: May I know whether the Special Areas Development Programme consists only of reclamation of land or it consists also of the general development of the people who are mostly Adibasis and Harijans? Other than this rehabilitation, what other plans and programmes are executed under this Special Areas Development Programme?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: Under the Special Areas Development Programme, an area that is selected is taken up for integrated resources development; the programme includes

all aspects of development, such as the development of irrigation, roads, building of culverts and bridges reclamation of land and settlement of the migrants, and financial assistance for carrying on agricultural operations and so on.

श्री रवि शय : ग्राम्यक महोदय, लेवर एप्प रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टरी के मातहत उड़ीसा में दण्डकारण्य का जो प्रोजेक्ट हुम्ह है उस सिलसिले में मैं लेवर एप्प रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टरी पर इलाजाम लगाना चाहता हूं कि दण्डकारण्य प्रोजेक्ट में उड़ीसा सरकार ने जो संकड़ों एकड़ जमीन दी है उपके चलते हुए वहाँ उड़ीसा में कोरापुट जिले के लिए जो कहा गया था कि उम्हको डेवलप किया जायगा नेकिन बैसा नहीं किया गया। इस पञ्चमीमि में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज से तीन साल पहले इस इलाके में कालाहाँडी में अकाल पड़ा था लेकिन अभी तक उम्ह इलाके का स्पेशल एरिया डेवलपमेंट स्कीम के मातहत विकास नहीं हो पाया है, तीन साल गुजर चुके हैं। खोड़ी देर के लिए मान लीजिये कि उड़ीसा सरकार इस डेवलपमेंट कार्य को मम्पन्न करने में जल्दी नहीं कर रही है तो मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारे हाथी साहब खुद वहाँ पर जायें और उन्ह तमाम इलाके का दोरा करके क्या वह एक निर्दिष्ट प्रवधि के प्रन्दर उस इलाके में जो डेवलपमेंट स्कीम चल रही है उसको लेने के लिए महन को आवासन देंगे ताकि यह काम जल्दी ही पूरा हो जाय ?

श्री शय : मैं वहाँ पर गया था। उड़ीसा चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब को मैंने बुलाया था और हम दोनों वहाँ दण्डकारण्य गये थे और हमने फिर यही बात उन्हें कही थी कि आप डिस्ट्रिक्ट प्लान बना कर भेजिये ताकि हम जल्दी से यह काम कर सकें।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Is it not a fact that during the serious drought in Kalahandi and Bolangir in 1965 . . .

SHRI RANGA: Even now.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: . . . already a programme and

scheme for Special Area Development in Kalahandi, Phulbani, Bolangir, Koraput and all those areas inhabited by the tribals and scheduled caste people, who constitute one-third of the total population of the State, was submitted and that has been pending since 1964 when the Congress Government sent that proposal? If so, since 1964, what special steps have been taken to see that these areas are taken up for development?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: As a matter of fact, when the whole of this area was affected by drought in 1964-65, a Central team was constituted by the Government of India to go into the matter to probe into the scarcity-affected areas and make their assessment. That team made certain recommendations. They said *inter alia* that the State Government should submit a comprehensive plan for the development of the backward areas to the Planning Commission. The State Government as a result made a comprehensive proposal to the Planning Commission which is now under the consideration of the Commission for inclusion in the Fourth and Fifth Plans.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: As it appears, this project has been delayed because the Orissa Government has taken four years to submit a scheme about it, but now it has gone to the Planning Commission. May I know whether the Government of India want to implement it immediately? If it is with the Planning Commission, how much time is the Commission going to take in this matter. Also, before this entire integrated scheme is finalised, as part of the Dandakaranya project are Government going to take up land reclamation and resettlement programmes in these areas also?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: So far as Phulbani is concerned, just no I said we are in a hurry. As a matter of fact, we made a recommendation to the State Government that we should go ahead with this programme in re-

gard to Phulbani, but because the proposal that was submitted by them was lacking in certain essential details, we have requested them to submit a district plan for the development of Phulbani, which we are now awaiting. As a matter of fact, the Master Plan was submitted in February, 1968. We are now deciding to have an inter-departmental Team after the district plan is received and we have asked them to take it up on a priority basis and send it as quickly as possible.

श्री हुक़ : जन्व कल्पवाय : उड़ीसा राज्य एक बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ और अविकसित इलाक़ा है। इसमें अधिकांश एरिया आदिवासी एरिया है। यह आदिवासी लोग बेरोजगार हैं। उनके बास्ते जमीन नहीं है, कोई रोजगार नहीं है और उनकी इस गरीबी और मजबूरी को देख कर उनका बहुत बड़ी तादाद में धर्म परिवर्तन किया जा रहा है तो क्या सरकार इन आदिवासी लोगों को वह जमीन जो कि बहुत काफ़ी वहाँ पर बेकार पड़ी हुई है उन्हें वह जमीन जोतने के लिए देगी या उन्हें कोई कारब्धानों में काम या धंधा दिलाने की कोशिश करेगी? यह जो दण्डकारण्य स्कीम है इस डेवलपमेंट स्कीम को शुरू हुए दो, तीन साल हो गये हैं लेकिन उनके बारे में अभी तक कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है। केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उस क्षेत्र में डेवलपमेंट कार्य कराने का आश्वासन देने पर भी कोई विकास कार्य में वहाँ प्रगति नहीं हुई है, तो क्या केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय इस दिशा में कोई विशेष कदम उठाने का विचार कर रही है?

SHRI HATHI: As regards giving land to the Adivasis from that reclaimed land 25 per cent of it will be given to them and 75 per cent will be given to the migrants. We wanted to start reclamation and do all that work, but without water mere reclamation would not be feasible. That is why the Orissa Government said that all this should be taken up together. Therefore, we have asked them for a comprehensive plan.

(Re: S. Q. No. 247)

MR. SPEAKER: Next question—Shri Tapuriah.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: May I submit that as many aspects of jute are dealt with by the Commerce Ministry, this question had better be answered by that Ministry? I had addressed it to that Ministry but do not know why it has been transferred to the Food and Agriculture Ministry. If you would allow this to be postponed till the 6th August for answer by the Commerce Ministry, I believe proper answer will come. Take, for instance, (c) the steps taken by Government to mitigate this shortage and to ensure that this largest export earning industry is not adversely affected, an aspect which can be dealt with only by the Commerce Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER: He addressed it to the Commerce Ministry, but it has been transferred to the Food and Agriculture Ministry?

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Yes, I do not know why it has been so transferred.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): We have also no objection.

MR. SPEAKER: When both of you have no objection, how can I have any objection?

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: But it must be on priority.

MR. SPEAKER: Same priority. Next question.

SHRI YASH PAL SINGH: 248.

SHRI TULSIDAS JADHAV: I request that 249 and 250 may also be taken up.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him answer 248.

Forward Trading in Sugar

*248. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether forward trading is rampant to sugar trade;

(b) whether this is causing undue hardship to the common people; and

(c) the steps being taken to stop this?

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.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि व्यापारी लोग जो 190 रु. निकट तक का सौदा कर रहे हैं उसमें व्यापारियों में किसी को लेना देना नहीं पड़ता है। करने वाले भी वही हैं, लेने वाले भी वही हैं और देने वाले भी वही हैं, जैसे एलेक्शन में डमी कैन्डिडेट खड़े करके सरगना लोग कहते हैं कि 50 हजार रु. दे दिये जायें तो कैन्डिडेट बैठ जायेगा। बैठने वाले भी वही हैं और खड़े होने वाले भी वही हैं। उसी तरह से आज चीनी की जो स्थिति हो रही है वह इसलिये कि व्यापारी लोग गन्ने की कीमत को कम करके किसानों को परेशान करना चाहते हैं। 60 फ़ीसदी तक जो सरकार ने अपने कन्दूल में कर रखा है अगर उस के ऊपर से कप्ट्रोल हटाया जाये तो काश्तकार के गन्ने का काफी दाम बढ़ जाये : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस गड़बड़ी को रोकने के लिये क्या कर रही है?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: As far as forward trading in sugar is concerned, I have already submitted in the main part of my reply that it

is legally banned under two orders. We have the Sugar Control Order under the Essential Commodities Act under which it is illegal to enter into any forward contract, and also according to the Forward Contracts Regulation Act, 1962 it is illegal. If anybody has entered into it, it is entirely illegal, and he becomes liable for prosecution.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह बतला सकती है कि व्यापारियों की इस बाल से गन्ने की कीमत कम नहीं दी जायेगी और किसानों को वही कीमत मिलेगी जो पिछले साल मिली थी ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: The hon. member is aware that we have been very sympathetic to the cause of the farmers.

SHRI SHASHI RANJAN: About the free sugar that the Government allowed, nowadays we find that there is a good deal of scarcity of sugar in the market. May I know from the Government if they will insist upon the mills and other stockists clearing their stocks as soon as possible, so that they do not hold it up and charge higher prices from the consumers.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: We have a rigid limit of 30 days from the date of the release order within which the manufacturer or factory owner has to release the sugar available to the trade. The present trend of sugar prices is downward. It is very good development.

श्री एस० एम० शीशी : चीनी के दाम जो नीचे ऊपर जा रहे हैं उस पर लोग सदृष्टा करते हैं जास करके जब किसी चीनी बोलनी है इस पर सरकार यह निर्णय लेती है तब सदृष्टा करने के लिये अवसर मिलता

है। क्या जो कोम्पापरेटिव शुगर फैक्ट्री बताने वाले लोग हैं उन्होंने गवर्नरमेंट के पास इस तरह का तार भेजा था कि 2 लाख टन चीनी जो प्राप्ति रिलीज किया है वह नहीं करना चाहिये था क्योंकि इससे दाम नीचे आ रहे हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: We do not decide the quantum to be released on the advice of any factory.

श्री एस० एम० जौशी : प्राप्ति कोई ऐसा तौर आया था या नहीं, और अगर आया है तो प्राप्ति ने उसका क्या जवाब दिया है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I will have to check up whether any representation was received, but in this matter we do not act on the advice of any representation as such.

श्री एस० एम० जौशी : यहीं सवाल मैंने पूछा था रिटेन में, तब हमें जवाब दिया था कि एक तार प्राया था और कोई जवाब नहीं दिया गया है ।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I have no information.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH: Once they have released 40 per cent of sugar production for sale in the open market, do the Government insist on so-called food zones in sugar by the back-door by banning subsequent sales of sugar which is already released to the free market?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: Normally there is no restriction on the movements of sugar at the first point of sale. Suppose from the factory godown the first purchaser wants to take the sugar to another State, he is free, but after the first sale when the commodity has gone into the market and when a second sale has to take

place, normally it is not allowed. We consulted the State Governments about this and they also say that in order to ensure availability in the local markets, limited restrictions should be there.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH: The question is: is it not enforcement of sugar zones by back-door?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: No, Sir my reply has clarified the position.

श्री शारदाळ्डे राय : क्या खाद्य मन्त्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह सही है यथवा नहीं सरकार की ओर से जो पार्श्व डिकंट्रोल रखा गया है उसका असर भी दाम के ऊपर चढ़ने और नीचे गिरने के ऊपर पड़ रहा है और इससे पूँजीपतियों का मुनाफा भी बढ़ा है और जनता की कठिनाइयों भी बढ़ी हैं ? सरकार को मार्शल डिकंट्रोल से अब तक क्या अनुभव रहा है और यह नीति अब भी जारी रखनी जायेगी या बदली जायेगी ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I seek your protection. The question is confined to forward trading in sugar.

I do not know if all aspects of sugar policy are to be discussed.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

Prices of Foodgrains

♦
*246. **SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:**
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:

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

(a) whether there has been no appreciable fall in the prices of rice and wheat in many parts of the country in spite of the bumper crop and expectations of another good harvest according to a study of the food situation made by the UNI;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The price of rice has shown a mixed behaviour during the season. The price of wheat has generally shown a fall.

(b) Rice crop was damaged in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Maharashtra, Orissa and West Bengal due to adverse seasonal conditions between September-December 1967.

(c) The object of the Government's pricing policy is to provide foodgrains at reasonable prices to the consumer while maintaining incentive prices to the farmers. Government is supplying grain at reasonable prices through the public distribution systems for the poorer section of the community.

श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा : प्रकृति की दिया और आव तथा कृषि मंदालय की सतत चेष्टा और उन के भविनव प्रयोगों के कारण देश में गत वर्ष गेहूं और चावल की फसल बहुत अच्छी हुई ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : किसान की बदौलत । (ध्यवधान)

श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा : लेकिन सरकार की आव नीति के कारण अब भी चावल और गेहूं आम लोगों की पहुंच के बाहर की चीजें हो रहे हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी ने कुछ महीने पहले माटे, भ्रान्त जैसे चना आदि, के मूदमें ५८ से कटौल हटा दिया था और उस के फलस्वरूप यह भ्रान्त काफी सस्ते हुए और गरीबों की पहुंच के दामों पर मिल रहे हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या जो नीति उन्होंने ने माटे भ्रान्त के बारे में अपनाई थी वही गेहूं और चावल के लिये भी अपनावेंगे?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: It is too early now to say what the policy

for the next season would be. As has already been explained in reply to some other question, we shall be consulting the Chief Ministers in September or so and the policy for the next season will depend upon the behaviour of the monsoon and a number of other factors and the views of the State Governments.

श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा : माननीय मंत्री जी ने संसद् के गत अधिवेशन में, अगर मैं भूल नहीं करता हूँ, तो, आश्वासन तो नहीं किन्तु आश्वासन सा दिया था कि अगर उन की माटे भ्रान्त की नीति सफल रही तो गेहूं और चावल के सम्बन्ध में भी वह विचार करेंगे कि उस के मूदमें पर जो प्रतिबन्ध है उस को हटाना चाहिये या नहीं। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी अगली चीफ मिनिस्टर्स कॉफ़ियून्ट होने जा रहीं हैं, उस में इस प्रस्ताव को अपनी ओर से रखेंगे कि सम्पूर्ण देश में जो फूड जोन्स हैं, उन्हें हटा कर सारे देश में भ्रान्त स्वतन्त्रता से लाया जे जाया जा सके इस की छूट दी जाये ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री : (श्री जगर्जरन राम) : सरकार की नीति बराबर यह रही है कि उसे भ्रान्त की स्थिति देश में सुधरती जाये वैसे वैसे प्रतिबन्धों और रक्काबटों को हम जितना ढीला कर सकें करते जायें, और जैसा सदन को मालूम है, मोटे भ्रान्त पर से मामले में भी हरियाणा और पंजाब का देश विस्तृत कर दिया गया है।

जैसा मैं ने कहा है इस बढ़त हुम मध्य में है और ऐसे बक्त में हैं जबकि किसान अपना बहुत सा गलता बेच चुका है। ऐसे बक्त में भ्रगर कोई प्रतिबन्धों में फ़िलाई की गई तो किसान को यह कहने का मौका मिलेगा कि जब उस के घर से गलता निकल गया तब यह किया गया है। जैसा उत्तर दिया गया है, आगे की नीति क्या हो, हम इस को मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में तय किया करते हैं। वैसे हमारी नीति यह है कि जितनी हम प्रतिबन्धों में फ़िलाई कर सकें, रक्काबटों को दूर कर सकें, उन को

करें। इन सब बातों के सामने रख कर भागे की कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Locust menace in Rajasthan

+

SNQ. 1. SHRI MEETHA LAL

MEENA:

SHRI N. K. SOMANI:

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:

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

- (a) whether the locust have stormed most parts of Rajasthan especially Jaisalmer District;
- (b) whether they have settled down and started laying eggs; and
- (c) if so, the action taken by the Central Government to help the State Government and the farmers to get rid of this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c) Four locust swarms have entered India from the West Asia and egg-laying has been reported from some villages in the district of Barmer, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer and Jalore. Necessary control measures have been taken as follows:-

- (i) egg-pods have been marked out and emergence is being watched for destruction;
- (ii) insecticides and equipment have been kept ready on the spot in the affected villages to be used as soon as emergence takes place; and
- (iii) a Government aircraft has been used for reconnaissance.

श्री भीठा लाल मीना : भगवान की कृपा से और किसानों की मेहनत से इस साल फसल कड़ी घट्टी हुई है लेकिन यह इस सरकार के

समय पर प्रयास न कर ने के कारण फसल नष्ट हो रही है, जड़ी फसलें नष्ट हो रही हैं, और इसका नतीजा यह निकल रहा है कि किसानों का भविष्य प्रबंधकारमय हो रहा है। राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से इन टिह्ही दलों की रोकथाम के लिए कुछ साधन उपलब्ध किये जाने की मांग की है और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कहा है कि वह इस पर विचार करेगी मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर में बताया है कि चार टिह्ही दल आए हैं जब कि वास्तविकता यह है कि उनमें से टिह्ही दल आ चुके हैं और सारा उत्तर पश्चिमी राजस्थान इन टिह्ही दलों से घिर गया है। जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन टिह्हीयों की रोक-थाम के लिये भारत सरकार के टिह्ही दल विभाग और राजस्थान के कृषि विभाग के कितने कर्मचारी इस कार्य में लगे हुए हैं और इन को नष्ट करने के लिये किन-किन साधनों का उपयोग किया जा रहा है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: We have a very extensive organisation. First of all, in those areas we have about 34 permanent locust posts to watch the movements of locusts as and when they take place. Moreover, we have about 54 wireless sets. Then, we have about 150 vehicles, jeeps, etc., equipped with automatic spraying devices, and 1,500 tons of pesticides and 10,000 philas and equipment for spraying etc. are kept ready. Even one-tenth of this equipment is not being used at the moment. These swarms have entered our country; our arrangements are adequate to meet the situation. We saw some swarms entering from Pakistan yesterday, and aerial spraying has started yesterday. I think the situation is completely under control and we think we will be in a position to meet the situation adequately.

श्री भीठा लाल मीना : यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार और राजस्थान राज्य सरकार ने अलग-अलग कितने रूपये खर्च किये हैं तथा इन का कुछ काम क्या ढेकेवारों को भी दिया गया है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: This is a central organisation and we have adequate budget provision. Annually we provide about Rs. 15 lakhs but if there is any need for more funds. Financial difficulties would not come in the way of meeting the locust menace.

श्री अन्नसाहिब शिंदे : मैं ने यह भी जानना चाहा था कि कुल काम ठेकेदारों की माफत भी क्या हो रहा है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: So are adequate, I do not think that question will arise.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: In the beginning of June this year, the FAO had sent a warning to about 40 nations which are involved, warning them against the invasion of locusts. I would like to know whether the Government of India on their own have made a long-term study because the attack of locusts follows a particular cycle, and in view of the fact that one ton of locusts in a single day each eat away as much of foodgrains that are required for 250 people. And the second aspect of the problems is that this question needs some sort of international co-operation between India and Pakistan and certain Arab countries. Have any steps been taken or are being taken to get into touch with the other nations so that a concerted action against the locusts not only to meet the present menace but for the future also may be taken.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: We are in touch with many of the countries of West Asia and some of the countries of Africa. In fact, there is a Commission for controlling desert locusts in the FAO and we are a member of that body along with about 60 other countries. We get advance information from those countries. Not only that. Some of the countries take others' assistance, training, etc. The co-ordination is there; the training and

equipment—everything is there. I think we are very well equipped to meet the locust menace.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Have you made any long-term study into the cycles and recurrence of attacks on your own?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: Studies are continuously being made. In fact when the swarm was noticed in Afghanistan, we started taking action to destroy them.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: After the warning by FAO, a 285,000 dollar emergency programme was launched under the UN Development programme. May I know when the FAO report was received, how much money was received by the Government of India and how much money has been given to Government of Rajasthan for fighting this menace?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: The Commission has authorised FAO to spend 100,000 dollars in other countries. As far as our arrangement are concerned, they are financed by ourselves.

श्री अर्जुनकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत बर्बाद पर पाकिस्तान की यह बुरी निगाह क्यों है ? टिही दल भी आये तो पाकिस्तान से और पलटने भी आये तो पाकिस्तान से । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि टिही दलों के आने की सूचना मंत्री महोदय को कब मिली ? पेररों में बड़ी जोर शीर से आया था दो बाद दिन तक यह । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किया और पहले क्यों नहीं किया । इन टिही दलों को उस ने बापिस पाकिस्तान क्यों नहीं भेजा ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I wish the hon. member can do it. If he can do it, we can help him.

श्री अर्जुनकार लाल बेरवा : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है । बोर्ड सिक्योरिटी क्या करती है ?

श्री ग्रोकार लाल बोहरा : एक तो हमारा दुर्भाग्य यह है कि राजस्थान का जो इलाका है वह सीमा का इलाका है दूसरा यह है कि रेंगिस्तानी इलाका है और तीसरा यह है कि वहां पर वर्षा साल भर में तीन चार या पांच इंच ही होती है। टिड्डी दल जब आते हैं तब न केवल जैसलमेर, बाढ़मेर, बनिक राजस्थान के दो तिहाई हिस्से में छा जाते हैं। और काफी नुकसान होता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस समस्या की राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर जांच की गई है और टिड्डी दल बार-बार न आएं इसकी व्यवस्था की गई है? अब आगे उन को रोकने के बारे में आप क्या उपाय नीच रहे हैं?

SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE: The locusts are breeding up in West Asian countries. Unless they are controlled there, it is very difficult to check them. But we are taking all necessary steps to destroy them in our country. At the moment, we do not apprehend any major damage to our crops from the locusts.

SHRI RANGA: Have Government devised any plan by which they would be able to give some relief to the affected kisans whose crops have been destroyed or are likely to be destroyed and if so, to what extent?

SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE: At the moment, there is no possibility of our crops getting destroyed. If some development takes place, we shall certainly watch the situation. We have some pattern of assistance in the case of natural calamities.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कोआप्रेशन हम लोगों का टिड्डी दलों की सूचना देने के बारे में चल रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि या सरकार ने कभी इस बात का प्रयत्न किया है कि टिड्डियां मुकम्मल तौर पर दुनिया से खग कर दी जायें, इस सिलसिले में भी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कोआप्रेशन हो?

SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE: The coordination is not only in regard to

giving information. It is also in regard to checking breeding of locusts. Whether tota eradication is possible, it is difficult for me to say.

श्री प्रेम चन्द घर्मा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि टिड्डी दलों के भीर किन-किन सूबों में जाने की सम्भावना है, क्या इस की सूचना सरकार के पाम है और यगर है तो इस के बारे में वह क्या इंतजाम कर रही है?

SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE: Normally the movement of locusts takes place in the direction of Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana and sometimes UP. But we think that if the present trend continues, we shall be in a position to kill them in Rajasthan area itself.

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : जिस किसी भी देश से टिड्डी दल आते हैं, क्या सरकार इस बात का प्रयत्न करेगी कि ये टिड्डी दल हमारे देश में बुझने ही न पायें और पहले ही उन को समाप्त कर दिया जाए? अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि चार दल आए हैं जब कि हमारी जानकारी यह है कि छः दल आए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन में से आगे ने कितने दलों को समाप्त किया है?

SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE: So far we have identified six. They are laying eggs. We have already started killing operations and I think there is a reasonable chance of success.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Radio-Telephone Link between India and Nepal

*242. **SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:** Sir, the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS, be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently reached an agreement with the Government of Nepal to establish a radio-telephone link between the two countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and
 (c) the period likely to be taken in the execution of the project?

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

(b) There is already a radio-telephone link between Delhi and Kathmandu. According to the recent agreement, it has been decided to increase the output power of the link by provision of 5-KW transmitters in place of the existing 1-KW transmitters at Kathmandu and Delhi.

(c) In about 15 months' time.

Commercial Production of Bacterial Fertilizers

*245. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the laboratory and field test for the introduction of bacterial fertilizers in Indian farming to help conserve the limited supply of chemical nutrients have been completed;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) when the commercial production of bacterial fertilizers is likely to start in the country?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Accumulation of Wheat Stocks

*250. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:
 SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:
 SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
 SHRI B. N. SHASTRI:

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

(a) the reasons for the large accumulation of procured wheat stocks in Punjab and Haryana; and

(b) whether it is a fact that school buildings were made use of for storage of such stocks in the absence of proper storage facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE): (a) The market arrivals in the Punjab and Haryana this year were unprecedented and concentrated over a very short period. Consequently procurement was very heavy, in pursuance of the Government's assurance to purchase, at the procurement prices, all the grain of requisite standard offered for sale. A temporary problem of storage and movement was therefore created, resulting in the accumulation of some stocks of wheat.

(b) Yes, Sir. This was done as a purely temporary measure in order to protect stocks of wheat lying in the open during the period there was vacation to the schools.

आठा मिलों हारा गेहूं की जरीद

*251. श्री प्रकाशनाथ शास्त्री : क्या आठ तथा हृषि मंवी यह बताने की हृषि करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आठा मिलों को खुने बाज़रे में गेहूं जरीदने की अनुमति दी गई है;

(ब) या इस ममदन्ध में अनुमति नहीं सप्त शुल्क भी लगाई गई है; प्रौद

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में उक्त मिल संस्था की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्नाय, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार-मन्त्रालय में राज्य भवनी (जी अन्ना-साहिब शिंदे) : (क) जी नहीं, लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ।

(ब) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Forest Development

*252. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that forest development has not been given sufficient attention during the last three Five Year Plans;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure proper development of the country's forest wealth during the Fourth Plan?

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

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

Sugar Conference

*253. SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU:
SHRI ANBUCHEZHIAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Executive Committee of the 60 nation Sugar Conference which broke up in failure in May, 1968 was again held in July, 1968 in Geneva;

(b) if so, what were the main reasons for its failure and the purpose of calling it again;

(c) the subjects discussed in the July meeting; and

(d) whether India also participated in the Conference and the decisions taken there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (d). No Sir. The Executive Committee of the U. N. Sugar Conference did not meet again in July, 1968. However, discussions were held in July 1968 by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) with important sugar exporting countries to resolve the question of export quotas, which could not be settled earlier. India participated in these discussions. Report on the discussions has not so far been received from the UNCTAD Secretary.

Disbursement of Discretionary Grants of Ministers on Election Eve

*254. SHRI YAJNA DATT
SHARMA:
SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI
SINHA:
SHRI RAM SWARUP
VIDYARTHI:
SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:
SHRI K. HALDER:

Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Election Commission has written to the Central and State Governments stressing the need to introduce certain healthy conventions in regard to the disbursement of discretionary grants at the disposal of Ministers on the eve of Elections;

(b) whether the Commission has also drawn the attention of Governments to the view expressed by the Supreme Court in this connection;

(c) if so, the details of these directions; and

(d) the reaction of Central and State Governments thereto?

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

(c) A copy of the Election Commission's Circular letter dated the 25th June, 1968 is laid on the Table of the House. (Place din Library. See No. LT-1543/68).

(d) Government has taken not of the observations made by the Supreme Court and the Election Commission. The reaction of the State Government is not yet known.

Maintenance of Useless Cattle

*255. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be please do state:

(a) whether it is a fact that maintenance of useless cattle is causing a severe drain on national economy;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE): (a) Maintenance of useless cattle is causing drain on national economy, although the precise extent of the drain is not known.

(b) The Government have taken up the following steps to prevent the multiplication of useless cattle:—

(i) Castration of scrub bulls/other undesirable young male calves is regularly taken up by the field staff of the State Animal Husbandry Departments. A mass castration scheme was initiated in the Third Five Year Plan with a view to accelerating the tempo of castration of undesirable males in the country.

(ii) Gosadan centres have been set up in remote forest areas with a view to segregating old, useless, infirm and unproductive cattle from areas where active cattle development work has been taken up.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b) of the Question.

Industrial Estates for Displaced Persons in West Bengal

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

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal and the Central Government have prepared any scheme for setting up Industrial estates in West Bengal for giving jobs to the displaced persons; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and its stage at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) The Rehabilitation Industries Corporation, which is a Central Government Undertaking, has set up three Industrial Estates at Behala, Bon Hoogly and Durgapur.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Details of the Industrial Estate set up by the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation at Behala, Bon Hoogly and Durgapur

Location of the Industrial Estates:—

(i) Banamali Naskar Road, Behala, 24-Parganas, West Bengal.

(ii) B. T. Road, Bon-Hoogly, 24-Parganas West Bengal.

(iii) G. T. Road, Durgapur, Distt Burdwan, West Bengal.

No. of factory sheds occupied by Private Industrialists—95

No. of factory sheds utilised by the Rehabilitation Industries Corporations Units—21.

No. of displaced persons employed in the three Industrial Estates—953.

Pending Election Petitions

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

(a) how many Election Petitions filed after the General Elections in 1967 are still pending in the different High Courts in India;

(b) whether the delay in disposal is mainly due to the shortage in the number of judges trying the Election petitions; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to expedite their disposal?

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) Out of 406 election petitions filed before the various High Courts after the Fourth General Elections there are only 96 petitions now pending before the respective High Courts of which 6 petitions were filed in the year 1968. These figures, however, do not include the election petitions filed before the High Court of Punjab and Haryana at Chandigarh in connection with the mid-term elections in Haryana, as the said information has so far not been received from that High Court.

(b) and (c). There has not been much delay in the disposal of the petitions by the High Courts. Adequate steps have already been taken in consultation with the Chief Justice of India for the expeditious disposal of the petitions.

Damage of Foodgrains

*258. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government took adequate protection in advance to avoid

damage of foodgrains in anticipation of a good crop; and

(b) if so, the protective measures ad the causes for damage in spite of such measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Advance planning for procurement, movement and storage was done in consultation with all the agencies concerned as soon as the prospects of a good crop became clear. Close and constant coordination between these agencies was also established to anticipate various connected problems likely to arise and take appropriate measures, including expeditious handling movement and storage of procured grain. Despite these precautions and advance preparations, the unprecedented heavy arrivals in the mandis of Punjab and Haryana from the 15th May upto the end of June, 1968, created temporary problems of intermediate shortage and movement.

Because of the very heavy procurement of foodgrains in Punjab and Haryana during the months of May and June, a calculated risk of moving the foodgrains to some extent by open wagons had to be taken to meet the requirement of unprecedented movement within a short span of time. Since the monsoons broke out earlier in some areas than anticipated, some of the wagons despatched to these areas, particularly in the Eastern Region, got affected by rain.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons from East Pakistan

*259. SHRI D. N. DEB: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed any target date by which the work relating to resettlement of the displac-

ed persons from East Pakistan is to be completed; and

(b) if so, the target date and the steps contemplated in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रवेश में खण्डसारी का जमा होना

*260. श्री डग्गाराय राव जौशी :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री शारदानन्द :

श्री भट्टल बिहारी बाजपेयी :

श्री बनराज मधोक :

श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशवाह :

क्या खात तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के खण्डसारी उत्पादकों के पास खण्डसारी के भारी भृत्यार जमा हो गये हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के बाहर खण्डसारी के नियति के लिये पर्याप्त सूचियायें न होने के प्रारण उत्तर देश ने इस उद्योग की गम्भीर संकट का सामना करना गड़ रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक या कार्यवाही की गई है?

खात, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार अन्वालय में राज्य भवी (यी अप्पा साहित लिखे) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार

ने सूचित किया था कि विभिन्न मंडियों में 31 मई, 1968 तक को लगभग 30,0000 मीटरी टन खण्डसारी का स्टॉक पड़ा था।

(ख) और (ग). राज्य सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश से 5,000 मीटरी टन खण्डसारी बाहर भेजने की घनुमति दे दी है। यह नियत हो जाने के बाद ही स्थिति की समीक्षा की जाएगी।

Direct Dialling Facilities

*261. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that considerable progress has been made in respect of increasing direct dialling facilities between various towns and cities;

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

(c) the proposals for augmenting such facilities?

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

(b) Point-to-point subscriber trunk dialling is working on 16 routes in the country.

(c) (i) Point-to-point STD schemes have been approved for another 18 routes.

(ii) Trunk Automatic exchanges at Madras have been cut over in December 67. Similar exchanges at Bombay, Delhi and Kanpur are under installation. Direct dialling to 17 stations would be possible progressively on completion of these.

(iii) Extension of National Subscriber Dialling to other

large towns is also proposed during the Fourth Plan period (1969-74).

(c) No, Sir. The selection of the site will be a matter for decision by the Bihar Government or the University authorities—as may be provided in the enactment setting up the University.

Agricultural University in Bihar

***262. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:** Will the Minister of FOOD & AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bihar State has been given full grants, recurring and non-recurring, for opening an Agricultural University;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to drought and other calamities and financial set-backs, the Bihar Government are not in a position to meet even the preliminary cost for the Agricultural University; and

(c) whether the Government propose to suggest to the Bihar Government to set up a site Selection Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHI B SHINDE): (a) The question of establishing an Agricultural University in Bihar is under the active consideration of the State Government. The question of giving recurring and non-recurring grants to the State Governments will arise only after the University has been established.

(b) In its Fourth Plan proposals drawn up earlier, the State had made a provision of Rs. 75 lakhs for the Agricultural University. A provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made in the Annual State Plan for 1968-69.

Supply of sub-standard Milk by D.M.S.

***263. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Milk and Milk Products Producers Association in the Capital has recently alleged that the Delhi Milk Scheme had been supplying sub-standard milk to meet the shortage of milk;

(b) whether any investigation has been made to find out the truth or otherwise of this allegation; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHI B SHINDE): (a) Association of North Indian Producers and Sellers of Milk have made various allegations against the working of D.M.S.

(b) D.M.S. has a well-equipped quality control laboratory which ensures high standard for milk and milk products produced by it. Investigation in the allegations mentioned above was not necessary.

(c) Does not arise.

Sale of triple dwarf Wheat Seeds in Punjab

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

(a) whether it is a fact that many farmers in Punjab were duped by some private individuals by selling them "triple dwarf wheat seeds" as raised by the Punjab University and if so, the names of individuals and the action taken against them;

(b) the amount of loss to the farmers for buying this phoney seed;

(c) the price per kilogram at which the "triple dwarf wheat" labelled seed was sold as against the normal seed;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Deputy Director General of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research had visited the Punjab University recently and warned the farmers not to use the variety till "proven results of research become available"; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to prevent further sale of triple dwarf wheat seeds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHI SHINDE): (a) There have been a few reports to this effect.

(b) No estimates of this are available. But since this kind of wheat is of very recent origin, it is not likely to have been grown by farmers on any appreciable scale;

(c) No definite information is available in this regard.

(d) Yes.

(e) Apart from the statement made by the Deputy Director General which has already received publicity, action

is being taken to advise the farmers suitably through the medium of press and radio. It is understood that the Extension Department of Punjab Agricultural University has already given a few broadcasts over the Ludhiana radio in this regard.

उत्तर प्रदेश में फैक्टरी अधिनियम के उल्लंघन के मामले

*265. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या अम, तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री 11 अप्रैल, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6948 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से उस तथ्य में फैक्टरी अधिनियम के उल्लंघन के मामलों के बारे में जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस का व्योरा या है; और

(ब) यदि नहीं, तो विवरण के क्या कारण हैं ?

अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा की बेज पर रख दिया गया है। [प्रतकालय में रख दिया गया। देल्ही संख्या LT-1544/68]

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Informal Consultative Committees

*266. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9279 on the 2nd May, 1968 and state:

(a) whether consideration of the matter about making the Informal Consultative Committees more effective has been completed;

(b) if so, the result thereof, and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH):
(a) to (c). The constitution of Informal Consultative Committees for various Ministries was completed by 13th September, 1967. It is proposed to review the functioning of these Committees after one year i.e. after the current Session of Parliament.

उत्पादकों हारा चीनी को छिपना

*267. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या ज्ञात तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) या यह सच है कि मिल मालिकों ने सरकार को दिये गये चीनी के उत्पादन के आंकड़ों में दिवाई गई चीनी के अतिरिक्त भारी गात्रा में उत्पाद की गई चीनी छिपाकर रखी हुई है और इस के कलस्वरूप चीनी के मूल्य में कमी हो गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो छिपाई गई चीनी कर वसूल करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

ज्ञात, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अमरसाहिल शिंदे) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Demands of Central Organisation of Jute Workers

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

(a) whether the Central Organisation of Jute Workers have submitted

fresh demands after the expiry of the Wage Board's award on 31st December, 1968;

(b) if so, the employers' reaction thereto;

(c) whether Government consider any or all, and, if so, which of the workers' demands and grievances to be justified; and

(d) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) Yes. The workers have made demands for a revision of wage structure after expiry of the Wage Board's recommendations on the 31-12-1967, and some other matters.

(b) The employers have agreed that the question of reviewing the wage structure may be referred to a body consisting of a High Court Judge and including an equal number of representatives of employers and workers. They have also agreed to give a credit of 1½ hours' work to night-shift workers and to refrain from retrenchment in the name of rationalisation.

(c) As most of the demands including revision of wage structure and other payments will be decided according to a procedure agreed by both parties, Government do not propose to express any opinion on the merits of the various demands.

(d) Does not arise.

Recognition of Trade Unions

*269. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-report in the *Times of India* of 8th May, 1968 that the National Commission on Labour has suggested a new formula for recognising the trade unions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND

REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) and (b). The Commission has not

yet suggested any formula. Its re-

port is expected in early 1969.

Sales Figures of Post Cards and Envelopes and Stamps after new rates

*270. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the figures of post cards, envelopes and stamps of various denominations sold up to the 30th June, 1968 after the introduction of new postal rates;

(b) the corresponding figures for the same period covering the year 1967;

(c) the total postal revenues collected from the above sale proceeds for the two corresponding periods as mentioned above; and

(d) whether these figures indicate that the new postal rates have affected the sale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected from all over the country and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha later.

Food Officials involved in mal-practices

2021. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and designations of officials of the Food Administration against whom action has been taken for malpractices, the nature of malpractice with amount of money involved in each case and the punishment given during the year 1967; and

(b) the names and designations of officials whose cases were referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation during the same period and the result in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICUL-

TURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOP-

MENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI

ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b).

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

Sale of Food grains unfit for Human consumption

2022. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which foodgrains were first declared unfit for human consumption and then sold at cheap rates to foodgrain merchants with the value of foodgrains involved in such cases during 1967;

(b) whether the Food Administra-
tion has any watch and ward depart-
ment to prevent and detect such
crimes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICUL-
TURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOP-
MENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI
ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No
such case has come to the notice of
the Government.

(b) and (c). The Government do not have a separate watch and ward department for this purpose. Suitable procedures for disposal of foodgrains found unfit for human consumption have, however, been laid down. If and when a case comes to the Government's notice of a deviation from this procedure, involving criminal intent, it will be investigated through the normal investigating agency.

Food Corporation of India's Office in Delhi

2023. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India has occupied an area of 25,715 sq. ft. in Delhi for its office; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that for the said area, it is paying a rent of Rs. 45,000/- per month?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANN ASAHI SHINDE): (a) and (b). Until recently the Food Corporation of India occupied an area of 25,715 sq. ft. for its head office in Delhi on a monthly rent of Rs. 45,001.25. Presently the area occupied is 29,871 sq. ft. on a monthly rent of Rs. 50,714.50.

मध्य प्रदेश में बंजर भूमि

2024. श्री बाबू राव पटेल : क्या साथ तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में 40 लाख एकड़ भूमि बंजर पड़ी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस भूमि को भूमिहीन किसानों में खेनी के लिये न बांटे जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस भूमि का केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्रादर्श पुनर्वास योजना के अन्तर्गत भूमिहीन किसानों को बसाने के लिये प्रयोग न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

साथ, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अमा-

साहिब शिंदे) : (क) से (ग). मध्य प्रदेश में बेकार भूमि के सर्वेक्षण और वर्गीकरण के फलस्वरूप केवल 23 लाख एकड़ भूमि कृषि योग्य बनाई गई है। यह भूमि राज्य सरकार द्वारा भूमिहीन कृषि श्रमिकों, कृषि स्नातकों, राजनीतिक पीड़ितों, अवकाश प्राप्त सैनिकों तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों के मध्य में, भूमि नियतन नियमों के अनुसार निर्धारित प्रथमिकातके साथ सुधार पर वितरित की जाती है। 6 अप्रैल, 1968 को मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने एक विशेष अध्ययन के अन्तर्गत राज्य के सभी कलबटरों को कृषि योग्य बेकार भूमि को नियतन में और तीव्रता लाने के आदेश दिये थे।

भूमि सुधार और भूमिहीन कृषि श्रमिकों के पुनर्स्थापनकी केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित आयोजना पहले से ही मध्य प्रदेश में लागू की जा रही है और अभी तक 11,157 परिवारों को 70,784 एकड़ भूमि पर बसा दिया गया है। 1968-69 में इस आयोजना को जारी रखने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को 12 लाख रुपये का केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में नियतन किया गया है।

Tubewells in Punjab

2025. SHRI Y. A. PRASAD: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Punjab have formulated a Scheme for sinking of 2 lakhs tube-wells in the area between Chandigarh and Pathankot;

(b) whether the State Government have sought any assistance from the Centre for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the nature of assistance sought and the decision taken by Government in the matter?

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

ANNA SAHIB SHINDE: (a) The Ministry of Food, Agriculture, C. D. and Cooperation is not aware of any scheme said to have been formulated by Punjab Govt. for sinking 2 lakh tubewells in the area between Chandigarh and Pathankot.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Employees Provident Fund's Regional Office, New Delhi

2026. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:
SHRI M. L. SONDHI:

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

(a) whether Government have received any complaints in regard to the tampering with the records and the malpractice in the Regional Office, Employees' Provident Fund, New Delhi by the Provident Fund Inspectors and other officials;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have instituted any enquiry into such complaints and, if so, with what result; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):
(a) Yes.

(b) to (d). The allegations relate to tampering with records, submission of false reports, failure to enforce the law and harassment by officials of the office of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Delhi.

The matter is under examination by the authorities of the Employees' Provident Fund.

Agreement with World Food Programme

2027. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICUL-

1239 (a) LSD—3.

TURE be pleased to state:

(a) the basic agreement entered into by the Government of India and the World Food Programme signed on the 16th July, 1968 under the Joint auspices of the United Nations and the Food and Agricultural Organization;

(b) the expenditure to be borne by the Government of India for the voluntary food surpluses donated by the different countries of the World; and

(c) whether these food surpluses include other food gifts made by other countries to voluntary Organizations in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA SAHIB SHINDE): (a) The basic agreement signed on the 16th July, 1968 between the Government of India and the World Food Programme enumerates the standard procedure, terms and conditions under which food assistance can be provided by World Food Programme. Detailed plan of operation for each individual project will be finalised on the basis of this basic agreement.

(b) Commodities are donated by the different countries to the World Food Programme. The programme supplies these commodities to India for specific project free of cost and also pays the freight. However the Government of India has to bear all expenditure on unloading, handling and distribution etc. of the consignment from the port of entry.

(c) No.

Minimum Wages of Labour Engaged in Railways

2028. SHRI K. HALDER: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the rates of minimum wages for the labourers engaged by the contractors employed in the Rail-

ways for the construction of buildings in Midnapur District of West Bengal;

- (b) when these rates were fixed;
- (c) whether the rates were ever revised; and
- (d) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1545/68].

(c) No.

(d) The question of revising the Minimum rates of wages in respect of the employees employed on the construction or maintenance of roads or in building operations throughout India is under consideration and the revision will be done after consulting the Advisory Board which is being reconstituted.

Post Office at Gol Bazar Area of Kharagpur, West Bengal

2029. SHRI K. HALDER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government promised to set up a new post office within the Gol bazar Area at Kharagpur of West Bengal in 1962; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in setting it up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). Yes, A new Post Office in the Gol bazar area (KHARAGPUR) was sanctioned on 2nd December, 1961. It has not been opened yet for want of suitable accommodation. Efforts are, however, being made to open the new Post Office early.

Eradication of Stem-Borer Pest

2030. SHRI G. S. REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps which have been taken so far to eradicate the stem-borer pest which destroys one-fourth to one-third rice crop in the country; and

(b) the activities of the multi-pronged research stations in different parts of the country to destroy this borer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY FO FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANN ASAHI SHINDE) (a) and (b): Under the All-India Coordinated rice Improvement Project, sponsored by the ICAR, and at the Central Rice Research Institute at Cuttack investigations have been taken up to evolve techniques for controlling the steam-borer by:

(i) insecticidal control; (ii) by breeding insect resistant varieties of rice; and (iii) through biological control. Recent experiments have indicated that satisfactory control of the stem-borers can be obtained by applying insecticides like Lindane and Diazinon, to the irrigation water. But this treatment being expensive, efforts are being made to devise methods to to reduce the cost. The work under the programme for breeding varieties, resistant to stem-borer, and the programme for biological control of the stem-borer pest, is also making progress.

International Tele-Communication Centre near Queens' Statue in Bombay

2031. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work has been started for the new International Tele-communication Centre in Bombay at the Queens' Statue site near Waudby road;

(b) when the work will start on the Arvi Satellite Earth Station near Poonam; and

(c) the advantages which will accrue in the matter of speedier and cheaper communication between India and rest of the world thereby?

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

(b) Civil works for the Satellite Earth Station at Arvi commenced in July, 1967. Installation of equipment is expected to start early next year.

(c) The advantages which will accrue from the Global Communications Satellite System are:—

(i) availability of reliable, stable and high quality International communications facilities to meet India's increasing demands for International telegraph, telephone, radio-photo and telex traffic; and

(ii) provision of capability for handling International television programmes.

Agrind Fabrications Ltd., Calcutta

2032. SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI B. K. MODAK:
SHRI JOYTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:

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

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Workers' Union about re-starting of the looked-out Agrind Fabrications Ltd., of Calcutta; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter was taken up for conciliation by the State Labour Directorate, Government of West Bengal and joint conference was held. The Company and the Union arrived at a bipartite agreement on 13th February, 1968 and the management agreed to carry on the business in a limited manner. A proposal for restarting the factory made by the Company to the Industrial Finance Corporation of India to whom the Company's assets stand mortgaged was not accepted by the latter. Steps are now being taken to sell the mortgaged assets in accordance with an order of the Calcutta High Court.

रसायनों का प्रायात

2033. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या जात्या तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अप्रैल, 1960 से मार्च, 1968 तक (1) प्रमोनियम सल्फेट (2) कैल्शियम प्रमोनियम नाइट्रोट (3) म्यूरिनेट भाफ पोटाश के प्रायात पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा रुप्ति की गई; और

(ख) इस विदेशी मुद्रा का भुगतान किस प्रकार किया गया ?

जात्या, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार व्यवसाय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री गन्धा

साहू विभाग : (क)

वर्ष	भ्रमोनियम सल्फेट	कलियम भ्रमोनियम नाइट्रोट्रोफिक	स्पूरिष्ट आकृ पोटाश
	₹	₹	₹
1960-61	7,50,99,660	1,58,71,031	60,50,000
1961-62	6,64,94,325	1,36,16,935	94,41,000
1962-63	14,59,61,736	—	1,89,01,000
1963-64	7,73,52,815	—	2,04,78,000
1964-65	11,06,79,402	—	1,83,42,000
1965-66	24,47,40,794	—	3,48,71,000
1966-67	44,49,09,652	3,65,90,263	7,30,67,000
1967-68	46,89,47,686	4,97,81,613	17,15,60,000

(ख) उपरोक्त भूम्यों की अदायगी विवेदी मुद्दा में ऐसी दशा में नगद दी गई है जहाँ विश्वव्यापी टेल्डर के प्राप्तार पर खरीदी गई। वस्तु विनियम के मामले में निर्यात द्वारा आय से, त्रूटीय यूरोपीय देशों से सप्लाई के लिए अपरिवर्तनीय रूपयों से और अमेरिका, कनाडा, इंग्लैण्ड, पश्चिमीय यूरोपीय देशों तथा जापान जैसे विभिन्न देशों द्वारा दिए गए रक्खणों से प्रदायगी की गई, जब उन देशों से इन्हें खरीदा गया।

through the Apex Bank (Co-operative State Bank);

(b) the rate of interest charged by the Reserve Bank and the rate of interest finally being charged by the Central Bank and Village Credit Societies from the farmers;

(c) the total amount advanced for the agricultural purposes in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the over-dues position of the various co-operatives Central Banks in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) (i) Short-Term advances made by the Reserve Bank to the Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Bank for seasonal agricultural operations and marketing of crops at 2 per cent below the bank rate for the last three years upto 30th June, 1968.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year (July-June)	Limit sanctioned	Amount Drawn	Amount outstanding
1965-66	2081.50	1994.47	764.39
1966-67	2351.00	1350.38	829.34
1967-68	2097.00	1451.81	687.86

II. Medium-term loans for agricultural purposes provided by the Reserve Bank of India to the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank at 1½ per cent below Bank rate for last three years upto 30th June, 1968.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year (July-June)	Limit sanctioned	Amount Drawn	Amount Outstanding
1965-66	119.20	34.75	302.61
1966-67	99.00	59.11	103.66
1967-68	105.50	71.37	116.53

III. Advances for Fertiliser Marketing at Bank Rate.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Calender Year	Amount sanctioned	Amount Drawn	Amount outstanding as on 31st December.
1967	500.00	914.60	415.55
1968	500.00

IV. Handloom Finance:

(i) Amount advanced to Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Bank for financing production and marketing activities of Handloom Weavers' Cooperative Societies at 1½ per cent below Bank rate for the last three financial years, ending 31st March, 1968.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Financial Year	Limit sanctioned	Amount Drawn	Amount Out-standing
1965-66	149.34	100.03	100.03
1966-67	146.22	91.96	91.96
1967-68	163.62	125.47	117.47

(ii) Advances given to the Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Bank for trading in yarn at Bank rate for the last three financial years ending 31st March, 1968.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Financial Year	Limit sanctioned	Amount Drawn	Amount Outstanding
1965-66	25.00	14.00	..
1965-66	25.00
1967-68	25.00

(b) The rate of interest charged by the Reserve Bank and the rate of interest finally being charged by the Central Bank and village credit societies to the farmers.

(i) Short-term Agricultural Loans:

Rate of interest charged by Reserve Bank 2 per cent below Bank Rate of India.

Rate of interest charged by Central Co-operative Banks. 6½ per cent.

Rate of interest charged by Village Credit Societies to farmers. 8½ per cent.

(ii) *Medium-term Agricultural Loans:*

Rate of interest charged by Reserve Bank 1½% below Bank rate of India.

Rate of interest charged by Central Co-operative Banks 6½ per cent

Rate of interest charged by Village Credit Societies to Farms 8½ per cent.

(c) Short and Medium-term advances for agricultural purposes during 1965-66 were Rs. 1710.14 lakhs (excluding long-term loans). The figures for the year 1966-67 have not yet been finalised. The preliminary estimate for 1966-67 is Rs. 2,017 lakhs.

The out-standing at Central Banks level against the societies as on 31-3-68 amounted to Rs. 2434.35 lakhs.

(d) The over-dues of Central Co-operative Banks in Andhra Pradesh as on 31-3-1968 were as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Bank	Amount
Hyderabad .	57.48
Mehboobnagar	65.19
Madak. .	41.07
Nalgonda .	49.63
Khammam .	34.25
Nellore .	41.08
Bhongir. .	20.84
Cuddapah. .	24.67
Warrangal .	35.42
Srikakulam .	35.54
Guntur. .	25.93
Nizamabad. .	37.80
Sreerangam. .	9.99
Chittoor. .	52.72
Karimnagar.	56.41
Vizianagaram.	55.19
Rajahmundry .	5.93
Vizianada. . .	137.20
Ramachandrapuram.	5.86
Kurnool. . .	26.79
Kakinada. . .	31.46
Anantpur. . .	62.85
Elulu. . .	31.92
Krishna. . .	7.65
Adilabad. . .	21.62
	975.49

Figures as on the end of June, 1968 (which is the Cooperative Year ending) are not yet available.

Land Distribution Committees in West Bengal

2035. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Land Distribution Committees consisting of representatives of each political party, ground and mass organisation set up by the West Bengal United Front Government between March and November, 1967, have been dissolved;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) whether the West Bengal Administration under President's Rule has recently constituted Block Land Distribution Committees for distributing Government vested lands; and

(d) if so, who are the representatives of these Block Committees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) (a) and (b).

Originally, the Congress Government in West Bengal constituted Land Reforms Advisory Committee, with the Block Development Officer as Chairman, the Junior Land Reforms Officer Secretary and all *Anchal Prodhangs* as Members, to advise on distribution of vested lands and implementation of other land reform measures. The United Front Government dissolved these Committees and issued instructions for the work to be carried on in informal consultation with the Gram Sabhas, Kisan Sahas, local MLAs and others. However, after the Naxalbari unrest, the United Front Government revived the Land Reforms Advisory Committees with Sub-Divisional Officer as Chairman, the Block Development Officer as Vice-Chairman, Junior Land Reforms Officer as Secretary and members nominated by all the political parties active in the areas, as also by Kisan Sabhas. The successor PDF Government subse-

quently dissolved these committees. The President's rule came in before any decision regarding reconstitution of the Committee could be taken.

(c) After the promulgation of the President's rule in West Bengal in February, 1968, the Committees have been reconstituted under the orders of the Governor of West Bengal and are designated as Land Reforms Advisory Committees. There is one committee for each of the Community Development Blocks. The functions of the Committee remain as defined during the United Front regime and include advice on distribution of vested lands, protection of Bargaadars and implementation of other land reform measures.

(d) The composition of the Committee is as under:—

1. Sub-Divisional Officer—Chairman
2. Block Development officer—Vice-Chairman
3. Junior Land Reforms Officer—Secretary
4. Junior Land Reforms Officer—Members.
5. An officer representing Survey and Settlement Department—Member.
6. All Anchal Prodhangs of the Block—Members.
7. Representative of Tribal people nominated by Collector (for predominantly Tribal Areas only)—Members

आताजारों की वट्टस्ती

2036. क्या ग्रोव प्रकाश त्यारः :
क्या आता तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि आता निगम तथा उसके एमेंटों के उदासीन

रवैये, दुर्ब्यवहार तथा जटिल प्रक्रिया अपनायी जाने के परिणामस्वरूप मंडियों में अनाज बेचने के लिये आने वाले बुलन्दशहर जिले के जहांगीराबाद के किसानों को दो रीत दिन से अधिक प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ी थी और उन्हें खाद्यान्न सस्ती दरों पर अन्य व्यापारियों को बेचना पड़ा था ;

(ब) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम के ग्रतिनिधियों का यह उदासीन रवैया स्थानीय व्यापारियों के साथ अपनी सांठ-गांठ के कारण था ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार खाद्य निगम तथा उसके एजेंटों के इस दुर्ब्यवहार के बारे में जांच करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार भव्यात्मक में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री अमरासाहिब शिंदे) : (क) भौमसम के शुरू होने पर उत्तर प्रदेश में रबी अनाजों की अधिकाप्ति राज्य सरकार द्वारा की जा रही थी । बाद में राज्य सरकार के अधिकारित कार्य में सहयोग देने के लिए भारतीय खाद्य निगम से कुछ चुनी हुई मंडियों में खरीदारी करने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया था । निगम ने राज्य सरकार के साथ 8 जून, 1968 से जहांगीराबाद, जिला बुलन्दशहर में खरीदारी शुरू की । निगम खाद्यान्नों की खरीदी गई मात्रा के बारे में किसानों को उचित तथा तुरन्त भुगतान कर रहा है ।

(ब) से (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Staff Employed in Labour Ministry

2037. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey was conducted of the staff employed in his Ministry during the year 1967-68;

(b) if so, how much surplus staff, class-wise, was found and whether it is proposed to retrench the staff to absorb them otherwise;

(c) how many additional hands, class-wise, were employed by his Ministry during the period from the 1st April to 30th June, 1968 and how many new posts of Gazetted Officers were created during the same period; and

(d) the details of surplus staff working with Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers for which proper sanction has not been obtained?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D R. CHAVAN). (a) to (c).

Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) No surplus staff is working with Ministers in this Ministry for which proper sanction has not been obtained.

Export of Sugar

2038. SHRI S K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI JUMATSINGKA:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

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

(a) the loss to be incurred on exports of sugar this year and how far the internal prices of sugar will be raised further as a result of this loss; and

(b) the steps taken to reduce the cost of production of sugar in the country and to bring down the same to the level of the International sugar prices and the main difficulties in doing so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE): (a)

The loss on exports of sugar in 1968 will be borne by the sugar industry under the provisions of the Sugar Export Promotion Act, 1968. The question of raising the price of levy sugar on this account, therefore, does not arise.

(b) The International price of sugar is the price which exporting countries can get in the international market where sugar supplies generally are in excess of the demand. The international price of sugar, therefore, bears no relationship to the cost of production in exporting countries. In India, the cost of production of sugar can be reduced by increasing the per acre yield and sucrose content of cane, for which efforts are in progress.

मुपर बाजार, नई दिल्ली में नियुक्तियाँ

2039. श्री औम प्रकाश त्यागी : वरा लाल तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मुपर बाजार, नई दिल्ली में कर्मचारियों की नियुक्तियाँ कौन प्राप्तिशारी करता है तथा उसके आधार क्या है ;

(ख) क्या नियुक्तियाँ करते समय व्यापार में अनुमति और अहंता को प्राप्तिकरण दी जाती है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण

लाल, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार भवित्वालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एम० एस० गुहपदस्तामी) : (क) मुपर बाजार, नई दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति करने का प्रविकार महा प्रबन्धक को है, फिन्नु शार्ट यह है कि उसका मामान्य अनुमोदन प्रबन्ध समिति करे और वह उसके द्वारा समय समय पर निरूपित नीति के अनुसार हो।

(ख) यी हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Accident in Chirimiri Mines

2040. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the acting Director-General of Mines Safety, Dhanbad District visited West Chirimiri Colliery when a serious mine disaster took place there;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a collapse took place in March, 1968 in Pure Kapsara Colliery as a result of which 25 persons were buried alive;

(c) whether the acting Director General of Mines Safety took no action either to rescue or to recover the dead bodies;

(d) whether Government have held an enquiry into this accident; and

(e) if so, the result thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) No. The Deputy Director General of Mines Safety visited the Colliery after the accident.

(b) In Mugma coalfield, at the Pure Kapsara mine, which remained closed from December, 1966 after the issue of orders of the Director General of Mines Safety prohibiting employment of persons due to the unstable condition of the underground workings, surreptitious mining of coal from the underground was detected by the Directorate General of Mines Safety. As the owner of the closed mine could not be traced, the matter was brought to the notice of the civil and police authorities concerned with intimation that the workings of the mine were in extremely dangerous condition. The Joint Director of Mines Safety of the region held a meeting of managers of adjoining mines to ensure that they did not purchase any coal from the persons who brought out such coal and

the managers had agreed to it. On the night of 29/30th March, 1968, when the coal surreptitiously brought out earlier and stacked on surface, was being loaded on a motor truck, an area of about 30 metres x 30 metres subsided. On receiving information on 30th March, two officers of the Directorate General of Mines Safety visited the site and at a considerable personal risk inspected the approachable underground workings upto the edges of the fall. They did not find trace of any body entrapped under the fall. Since then the Deputy Director General of Mines Safety also made inquiries along with the officer-in-charge and the Sub-Inspector of Nirsachatti Police Station and found no evidence of any person having been buried under the fall.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) An enquiry was held by the Directorate of Mines Safety.

(e) In view of answers to (b) and (c). above, no further action was called for.

सहकारी बैंकों द्वारा किसानों को दिए गए ऋण

2041. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या ज्ञात तथा हृषि भंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सहकारी बैंकों द्वारा अधिक उपज वाली फसलें उगाने के लिए दिए जाने वाले अल्पकालिक ऋणों के बारे में सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई योजना सफल सिद्ध नहीं हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस विषय में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इन बैंकों से ऋण लेने और फिर ऋणों की वसूली के लिए बहुत जटिल नियम बनाए गए हैं और उसके परिणामस्वरूप किसान ऋण लेने में रुचि नहीं लेते ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाने में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं ?

स्वातं, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार भन्नासय में राज्य भंडी (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्थामी) : (क) सहकारी बैंक अधिक उपजवाली किसी के कार्यक्रम के लिए अल्पकालीन ऋण अपने सामान्य ऋण देने के कार्यक्रम के भाग के रूप में दे रहे हैं।

(ख) हृषि उत्पादन के लिए ऋण के प्रवाह में सुधार करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को निम्नलिखित कदम उठाने की ज़िलाह दी गई है :—

(1) अधिक उपज वाली किसी के कार्यक्रम में भाग लेने वाले सभी व्यक्तियों को गांव प्राथमिक समितियों का सदस्य बनाने के लिए एक विशेष अभियान ;

(2) जान बूझ कर चूक करने वालों के विश्वद सामूहिक कार्यवाही और प्रतिदेयों को समाप्त करने के लिए एक तीव्र अभियान ;

(3) केन्द्रीय बैंकों के ऋण सीमा प्रार्थना पत्र तैयार करने और उन्हें भारत के रिजर्व बैंक को समय से भेजने के लिए कदम उठाना ;

(4) 'सी' श्रेणी के बैंकों को ऋण देने के लिए भारत के रिजर्व बैंक को आवश्यक 'स्टेट गारंटी' उपलब्ध कराना ;

(5) सहकारी ऋण संस्थाओं की अंत पूँजी में आवश्यक मात्रा तक छन लगाना, ताकि वे उच्च वित्तदायी अभिकरणों से पर्याप्त मात्रा में उधार ले सकें ;

(6) हृषि तथा सहकारी विभागों और बैंकों के कार्यों का कारण इन से समन्वय करना, ताकि ऋण का समय से मिलना सुनिश्चित किया जा सके ।

(ग) व (घ). लगभग सभी राज्यों में फसल ऋण प्रणाली आरम्भ करने से कुछ सीमा तक प्रक्रियाएं सरल बनाई गई हैं और अब ऋण उत्पादन कार्यक्रमों के आधार पर किन्तु काश्तकारों की वापसी-मदायगी की क्षमता को देखते हुए दिए जा रहे हैं।

Travelling allowance to Radio Licences Inspectorate Employees

2042. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that employees working in the Radio Licences Inspectorate are not paid any travelling allowance; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS & COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) There is no such unit as Radio Licences Inspectorate in the P&T Department. The reference is perhaps to Wireless Licence Inspectors. They are entitled to Travelling Allowance.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Sugar

2043. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the amount of foreign exchange earned by the export of sugar this year and the subsidies paid to the industry therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHI SHINDE): The amount of foreign exchange to be earned from export of sugar during 1968 is estimated at Rs. 9.56 crores. Sugar this year is being exported under the provisions of the Sugar Export Promotion Act, 1968. The Government of India will, therefore, not pay any subsidy on exports during 1968.

गने का मूल्य

2044. श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री रामतार शर्मा :

क्या जात्यता है मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गने की प्रगती फसल के लिये कोई मूल्य निर्धारित किया गया है;

(ख) यदि नहीं तो इस संबंध में कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय किया जायेगा; और

(ग) क्या पिछले वर्ष के अनुभव को देखते हुए गने के मूल्य में योद्धी वृद्धि करने का सरकार का विचार है?

जात्यता, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अनन्ता साहिब शिंदे) : (क) सरकार ने 9 फरवरी, 1968 को यह घोषणा की थी कि 1968-69 के सीजन में चीनी कारबानों द्वारा देय गने का मूल न्यूनतम मूल्य (जैसाकि 1967-68 के सीजन में था) 9.4 प्रतिशत या उससे कम उपलब्धि में 7.37 रुपये प्रति किलोट रुपये होगा। उपलब्धि में 9.4 प्रतिशत से प्रत्येक 0.1 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हर मूल्य में 5.36 रुपये प्रति किलोट अधिक देने की व्यवस्था है।

(ख) प्रमाण ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) जी नहीं।

दिल्ली में लोये की बिक्री पर प्रतिबन्ध

2045. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री रामतार शर्मा :

क्या जात्यता है मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि दिल्ली में लोये की बिक्री पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाय गया है;

(क) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
और

(ग) इस प्रतिबन्ध को किस तारीख
तक हटाने का सरकार का विचार है ?

क्षमा, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा
सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (धी शाम-
साहित शिन्दे) : (क) जी हाँ, दिल्ली में
खोये की बिक्री पर प्रतिबन्ध 15 मई से 14
जूलाई, 1968 तक लगाया गया था ।

(ख) यह प्रतिबन्ध दिल्ली और अन्य
ज़ोनों में तरल रूप में दूध की स्थिति को
संभाले रखने और जसकी सप्लाई को बढ़ाने
हेतु तथा उसके सम.न वितरण के लिए लगाया
गया था ।

(ग) इस भादेश के अनुसार जो दिल्ली,
मेरठ तथा बुलंदशहर दुग्ध तथा दुग्ध पदार्थ
नियंत्रण भादेश, 1968 कहलाया दिल्ली के
संघ ज़ोनों में तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में मेरठ और
बुलंदशहर के ज़िलों में विभिन्न स्वाद वाले
दुग्ध निर्मित पदार्थों को जि में खोया शामिल
था बनाने, बेचने, परोसने और सप्लाई करने
पर प्रतिबन्ध था । यह भादेश 15 जूलाई,
1968 से समाप्त हो गया ।

Abolition of Coal-field Recruiting Organisation

2047. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Standing Labour Committee at its last meeting unanimously recommended the abolition of the Coal-field Recruiting Organisation by the 31st December, 1968; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR
AND REHABILITATION (SHRI
HATHI): (a) The Indian Labour
Conference at its 25th Session held
at New Delhi on 20th-21st April, 1968,

desired that the decision of the 9th Session of Industrial Committee on Coal Mining about the abolition of Coalfields Recruiting Organisation should be implemented by the 31st December, 1968. The decision of the 9th Session of the Industrial Committee on Coal taken in August 1964 was as follows:

"The Committee endorsed the decision of the tripartite meeting held on 21 December 1963 to abolish the Coalfields Recruiting Organisation system. The employers' representatives stated that when the decision was implemented, a phased schedule should be laid down by Government. The Chairman assured the Committee that he would take up the question with Government of Uttar Pradesh."

(b) The matter is under consideration in consultation with the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Coal Mines Provident Fund

2048. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:
SHRI ESWARA REDDY:

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

(a) the total amount outstanding against defaulting coal employers to the Coal Mines Provident Fund in 1966-67 and 1967-68;

(b) the names of the coal mines which are in arrears; and

(c) the steps taken against the defaulting employers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR
AND REHABILITATION (SHRI
HATHI): (a) and (c). Information
as on 31-3-1968 is not yet available.
The information available up to
31-3-1967 is given below:—

As at the end of	Amount outstanding against certificate cases pending in courts.	Approximate amount outstanding for which protective measure or prosecu- tion was in progress.	Cumulative outstanding
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1961-62	62,20,060	85,83,242	1,48,03,302
1962-63	71,50,377	150,32,802	1,74,83,179
1963-64	66,13,536	37,93,493	1,54,07,026
1964-65	1,01,73,784	25,48,168	1,27,21,953
1965-66	1,49,13,841	1,49,65,039	2,98,78,880
1966-67	2,31,93,503	3,08,33,774	4,40,27,277

(b) There are about 1,296 coal mines and ancillary units covered by the Scheme which have to remit an aggregate amount of over 8 crores of rupees per year and information regarding the arrear position of each as at the end of 1967-68 is not available.

Plantation Labour Act

2049. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Study Team of the National Commission on Labour has recommended that the Plantation Labour Act should be amended to include a provision analogous to Section 85 of the Factories Act; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):
(a) Government understand that such a recommendation has been made.

(b) This is for the National Commission on Labour to consider. Government would consider the matter only on receiving the Commission's recommendations.

Wages of Workers in Export-oriented Industries

2050. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that a Working Group of the National Labour Commission has recently observed that the wages to be allowed even in a highly export-oriented industry like the jute industry also should be determined on the basis of the same criteria as applicable to any other industry catering entirely to home needs and that there was no reason why the workers in the former be paid less wages; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) and (b). Government understand that the Study Group has made such a recommendation in its report to the National Commission on Labour. However, Government is not seized of this matter now and will consider it only on receipt of the recommendations of the Commission.

Staff Quarters for P. & T. Employees in Kerala

2051. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1861 on

the 22nd February, 1968 and state:

(a) how many staff quarters for Post and Telegraph employees have been completed in Kerala during the last 15 years;

(b) whether Government are aware that P&T employees in Kerala State have agitated against the inordinate delay of implementing the decision of construction of quarters, resulting in the lapse of several lakhs of rupees allotted for this purpose from time to time;

(c) if so, the further steps which Government have taken for the construction of Staff quarters for the Post and Telegraph employees in the Kerala State; and

(d) the amount which has been spent by the Central Government for the construction of P&T staff quarters in each State so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS & COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL):
 (a) The number of departmental quarters constructed during last 15 years is 52 marking a total of 38 departmental quarters. In addition to this, a total of 745 rented quarters have also been provided to the staff in Kerala Circle.

(b) There have been representations from the staff for construction of staff quarters, but the main difficulty has been paucity of funds. Whatever funds have been made available for buildings including staff quarters have been from time to time fully utilised.

(c) Sanction for construction of 52 units of quarters at Trichur has been issued. Sanction for construction of 133 units of quarters at Earkakulam has also been issued. In addition to this, lands have been acquired for staff quarters at Alleppy, Kottayam, Cannanore and Calicut; and action will be taken for construction of staff quarters subject to availability of funds.

(d) Staff quarters are constructed as part of overall building programme and separate statewise figures for quarters are not maintained. A high powered Committee set up by the department regularly reviews the progress on staff quarters. This Committee had fixed tentative allocations for the various circles for acquisition of land and construction of staff quarters for the earlier Fourth Plan period 1966-71. A comparative statement of these tentative allocations for different Circles is given below:—

Name of Circle	Allocation for land	Allocation for Buildings for staff quarters
(Figures in lakhs)		
Andhra	15.00	60.00
Assam	3.00	18.00
Bihar	10.00	54.00
Maharashtra	13.50	45.00
Madhya Pradesh	10.00	42.00
Gujarat	14.00	67.26
Kerala	10.60	45.60
Madras	5.00	18.00

Name of Circ:	Allocation for Land	Allocation for Build- ing for staff quarter
Mysore	10.40	44.40
Orissa .	2.00	12.00
Punjab .	6.60	30.60
Rajasthan	3.10	19.20
U. P. .	24.00	72.00
W. Bengal .	4.00	24.00
J. & K.	0.60	3.60

Separate allocations have also been made for project areas, telephone districts etc.

The draft Fourth Plan was however not approved and from 1-4-1966 funds are being made available to a restricted extent based on annual budgets. While drawing up the revised Fourth Plan for the period 1969-74 the requirements of Kerala will be kept in view.

New Jemahari Khas Colliery

2053. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of the New Jemahari Khas Colliery, P.O. Jaykaynagar, District Burdwan has paid the quarterly bonus of December, 1967 to workers; and

(b) if not, the action which has been taken by Government against the management for not paying bonus to the workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Regional Labour Commissioner, Asansol has submitted a proposal for the prosecution of the management for non-payment of bonus. Meanwhile, the management have filed a writ petition in the Cal-

cutta High Court challenging the validity of an amendment to the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme made by the Government in January 1968.

Strike by Cinema Workers in West Bengal

2054. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State-wide strike of the Cinema workers in West Bengal has been called off;

(b) if not, the steps taken by Government to settle the dispute;

(c) whether it is a fact that the cinema house owners want to increase the rate of tickets; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI): (a) The strike ended by stages on different dates in different cinema houses. Five cinema houses still remain closed and attempts are being made by the Government of West Bengal to get them reopened.

(b) Two issues, viz., grade and scale of pay and gratuity were referred to adjudication by the Government of West Bengal on 11th March, 1967. An attempt to bring

about a settlement was made at various levels of the State Government.

(c) The Eastern India Motion Picture Association moved the State Government for an increase in the rate of tickets.

(d) The State Government informed the Eastern India Motion Picture Association that Cinema House owners were at liberty to approach appropriate licensing authorities who would consider individual cases on merits.

Reconstitution of National Arbitration Promotion Board

2055. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Arbitration Promotion Board has been reconstituted recently and the list of members thereof sent to the States; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the reconstitution of the said Board?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) and (b). The National Arbitration Promotion Board was constituted in July, 1967 and a list of the members was sent to all the State Governments. Later, in pursuance of a decision taken at the 13th meeting of the Central Implementation and Evaluation Committee held in August, 1967, two more Government representatives were included in the Board in December, 1967. There was thus no reconstitution of the Board.

Tubewells in West Bengal

2056. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government have made a plan to sink 40,000 shallow tubewells in the State and that Geological Survey of India has objected to the plan; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the plan stands at present?

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

(a) and (b). The West Bengal Government has under consideration a scheme to sink 40,000 shallow tubewells in the State through institutional financing. The Geological Survey of India has suggested further examination of certain technical aspects of the scheme. The Exploratory Tubewells Organisation of the Government of India, which is concerned with groundwater exploration and development schemes, has been asked to scrutinise the scheme and prepare a feasibility report.

Agricultural Development Corporation in States

2057. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the names of the States in which Agricultural Development Corporation with the counterpart funds of the PL 480 is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): The scheme has not been finalised as yet, but Agricultural Development Corporations are likely to be set up in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore.

Locust Menace in Rajasthan

2058. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Rajasthan have urged

the Central Government for the sanction of a grant for Rupees 12 lakhs to fight locust menace in the State;

(b) whether the State Government have also asked for spraying planes;

(c) whether the locusts have already appeared in the State; and

(d) if so, whether the Central Government have made available to the State the requisite help?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Locust swarms of small dimensions entered Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jalore and Jodhpur districts between 9th and 18th July, 1968.

(d) Locust threat has occurred so far in the scheduled desert areas where control operations both by means of ground-staff and by aerial reconnaissance has been undertaken by the Locust Control and Warning Organisation of the Government of India. Since the entire cost of this organisation for locust spray and control measures is borne by the Central Government the question of giving financial assistance to the State Government does not arise.

Construction of Tubewells in Jalore District of Rajasthan

2059. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme for the construction of 200 tubewells in Jalore District of Rajasthan was taken up jointly by the Centre and the State Government more than two years ago to increase irrigation potential and food production;

(b) whether in view of the importance of the project for the development of Jalore District, Government will expedite the studies initiated by the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation under United National Development Funds Project to ensure quickest possible implementation; and

(c) the progress made in the project during the last year and time by which the project is likely to be completed?

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

(a) No. The Rajasthan Government proposed a scheme for constructing 200 tubewells in Jalore District on technical examination, however, it was considered necessary to conduct a detailed groundwater assessment study of the region before undertaking the scheme.

(b) and (c). The Exploratory Tubewells Organisation has undertaken a Project of Groundwater Survey in Rajasthan with technical and financial assistance from the United Nations Development Programme (Special Fund). The Jalore area has been included in the Project for Groundwater assessment studies. During the last year preliminary work including collection of Hydrological data, chemical studies of water samples, drilling and testing of test wells and observation wells carried out. The Project is likely to be completed by the end of 1970. The work in the Jalore area is being given priority under the Project.

Labour Welfare Committee

2060. SHRI D. N. DEB:

SHRI B. N. SHASTRI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have appointed a Labour

Welfare Committee to examine the question of providing amenities to the Industrial and Agricultural Labour in the country;

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

(e) when the Report of this Committee is likely to be received?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) and (b). The Government have appointed a Committee with the following terms of reference:

- (i) to review the functioning of various Statutory and non-Statutory welfare schemes in industrial establishments both in the private sector and public sector, including mines and plantations;
- (ii) to make such recommendations as may be deemed necessary to improve the functioning of the existing welfare schemes or for introducing new schemes;
- (iii) to examine and suggest industries where Welfare Funds like Coal Mines Welfare Fund and Mica Mines Welfare Fund can be created;
- (iv) to suggest measures for introducing Welfare schemes for rural labour in general with particular reference to agricultural labour;
- (v) to consider any other related matters that the Committee may deem fit.

(c) According to the present schedule by the end of December,

जम्मू तथा काश्मीर को खाद्यालों की सप्लाई

2062. श्री जगद्दात राई जीसी :

श्री ना० स्व० शर्मा :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री बलराम चत्वारी :

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

(क) पिछले 21 वर्षों में जम्मू तथा कश्मीर को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा प्रति वर्ष कितनी मात्रा में तथा किन किन दरों पर अनाज भेजा गया ; और

(ख) इस राज्य में प्रति वर्ष किस तरीके से तथा किन दरों पर खाद्याल वितरित किये गये ?

खाद्य, फूँसि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्र (श्री अम्बा-साहिब शिन्दे) :

वर्ष	सप्लाई की गई मात्रा (हजार मीटरी टन)	सप्लाई की दर
1	2	3
1947	8	1956 से पूर्व खाद्यालों की सप्लाई अवस्था
1948	19	अंततः आयानों से और अंततः अधिकारी राज्यों द्वारा की जानी थी।
1949	54	अधिकारी राज्यों द्वारा
1950	26	उपलब्ध नहीं है।
1951	9	एक विवरण [प्रनु-
1952	12	न्द्र (क)]
1953	23	सप्लाई (क)]
1954	37	सभा पट्टि पर
1955	50	खा गया है।
1956	49	
1957	73	
1958	92	

1957	73	[प्रत्यक्षालय में रखा
1958	92	गया। देविति संस्था
1959	53	एस०ट०-०-१५४६/६८]
1960	54	जिसमें भारत सरकार
1961	27	द्वारा १९४७ से १९५५
1962	44	की प्रवधि में विभिन्न
1963	62	लोगों से आयात
1964	68	किए गए अनाजों
1965	151	का पूल मूल्य दिया
1966	229	गया है।
1967	153	एक अन्य विवरण (अनुबन्ध 'क') मध्य पटल पर रखा गया है। पश्चात्- लर में रखा गया। देविति संस्था ए० टी० ०१५४६/६८]

जिसमें १९५६ में
अगे केन्द्रीय पूल से
जम्मू तथा कश्मीर
को मप्लाई किए गए
लादाजों का मूल्य
दिया गया है।

(स) केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास अपेक्षित

सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। जम्मू तथा कश्मीर सरकार से सूचना भेजने के लिए कहा गया है और प्राप्त होने पर मध्य का पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

दिल्ली टेलीफोन जिले में लाइनरेनों के पद

2063. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की हृषा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि दिल्ली टेलीफोन डिस्ट्रिक्ट में लाइनरेनों के कई पद खाली पड़े हैं;

(ब) यदि हाँ तो इस मध्य कुल कितने पद खाली पड़े हैं ; और

(ग) इन पदों को भरने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा यह पर कब तक भरे जायेंगे ?

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० क० गुबराल) : (क) तथा (ल) ४४ पद खाली पड़े हैं।

(ग) ये खाली स्थान उन उम्मीदवारों द्वारा भरे जायेंगे जो आजकल प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं तथा उनका प्रशिक्षण काल ५ जिलम्बर १९६८ को पूर हो जाएग।

दिल्ली टेलीफोन जिला में टेलीफोन उप-
नियोजक

2064. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की हृषा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली टेलीफोन जिला में इस समय टेलीफोन उप नियोजकों के स्वीकृत पदों की संख्या कितनी है तथा इस समय कितने उपनियोजक कार्य कर रहे हैं ; और

(ब) रिक्त पदों से भरने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की ज रही है और सब रिक्त पदों को कब तक भर जायेग ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० क० गुबराल) : (क) तथा (ल) दिल्ली टेलीफोन मंडल में टेलीफोन उप-नियोजकों के १७१ पद हैं जिनमें से १६५ पद भरे जा चुके हैं। इन पदों के

प्रगति 1968 के प्रथम सप्ताह तक भरे जाने की संभावना है।

Damage to Wheat due to Virus in certain U.P. Districts

2065. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI BEDABRATA
BARUA:

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

(a) whether extensive damage has been caused to the Mexican wheat produced in Meerut, Agra and Rohikhand Divisions of U.P. due to the spread of virus;

(b) if so, the extent of damage caused; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the infected wheat is injurious to health?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No damage to the Mexican Wheat crop has been reported from these areas in U.P. due to the attack of any disease caused by virus. However, some incidence of Black Tip on the Mexican and local wheats, caused by fungus, during the last Rabi season was reported from different parts of U.P.

(b) The extent of infection by Black Tip varied from area to area in the State. In Western U.P., the incidence ranged from 0.5% to 15% on different varieties of wheat. In Agra, the infection was 4% to 25%. However, no loss of yields has been reported.

(c) No, the infected wheat is not injurious to human health and no cases of ill-effects on health produced by the consumption of affected grains have been reported.

Wells Construction Programme

2066. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bihar Government is financially in a position to take up the wells construction programme under which 50 per cent of the cost of works is met from the Central grant;

(b) whether the Bihar Government have furnished the information regarding the expenditure incurred under this scheme during 1966-67 and 1967-68; and

(c) the total Central grant released to the Bihar Government for the purpose during 1967-68?

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

(a) According to the pattern of Central financial assistance in vogue upto 31st March, 1967 in respect of scheme of construction of wells, the Government of India gave 25% as subsidy and 75% as loan—the subsidy being shared by the Government of India and the State Government on a 50:50 basis. According to the revised pattern of central financial assistance introduced with effect from 1st April, 1967, a subsidy of 15% and a loan of 60% on the over-all approved outlay of the States in respect of minor irrigation programme is admissible to the State Governments irrespective of the amount of the subsidy allowed by a State Government in respect of any particular private individual scheme under minor irrigation programme. The State Government of Bihar is, however, understood to be still continuing to grant 50% subsidy for the construction of private wells.

The Government of Bihar, during 1966-67, had actually sunk 10,623

wells as against a target of 500 wells. Likewise as against a target of 10,000 wells for 1967-68, 12,400 wells were reported to have been sunk upto December, 1967. The target for 1968-69 was fixed at 16,000 Nos. of irrigation wells during the plan discussions.

(b) and (c). Under the existing procedure for release of Central financial assistance, schemewise release of assistance has been dispensed with. The assistance according to the revised procedure, is released under the broad heads of development e.g. 'Agricultural Deve-

lopment', 'Minor Irrigation', etc. on the basis of actual expenditure incurred by the State Government during the first three quarters and expenditure anticipated to be incurred during the fourth quarter, subject to the ceiling of assistance admissible to the State Government on the overall outlays approved by the Government of India. The State Government intimated the following estimated figures of expenditure during 1966-67 and 1967-68 under the head 'Minor Irrigation' (including the programme of wells) and the central assistance released provisionally during these years is indicated against each:—

Year	Estimated figures of expenditure reported by the State.	Assistance released			Total (Rs. in lakhs)
		Loans	Grants	Total	
1966-67	915.00	804.00	55.50	859.50	
1967-68	1146.00	687.60	171.90	859.50	

During the Annual Plan discussion held in November-December, 1967, the representatives of the State Governments had, however, indicated that during 1966-67 and 1967-68, an expenditure of Rs. 47 lakhs and Rs. 80 lakhs (anticipated) respectively was incurred on the Wells Construction Programme of the State.

Gram dan

2067. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the details of the comprehensive programme for the development of Gramdan Areas, in general and areas of high concentration of Gramdan Villages in particular, proposed for the Fourth Five Year Plan?

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

(SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): Details of the Fourth Plan proposals for special programme of development in Gramdan areas are still to be finalised.

Bihar Panchayati Raj Legislation

2068. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar have kept the working of the Panchayati Raj Act in abeyance; and

(b) whether the agriculture and several phases of agricultural promotion are suffering in the Bihar State as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). Information is being

collected from the State Government, and will be placed on the Table of the House when received.

Lok Karya Kshetras

2069. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the progress made by Lok Karya Kshetras (Rural) in the Bihar and other States during the last six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): No central assistance has been given to the Lok Karya Kshetras in the Central Sector since November, 1966. As for Lok Karya Kshetras in the State Sector also, Central assistance has been withheld as from the current financial year.

Release of Maize confiscated at Howrah and 4 Rly. Stations in Haryana

2070. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Haryana Government have urged upon the Central Government to take steps for the release and disposal of large stocks of maize lying confiscated at Howrah and four railway stations in Haryana; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Central Government in this regard.

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Mannavanur Sheep Farm and Research Institute

2071. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the date of inception of the Mannavanur Sheep Farm and Research Institute at Palani Hills and the amount spent so far by Government in collaboration with the Food and Agricultural Organisation;

(b) the number of sheep imported and the present strength of the Sheep Farm;

(c) whether it is a fact that the office of the farm is located in a ramshackle building without electricity and without any amenities;

(d) the number of staff including officers who are running the farm and the annual expenditure of the farm;

(e) the reasons for not constructing buildings and quarters for the staff and when the buildings and quarters for the staff are likely to be built; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The Central Sheep and Wool Research Sub-Station at Mannavanur (Kodaikanal) Distt. Madurai, was started in November, 1964 when the Madras Government handed over a total area of about 1320 acres (including 804 acres of forest land). This Sub-Station has been set up as a part of the Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute at Malpure (Rajasthan).

The total amount so far spent on this Sub-Station works out to Rs. 1.87 lakh upto 31st March, 1968.

(b) 138 Corriedale sheep were imported from Australia in 1967. Besides, a few sheep of 'South Down' and "Romney Marsh" breed were also transferred from the Sub-Station at Garsa (Kulu) to Sub-Station at Mannavanur.

The total strength as on 30th June, 1968 was as under:—

1. Corriedale	195
2. Coimbatore	141
3. South Down	6
4. Romney Marsh	7
5. Corriedale X Coimbatore	8
TOTAL	357

(c) The Office of the Sheep Farm is located in the Maternity Centre Building of the State Government which has been handed over to the Sub-Station along with the land pending the construction of sub-station buildings. When the Sub-Station at Mannavanur was first established, a few temporary structures, which were available, were renovated for use of staff and office and temporary sheds were also constructed for the maintenance of sheep. Subsequently the following facilities have also been provided:—

- (a) fencing of the essential portion has been completed;
- (b) arrangements for the installation of electricity are in progress; and
- (c) provision of water supply has also been arranged.
- (d) The total number of staff including officers at Mannavanur Sub-Station at present is eight against the sanctioned strength of 13. On an average the annual expenditure on this Sub-Station is Rs. 0.53 lakh.

(e) and (f). It has already been decided to construct suitable residential quarters for essential staff and

office and laboratory buildings etc. Necessary estimates for the construction of these buildings have been prepared and the same are under scrutiny. All efforts are being made to expedite the construction of these buildings.

"Jewel Box" Telephone Receivers

2072. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of developing "Jewel Box"—the new telephone receiver and the number of these 'boxes' to be produced annually;

(b) whether it is an improvement on "Priyadarshini", the receiver already in vogue and if so, in what respects;

(c) whether there will be an increase in the number of telephones for both private and public use in the next 5 years and if so, to what extent; and

(d) the types of receivers proposed to be used for public telephones and whether they can stand the wear and tear of rough use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) A new type of telephone instrument has been developed by the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore, but no name has so far been given to this new instrument. The cost of developing the new instrument at the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. is approximately Rs. 7,000/- . Production of this instrument has not yet commenced but it is expected that during 1969-70, about 15,000 to 20,000 instruments will be manufactured. The name "Jewel Box" is the trade name given by the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation of U.S.A. to a different type of telephone instrument.

(b) There are no major improvements over the "Priyadarshini" except in appearance and size.

(c) Yes. It is proposed to add 15,00,000 telephones during 1969-74 provided the required financial resources are available.

(d) A new and improved type of Coin Collecting Box is proposed to be used in Public Call Offices. Prototypes of these are now being manufactured in the Bombay Telephone Workshops. These boxes will be put on field trial and, after successful trial, these would be manufactured for use in Public Call Offices. The new Coin Collecting Box is expected to give better performance and will be more robust to withstand the wear and tear due to rough use.

Sugarcane Production

2073. SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the expected production of sugarcane at the end of this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHAIB SHINDE): The estimates of production of sugarcane for 1967-68 have not yet been finalised. It is, however, expected that the production will be the same as for 1966-67, namely, 92728.2 thousand tonnes of cane, despite considerable fall in acreage.

Implementation Committee for Coal Mines Wage Board's Recommendations

2075. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up local implementation committees to implement the recommendations of the Coal Mines Wage Board;

(b) whether such implementation committees have been set up; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Western Kajora Colliery

2076. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of the Western Kajora Colliery have implemented the recommendations of the Coal Mines Wage Board;

(b) the date from which they started implementing it;

(c) whether arrears have been paid to the workers for the period from 15th August, 1967 to the date of implementation;

(d) the total amount of arrears due to the workers; and

(e) what steps have been taken by Government to implement it?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) The recommendations have not been implemented fully.

(b) 3rd June, 1968.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) One lakh and sixty thousand.

(e) The management is being persuaded to implement the recommendations fully.

वहेज रोक कानून

2077. श्री शोलाह प्रसाद : क्या विवि दंडी 13 जून, 1967 के घटार्याकित प्रस्तुति संख्या 2203 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह

बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्य सेवाओं से देहज रोक कानून के बारे में अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच प्राप्त कर ली गई है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो देरी होने के क्या कारण थे ?

विविध भवालय में उपर्याप्ति (श्री मुं ब्रूनस सलीम) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) विवरण सदन के पटल पर रखा दिया गया है। [पृष्ठकालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या LT—1547/68]

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

कानपुर में चमड़ा उद्योग

2078. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या श्रम सभा पुनर्वास मंत्री 25 अप्रैल, 1968 के अतिरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 8482 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चमड़ा संस्थानों के ऐसे व्यक्ति कोन-कोन हैं, जो मंजूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिशों के प्रनुसार अन्तरिम सहायता न देने के लिये जिम्मेदार हैं; और

(ख) सरकार के उन संस्थानों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है आवाह करने का विचार किया है, जिन्होंने मंजूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिशों का उल्लंघन किया है ?

श्रम सभा पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) कानपुर की केवल एक कम्पनी अवधि मैसर्स आर्मी एन्ड पुलिस इन्विपर्मेंट सम्पार्श कं०, कानपुर ने सिफारिशों को पूर्णतः क्रियान्वित नहीं किया है।

(ख) राज्य सरकार संबंधित प्रबंधकों द्वारा क्रियान्वित कराने के लिए कायदाही कर रही है।

किसानों की समस्याओं का अध्ययन

2079. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या शास्त्र तथा कृषि मंत्री 26 अप्रैल, 1968 के अतिरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4879 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किसानों की किन-किन समस्याओं के सम्बन्ध में अध्ययन किये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या प्रत्येक अध्ययन की एक एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखने का सरकार का विचार है;

(ग) उक्त संगठन ने उत्तर प्रदेश के युवक तथा महिला किसानों के सामाजिक, आर्थिक तथा सांस्कृतिक विकास में किस तरीके से योगदान दिया है;

(घ) कौन-कौन सी सरकारी तथा अन्य संस्थायें किसानों के हित में काम कर रही हैं तथा किन-किन को इस संगठन में अपना सहयोग दिया है ;

(ङ) राष्ट्रीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि नीतियां बनाने के मामले में इसने क्या-क्या सुझाव दिये हैं; और

(च) इस संगठन द्वारा इकट्ठी की गई तथा व्यवय की गई राशियों का, जिलावार, व्यौरा व्या है तथा राशियां किन-किन तिथियों को इकट्ठी की गई और व्यवय की गई थीं तथा किन-किन तिथियों को इस संगठन ने बैठकों, गोष्ठियों तथा प्रबल्लानों का आयोजन किया और किन-किन देशों को जिष्टजड़ान भेजे गये तथा उन देशों के क्या नाम हैं जहां से इस संगठन के पास सिष्टमजड़ान आये थे ?

शास्त्र, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा तहत सरकार अवालम्बन में राष्ट्रीय मन्त्री (श्री अमा-

साहिब जिन्दे : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश कृषक समाज द्वारा किसानों की समस्याओं का कोई नियमित अध्ययन नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) प्रज्ञन ही नहीं होता।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश के युवक तथा महिला किसानों के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश कृषक समाज द्वारा कोई विशेष कार्य नहीं किया रखा है।

(घ) इस संस्था ने यू० पी० स्टेट एंथोइंडस्ट्रीयल कारपोरेशन (पब्लिक सेक्टर अण्डर टेकिंग), पंचायती राज संस्थानों, कृषि स्कूल तथा कालिजों को अपना सहयोग दिया है।

(ङ) कोई विशेष सुलाव नहीं दिए गए हैं। सम्मेननों में की गई सिफारिशों को समय समय पर सरकार तथा भारत कृषक समाज के पाम विचार करने के लिए भेज दिया जाना है।

(च) इस संगठन द्वारा इकट्ठों की गई तथा व्यय की गई राशियों के जिलावार व्यौरा, बैंकोगोप्तियों तथा प्रदर्शनों के आयोजन के बारे में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। समाज ने पारस्परिक आधार पर अमरीका और जम्मन डेमोक्रेटिक रिपब्लिक के साथ शिष्टमण्डल भेजे और बुलाये।

गोरखपुर में उचित मूल्य वाली झनाज को दुकानें

2080. श्री गोलाह प्रसाद : क्या तथा तथा साहिब मंत्री 26 अप्रैल, 1968 के अत्तरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 8480 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृषा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गोरखपुर में उचित मूल्य वाली दुकानों के आवधी बनितवर्ते से बकानों

ओर पतों सम्बन्धी जानकारी इस बीच उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त कर ली गई है।

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका योरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसमें विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं?

त्राय, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार अन्तर्राज्य मराज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब जिन्दे) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) ए॥ विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। (प्रस्तकान्य में रखा गया देखिए संख्या LT—1548/68]

(ग) प्रज्ञन ही नहीं उठता।

Telephone Connections in Bihar

2081. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps which have been taken to link Shaharghat (Madhawapur), Harlakhi, Basopatti, Jainagar, Ladania, Loukaha by telephone both vertically and horizontally i.e. with each other and with Madhubani, the sub-divisional Headquarters;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is frequent disruption in the line between Jaynagar and Darbhanga; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to introduce double telephone line between Jaynagar and Darbhanga, and if so, by which time and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Public Call Offices are already working at Harlakhi, Basopatti and Ladania. These P.C.O's are parented on Jainagar exchange which

is directly connected to the telephone exchanges at Madhubani and Darbhanga.

A Public Call Office is already working at Loukaha which is parented to Nirmali exchange. Nirmali and Darbhanga exchanges are directly connected by a trunk circuit. Proposal for opening a Public Call Office at Loukaha is also under examination. A public Call Office will be opened at Shahar-ghat (Madhwapur) by September, 1968. This PCO will be connected to Sitamarhi exchange. Since the above PCOs are connected to telephone exchanges, they can communicate with each other and with Madhubani exchange.

(b) No.

(c) There is no proposal for providing a second alignment. It may, however, be added that due to inadequacy of circuits between Jainagar-Darbhanga, two additional circuits are planned to be provided through superimposition of a carrier system on the existing physical pair. The work is likely to be completed in six months time.

Bisfi Block Office, Darbhanga

2082. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present headquarter of the Bisfi Block in Darbhanga District in Bihar is located at Pahika in Madhubani Block;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government propose to shift the headquarters of this Block to Bisfi; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to transfer the office of the Block to Bisfi without any delay?

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

(c) The Block headquarters, according to the State Government, would be shifted to Bisfi soon, when the buildings now under construction there are completed.

साक्षात्कारों का समाप्तार

2083. श्री भूराज सिंह भारती : क्या साक्षात्कारों की विधि में बदलाव हो गया है ?

(क) क्या यह सच है कि व्यापारियों ने चालू वर्ष में बहुत कम गेहूं खरीदा है तथा गेहूं खरीदने में सरकार की विभिन्न कटिनाइयों के कारण सारा गेहूं बाजार में नहीं आ सका है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने उस गेहूं को जो मानसून के कारण कम मात्रा में बाजार में आयेगा तथा उस गेहूं को जो मानसून के पश्चात् खरीद की फसल के साथ बाजार में आयेगा, खरीदने का निश्चय किया है; और

(ग) सरकार ने भावी खरीद की फसल के अनाज को कितनी मात्रा में तथा कितने दर पर खरीदने का निश्चय किया है ?

साक्षात्कार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अमालाहिंद शिंदे) : (क) यह कहना सही नहीं है कि व्यापारियों ने बहुत ही कम मात्रा में गेहूं खरीदा है। इस वर्ष महियों में आमद पिछले वर्षों से अपेक्षाकृत पर्याप्त अधिक रही है।

(ख) जैसा कि वाचित किया जा चुका है, मौसम के अस्त तक अर्धान् 31 मार्च, 1969 तक अधिप्राप्त मूल्य पर बिकी के लिए जितनी भी मात्रा में उचित मौसम तकस्म का गेहूं पेश किया जाएगा सरकार उसे खरीद लेगी।

(ग) खरीद मौसम शुरू होने पर इस संबंध में निर्वचन लिया जाएगा।

मेरठ में डासना में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन

2085. श्री महाराज तिह मारती : स्था संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश जिले में डासना में चालू वर्ष में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाने के बारे में किये गये सरकारी निर्णय को कब कियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : डासना, जिला मेरठ में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाने के बारेमें अभी तक कोई अंतिम निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है। अभी इस मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

Procurement of Paddy by Levy in West Bengal

2086. SHRI INDRAMIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of surplus paddy producers in West Bengal who possess more than 6 acres of cultivable land each;

(b) the number on which levy orders for procurement purposes were issued in terms of the latest 'a man' harvest;

(c) the amount of realisation of levy fell short of the Government's target; and

(d) the reasons for the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The exact number of surplus paddy producers in West Bengal possessing more than 6 acres of cultivable land is not available;

(b) Levy notices were served on nearly 1,38,000 producers;

(c) The difference between the total quantity involved in the levy notices

issued and the actual quantity collected was about 53,000 tonnes in terms of rice;

(d) (i) Many big producers avoided delivery under the levy by obtaining from the courts interim injunction orders on Government;

(ii) Resistance from producers because of high open market prices due to the 'a man' crop not being as good as originally expected; and

(iii) Difficulty in enforcement of the levy order due to frequent disturbances of law and order during the major part of the "a man" procurement season as a result of the political uncertainty in the State.

Wage Board for Ports and Docks

2087. SHRI INDRAMIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the continued delay in the submission of report by the Wage Board for Ports and Docks; and

(b) the date by which Government expect to receive the report?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) The Wage Board has to deal with complex issues requiring detailed investigations and it has also to take into account the view-points of various interests.

(b) The report is expected towards the end of this year.

Loans to Repatriates from Burma and Ceylon

2088. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Governments have requested the Central Government to continue to bear the full burden of non-recovery

of loans given to the repatriates from Burma and Ceylon;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). According to the existing arrangements, losses on account of non-recovery of loans sanctioned to the repatriates from Burma and Ceylon are shared in the ratio of 50:50, between the Central Government and the State Government concerned. Some State Governments have suggested that the Central Government should bear 100 per cent losses in this regard. The matter is under consideration.

Flood-Affected Areas in West Bengal

2089. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to see that not a single acre of cultivable land in the flood and drought affected areas in West Bengal remained uncultivated during the present monsoon season;

(b) whether Government have scrutinised agricultural plants of this State so as to ensure proper distribution of seeds, fertilisers, agricultural, cattle purchasing and other relevant loans and cattle fodders among the cultivators and offered to the State Government necessary help in these regards;

(c) whether in the flood and drought-affected areas the cultivators have been exempted from paying land revenue for the year and whether defaulters of loans are also allowed to take agricultural loan particularly for this year; and

(d) if so, the details of the measures adopted by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Committee on Rehabilitation of refugees from East Pakistan

2090. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the recommendations of the Committee on Rehabilitation;

(b) whether the Government of West Bengal have made certain suggestions for the rehabilitation of the refugees who migrated from East Pakistan after the year 1964;

(c) if so, the nature thereof; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to implement those recommendations and also to accept suggestions of the West Bengal Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (d). The Committee of Review of Rehabilitation work in West Bengal submitted an interim report on 28th December 1967 containing their recommendations in respect of 1139 displaced families living at Asrafabad Ex-camp site and in five Vagrants' Homes in the state. The main feature of the recommendations is to provide rehabilitation assistance to these families.

The Government of India, have by and large, accepted the recommendations and an amount of Rs. 41.64 lakhs

has been sanctioned for the rehabilitation of these families.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). The State Government have expressed the view that, whereas rehabilitation assistance to the new migrant agriculturist families in the State will have to be planned outside the State due to paucity of land in West Bengal, rehabilitation assistance to new migrant non-agriculturist families may be planned in the State itself. The matter is under examination.

भारत सेवक समाज

2091. श्री अमृत लिमये : क्या साचा तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बतारे की रूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने भारत सेवक समाज के लेखों की जांच करने के लिए संसद में की गई मांग के बारे में कोई निर्णय कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह जांच किस संगठन द्वारा की जाएगी और उसके निर्देश-पद क्या होंगे; और

(ग) यदि जांच करने के बारे में कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

साचा, हृषि, सामाजिक विकास तथा सहकार भवित्वात्मक में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एस० एस० गुप्तवत्सामी) : (क) से (ग). इस बात की छानबीन करने के लिए कार्यवाही की गई है कि भारत सेवक समाज और अन्वालयों तथा अन्य केन्द्रीय अभिकरणों, जिन्होंने इसे समय-समय पर वित्तीय सहायता दी, के लेखों का कहां तक भिलान होता है। जहां तक केन्द्रीय सहायता से सम्बन्धित

भारत सेवक समाज के लेखों की जांच-पड़ताल करने का प्रश्न है, जिस अभिकरण द्वारा वह की जानी है उकी, उसके विचारात्मक विषयों तथा अन्य व्यौरे की जांच सम्बन्धित अन्वालयों तथा दूसरों के और आगे परामर्श से की जा रही है।

Conference of Political Parties Organized by Election Commission

2092. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the topics discussed in the Conference of the political parties, which was organised by the Election Commission in May, 1968 last;

(b) whether the Election Commission has taken any decision to the effect that unless a new party gets 4 per cent of the votes in the election, it would not be given recognition;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Commission has also given the consideration to the fact that in the absence of such a decision, the tendency of political disintegration would increase in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SAJEEEM): (a) and (b) Both matters are under active consideration of the Election Commission.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Not only the tendency of fragmentation of political parties but various other factors are under the consideration of the Election Commission in framing the new set of rules.

दिल्ली दुष्प्रयोजना में भ्रष्टाचार की शिकायत

2093. क्षी मचु लिखते : क्या सार्वतथा हृषि मंडी यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को कोई ऐसा पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें दिल्ली दुष्प्रयोजना के बारे में भ्रष्टाचार की निम्नलिखित शिकायतें की गई हैं :

(1) दूष का टोकन 5 रुपये से 15 रुपये प्रति टोकन की दर से बेचा जा रहा है और इस प्राप्ति में उच्च अधिकारियों का भी सा होता है.

(2) कर्मचारियों को अनियमित त के से समयोपरि भत्ते के रूप में बहुत बड़ी राशि दी जाती है इसमें इसकी मंजूरी देने वाले अधिकारियों का हिस्सा होता है,

(3) अधिक कमीशन देने वाले एजेन्टों से दूष दिल्ली के आसपास के क्षेत्र में बाजार मूल्य से अधिक मूल्य पर खरीदा जाता है,

(4) प्रतिदिन की विक्री और खरीद के उचित लेवे नहीं रखे जाते हैं,

(5) एक रजपति कर्मचारी, जो विदेश गया था, अपने कार्यालय के एक कलर्क के माध्यम से अपना बेतन प्राप्त करता रहा तो और यह बात वहां के अधिकारियों को मालूम भी लेकिन उसके विशद कोई कार्यालयी नहीं की गई,

(6) जमरत मेनेजर वहां पर फैले हए भ्रष्टाचार की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रहा है,

(7) क्या सरकार इन आरोपों के बारे में कोई जांच कर रही है; और

(8) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार जांच पूरी हो जाने के पश्चात् दोषी अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के विशद आवश्यक कार्यालयी करेंगी ?

सार्वतथा हृषि, नामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंड़ी (र्षी अन्नाताहिनि शिंदे) : (क) जी हां, सरकार को ऐसा पत्र प्राप्त हुआ।

(ब) जी नहीं। जांच करना संभव नहीं हो सका है, क्योंकि शिकायत भेजने वाले का पता नहीं लग सका और इस कारण व्यौरा प्राप्त करने का अवसर न पाया जिसकी अनुपलिख्य में जांच नहीं की जा सकती। आरोप (1) और (2) किसी विशेष अधिकारी के विशद नहीं है अतः इनकी जांच नहीं हो सकती। जहां तक आरोप संख्या (2) का सम्बन्ध है, दिल्ली दुष्प्रयोजना का जन जीवन में प्रत्यक्ष सम्बन्ध होने के कारण प्रक्रिया मशीनरी या दूष ढांचे वाली गाड़ियों में खराबी होने तथा बितरण तथा कर्मचारियों की अनुपस्थिति आदि के कारण समयोपरि भत्ते से बचना कठिन है। यह नियमानुसार होता है। आरोप (3) व (4) गलत हैं। जहां तक आरोप संख्या (5) का सम्बन्ध है, संबंधित अधिकारी ने एक लिपिक को अपना (संबंधित अधिकार का) बेतन प्राप्त करने का अधिकार दिया था, पर तु बाद में उसका दुष्प्रयोग किया। लिपिक को निलिपित कर के पुलिस को सौप दिया था। (6) सही नहीं है।

(ग) अस्त ही नहीं होता।

पटसन का उत्पादन

2094. श्री भगु लिम्बे : क्या राज्य तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने वर्ष 1967-68 में पटसन के उत्पादन के आंकड़े इकट्ठे कर लिये हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनका राज्यवार और क्या है;

(ग) क्या 1967-68 में पटसन का आयात किया गया था; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो कितने मूल्य के पटसन का आयात किया गया था तथा किस दर पर खरीदा गया था ?

लाल, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अम्बासात्ताहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) पटसन उत्पादन के राज्यवार अनुमान बताने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) जी हाँ।

(घ) 337.32 रुपये प्रति गांठ के मूल्य पर 177.44 लाख रुपये का जूट खरीदा गया।

विवरण

जूट का उत्पादन 1967-68 में

राज्य	हजारों गांठ
प्रत्येक 180 किलो की 1967-68 (अन्तिम अनुमान)	
आसाम	1049†
बिहार	832.6†
उड़ीसा	366.6†
उत्तर प्रदेश	186.6†
पश्चिमी बंगाल	3853.7†
त्रिपुरा	91.6
कुल	6369.2

रैम्प सैम्पल क्राप-कर्टिंग सर्वे के प्रारम्भिक परिणामों पर मास्करित।

नोट :—दूसरे राज्यों तथा मंत्र शक्ति में पटसन काफी मात्रा में वैदा नहीं होती है।

पुंछ क्षेत्र के निवासियों को सहायता

2095. श्री अम्ब प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 6 जुलाई 1968 को "इंडियन एक्सप्रेस" नामक समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ यह समाचार सही है कि वर्ष 1965 में हुए पाकिस्तानी आक्रमण के समय पुंछ क्षेत्र के जो व्यक्ति भारत छोड़ कर पाकिस्तान चले गये थे उन्हें सहायता के रूप में 600 रुपये प्रति परिवार दिये गये थे जबकि उन लोगों को जो भारत में ही रहे थे सहायता के रूप में केवल 120 रुपये प्रति परिवार दिये गये थे; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस भेदभाव के क्या कारण हैं ?

अम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री द० रा० चबूत्रान) : (क) और (ख) अगस्त-सितम्बर 1965 में हुए भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के दौरान राजीरी-पुंछ क्षेत्र के बेघर हुए उन लोगों के लिये जो युद्ध-विराम के बाद शीघ्र ही अपने मूल रिहायशी स्थानों का बापस चले गये थे भारत सरकार द्वारा मंजूर की गई पुनर्वासव्यापन सहायता के पंमानों का और विवरण में दिया गया है।

राजीरी-पुंछ क्षेत्र के उन लोगों के लिये जो संघर्ष के दौरान युद्ध-विराम रेखा के पार चले गये थे भारत सरकार द्वाय काई सहायता या पुनर्वासव्यापन सहायता मंजूर नहीं की गई है।

विवरण

अगस्त-सितम्बर 1965 में हुये भारत पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के दौरान राजीरी-मूँछ झेत्र के बेघर हुए उन लोगों के लिये जो युद्ध-विराम के बाद शीघ्र ही अपने मूल रिहायशी स्थानों को वापिस चले गये थे पुनर्वास सहायता के पेमाने :

1. परिवार के आकार के आधार पर 100 रु से 300 रुपये तक भरण-पोषण अनुदान दिया गया ताकि आमीर फसल तक वे अपना निर्वाह कर सकें ।

2 मकानों की मरम्मत

(क) इरंग रूप से नए हुये मकानों के पुनर्निर्माण के लिये 500.00 रुपये तक ।

(ख) टूटे हुये मकानों की मरम्मत के लिये 300.00 रुपये तक । इसके अतिरिक्त राज्य सरकार ने अपने जंगल में से एक पेड़ और लकड़ी के दो लट्ठे या दो पेड़ दिये थे ।

3 व्यापार ऋण :

आमीरा क्षेत्रों में केवल 2,000 रु तक शहरी क्षेत्रों में केवल 5,000 रु तक ।

4. युद्ध के दौरान बरबाद हुई । नष्ट हुई दुकानों के पुनर्निर्माण के लिये 500 रु का गदा अनुदान ।

अनाज के मूल्य

2096. जी ओम प्रकाश त्यारी : क्या आज तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनाज के मूल्यों में विस्तर कमी हो रही है परन्तु

उर्वरक, पानी मजदूरी तथा अन्य कृषि सम्बन्धी सामग्री के मूल्यों में वृद्धि हो रही है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस समय किसानों में अत्यधिक असन्तोष है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार अनाज के मूल्यों के अनुपात में कृषि सम्बन्धी अनिवार्य सामग्री के मूल्यों में कमी करने का प्रयत्न करेगी; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार अन्तर्राज्य में राज्य मन्त्री (जी अण्णासाहिब शिंदे) : (क) तथा (ख) 2 वर्ष तक लगातार सूखा पड़ने के परिणामस्वरूप उत्पादन में कमी होने के करण 1966 और 1967 में खाद्यान्नों के जो मूल्य बढ़ गये थे वाले वर्ष की अवधि में उनमें कुछ कमी हुई है । इस कमी के पश्चात् भी, इस समय खाद्यान्नों के मौजूदा बाजार भाव 1965 और 66 के भावों से प्रायः अधिक हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त क्य मूल्यों के विषय में मण्डी को सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है जिसमें प्रोत्साहन का तत्व विद्यमान है । पिछले कुछ वर्षों की अवधि में कृषि आदानों के मूल्यों, और विशेषकर रासायनिक उर्वरकों के मूल्यों में कुछ वृद्धि हुई है । परन्तु नई तकनीकों के अपनाने के परिणामस्वरूप उत्पादन में काफी वृद्धि होने से प्रायः इस बढ़े हुए मूल्य की अति पूर्ति हो जाती है ।

(ग) और (घ) सरकार की यह नीति है कि आवश्यक कृषि आदानों के भावों पर दृष्टि रखते हुये, कृषकों को ऋण व आदानों की तुरन्त उपलब्धि के विषय में अधिकाधिक सुविधायें प्रदान की जायें, जिससे कि अधिक पूँजी लगाने की आवश्यकता का प्रोत्साहन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव न पड़ने पाये ।

Fall in Prices of Groundnut

(c) Does not arise.

2097. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of groundnut have gone to the lowest in the country due to Government permitting import of Soyabean and Soyabean oil from U.S.A.

(b) whether the production of groundnut has also gone down;

(c) if so, whether Government have made an enquiry into the matter which has resulted in the loss of foreign exchange as well as loss to the farmers; and

(d) the steps being taken to stop the import of Soyabean and Soyabean oil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANN ASAHI SHINDE): (a) The prices of groundnut rose sharply from the end of 1963 till May 1967, as a result of short-fall in production brought about by two successive years of drought. Prices started declining sharply in June-July, 1967, with the timely onset of monsoon and as a result of a good 1967 rabi crop which in turn resulted in large scale unloading of stocks. The present prices are comparable with the prices during the corresponding period of 1964. It is not correct to say that the prices of groundnut have fallen to the lowest due to the Govt. permitting import of Soyabean oil from U.S.A.

(b) The production of groundnut during 1967-68 is estimated at 5.829 million tonnes which is 32.2 per cent higher than the production of 4.411 million tonnes achieved during the previous year (1966-67) and compares well with the record production of 5.888 million tonnes achieved during 1964-65.

(d) In order that the imports of Soyabean oil do not adversely affect the internal prices of groundnut, purchases against the September, 1967 agreement for 82,000 tonnes were being effected on a staggered basis; and it is proposed to carefully regulate these purchases; and the release of the imported oil, in such a way as to ensure that the internal prices of groundnut oil do not fall below an economic level. The import of small quantities of specific varieties of Soyabean is exclusively for Seed multiplication purposes with a view to expanding indigenous productions of Soyabean.

Supply of Foodgrains to Kerala

2098. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that food supplies to Kerala were disrupted due to the strike by the Firemen of Southern and South Central Railway in the first half of July, 1968;

(b) whether any alternative arrangements were made to transport grains to Kerala; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANN ASAHI SHINDE): (a) Although there was a temporary interruption in movements of foodgrains to the Food Corporation Depots in Kerala because of the Firemen's strike, there was no disruption in issues of foodgrains from the Food Corporation Depots in that State as stocks were available in those Depots for maintenance of uninterrupted supplies during that period.

(b) and (c): Arrangements were being made for moving about 10,000 tonnes of rice from Kakinada to Co-

Cochin by coastal steamers and for unloading rice from some of the wagons held up at important stations and transporting it to Kerala by road. However, as the strike was called off and the despatches of rice by rail from Andhra Pradesh were resumed, movements by coastal steamers and by road were not found necessary.

दिल्ली द्रूष्य योजना द्वारा द्रूष्य का सप्लाई
अनियमितताएं

2099. श्री सीताराम केसरी : क्या साथ तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान कुछ महीनों से दिल्ली द्रूष्य योजना द्वारा द्रूष्य की सप्लाई में की जा रही अनियमितताओं की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह भी मालूम है कि टोकन वाले व्यक्तियों को उनके टोकनों में दी गई द्रूष्य की मात्रा का चौथाई या छठा भाग भी नहीं दिया जाता है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर भी दिलाया गया है कि कई टोकन-धारियों को द्रूष्य बिल्कुल नहीं दिया जाता है और अधिकारी इन टोकनधारियों द्वारा प्रभुभव की जा रही कठिनाइयों को पूरा तरह अवहेलना करते हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ङ) द्रूष्य का समुचित सप्लाई के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

साथ, तथा हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहार भवालव में राज्य भवी (श्री शन्मनस्ताहिव जिन्दे) : (क) जी हां। द्रूष्य

की सप्लाई में दिल्ली द्रूष्य योजना द्वारा की जाने वाली अनियमितताओं के सम्बन्ध में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) टोकनधारियों को द्रूष्य नहीं दिये जाने की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं।

(घ) शिकायतें पर तत्काल ही कार्यवाही की जाती है और जहां पर्याप्त आवार मिलते हैं वहां सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों को दण्ड भी दिया जाता है।

(ङ) द्रूष्य की समुचित सप्लाई के लिए दिल्ली द्रूष्य योजना में निम्न कदम उठाये हैं :—

(1) द्रूष्य के डिपों का बारम्बार निरीक्षण।

(2) द्रूष्य के डिपों से द्रूष्य के अनविहृत सप्लाई का नियन्त्रण प्रत्येक टोकन को 'टिकलर' से मिलान करके किया जाता है जिसका संघारण डिपो के कर्मचारी करते हैं।

(3) अनविहृत द्रूष्य टोकनों को राशन काड़ों और टिकलरस के द्वारा भी पकड़ा जाता है।

(4) जिन व्यक्तियों के पास टोकन नहीं हैं उन्हें द्रूष्य बेचना निषिद्ध है।

(5) द्रूष्य के डिपों पर द्रूष्य के वितरण में कों जाने वाली अनियमितताओं का शिकायतों पर शीघ्र ही कार्यवाही की जाती है। उस स्थान पर पूछताछ की जाती है और शिकायतकर्ता से जहां तक सम्भव है व्यक्तिगत सम्पर्क स्थापित किया जाता है। इन अनियमितताओं के प्रति उत्तरदायी डिपो कर्मचारियों

के विशद सच्च कार्यवाही की जाती है ।

करोलबाग नई दिल्ली में जूतों के एक कारखाने में हड्डताल

2100. श्री सीताराम केसरी : क्या अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान पिछले कुछ दिनों से करोलबाग नई दिल्ली में जूतों के एक कारखाने में चल रही हड्डताल की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान उक्त कारखाने के 11 और श्रमिकों की ओर भी दिलाया गया है जो तब गिरफ्तार किये गये थे जब वे अपने 13 साथी-श्रमिकों की रिहाई के लिये प्रदर्शन कर रहे थे ;

(ग) क्या इस बारे में सरकार को श्रमिकों से कोई ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने हड्डताल को समाप्त कराने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है और श्रमिकों की मांगों के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :
(क) जी हां । सरकार को कर्मचारियों की हड्डताल और उसके परिणामस्वरूप स्टाइलिश फुटवियर फैक्ट्री, करोलबाग के प्रवाहों द्वारा की गई तालाबन्दी का पता है ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) दिल्ली के उपश्रमायुक्त को एक पत्र मिला था जिसमें यह आरोप लगाया था कि कर्मचारियों को बिना नोटिस दिये पुलिस की सहायता से कारखाने से बाहर निकाल दिया गया ।

(घ) इस समय यह मामला दिल्ली प्रशासन के विचाराधीन है ।

बेकार इंजीनियर

2101. श्री सीताराम केसरी : क्या अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में नौकरी की तलाश में कामदिलाक दफ्तरों में नाम दर्ज कराने वाले इंजीनियरी स्नातकों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) उन में से ऐसे इंजीनियर कितने हैं जिन्हें अभी तक नौकरी नहीं मिली है ; और

(ग) शेष प्रशिक्षित इंजीनियरों को यथा सम्बव शोध नौकरी दिलाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

अम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री स० च० जमीर) :

(क) और (ख). इंजीनियरी प्रेजुएटों को संख्या :—

वर्ष	नियोजन कार्या-	नियोजन
लय में नाम	कार्यालयों की	
दर्ज कराने	महायता से	
वालों की	वर्ष के दौरान	
संख्या जैसी	नियुक्त	
कि वर्षान्त में	सहायता पाने	
में थी	वालों की	
	संख्या	

1963	1758	648
1964	2175	782
1965	3426	860
1966	4335	678
1966	6951	1101

(ग) मई, 1968 में इंजीनियरों के लिये नियोजन अवसर जुटाने के सम्बन्ध में योजना आयोग ने कुछ साधनों की सिफारि

की वी जिसे सरकार ने स्वीकार कर लिया। इन साधनों का विस्तृत व्योग तारांकित प्रस्तुत सम्बन्ध 138 के उत्तर में निहित विवरण में दिया गया है जो 26-7-68 को सभा के पटल पर रखा गया था।

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons From East Pakistan

2102. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of displaced persons from East Pakistan who have not been economically rehabilitated; and

(b) the number among them who need Government assistance for rehabilitation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The total number of displaced persons from East Pakistan who have migrated so far is 50.18 lakhs. Of these, 41.78 lakhs persons had migrated during the period beginning from the Partition to 31st December, 1963. In their case apart from some items of residuary work in West Bengal which are being reviewed by the Committee of Review, the rehabilitation work, by and large, has been completed. In order to find out how many of them have not yet been rehabilitated economically, a detailed survey would be required covering the progress of rehabilitation work in different states over a period of about 15 years and more. Time and labour involved in making this survey is not considered commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

2. Of the new migrants, numbering about 8.38 lakhs who migrated from 1.1.64 onwards, 11,457 rehabilitable families (51,269 persons) are in relief camps at present for whom rehabilitation plans and programmes are underway. In addition, the West Bengal

Government have reported that there were about 6 lakhs new migrants in West Bengal for whom rehabilitation assistance would be needed. Their case is under consideration in consultation with the State Government.

Lockout in General Electric Company, Calcutta

2103. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the General Electric Company at Calcutta has declared a lock-out at its workshop;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the number of workers laid-off; and

(c) the steps taken to lift the lock-out?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) M/s General Electric Co. Taratala Road, Calcutta declared a lock-out on 8.7.68.

(b) According to the notice of the lockout, the reason was the disturbance created by workers within the factory premises; and number of workers involved was about 2000.

(c) The factory re-opened on 16.7.1968 as a result of a bipartite settlement.

Post Office in Dombivali, Maharashtra

2104. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Post Office at Dombivali, Central Railway in Maharashtra State is in a very dilapidated condition;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the postal employees have to work under darkness and that public have to wait for hours for lack of sufficient windows; and

(c) if so, the steps which have been taken to put a new post office there?

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

(b) No. Sufficient electric lighting is provided and there are adequate number of windows for transacting postal business.

(c) Steps are being taken to secure another suitable rented building for the Post Office.

Storages for Foodgrains

2105. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of storages constructed in 1967-68 and 1968-69 so far and storage capacity thereof;

(b) how many warehouses are at the disposal of the Food Corporation of India and the quantity of wheat, rice and other foodgrains stored therein as on the 30th June, 1968;

(c) the estimated quantity of wheat lying in market and with cultivators for sale at present; and

(d) how much wheat is in danger of being damaged due to insufficient arrangements of purchase, transport or storage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The number of centres at which storage godowns have been constructed by the Food Department and the Food Corporation of India during the two years and the total storage capacity are given below:—

1967-68 1968-69

Number of centres	14	10
Capacity (in tonnes)	53,550	2,43,950

(b) As on the 30th June, 1968, the Food Corporation of India had about 500 warehouses at its disposal and 18.83 lakh tonnes of foodgrains were stored therein.

(c) and (d). The information is not available in respect of wheat with the cultivators. The arrangements for purchase, transport and storage are however adequate to prevent any damage to wheat coming to the markets.

उत्तर प्रदेश में परती भूमि

2106. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में मधुरा में सरकार की परती भूमि बेकार पड़ी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कौन कौन से क्षेत्र हैं, जहां ऐसी भूमि बेकार पड़ी है और प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में ऐसी भूमि कितनी है;

(ग) क्या इस भूमि को खेती के भूमिहोन लोगों तथा भूतपूर्व सैनिकों में बांटने का सरकार का विचार है और यदि हां, तो उसका आधार क्या होगा ? और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नसाहिब शिंदे) : (क) और (ख). जनकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) जमींदारी प्रथा समाप्त होने पर उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकार द्वारा समस्त खाली भूमि का अधिकार गांव सभा को सौंप दिया गया था। ग्राम सभाओं ने उत्तर प्रदेश जमींदारी उन्मूलन तथा भूमि सुधार अधिनियम व उसके अन्तर्गत बन नियमों उपबन्धों के अनुसार यह भूमि किराये पर दी थी।

ऐसी भूमि की अलाटमैन्ट करते समय भूमि-हीन कृषि मजदूरों को अधिक प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। भूतपूर्व भूमिहीन सैनिकों को भी ऐसी भूमि मिल सकती है। प्राम सभाओं द्वारा इस भूमि की अलाटमैन्ट सामान्य ढंग से की जाती है और इस विषय में विशेष आदेश जारी करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

प्रान्य सेवा के लिये कलकत्ता को स्मालवान

2107. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली, बम्बई और कलकत्ता जैसे नगरों की भाँति प्राम क्षेत्रों में डाक ले जाने के लिये स्मालवान रसुटर देने का सरकार का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो योजना कब तक लागू की जायेगी; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) इस प्रस्ताव से घाटा रहेगा।

Storage Depot at Mokameh

2108. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the storing capacity of foodgrains depot of the Central Government at Mokameh, Bihar;

(b) whether it is a fact that 15,000 bags of Punjabi wheat, kept in the

said depot, have been damaged recently and is not fit for human consumption;

(c) the estimated loss in rupees to Government as a result of the damage caused to such a large quantity of wheat;

(d) the persons responsible for this damage and whether Government propose to take action against the officers responsible for this; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHI B SHINDE): (a) The Central Government handed over the Depot at Mokameh to the Food Corporation of India in December, 1967. Its capacity is 76,000 tonnes.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Only about 15 tonnes of Punjab wheat, valued at about Ra. 10,000 became unfit for human consumption as a result of damage in rail transit.

(d) and (e). The damage occurred because of rains while the grain was in rail transit from the Punjab. The Food Corporation have raised a claim against the Railways who will carry out the necessary investigations.

बिहार सरकार की ओर बकाया राशि

2109. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार की ओर टेलीफोन बिलों की 1 लाख रुपये से अधिक की राशि बाकी है और यदि हाँ, तो 1967 के प्राम चुनावों के पश्चात् बिहार की प्रत्येक भूतपूर्व सरकार की ओर कितनी राशि बकाया है;

(ब) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार की प्रोर पटना में टेलीफोन बिलों की लगभग 15,000 रुपये की राशि बकाया है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इतनी भारी राशि किन कारणों से अभी वसूल करनी बाकी है; और

(घ) क्या इन रकमों को वसूल करने के लिये सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही की है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य भर्ती (श्री इ० क० गजराल) : (क) से (ङ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और इसे यथा समय सम्बन्ध-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

बिहार में टाटा का जर्मीदारी का समाप्त किया जाना

2110. श्री रामाकाश शास्त्री : क्या स्वाच्छ तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि टाटा का जर्मीदारी समाप्त करने के लिए प्रथम संयुक्त विधायक दल सरकार ने बिहार विधान सभा में एक विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उस आधार पर टाटा का जर्मीदारी समाप्त करने के संबंध में कोई कार्यवाही करने का है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

स्वाच्छ, कृषि, सामवायिक विकास तथा सहकार भव्यालय में राज्य भर्ती (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) इस बिल का उद्देश्य उन जर्मीनों को, जो भूमि अर्जन अधिनियम, 1894 के अन्तर्गत अद्योगिक कार्यों के लिए अर्जित की गई थी और जो बिहार भूमि सुधार (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1960 के अधीन धारा 2-बी को सम्मिलित करने से बिहार भूमि सुधार अधिनियम के लागू किए जाने से छूट दी थी, बिहार भूमि सुधार अधिनियम, 1950 में मध्यवर्ती पट्टेदारी के उन्मूलन सम्बन्धी व्यवस्थाओं की सीमा में लाना है।

(ग) तथा (घ). यह मामला विचाराधीन है।

Programme for Growing Fuel-Wood Plantations

2111. SHRI K. HALDER: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expert official Committee appointed by the Planning Commission has suggested that a large scale programme to raise quick growing fuel-wood plantations in the countryside be taken up in the Fourth Plan as a part of the scheme to save valuable cowdung as fertilizer;

(b) whether Government have examined this suggestion; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Sub-Group on Forestry Programme set up by the Department

of Agriculture to formulate proposals for the next Fourth Five-Year Plan have carefully examined the recommendations made by the Expert Committee and have tentatively proposed a large scale programme of plantation of quick growing fuel-wood species covering an area of 1 lakh hectares during the period 1969-70—1973-74.

Supply of Wheat to Nepal

2112. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:

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

(a) whether any request has been received from the Government of Nepal for the supply of wheat;

(b) if so, whether Government have acceded to the above request; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). At the request of His Majesty's Government of Nepal an agreement was concluded for the sale of 10,000 tonnes of wheat by India to Nepal some time during March, 1968. The Nepal Government later on intimated that due to improvement of the food situation in Nepal they did not need this wheat. The deal was, therefore, treated as cancelled. No supply of wheat was made against this deal.

Construction of Godowns in the Private Sector

2113. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:

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

(a) whether any offer from private enterprise for the construction of godowns for foodgrains has been received by Government; and

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

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

(b) The offers have been received in response to an advertisement issued by the Government and are at present under consideration.

Plots in Delhi for Displaced Persons from East Pakistan

2114. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that plots of land have been allotted to some displaced persons from East Pakistan in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, on what basis; and

(c) whether a statement showing the names, total land area allotted and the basis of its allotment will be laid on the Table?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Yes.

(b) The conditions of eligibility for allotment of plots in East Pakistan Displaced Persons' Colony near Kalkaji are mentioned in the Press Notes, dated 4th January, 1966 and 13th August, 1967, copies of which are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1549/68].

(c) A statement showing the names of the persons to whom plots have so far been allotted, is also laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1549/68]. The basis of allotment is the same as stated in reply to part (b) of the question.

Industrial Training Institutes

2115. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trainees who have come out successful from the Industrial Training Institutes during 1967-68;

(b) how many of them have been usefully employed and how many are unemployed; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to provide them employment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR): (a) 63,093

(b) Precise information regarding employment and unemployment among ex-trainees is not available. However, according to sample surveys conducted in 1965 in U. P. and in 1966 in Delhi nearly 90 per cent of the passed out trainees were found to be already in employment.

Recently an all India survey to ascertain the employment status of ex-trainees who passed out from the Industrial Training Institutes in October, 1965 has been initiated.

(c) Employment assistance is provided to persons trained in Industrial Training Institutes through Employment Exchanges in the normal manner.

Advocates Act Review Committee

2116. SHRI HEM RAJ:
SHRI KANWAR LAL
GUPTA:

Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7031 on 11th April, 1968 and state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the examination of the Report of the Advocates Act Review Committee; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Bill to amend the Advocates Act, 1961 on the basis of the Report of the Advocates Act Review Committee will be introduced in Parliament shortly.

Defective Seeds Supply by Seed Corporation of India

2117. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that complaints have been made by the State Governments against defective seed supplies by the Seed Corporation of India;

(b) whether Government have seen the statement of the Development Minister of Himachal Pradesh stating the supply of defective seeds and the complaints from the State Governments;

(c) whether any inquiries have been made in this regard and if so, the action taken against them; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHI B SHINDE): (a) to (d). Complaints regarding defective seeds supplies have been received by the National Seeds Corporation from some of the State Governments. A statement containing the complaints received by the Corporation during 1968 and the action taken thereon is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1550/68]. Government have also seen the press report regarding the statement reported to have been made by the Minister of Himachal Pradesh. No official

complaint has so far been received from the Government of Himachal Pradesh. However, the matter has been taken up with that Government.

Advisory Committees etc. under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture

2118. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the name of various Advisory Committees, Boards or any other such organisations connected with his Ministry, the names of their members and functions assigned to each of them;

(b) how many Members in each Committee or Board are publicmen and how many of them are officials;

(c) whether nomination of members is for one term only and if not, for how many terms a member can be re-nominated and what is the duration of the term; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred on these organisations during the year 1967-68?

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 and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as compiled.

Corruption Cases in Department of Communications

2119. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases discovered during the period from the 1st April to the 30th June, 1968 involving

corruption, bribery, theft and other criminal offences in his Department and the number of officials (class-wise) and non-officials involved therein;

(b) the number of cases in which the prosecution was launched and how many cases were referred to C.B.I.;

(c) the number of cases which were caught in 1967-68, how many of cases resulted in conviction and against how many persons departmental action was taken; and

(d) the steps which have been taken to prevent such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

सुपर मार्केट

2120. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या स्वाच्छ तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न भागों में खोले गए सुपर मार्केट ब्रांड भी घाटे पर चल रहे हैं ; और

(ख) ऊपरी स्तर को रोकने तथा सुपर मार्केट की धार्यांप्रणाली को सुधारने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वाच्छ, हृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार भवनालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एम० एम० गुप्तावासवामी) : (क) 1966-67 में काम कर रहे 38 सुपर बाजारों

से 23 लाख में ये और शेष घाटे में। सहकारी वर्ष (जून, 1968 को समाप्त होने वाला) अभी-अभी समाप्त हुआ है और इस अवधि, अर्थात् 1967-68 के बारे में सुपर बाजारों की लाभ व हानि की स्थिति का पता कुछ समय पश्चात् लगेगा जब उनके लेखों को को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जाएगा और उनकी सेखापरीक्षा की जा चुकेगी।

(ब) सुपर बाजारों के ऊपरी खर्च का रोकने तथा उनकी कार्यप्रणाली को सुधारने के लिए अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ ये कदम उठाए गए हैं—कर्मचारियों का नवीन व्यवस्थाकरण, बिक्री की राशि में वृद्धि करना, व्यापार में विविधता लाना, व्यापार कुशलता के मानक अपनाना, विनिर्माताओं से सीधे उपभोक्ता वस्तुएं खरीदने की व्यवस्था करना और प्रशासनिक तथा लेखा प्रक्रियाओं को सुप्रवाही बनाना।

Raid on Food Godowns in U.P.

2121. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in Uttar Pradesh where foodgrain stocks were raided during the period from June, 1967 to May, 1968 to seize hoarded grains and the quantity of foodgrains recovered; and

(b) the action taken against the guilty persons and their names and addresses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Information will have to be collected from U.P. Government who will have to compile it from all the police stations in all the districts in U.P. Even after information is compiled from all the districts, the information will be bulky. It is

submitted that the time and labour spent may not be commensurate with the result sought to be achieved.

Veterinary Hospitals in U.P.

2122. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Veterinary Hospitals functioning in the State of Uttar Pradesh at present;

(b) how many of them in the urban areas;

(c) how many of them are functioning without doctors in the rural areas; and

(d) the total annual amount of expenditure on these hospitals?

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

(a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Land under Bhoomi Dan in U.P.

2123. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of acres of land covered under the scheme of Bhoomi Dan by Acharya Vinoba Bhave in the State of Uttar Pradesh at present;

(b) the number of persons who have got land according to the scheme of Bhoomi Dan in the State of Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Government of Uttar Pradesh have

sanctioned some financial help to the Bhoomi Dan Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE): (a) 4,35,478 acres as on 31st March, 1968.

(b) 73,318 persons have been allotted a total area of 2,10,091 acres.

(c) Yes.

Shortage of Foodgrains in U.P.

2124. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Uttar Pradesh have asked the Central Government to stop the diversion of foodgrains from Punjab and Haryana for storage in the State godowns;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) The State Government apprehended that the storage accommodation available in the States may in that case not be adequate for the grain procured in U.P.

(c) Despatches of wheat from Punjab and Haryana to godowns in U.P. were suitably regulated keeping in view the full requirements of U.P.

Journalists and Non-Journalists

2125. SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND

REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the two different Wage Boards and their different recommendations harmony in work between journalists and non-journalists have been considerably affected;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to more pay and allowances of the workers and also due to their resorting to strikes so often, the efficiency and production has gone down, resulting heavy losses to the Newspaper Industry, specially small and medium size newspaper establishments;

(c) whether Government propose to appoint one Wage Board for both these categories of workers with such terms of references that the wages should be linked up with production; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) No, Sir. The Wage Boards for Working Journalists and Non-journalists had a common Chairman and Independent Members to ensure a coordinated approach.

(b) Since the recommendations of both the Wage Boards have yet to be implemented fully, it is too early to assess the financial impact of the recommendations on the various newspapers.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Wage rates of these two categories of workers have been looked into by Wage Boards only recently and their recommendations are now in the process of implementation. In the circumstances, the question of appointing another Wage Board for the purpose does not arise.

Storage of Foodgrains

2126. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Warehousing Corporation has failed in anticipating the bumper crop this year and thereby making adequate storage capacity available; and

(b) if so, the directions which are being given to it so that such things do not occur again?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Since the Warehousing Corporations are not directly involved in procurement of foodgrains or storing them except to the extent that the Food Corporation or the Central or the State Governments on the farmers or traders want to utilise the storage capacity with them, the question of the Warehousing Corporations not anticipating the bumper crop this year and making adequate storage capacity available does not arise. The storage capacity available with the Warehousing Corporations which hitherto had not been adequately used, has, in fact, now been utilised to the maximum extent.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Wheat from Haryana

2127. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Haryana have protested against the failure of the Food Corporation of India to take adequate measures to export wheat from the State;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made in the complaint; and

(c) the action which is 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) No Sir.

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

Attorney General of India

2128. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: SHRI JUGAL MONDAL:

Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present Attorney-General has expressed a desire to relinquish his office in August this year;

(b) if so, the reasons advanced by him for doing so; and

(c) the alternative arrangements which have been made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) Yes Sir, with effect from 15-9-68.

(b) The Attorney General resigned as he thought he had served the Government long and had reached an age when he would like to be relieved of the high office.

(c) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Subsiding of Kendua Bazar, Asansol

2129. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether public has been demanding an inquiry by experts into the cases of the repeated incidents like the subsiding of a portion of Kendua Bazar in Asansol on the 6th July, 1968; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) Yes.

(b) The subsidences have been enquired into by experts of the Directorate General of Mines Safety. The Directorate had already suggested to the Sub-Divisional Officer, Asansol that dwellings in the dangerous area in Kendua village should be evacuated as a precautionary measure. It has been reported that the danger is caused not by working mines but mines which were worked in the late 1800 and early 1900's and were abandoned about 60 years ago.

Assignment of Barren and Culturable Land

2130. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how much of the recorded area of 3.42 crores hectares of barren land and 1.74 acres of culturable waste in the country is unassigned;

(b) whether the Central Government propose to ask the State Governments to make available at Taluk Headquarters information of such land to those who wish to reclaim it within a period of two years;

(c) if not, the success achieved so far in assigning such land and by what method; and

(d) the reasons for 2.09 crores hectares of land being fallow when it is about one sixth of the sown area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (d). A statement is annexed:—

Statement

(a) Information is not available.

(b) and (c). The revenue authorities at Village and Taluka headquarters invariably have the requisite information which can be made available on request. Land being a State

subject, no Central directive has been issued in this behalf. However, Lands vested in Government are assigned by the various State Governments according to the land allotment rules framed by them. Bhoojan lands are assigned by the Sarva Sewa Sangh. The state-wise distribution of such lands to the landless agricultural workers and other weaker sections of the community is as under:—

Name of the State	Distribution of cultivable wasteland (in lakh acres)	Distribution of land received in Bhoojan (in acres)
1. Assam. . .	3,020	509
2. Andhra Pradesh	13,090	1,03,309
3. Orissa .	1,663	1,13,345
4. Uttar Pradesh	9,442	2,10,091
5. Kerala	2,484	5,774
6. Madras	3,111	21,519
7. Delhi	..	180
8. Punjab	1,679	3,601
9. Gujarat	2,332	50,984
10. Maharashtra .	6,407	1,07,111
11. Madhya Pradesh	23,457	1,56,506
12. Mysore .	7,226	3,181
13. West Bengal	1,220	3,698
14. Bihar .	5,064	3,31,842
15. Rajasthan .	28,350	84,781
16. Himachal Pradesh	..	2,531
17. Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.	5

(d) All cultivable land which is at present fallow cannot be brought under cultivation partly due to lack of irrigation facilities but mainly because of this land requires reclamation at considerable investment before it can be made fit for cultivation. Resources being limited, the programme of reclamation and assignment is being

undertaken according to the availability of funds in the Plan Sector within the over-all position determined by the State Governments.

Agricultural Labour

2131. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Labour Commission has been asked to report on agricultural labour in the same way as on factory labour;

(b) if not, why this larger population has been neglected;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Chairman of the Commission has stated that the result of information fed to the computer on agricultural labour will be disregarded if it prejudiced factory labour;

(d) whether Government propose to suggest to the Commission to consider a scheme for full employment of agricultural labour on minimum wages in government works, when other employment is not available to them; and

(e) if not, the steps taken by Government to help them?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) This is within the scope of the terms of reference of the Commission.

(e) Does not arise.

Report of the Election Commission on the Fourth General Elections

2132. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Election Commissioner on the last General Elections have been examined and decisions taken;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and
(c) if not, by which time decisions will be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) No, Sir; not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government of India are awaiting proposals for the amendment of the law from the Election Commission. The Election Commission will no doubt take into consideration also the recommendations made in the Commission's Report on the Fourth General Elections, while submitting its proposals. The Commission also proposes to discuss various questions for the improvement of the electoral system and procedure with the Chief Electoral Officers at a Conference which it is holding in the first week of September next. The Government of India will take decisions in the matter after receiving the considered views and concrete proposals of the Election Commission.

Legislation to Ban Supply of Transport during General Elections

2133. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the fact that voters are openly transported, Government propose to examine and initiate legislation to ban all transport except for the personal use of the voter and his family and consider making provision of transport to voters living more than two miles from the polling station during the course of General Elections; and

(b) whether Government will also consider the issue of identity slips by village officials and municipal and panchayat staffs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) The Election Commission is considering proposals

for effectively preventing the hiring or procuring of vehicles for the free conveyance of electors. While it may be possible to make the provisions of the law in this respect more effective, it is not proposed to provide free conveyance to voters living more than two miles from the polling stations; moreover under the recent directions of the Election Commission to the States where mid-term elections have been or will be held, by and large no polling station has been or will be situated at a distance of more than two miles from any voter's residence.

(b) It would not be practicable to issue identity slips to all the voters on account of the large size of the electorate. The cost involved will also be prohibitive. Besides, it can never be certain that the identity slips for individual electors will be actually handed over to the right persons with the result that impersonation would be facilitated.

Dismissal of Depot Managers and Assistants of D.M.S.

2134. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations and memoranda regarding indiscriminate and arbitrary dismissals of the Depot Managers and Assistants of the Delhi Milk Scheme have been received from the persons concerned and from the various Unions; and

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted into the various charges and allegations levelled by these employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Fifteen representations have been received against the terminations of services of the Depot staff.

(b) Yes, Sir.

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Warning Regarding Locust Attack

2135. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI MEETHA LAL
MEENA:

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

(a) whether the Food and Agriculture Organization has issued a warning to Government about the threat of a massive locust attack on this country;

(b) the date by which the locust attack is likely to take place;

(c) whether the FAO has launched any programme to check the menace; and

(d) the programme of the Government in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Food and Agriculture Organization reported in May this year a serious locust situation developing in the Arabian Peninsula and the adjoining areas of Africa. Consequently, a serious invasion of locusts during the summer months was apprehended. Since then four locust swarms have actually entered the Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur and Jalore Districts of Rajasthan between the 9th and 18th July, 1968.

(c) A special programme involving a cost of \$2,85,000 has been launched by FAO with the assistance from UNDP to curb the present locust outbreak over the entire region.

(d) The Locust Warning and Control Organization, with headquarters at Jodhpur has a regular programme of survey and control of locusts in the desert areas of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana. There are 34 locust outposts, located at different strategic points. This organization is equipped with 15,000 tonnes of insecticides, 10,000 pieces of application equip-

ment and 150 vehicles and 54 wireless sets. Arrangement for aerial survey and control also exists. Besides, as a Member of the FAO Commission for controlling desert locusts, Government of India participates in the emergency locusts control operations, undertaken by the Commission.

Department of Parliamentary Affairs

2136. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the role being played by his Department in co-ordinating the activities of the various Ministries in so far as their work in Parliament is concerned;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the Ministries are not adequately cooperating with the Department of Parliamentary Affairs; and

(c) the proposals for bringing about improvement in the work of the Department?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) In exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (3) of Article 77 of the Constitution, the President has allotted the following functions to be performed by the Department of Parliamentary Affairs:

- (1) Dates of summoning and prorogation of the two Houses of Parliament; dissolution of the Lok Sabha; President's Address to Parliament.
- (2) Planning and co-ordination of legislative and other official business in both Houses.
- (3) Allocation of Government time in Parliament for discussion of motions given notice by Members.
- (4) Liaison with Leaders of Groups and Deputy Chief Whips.

- (5) Lists of Members for Select and Joint Committees on Bills.
- (6) Appointment of Members of Parliament on Committees and bodies set up by Government.
- (7) Functioning of Informal Consultative Committees of Members of Parliament for various Ministries.
- (8) Implementation of assurances given by Ministers in Parliament.
- (9) Government's stand on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.
- (10) Secretarial assistance to the Cabinet Committee on Parliamentary Affairs.
- (11) Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act.
- (12) Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament Act.
- (13) Advice to Ministries on procedural and other Parliamentary matters.
- (14) Co-ordination of action by Ministries on the recommendations of general application made by Parliamentary Committee.
- (15) Officially sponsored visits of Members of Parliament to places of interest.
- (16) Matters connected with powers, privileges and immunities of Members of Parliament.
- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) In view of (b) above, question does not arise.

Procurement of Rice and other Kharif Foodgrains

2137. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for a heavy shortfall in respect of procurements of rice and other Kharif foodgrain;

(b) whether Government will be able to meet the demand of rice from States, irrespective of the shortfall in procurement; and

(c) if not, the alternate arrangements which Government contemplate for meeting the annual demands of the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Kharif procurement season is not yet over. However, it is expected that there will be a considerable gap between the target recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission in September, 1967 and the actual achievement. The reasons are—

- (i) The adverse seasonal conditions between September 1967, which caused damage to crops particularly in the States of Orissa, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore.
- (ii) Political instability in some States.
- (iii) The utilization of sizable portion of the current good crop, which followed two successive bad crops, for building up the inventories at the producer's level.
- (iv) The relaxation of zonal restrictions on coarse grains which helped market availability in the deficit States, though it decreased Government procurement.

(b) and (c). It has never been possible to meet the demand for rice of all the States in full and it will not be possible to do so during the current year. Supplies of rice from the Central Pool will, as in the past, be made on the basis of availability of rice with the Centre and relative needs of the deficit States. The States will also be supplied suitable quantities of wheat and coarse grains for distribution through fair price shops along with rice.

Tube-Well in Deoria and Ballia Districts of Uttar Pradesh

2138. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Government tube-wells were sunk in the Districts of Deoria and Ballia in Uttar Pradesh during the three Five Year Plans;

(b) the total amount of expenditure incurred on such tube-wells;

(c) whether provision for sinking tube-wells in these Districts during the Fourth Five Year Plan has been made; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the total amount of expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected from the Govt. of U.P. and would be laid on the Table of the Sabha, when received.

Rotting of Foodgrains at Tamuris Rly. Stn. C.N.E. Rly.)

2139. SHRI MANI BHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item that 14 wagons load of wheat received at

Tamuria Railway Station on the N.E. Railway was found rotten as the wagons were open;

(d) whether any enquiry has been made into the whole affair and if so, the results thereof?

(b) if so, the authority or person who booked it and the station where from it was booked;

(c) whether an enquiry has been instituted into this criminal wastage of foodgrains; and

(d) if so, the finding thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHI SHINDE): (a) to (a). About 2260 bags of imported wheat booked from New Kandla in 12 open wagons were received at Tamuria station by the Bihar State Government. These were affected by rain in rail transit as the tarpaulins got dislocated or torn en route. Salvaging operations were undertaken immediately. A joint assessment of the extent of damage by the officers of the Bihar State Government and the Railways is in progress.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHI SHINDE): (a) to (d). During the period 23rd June to 20th July, 1968, a consignment of 4,730 bags of Punjab wheat was received at Poona in open wagons covered with tarpaulins. Due to displacement of damage to the tarpaulins en route this consignment was affected by rain. The extent of damage to foodgrains will be known only after the salvaging in progress at present, is completed. A claim for the damage will be lodged by the Maharashtra State Government with the Railways who deal with each such claim on merits after inquiring into the matter.

Food Production

2141. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, according to the latest estimate, the food production in the country for 1967-68 is likely to touch 100 million tons;

(b) if so, how much of this will be (i) wheat, (ii) rice, (iii) other foodgrains; and

(c) whether in the light of these figures, the food production target to be achieved by 1970-71 has been revised and raised and if so, the revised target fixed in this behalf?

Damage of Wheat Consigned to Poona

2140. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of bags full of Punjab wheat were found damaged by rains when the consignment was unloaded at Poona recently;

(b) if so, the exact quantity of foodgrains booked in this consignment;

(c) the reasons for not taking due care and allowing the much needed wheat to go waste; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHI SHINDE): (a) According to the All-India Final Estimates, the total production of foodgrains during 1967-68 is placed at 95.6 million tonnes.

(b) The grain-wise break-up is as under:

	1967-68 (million tonnes)
Wheat	16.6
Rice . . .	37.9
Other foodgrains (including pulses) . . .	41.1
TOTAL FOODGRAINS . . .	95.6

(c) The target of foodgrains production originally envisaged for 1970-71 remains unchanged at 120 million tonnes.

Land Development Banks

2142. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with a view to helping the small farmers to modernise his agricultural practices, the Land Development Banks have recently decided to reorientate their loan procedures;

(b) if so, the modifications brought about in the loan procedures of the banks and the revised procedure at present;

(c) the main benefits that would accrue to the small farmers as a result of the reorientation; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure that such loans are available to the farmers in the remote parts of the country and how many such banks have been opened in each State for the purpose?

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

(b) and (c). The Standing Committee of the All India Cooperative Land Development Banks' Union, in its meeting held on 8th and 9th April,

1968, recommended that the loan should be "repayment oriented rather than security oriented". On the basis of this recommendation, the various land development banks are revising their procedures to facilitate larger flow of funds to small farmers for productive purpose.

(d) A statement showing the position is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1551/68.] Land Mortgage Banks are being encouraged and financially assisted to open more branches in the rural areas.

Engineering Workers of West Bengal

2144. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deputation of engineering workers from West Bengal have pressed its claim for computing Dearness Allowance on the current conversion factor;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted their claim; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Payment of Dearness Allowance on the basis of the revised linking factor is a matter for settlement between the employers and workers.

Anti-Cow Slaughter Agitation

2145. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:
SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE:

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

(a) whether the anti-cow slaughter agitation is again proposed to be revived by the Sarvadaliya Goraksha Mahabhiyan Samiti; 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) Government have not received any such communication from the Sarvadaliya Goraksha Mahabhan Samiti.

(b) Does not arise.

Direct Telephone Connections

2146. **SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many cities were directly connected with the Capital by S.T.D. system in 1967-68 and in 1968-69 so far and on what grounds; and

(b) how many cities will be directly connected with Delhi upto the 31st March, 1970?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Three during 1967-68 and nil during 1968-69. The facility is provided on grounds of traffic requirements and when large blocks of high grade circuits derived through Coaxial Cable or Microwave systems are made available.

(b) Fourteen.

Wage Board's Recommendations

2147. **SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:**

SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

SHRI CHENGALRAYA

NAIDU:

SHRI ANBUCHEZHIAN:

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

(a) whether the National Labour Commission has recommended that though Wage Boards should not be set up under any statute but their recommendations as finally accepted by Government should be made statutorily binding on the parties; and

(b) if so, Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) No such recommendation has been made by the National Commission on Labour. A suggestion on these lines has been made to the Commission in the report of a Committee on the Functioning of the System of Wage Boards set up by the National Commission on Labour.

(b) Does not arise.

Rotting of Foodgrains at Mokameh

2148. **SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 2,000 bags of Punjab wheat remained unloaded in open wagons on the siding of the Central Food Storage, Mokameh in the latter part of June, 1968;

(b) whether a large quantity of the same rotted or germinated; and

(c) the amount of demurrage paid on account of not taking delivery in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) It is true that because of heavy movements of foodgrains to the Mokameh Deptt. of F.C.I. during the month of June and the labour shortage, some wagons suffered delay in unloading.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No demurrage has been claimed by the Railways or paid by the F.C.I. so far in respect of these consignments.

Purchase of Telephones by subscribers

2149. **SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had assured the Telephone subscribers to own their own Telephones on a payments of Rs. 2,500;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government had assured the subscribers that they would not be required to pay any rental for ten years or so;

(c) whether Government have gone back on the assurances and have begun charging rent before the expiry of the assured ten year period; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No. A scheme known as "Own your Telephone" was introduced in the year 1949 whereby a subscriber could hire from the Government a telephone on certain special terms and conditions different from the normal scheme of hiring. The scheme envisaged an initial lump sum deposit of Rs. 2500/- by the subscriber for certain stations like Calcutta and Bombay and Rs. 2000/- at certain other stations, which would entitle the subscriber the use of the telephone for a period of 20 years. In case of Kanpur, however, an initial lump sum deposit of Rs. 1000/- was decided upon whereby a subscriber could have the telephone for his use for a period of 10 years.

(b) No. The subscribers were required to pay certain charges for the local calls and for maintenance.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Export of Maize from Haryana

2150. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after the removal of the restriction on the export of maize from Haryana by the Central Government, the Haryana dealers booked heavy quantities of the same for different States;

(b) if so, the quantity exported and the States to which exported;

(c) whether it is a fact that because the Food Corporation of India could not make proper arrangements for its storage, most of the maize got damaged in Haryana;

(d) if so, the value of maize that got damaged and could not reach the destination; and

(e) the quantity of grain, which reached the States and the names of those States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a), (b) and (e). Restrictions on the export of maize from Haryana were removed with effect from 28-3-1968; 943 tonnes, 69 tonnes and 23 tonnes of maize were booked from Haryana on trade account to destinations in the States of West Bengal, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh respectively, upto 20-7-1968.

(c) Food Corporation of India does not come into picture for movement on private trade account.

(d) Does not arise.

Dinners in Delhi Hotels

2151. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that "hot dog" and "hamburger" dinners are served in Delhi hotels;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they contain beef; and

(c) if not, the kind of meat contained in them?

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

(b) Yes, Sir, some of them serve "hamburger" containing beef, according to information received from Delhi Administration.

(c) Does not arise, in so far as "hamburgers" are concerned. The "hot dog" served by them contain pork sausages.

Mid-term Poll in Bihar

2152. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Election Commission has completed arran-

gements for the mid-term Assembly poll in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The revision of the electoral rolls of all the assembly constituencies in the State has already been commenced. The Chief Election Commissioner will visit Patna shortly and draw up a tentative programme for the election in consultation with all interested parties.

Transport of Fertilisers by Railways and Roads

2153. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the metric tonnes of fertilisers which have been imported from the various countries and transported from the various ports by Railways and the metric tonnes of fertilisers which have been transported by road to the destinations in the States during the last two years upto the 31st March, 1968; and

(b) the amount on an average paid to railways and to road transport bodies for transporting per 100 metric tonnes of fertilisers?

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

Figures in M. tons	
Year	Year
1966-67	1967-68

1. Total imports of fertilisers. . . [23,83,415] [32,00,909]
2. Quantities moved by Railways . . . 17,63,118 19,22,975
3. Quantities moved by Road. 4,20,244 [7,49,042]

Notes: *(1) Includes tonnages in holds of ships under discharge on the 31st March of the year.

(2) The difference in quantity imported and quantity despatched is attributable to (i) tonnage in holds of ships (ii) stocks in transit godowns (iii) stocks moved by coastal steamers etc.

(b) The average rates of transport of fertilisers by rail and road are as under:

	Per 100 tons KM
By Rail	Rs. 5.00
By Road	Rs. 16.00 to Rs. 20.00

(Movement of fertilisers by road is arranged by State Governments who fix rates with transport agencies. These rates are not uniform.)

Variation in Size of Parliamentary Constituencies

2154. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the arbitrary variation in the size of Parliamentary constituencies in the 15 populous States of the Indian Union viz., the Indian Union excluding the Union Territories and the States of Nagaland and Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) why the size of the electorate in case of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is, at the mean level, higher than that for the general Parliamentary constituencies referred to in part (a) above; and

(c) the measures which Government propose to take in order to make each vote of the Indian voter as nearly equal as possible and to eliminate variation in political weightage cast upon by the present delimitation of Parliamentary constituencies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) In view of the provisions of article 81(2) (a) of the Constitution there was no scope for arbitrary variation, nor was there, as a matter of fact, any arbitrary variation, in the size of parliamentary constituencies in all the 15 States of India

(excluding the States of J & K and Nagaland and the Union Territories). The ratio between the number of seats in the House of the People allocated to each State and the population of that State is the same for all the 15 States, namely, 8,72,924. This ratio was determined by the Delimitation Commission appointed under the Delimitation Commission Act of 1962 by its Order No. 1 dated the 20th March, 1963. There has no doubt been slight variation from this ratio in the States, but such slight variation could not have been avoided for several reasons. In the first place, the Delimitation Commission Act by the proviso to section 8 required that the number of seats of the Legislative Assembly of a State shall be an integral multiple of the number of seats in the House of the People allocated to that State. In the State of Uttar Pradesh this integral multiple could not be more than 5 because of the maximum limit upon the numerical strength of a State Legislative Assembly set by article 170(1) of the Constitution. If this multiple had been adopted for all other States then the total number of members of the Legislative of these States would have to be reduced substantially. Therefore the Delimitation Commission had no other alternative than to adopt different integral multiples for different States so that the numerical strength of their Legislative Assemblies might not substantially come down below the numerical strength of the previous Assemblies, even though in most of the States there was an increase in the population. It is for this reason that the existing multiple varies from 5 in Uttar Pradesh to 9 in Assam and Haryana. Another reason for the slight variation from the ratio determined in accordance with article 81 (2) (a) was that with a view to avoid gerrymandering and to ensure the convenience of the voters and others concerned in the delimitation of the constituencies, both assembly and parliamentary, physical features, geographical alignments, facilities of communication, public convenience

and boundaries of administrative units had to be taken into account. Again for the convenience of all concerned it was provided by the Act itself that every assembly constituency shall be so delimited as to fall entirely within one single parliamentary constituency. Even in view of all these reasons and factors the variation from the ratio determined under article 81(2) does not exceed more than 10 per cent on either side.

(b) The electorate in the case of reserved parliamentary constituencies cannot be substantially higher than that for the general parliamentary constituencies.

(c) The vote of each Indian voter in a parliamentary constituency throughout the whole of the 15 States is as nearly equal as possible and there is no variation in political weightage. Therefore the question of taking measures to eliminate any such weightage does not arise.

Damage to Crops due to Pests

2155. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the findings and recommendations of Scientists study of damage to crops, present and future high yielding to crops, on account of pests inaugurated by Shri B. P. Pal on or about the 21st May, 1968 in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi;

(b) the steps Government propose to take to meet this growing menace; and

(c) the total value of crops at present annually destroyed or damaged by pests and insects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE): (a) With the intensification of agriculture involving the use of high yielding crop varieties

and use of heavy nitrogenous fertiliser several diseases and pests, which were otherwise of limited importance, have assumed destructive proportions. A few of them are listed below:

Crop	Disease	Pests
Rice	Bacterial blight	Stem borer
	(Tungon (virus))	Gall midge
Wheat	Loose smut	Aphids
	Leaf blights	Cut worms
Bajra	Ergot	
Jowar	Sugary stem disease	stem borer
Maize	Downy mildew	Stem borer

With the use of heavy nitrogenous fertilizers leading to bumper crop growths, the increase in disease and pest problems was fully anticipated. The scientists have been quite vigilant about this. The maladies have been diagnosed timely and remedial measures for most of them worked out.

(b) The recommendations of the scientists on the remedial measures of the destructive diseases and pests have been passed on to the extension workers and are being implemented at field level.

(c) The question of assessment of losses of crops due to diseases and pest in the country as a whole is a difficult one. India is a vast country in which a large variety of crops are grown under diverse regions of soil and climate. The extent of crop losses due to diseases and pests which also are numerous, vary from year to year and area to area. The overall damage to crops by diseases and pests in the country as a whole is considered to be on an average, about 15-20 percent.

Rehabilitation Works in West Bengal

2156. SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction and development works in

the West Bauria Rehabilitation Schemes No. I and II in the District of Howrah, West Bengal have not been completed so far according to the scheduled plan and that the road construction work, drainage, sinking of tubewells, provision of parks and primary schools etc., have remained incomplete or have not been taken in hand so far although necessary budget provision for the same were made as early as in 1951;

(b) the number of refugees living there at present;

(c) the number of refugees who were allotted lands there and the number who left so far; and

(d) the reasons for not completing construction works according to the plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) The information is being collected.

(b) 146 families (including 20 Squatters families) in Bauria Scheme No. I and 144 families (including 17 Squatters families) in Bauria Scheme No. II.

(c) 146 and 144 families were allotted plots in Bauria Scheme No. I and II of whom 20 and 17 families respectively have deserted.

(d) The information is being collected.

मनीषांडर काम की कीमत में वृद्धि

2157. श्री श्रोकार लाल बेरवा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने मनीषांडर काम की कीमत भी बढ़ा दी है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग में तथा संचार विभाग राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजरात) : (क) तथा (ख). मनीआडंर कार्म की कीमत नहीं बढ़ाई गई। 1 जुलाई 1968 से पहले प्रत्येक मनीआडंर कार्म पर 3 पैसे अवधम कमीशन बमूल किया जा रहा था। बाद में मनीआडंर बुक करते समय इस कमीशन का समंजन कर दिया जाता था। 1 जुलाई 1968 से यह अधिक कमीशन बढ़ा कर 5 पैसे कर दिया गया है और इसे भी मनीआडंर बुक करते समय कमीशन से समंजित कर दिया जाता है। यह परिवर्तन छोटी रेजगारी के लिये जनता को होने वाली अमुविधा को दूर करने और सार्वजनिक काउन्टरों पर काम का शीघ्र निपटाने को दृष्टि से किया गया है। इस के लिये जनता को मनीआडंर कमीशन के ऊपर कोई अतिरिक्त अदायगी नहीं करनी पड़ती।

Demurrage on Imported Foodgrains and Fertilizers

2158. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) total amount of demurrage paid to the ship owners by Government on foodgrains and fertilizers imported during the year 1967-68 and April to June, 1968; and

(b) the reasons for heavy payments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The total amount of demurrage actually paid during the period 1967-68 and April to June 1968 was Rs. 49.54 lakhs for foodgrains and Rs. 42.80 lakhs for fertilisers.

(b) Heavy arrivals at the ports was the main reason for considerable waiting of ships for berth. During 1967-68 imports of foodgrains were more than at any time in the past

except in 1966-67 and imports of fertilisers were the highest on record.

जयपुर में डाक तथा तार कर्मचारियों हड्डारा हड्डारा का निर्णय

2159. श्री निहाल सिंह : वया संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि जून, 1968 के तीसरे सप्ताह में जयपुर डाक तथा तार विभाग के ततोया तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की बैठक हुई जिस में उन्होंने कुछ मांगों का प्रस्ताव किया और निर्णय किया कि यदि उन की मांग पूरी न की गई तो वे हड्डारा कर देंगे ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन की मांगें क्या हैं; और

(ग) उन की मांगों को पूरा करने तथा हड्डारा न होने देने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजरात) : (क) उक्त विषय पर सरकार को कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Movement of Cattle from Manipur to Assam

2160. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the daily movement of the cattle from Manipur via National Highway No. 39 to Assam and nearby areas;

(b) whether the Government of Manipur allow free movement of the cattle for sale and export without any restriction;

(c) whether the said large scale movement out of Manipur has affected the agricultural economy of this territory; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANN ASAHI SHINDE): (a) to (d): The requisite information is being collected from the Manipur Administration and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha, as soon as it is received.

हिन्दी में टेलीफोन डायरेक्टरी का प्रकाशन

2161. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली और दूसरे हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में टेलीफोन डायरेक्टरी को हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने में क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार डायरेक्टरी की निकित अवधि में प्रकाशित करने का आश्वासन दे सकती है?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-भान्डी (श्री ३० कु० गुजरात) : (क) दिल्ली और अन्य हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में हिन्दी टेलीफोन निर्देशिका के प्राकाशन में निम्नलिखित प्रगति हुई है;

1. उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य : उत्तर प्रदेश सर्कंल के लिये हिन्दी निर्देशिका के दो संस्करण दिसम्बर, 1966 और अप्रैल, 1968 में पहले ही प्रकाशित हो चुके हैं।

2. बिहार राज्य : बिहार सर्कंल के लिए नवम्बर, 1967 का पहला संस्करण पहले ही प्रकाशित किया जा चुका है।

3. राजस्थान राज्य :

4. मध्य प्रदेश राज्य : अभी निर्देशिकाएं उप रही हैं और आशा है कि उन को राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश सर्कंलों द्वारा क्रमशः अगस्त 1968 तक प्रकाशित कर दिया जाएगा।

5. दिल्ली राज्य : निर्देशिका उप रही है और दिल्ली टेलीफोन परिमंडल द्वारा उस को सितम्बर 1968 तक प्रकाशित कर दिया जाएगा।

6. हरियाणा राज्य : हरियाणा राज्य और चंडीगढ़ के लिये यथाशीघ्र हिन्दी टेलीफोन निर्देशिका प्रकाशित करने के लिए पोस्ट-मास्टर जनरल पंजाब सर्कंल को निर्देश दिये गये हैं। इस समय अनुवाद संबंधी कार्य प्रगति पर है। और उचित मुद्राकों की नियुक्ति करने के लिये टेंडर मांगे जा रहे हैं।

(ख) हिन्दी टेलीफोन निर्देशिकाओं को प्रकाशित करने का काम निरन्तर चलने वाला है और उपर्युक्त कथन से यह स्पष्ट है कि हरियाणा राज्य के अलावा अन्य हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में या तो हिन्दी टेलीफोन निर्देशिकाओं का प्रकाशन किया जा चुका है या उन के उपर्युक्त तिथियों पर प्रकाशित किये जाने की संभावना है। हरियाणा के सम्बन्ध में इस समय कोई निश्चित तिथि बताना संभव नहीं है।

Plots in Kalkaji Colony, Delhi

2162. SHRI M. L. SONDHI:
SHRI P. R. THAKUR:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the allottees of plots at Kalkaji have been asked by Government to deposit the second instalment of the premium for the land together with 3% ground rent;

(b) whether it is also a fact that ground rent cannot be charged under the rules without giving the possession of the plot to the allottees;

(c) if so, whether any representation has been received from the allottees in this regard; and

(d) whether Government propose to revise the second premium call accordingly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Yes.

(b) Ground-rent is chargeable in advance every year in April; the amount recovered is adjustable from the date on which the allottee is called upon to take possession of his plot.

(c) Yes.

(d) The allottees have already deposited 20% of the premium chargeable from them. The balance was to be paid by them in five annual instalments. Government has been pleased to allow them to pay the amount in seven annual instalments instead of five. Government has also decided to ask them to deposit for the current year ground rent for half the year instead of for the full year. A fresh letter indicating the reduced amounts payable towards premium and ground rent will be written to each allottee shortly.

आदान्मों की वस्ती

2163. श्री शारदानन्द : क्या आज सभा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह भव है कि उनर प्रदेश की मटियों में अनाज उपलब्ध होने के बावजूद उस की वस्ती हाल में बन्द कर दी गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो इस के क्या कारण हैं?

आज, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार अन्वयन में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शारदा-साहित्य शिष्य) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय

आदा निगम का खरीद संबंधी कार्य जारी है हालांकि राज्य सरकार ने अधिग्राहित अधियान वर्ष के मौसम को देखते हुए कुछ समय के लिए स्थगित कर दिया है।

देश में डाकघरों की संख्या

2164. श्री हुकम बन्द कछवाय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय कुल कितने डाक घर हैं, और

(ख) आगामी तीन महीनों में कुल कितने डाकघर खोलने का सरकार का प्रस्ताव है?

संदर्भ-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुरराल) :

(क) 1,00,029।

(ख) 600 (प्रनुमानत)।

देश में टेलीफोनों की संख्या

2165. श्री हुकम बन्द कछवाय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में टेलीफोनों की कुल संख्या क्या है; और

(ख) आगामी दस वर्षों में टेलीफोन सुविधाओं के विस्तार का लक्ष्य क्या है?

संदर्भ-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुरराल) :

(क) 31-3-68 को देश में कुल टेलीफोनों की संख्या 10,18 लाख थी।

(ख) वर्ष 1968-69 में देशभर में 1,33 लाख टेलीफोन कनेक्शन और देश का प्रस्ताव है। टेलीफोन सुविधाओं के विस्तार के लिये अतुर्य पंचवर्षीय योजना

(1969-74) को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। 1969-74 के दौरान टेलीफोनों की संख्या में अनुमानतः 15 लाख टेलीफोनों की और बढ़ि करने का प्रस्ताव है बास्ते कि पर्याप्त साधन उपलब्ध हों। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि के अन्त तक आगामी पांच वर्षों (1974-79) के कार्यक्रम की पूरी रूपरेखा को अन्तिम रूप दिये जाने की संभावना है।

स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्र

2166. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्रों की संख्या क्या है और किन किन नगरों में इन की स्थापना की गई है; और

(ख) इस योजना के दूसरे चरण में किन किन नगरों में ऐसे स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्र स्थापित किये जायेंगे ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजरात) : (क) 31 मार्च, 1968 को देश भर में स्वचल एक्सचेंजों की संख्या 1984 थी। ऐसे शहरों के नामों की एक सूची जहां स्वचल एक्सचेंज स्थित है, सभा पचल पर रखी जाती है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देल्हिय संस्था एन० टी० 1562/68]

(ख) आगामी तीन वर्षों में देश भर में 600 स्थानों पर स्वचालित एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने की हम आशा करते हैं। इन में से ऐसे 102 नगरों की एक सूची जिन में 100 या इस से अधिक लाइनों के स्वचल एक्सचेंज लगाये जाने की संभावना है अनुबन्ध ii में दी गई है। जो सभा पटल पर रखो गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देल्हिय संस्था एन० टी० 1562/68] शेष 100 लाइनों से कम की क्षमता के छोटे स्वचल एक्सचेंज होंगे और ये मांग के आधार पर लगाए जायेंगे।

महात्मा गांधी तथा स्थानीय नेताओं की स्मृति में स्मारक पोस्ट कार्ड

2167. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महात्मा गांधी, पंडित नेहरू तथा मुमाल चन्द्र बोस के चित्रों वाले स्मारक पोस्ट कार्ड जारी करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये पोस्ट कार्ड कब जारी किये जायेंगे ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजरात) : (क) तथा (ख). महात्मा गांधी की जन्म शताब्दी के अवसर पर 2 अक्टूबर, 1968 को उन के चित्र के साथ स्मारक पोस्ट कार्ड जारी करने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है। प० नेहरू या मुमाल चन्द्र बोस के सम्मान में इस प्रकार के पोस्ट कार्ड जारी करने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

राज्यों द्वारा टेलीप्रिंटरों की मांग

2168. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1968-69 में प्रत्येक राज्य ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से कितने टेलीप्रिंटर देने के लिये कहा था और उन में से हिन्दी टेलीप्रिंटरों की संख्या क्या थी; और

(ख) उन की मांग पूरी करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजरात) : (क) राज्य सरकारों द्वारा 1968-69 के दौरान

मांगे गये टेलीप्रिटर परिषदों की संख्या

इस प्रकार है :

(i) केरल सरकार 8

(ii) महाराष्ट्र सरकार 1

महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने हिन्दी की दो टेलीप्रिटर मणीनों की मांग की है।

(ब) टेलीप्रिटर मणीनों के साथ टेलीप्रिटर परिषद पहले ही अलाट कर दिये गये हैं।

National Youth Commission

2169. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:

SHRI P. GOPALAN:

SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up a National Youth Commission;

(b) if so, what would be the objectives of the Commission;

(c) whether the Commission will function mainly as a Central Institution or in collaboration with the State Governments; and

(d) how finances of the Commission will be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir, there is a scheme under Government's consideration to set up a National Youth Commission.

(b) to (d). Final decisions are yet to be taken and the details of the scheme, such as the objectives of the Commission, its functions and finances, are yet to be worked out.

Income-tax Tribunals

2170. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:

Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are contemplating to set up more Tribunals for the disposals of Income-tax appeal cases;

(b) if so, the present arrears of such cases;

(c) the number of Tribunals that are proposed to be set up; and

(d) when a final decision is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the 1st June 1968, the number of cases pending before the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal was 57,757.

(c) Four.

(d) Does not arise.

Rehabilitation Works in Tripura

2171. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN:

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

(a) whether a number of Jhumias and other Tribals in Tripura have been displaced and rendered landless from time to time since the Independence under different schemes like afforestation, creation of forest reserves and rehabilitation of East Pakistan refugees;

(b) if so, the number of tribals so displaced since 1947;

(c) the details of schemes under which they have been rehabilitated; and

(d) the number who are still displaced and landless?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Rural Indebtedness in Tripura

2172. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey of rural indebtedness in Tripura was lately made and, if so, when and with what result;

(b) how does the percentage of rural people in Tripura found indebted compare with the all-India figures;

(c) the arrangements in Tripura at present for rural credit to ensure banking facilities to the rural people and to what percentage of such people banking credit facilities are now available; and

(d) what further steps are envisaged to make proper banking facilities available to all the rural population in Tripura?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No such survey has been conducted by the Reserve Bank of India or the Central Government;

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There were 387 agricultural and 7 non-agricultural Primary Coop. Credit societies as on 30th June 1968 besides 4 offices of the Tripura State Cooperative Bank. During the year 1966-67 the number of Primary Agricultural Coop. Credit Societies increased by 20. There is also a cooperative land mortgage Bank. In addition to this United Commercial Bank the United Bank of India are also operating in Agartala and the

Branch of the State Bank of India is also functioning at Dharamnagar. These banks are at present providing banking facilities in Tripura. The Primary Cooperative Credit Societies had advanced short and medium-term credit to the extent of Rs. 76 lakhs by the end of the Third Five Year Plan and during the year 1966-67, short and medium-term advances were made to the extent of Rs. 24.30 lakhs. Target for short and medium-term credit for 1967-68 through the Primary Cooperative Credit Societies was Rs. 40 lakhs. The amount outstanding by way of long-term credit provided by Cooperatives was Rs. 15.15 lakhs by the end of the Third Five Year Plan. Long-term loans advanced by cooperatives during the year 1966-67 were Rs. 2.63 lakhs.

Out of the total rural population of 10.39 lakhs in 1965-66, the Cooperative Credit Societies served 3.10 lakhs in 1965-66. The percentage of rural population served by Cooperatives thus comes to 29.84.

(d) The cooperatives are being strengthened. Credit accommodation from the Reserve Bank of India is made available to the State Cooperative Bank on the Government guarantee. A Bill enabling the establishment of the State Agricultural Credit Corporations introduced in the Parliament, provides for the establishment of such a corporation in the Union Territory of Tripura also. The Corporation, when established, would serve areas which are not at present served by the cooperative credit structure, or where the cooperative credit structure is weak.

Cooperative movement in Tripura

2173. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the cooperative movement in the various spheres in Tripura;

(b) the facilities available for promoting the cooperative movement in the different aspects of human life in Tripura; and

(c) the details of the schemes for promoting cooperative movement in the different spheres in Tripura for the current year and the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) At the beginning of the Second Plan the number of cooperative societies in Tripura was 150 with 9398 members and share capital of Rs. 4.34 lakhs. This increased to 570 societies with a membership of 66082 and share capital of Rs. 26.97 lakhs at the end of the Second Plan period. At the end of the Third Plan period there were 659 societies with 81369 members and Rs. 41.20 lakhs as share capital. As on 30th June 1967, there were 673 societies with a membership of 87661 covering 35 per cent of the population.

(b) As in the rest of the country, the cooperatives in Tripura are provided assistance in the shape of share capital managerial subsidy, working capital etc. on the approved patterns.

(c) The annual programme for 1968-69 for Tripura is given in the attached statement. Details of the Fourth Five Year Plan are still under formulation.

STATEMENT

ANNUAL PROGRAMME FOR 1968-69 FOR COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT IN TRIPURA

1. Organisation of 50 viable|potentially viable or primary credit societies.

2. Strengthening (by share capital, loan and managerial subsidy etc.) of—

- (i) Apex Cooperative Bank
- (ii) Land Mortgage Bank.

(iii) Primary Marketing Societies.

(iv) Central consumer stores.

(v) Department stores.

3. Grant to State Cooperative Union for Training, Member education, publicity and propaganda.

4. Setting up of one Marketing Federation.

5. Organisation of 10 branches of consumer stores.

6. Organisation of 2 Farming Societies.

7. Organisation of 1 (District level) Labour Cooperative.

8. Organisation of 1 Rickshaw Pullers Society.

9. Extension of the scheme of distribution of consumer articles in rural areas by marketing and village co-operatives.

10. Constitution of Credit Stabilisation Fund.

Minister's visit to Agartala

2174. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he paid a visit to Agartala on the 12/13th June, 1968 and if so, the purpose of his visit;

(b) whether his attention was drawn to the various problems of economic backwardness, particularly, regarding industrial backwardness, unemployment, tribal welfare and lack of means of communications;

(c) if so, what specific problems of Tripura were brought to his notice and what were his observations in that regard; and

(d) whether any memoranda of demands for development of Tripura were presented to him and if so, by which organisations and the sum and substance thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, the purpose of his visit was to study the Communications and economic problems of the area.

(b) Yes.

(c) Various problems including.

- (i) supply of wheat to Tripura
- (ii) Construction of railway line.
- (iii) Arrangements concerning security police
- (iv) Introduction of air route
- (v) Telephone, Telegraph and Telex facilities etc. were brought to his notice.

(d) A letter was presented to him by the President, Tripura Pradesh Congress Committee regarding Rail-way and Air Transport facilities for Tripura. Extracts of the letter have been sent to the concerned union Ministers.

In addition the following memoranda were also received by him.

- (i) Memorandum No. F.S(DGS)68-69/355 dated 12-6-68 from *Dainik Gana Abhijan*, Agartala.
- (ii) Memorandum No. PT/68-69 dated 12-6-68 from Tripura State Communication Committee, Agartala.
- (iii) Memorandum No. 2454|TPCC|68 dated 12-6-68 from President, Tripura Pradesh Congress Committee, Agartala.

These mainly refer to P&T requirements in Tripura State and are under detailed examination by the P&T Department.

कालामों के जमा करने की सुविधाएँ

2175. श्री शीठालाल शीता : क्या सांख तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गोदामों की कमी को दृष्टि में रखते हुए सरकार व्यापारियों को अनाज रखने के लिये कुछ सुविधायें देने को नीयार हैं; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कानून हैं?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनन्तहिंद शिन्दे) : (क) इस प्रकार की सुविधायें केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य भाण्डागार निगमों में पहले से ही उपलब्ध हैं आर उन का प्रयोग व्यापारी भी कर सकते हैं।

(ख) प्रण ही नहीं उठता।

Marine Diesel Engines

2176. SHRI P. GOPALAN:

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

SHRIMATI SUSEELA

GOPALAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the marine diesel engines manufactured in the country are defective;

(b) whether it is also a fact that owners and operators of fishing boats have been complaining about the quality of these engines; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to ensure the quality of marine diesel engines supplied to fishing boats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Marine Diesel engines manufactured in the country have now been in use for several years. There are about 1500 such engines fitted to fishing boats operating around our coasts.

Some models have not proved satisfactory and are not in demand. Others are being widely used. Complaints which have been received from time to time regarding indigenous engines fall into two categories. Marine diesel engines being manufactured in the country were mostly high revolution engines while for certain types of fishing low revolution engines are preferred. Low revolution engines are, however, now being manufactured in the country. The second category of complaints is in regard to various mechanical defects.

(c) The complaints received have been taken up with the manufacturers through the Directorate General of Technical Development. In some cases the manufacturers have carried out detailed investigations with a view to effecting improvements. A careful watch will be kept on the quality of engines to ensure maintenance of adequate standards.

Dock Labour

2177. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI: SHRI VISWANATHA MENON: SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:

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

(a) whether Government have received any representation from lightermen employed in the Cochin Port by various private boat-owners for including them in the Decasualised Scheme under the Dock Labour (Regulation and Employment) Scheme; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):
(a) Yes.

(b) Under consideration.

Teleprinters

2178. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost of a teleprinter manufactured by the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, Madras;

(b) whether it is thoroughly indigenously made or there are foreign components therein; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) The price of an English teleprinter machine (Tape Model) is Rs. 6,200/-.

(b) and (c). Out of about 2000 components of a teleprinter machine, only about 30 are now being imported. These are boughtout items, the manufacture of which has not yet been established in India. The details of the imported components are as under:—

(1) Motors	2 Nos.
(2) Capacitors	4 Nos.
(3) Ball bearings	6 Nos.
(4) Electrical contacts	3 Nos.
(5) Other electrical parts	15 Nos.

Repatriates from Burma

2179. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:—

(a) whether all the evacuees from Burma have been rehabilitated completely;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the names of the States in which they have been rehabilitated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

(SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). About 163000 repatriates from Burma (approximately 46,600 families) have arrived from Burma upto 1st July 1968. A statement indicating the rehabilitation assistance given to them State-wise is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1553/68.]

Fire in Subzimandi Post Office

2180. SHRI KASHI NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post office in Subzimandi market, Delhi was burnt completely on the 11th May, 1968;

(b) if so, the net loss caused to Government; and

(c) whether Government propose to recover this loss from the Fruit Merchants Union as fire was caused due to their negligence?

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

(b) There had been no loss of cash and valuables. The cost of office furniture and fixtures destroyed in the fire is about Rs. 3,000/-.

(c) There is no such proposal.

मध्य प्रदेश में रोजगार

2181. श्री गं. च० बीकिंहस्ट : क्या अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछली तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में मध्य प्रदेश में कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिया गया; और

(ख) वर्ष 1960 से 1967 तक मध्य प्रदेश के समीक्षा तथा नगरीय क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी थी?

अम, रोजगार और पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री स० च० जीरे) : (क) यथातथ्य जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। मध्य प्रदेश शासन की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के मासूदे में लगाए अनुमानों के अनुसार, तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में, कुल मिला कर 9 लाख नियोजन अवसर जुटाए गए।

पहली और दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में संबंधित अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) नगरीय क्षेत्र में बेरोजगारी के रुजान मम्बन्धी जानकारी केवल नियोजन कार्यालयों में नियुक्ति सहायता के लिए नाम दर्ज कराने वाले लोगों की संख्या द्वारा उपलब्ध है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के बेरोजगार लोगों के बारे में अनलग में आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

प्रत्येक वर्ष के अन्त में नियोजन कार्यालय चालू रजिस्टरों में नियुक्ति सहायता के लिए नाम दर्ज कराने वालों की संख्या जैसी कि 1960-67 के दीर्घान में थी, निम्नलिखित विवरण में दी गई है।

वर्ष	वर्ष के अन्त में मध्य प्रदेश के नियोजन कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टरों में दर्ज प्राप्तियों की संख्या
1960	59,091
1961	75,279
1962	1,22,209
1963	1,46,860
1964	1,45,685
1965	1,61,251
1966	1,77,147
1967	1,80,319

मध्य प्रदेश को भूमि संरक्षण के लिए अनराशि

2182. श्री गं. च० बीकिंहस्ट : क्या जाल तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश को 1967-68 के

दोगुन भूमि संरक्षण के लिए कितनी धनराशि प्राप्तित की गई; और

(ख) इस अवधि में इस बार्य पर कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई?

लाख, हृषि, तामुदायिन विभाग तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी अन्ना सहित शिव्व) : (क) स्टेट प्लान के अन्तर्गत भूमि संरक्षण योजनाओं के लिये मन् 1967-68 में कुल 180.80 लाख रुपये का कुल खर्च अनुमोदित किया गया था। इस के अतिरिक्त, चम्बल तथा हीराकुण्ड नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं के जलगृहों में भूमि संरक्षण सम्बन्धी केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना के लिये 41.00 लाख रुपये की राशि बेकार भूमि के सुधार तथा भूमिहीन हृषि श्रमिकों के पुनर्वास संबंधी केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना के लिए 10.00 लाख रुपये की राशि निर्धारित की गई थी।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त रिपोर्ट के अनुसार राजकीय भूमि संरक्षण योजनाओं की दिशान्विति में 261.9 लाख रुपये और चम्बल तथा हीराकुण्ड की नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं में भूमि संरक्षण सम्बन्धी केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना के अन्तर्गत 45.50 लाख रुपये का उपयोग पूर्वानुभावित किया गया है। बेकार भूमि के सुधार तथा भूमिहीन हृषि श्रमिकों के पुनर्वास सम्बन्धी केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना पर वास्तव में कितना खर्च हुआ, यह मालूम नहीं हुआ है।

अकम्पुर हृषि विश्वविद्यालय को सहायता

2183. जी गं. च० दीक्षित : द्या जात्य तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1967-68 में मध्य प्रदेश में चम्बलपुर हृषि विश्वविद्यालय और कालेज को केन्द्र द्वारा कितनी और किस रूप में

सहायता दी गई; और

(ख) 1968-69 में कितनी धनराशि देने का विचार है?

लाख, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (जी अन्ना सहित शिव्व) : (क) 1967-68 की अवधि में चम्बलपुर हृषि विश्वविद्यालय को 20.00,000 (बीम लाख) रुपये का अनुदान दिया गया था। यह अनुदान विकासात्मक दृंग की मदों पर किया गया था जैसे महाविद्यालय के भवन, छावालय, स्टाफ क्वार्टरों, स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र व अतिथि गृह के निर्माण, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय यात्रा व्यय, पुस्तकालय की पुस्तकों, छात्र-सहायता कोष, निर्देशात्मक सुविधाओं तथा हृषि, पशु चिकित्सा व हृषि ईंजीनियरी महाविद्यालयों के लिये निर्देशात्मक फार्म सुविधाओं और उपकरणों प्राप्ति का विकास।

(ख) 1968-69 की अवधि में जहाहरलाल नेहरू हृषि विश्वविद्यालय को स्वीकृत सहायता प्रतिमान के अनुसार भिन्नते वाली वित्तीय सहायता, 1967-68 में स्वीकृत मदों के व्यय की प्रगति तथा हाल ही में इन विश्वविद्यालय का दौरा करने वाले भारतीय हृषि अनुमन्धान परिवद के दल की सिफारिशों की स्वीकृति पर निर्भर करेंगी। प्राणा है कि विश्वविद्यालय इतनी या इस से अधिक सहायता का उपयोग कर सकेगा, जिन्होंने सहायता का उपयोग 1967-68 में किया गया था।

भूमि बन्धक बैंक

2184. जी गं. च० दीक्षित : क्या जात्य तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में वर्ष 1968-69 में छूट देने तथा डॉड बारी काले व तम्बाल्ल में भूमि बन्धक बैंकों का क्या कार्यक्रम है; और

(ब) वर्ष 1967-68 में इन को कितनी सहायता दी गई?

स्वास्थ्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार भन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपालस्वामी) : (क) 1968-69 में मध्य प्रदेश केन्द्रीय भूमि विकास बैंक द्वारा ऋण-पत्र जारी करने का समर्थित कार्यक्रम अस्थायी रुप से 3 करोड़ रुपए पर निश्चित किया गया है।

(ख) 1967-68 में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से मध्य प्रदेश केन्द्रीय भूमि विकास बैंक के साधारण ऋण-पत्र कार्यक्रम को सहायता देने के लिये 43,40 लाख रुपये का ऋण दिया।

Microwave System in Border Districts

2185. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to link some border districts with the rest of the country with microwave system;

(b) if so, the border areas that are likely to be linked with the microwave system;

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon;

(d) the period likely to be taken in the execution of the project; and

(e) the benefits likely to be derived therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes. Some of the border districts have already been connected.

(b) Microwave systems have already linked the border towns of Siliguri, Darjeeling, Coochbehar, Shillong, Gauhati, Tezpur, Jorhat, Jullundur, Dalhousie, Pathankot, Udhampur, Jammu, Srinagar, Ambala, Simla, and

Chandigarh. Other border towns proposed to be linked are Dibrugarh, Tinsukia, Silchar, Agartala, Kohima, Imphal, Muzaffarpur, Nainital, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Kandla, Bhuj and Bikaner.

(c) Rs. 7.42 crores approximately.

(d) Three to four years.

(e) Adequate and reliable communications would be provided. On some routes STD service will be available.

Release of Sugar

2186. SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as much as 50 percent of the stocks of sugar in the sugar mills in U. P. were lying unsold and that most of the mill owners were defaulting in the payment of wages to workers and Government dues; and

(b) whether Government have made any enquiries as to the reasons that have brought about this state of affairs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE): (a) About 58.5% of the production of sugar in U.P. had been sold and despatched by the factories and further 7.5% has been released. Release of the balance 34% sugar production will be spread over the rest of the year till sugar from the next season's production becomes available. No information is available with regard to the default of the sugar mills in respect of payment of wages to workers and State Government dues. Central dues in respect of Excise Duty are paid before removal of sugar by the factories.

(b) Does not arise.

Health Hazard in the use of Inorganic Nitrogen Fertilizers

2187. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether continuous use of inorganic Nitrogen Fertilisers can cause accumulation of Nitrates in foodstuffs to dangerous levels;

(b) whether these Nitrates after absorption may poison haemoglobin and affect Oxygen transport system;

(c) whether enough Nitrates in the diet can cause respiratory failure and death and

(d) if so, the steps Government proposes to check these effects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). There is no authentic information regarding toxicity cause by nitrates accumulated in foodstuffs as a result of application of nitrate fertilisers. However, this is still a controversial matter among the scientists.

(d) Does not arise.

Import of Fertilisers

2188. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total import bill for fertilisers during 1968-69 will amount to 350 million;

(b) whether out of the above \$200 million worth of fertilisers would be imported from the U.S.A.

(c) whether the U.S. carriers charge \$54 per tonne against \$18 by other carriers with the result that the landed price of imported fertilisers from U.S.A. is higher than that of fertilisers imported from other countries; and

(d) The difference between the landed price of fertilisers imported from U.S.A. and ex-factory price of indigenous fertilisers and the steps taken to reduce the ex-factory price of indigenous fertilisers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b).. The total import bill for fertilisers for the year 1968-69 is expected to be \$300 million out of which \$160.00 million may be for imports from U.S.A.

(c) According to the terms of U.S. Non-project Loan at least 50% of the total tonnage is to be carried in U.S. Flag vessels subject to the availability of such vessels. In practice, however, this percentage has not been reached in the last two years, due to non-availability of U.S. Flag vessels. In 1967-68 the shipment by U.S. Flag vessels was only to the extent of about 15%. But the percentage of shipments of U.S. Flag vessels has since increased to nearly 34% during the period April-June, 1968. The freight rates for U.S. Flag vessels have varied from \$39.23 to \$56.45 and those of other vessels from \$14.00 to \$18.50 per tonnes during the last five months. The landed prices of imported fertilisers from U.S.A. are higher than those imported from the other sources due to the aforesaid reason.

(d) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1554/68.]

Measures have been taken to reduce the costs in certain plants and to modernise others so that they will work to full capacity and at reduced costs. The fertilisers plants that are under construction, are based on the latest technology and are using Naptha as new material at a low investment cost. As a result of large sized plants being built up and adoption of the latest technology cost of production is expected to come down.

Shortage of Postal Stationery in Gujarat Circle

2189. SHRI D. R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are some cases of shortage of the Postal Stationery i.e. Post Cards and Postal stamps from the packed bundles received from Nasik Press through Government Treasury in Gujarat Circle;

(b) if so, how many incidents have been traced out by the P&T Department during the last three years ending 1967-68 and what is the net amount of loss to Government;

(c) whether any enquiries have been conducted for such shortages at all levels right from the security press, Nasik to the Post Offices;

(d) if so, the result thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons for not conducting such enquiries?

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

(b) There had been 63 incidents during the last three years and the net amount of loss is Rs. 194,91 P.

(c) Yes.

(d) Definite responsibility could not yet be fixed.

(e) Does not arise.

Promotions in the Postal Department

2190. SHRI D. R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a junior official in the Postal Department gets a seniority over the senior person, if he declines the promotion in a long term vacancy;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the case of a Scheduled Caste Inspector working in the postal department seniority is not given when his senior declines promotion to the higher selection grade; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) If an employee of the P&T Department refuses promotion in a long-term vacancy, he will not be offered promotion again whether in a long-term or short-term vacancy for a period of 6 months. After that period if he is promoted, he will rank junior to all officials promoted in the meanwhile. No such forfeiture of seniority is attached to refusal of short-term promotion.

(b) There is no special provision in respect of Inspectors belonging to Scheduled Caste. The order applies equally to all employees.

(c) Does not arise.

Postal Stationery in Gujarat

2191. SHRI D. R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the public in Gujarat State is not getting the required and sufficient postal stationery at proper time from the Post Offices;

(b) whether the Department has changed the policy to distribute the postal stationery through the Head Post Office instead of through district treasuries;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the amount of conveyance charges and T. A. and D. A. paid to the Inspectors who conveyed the Postal Stationery from Ahmedabad to the various Head Post Offices in Gujarat

Circle due to changed policy of the Department for distributing the postal stationery;

(e) whether any security measures are being provided to convey the stationery; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) There have been some shortages of postage stamps and postal stationery.

(b) and (c). No. In order to meet heavy demands of postal stamps and stationery after the introduction of the increased rates from 15th May, 1968, the Controller of Stamps despatched postal stamps and stationery in bulk to Ahmedabad treasury with a request to distribute them to other district treasuries in Gujarat. As the treasury officer, Ahmedabad declined to undertake this responsibility, Postmaster General, Ahmedabad had to arrange the distribution. This was done to avoid dislocation in the services.

(d) Rs. 1400 approximately.

(e) and (f). The stamps and stationery were conveyed by postal officials within the normal limits of value prescribed for such remittances and as such there was no necessity for special security arrangements.

Ministers as Candidates for Election

2192. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in a recent election case, Mr. Justice Krishna Rao of Andhra High Court observed that "it is a matter of paramount importance that in order to ensure free and fair elections and for the preservation of the purity of election process, a candidate holding the office of Minister should strip himself of his official garb"; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government do not consider that Ministers should relinquish office before elections.

Requirement of Fertilisers to Fulfil the Target of Foodgrains

2193. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to fix the target of 150 million tonnes of foodgrains by 1974;

(b) if so, the amount of fertilisers India would need to fulfil this target; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure the availability of requisite amount of fertilisers to fulfil the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The targets of foodgrains production for Fourth Five Year Plan ending 1973-74 have not yet been finalised.

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

Casual Labourers in P. & T. Department

2194. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of casual labourers recruited in the Posts and Telegraphs Department since May, 1966;

(b) the total number of casual labourers who have completed two years continuous service; and

(c) the total number of casual labourers absorbed in the regular establishment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the

table of the Lok Sabha soon as it is received and compiled.

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof; and

Wage Fixation Machinery

2195. SHRI VISHWANATHA

MENON:

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:

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

(a) whether Government propose to revise the Wage structure fixation machinery;

(b) whether the proposal has been finalised; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) to (c). The present system of fixing wages in selected industries by constituting tripartite Wage Boards is being reviewed by National Commission on Labour. A Bipartite Committee has also been set up by the Standing Labour Committee, to suggest measures for eliminating delays in the working of Wage Boards and for securing fuller implementation of their recommendations.

The question of making any changes in the existing system will be considered in the light of the recommendations of the two bodies mentioned above.

Wage Board for Engineering Industry

2196. SHRI VISHWANATHA

MENON:

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI BHAGWAN DAS:
SHRI J. H. PATEL:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

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

(a) whether the Central Wage Board for Engineering Industry has submitted its report;

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) The Board has not yet submitted its final report.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Board has to deal with complex issues which require detailed investigations. The Board's work is now in advanced stages and it expects to submit its report by the end of October, 1968.

Recommendations of Experts Committee of P&T Department

2197. SHRI VISHWANATHA

MENON:

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:
SHRI NAMBIAR:
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expert Committee appointed by the Posts and Telegraphs Department recommended 8 hours duty inclusive of rest period for all categories of employees;

(b) if so, whether the recommendation has been accepted by the Posts and Telegraphs Department;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Drivers and Despatch Riders of Posts and Telegraphs Department have to work more than 8 hours; and

(d) if so, the reason for taking more than 8 hours work from Drivers and Despatch Riders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

(d) The intermediate periods of halt are included in duty hours and therefore, actual driving duty is less than 8 hours.

Cotton Textile Wage Board

2198. SHRI P. GOPALAN:

SHRI K. RAMANI:

SHRI UMANATH:

SHRIMATI SUSEELA

GOPALAN:

SHRI INDRAMIT GUPTA:

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

(a) the progress made by the Second Wage Board for the Cotton Textile Industry;

(b) when the report of the Wage Board is likely to be submitted; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in submission of the report and the steps taken to expedite the work of the Wage Board?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) The Board has completed public hearing and is now holding meetings to finalise its recommendations.

(b) The Board expects to submit the report before the end of October.

(c) The Wage Board has to deal with complex matters concerning a large industry and it has to hear the view points of various interests. As explained above, the Board's report is now in the concluding stages.

Provident Fund Arrears

2199. SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:

SHRI B. K. MODAK:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 40.24 and Rs. 6.80 lakhs of Provident Fund arrears are due on New Victoria Mills Company, Ltd. and Muir Mills

Ltd., Kanpur since May, 1962 and March, 1968 respectively;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to realise the arrears;

(c) whether the managements of these mills have been prosecuted; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) As on the 30th April, 1968, the provident fund arrears due from New Victoria Mills Company Ltd. and the Muir Mills Ltd. were Rs. 50.74 lakhs and Rs. 6.86 lakhs, respectively.

(b) to (d). New Victoria Mills Company Ltd:—

The properties of the Company have been attached by the State Revenue Authorities.

Muir Mills Ltd. :—

The proceedings started for recovering the provident fund dues as arrears of land revenue were held in abeyance on a representation of the Authorised Controller who was allowed to clear the arrears, in instalments, from January, 1968 onwards. The Authorised Controller has requested for extending the time-limit for clearing the dues by another year.

Prosecutions:—

Action has already been initiated to prosecute the management of both the Mills.

Membership of Central Trade Union Organisations

2200. SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

SHRI K. RAMANI:

SHRI UMANATH:

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

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey to verify the mem-

bership of the Central Trade Union Organisations, recently;

(b) if so, what is the claimed and verified membership of various organisations;

(c) whether there is any substantial difference between the claimed and the verified membership of these organisations; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the total membership dropped from

each organisation on such verification?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The claimed and verified membership of the four Central Trade Union Organisations as on the 31st December, 1966, and the difference between these two figures is shown below:—

Organisation	Claimed Membership	Verified membership	Difference
I	2	3	4
(1) Indian National Trade Union Congress	19,96,499	14,05,465	5,91,034
(2) Hind Mazdoor Sabha	7,67,838	4,33,015	3,34,823
(3) All India Trade Union Congress	11,49,781	4,32,852	7,16,929
(4) United Trades Union Congress	198,350	93,454	1,04,896
 Total	 41,12,468	 23,64,786	 17,47,682

(d) The reasons for the difference between the claimed and verified membership are—Spot physical verification showing lower membership than what was claimed, non-submission of Annual Returns, non-production of records, cancellation of registration, trade unions not being registered and non-affiliation to the Central Organisation.

REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 6.00, Rs. 17.07 and Rs. 12.36 lakhs of Provident Fund Arrears are due on Anglo-French Textiles, Swadeshi Cotton Mills and Shri Bharathi Mills, Pondicherry respectively since January, 1964; and

Provident Fund Arrears

2201. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
SHRI SATYA NARAIN
SINGH:

SHRI K. RAMANI:
SHRI UMANATH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND

(b) if so, the steps which have been taken by Government to realise the arrears?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) As on 31st May, 1968, these Mills

were in default of provident fund dues as under:—

- (i) Anglo French Textile Ltd., Pondicherry Rs. 7.39 lakhs
- (ii) Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Pondicherry Rs. 15.41 lakhs]
- (iii) Shri Bharathi Mills Ltd., Pondicherry Rs. 12.36 lakhs

(b) The managements of Anglo French Textiles and Swadeshi Cotton Mills were allowed to pay the dues in instalments. After paying some instalments, they came up with proposals for deferment of payment of further instalments. In the case of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills, the proposal has, however, been turned down. The Bharathi Mills is under the charge of an Authorised Controller. The old management have already executed a third mortgage deed in favour of the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund for Rs. 10.50 lakhs.

It has not been possible to realise the provident fund dues as arrears of land revenue as according to the available information, the Revenue Recovery Act has not yet been brought into force in Pondicherry.

Strike by Employees, of Stuarts-Lloyds, Calcutta

2202. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of Stuarts-Lloyds, Calcutta went on strike since 1st July, 1968

(b) if so, the nature of their demands; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demand related to the withdrawal of retrenchment orders.

(c) Joint conferences were called on three occasions by the State Labour Directorate, Government of West Bengal; these could not, however, be held due to absence of employers' representatives. The employers had now agreed to send their competent representatives to the joint conference fixed for 31st July, 1968.

United Central Refugee Council, West Bengal

2203. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI B. K. MODAK:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the United Central Refugee Council, West Bengal submitted a memorandum to the Governor of West Bengal in May, 1968;

(b) if so, the details of the memorandum; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Setting of Rice at Seerampur Station

2204. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI B. K. MODAK:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in the Amrita Bazar Patrika dated the 13th July, 1968 that a huge quantity of rice lying in the godown in the Seerampur old Railway Station yard has become unfit for human consumption due to the negligence of the Food Department;

(b) if so, the total quantity of rice that became unfit for human consumption;

(c) whether Government have investigated into the matter;

(d) if so, the findings thereof and action taken thereon; and

(e) if not, the reason therefor?

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

(b) Out of 7656 bags of raw rice received from Andhra Pradesh by the Food Corporation at Seerampur in open wagons covered with tarpaulins about 2420 bags was found to have been affected by rain en-route. These bags were promptly opened up and the drying and salvaging process is in progress. The extent of damage will be known only after this process is completed. The F.C.I., however, expects to find the major portion of the affected rice fit for human consumption.

(c) to (e). The Food Corporation have lodged a claim for compensation with the Railways who will investigate the circumstances under which the damage occurred and take steps to prevent recurrence.

Representation from employees of Super Bazar, New Delhi

2205. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the employees of the Super Bazar, New Delhi regarding their grievances against the management in the recent past;

(b) whether the grievances have been enquired into; and

(c) if so, with what result?

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

(b) No regular enquiry was held as it was not considered necessary. However, the grievances and demands of the employees were looked into.

(c) The grievances put forth by workers' union in their representation submitted to the Delhi Administration related to the following aspects:

(i) payment of a living wage;

(ii) top heavy management of super bazar and payment of vastly increased salaries to the employees taken on deputation;

(iii) anti-labour policy of the super bazar authorities, namely, not recognising the workers' union; and

(iv) constitution of a Consumers' Committee to guide the working of the super bazar.

As regards the first grievance in connection with the payment of living wage, it may be stated that the wage structure was formulated by

the Super Bazar on the recommendations of a management consultant firm. The wages paid to different categories of staff of super bazar were found to be reasonable as compared with workers on similar jobs in other institutions. The question of payment of additional D.A. raised by the employees was referred to an arbitrator who gave an award for increasing the D.A. by Rs. 13 to Rs. 35. This award of the arbitrator has been implemented.

As regards allegation of top heavy management, it may be stated that the total monthly bill of the supervisory and managerial staff now amounts only to Rs. 16,000 as against the total salary bill of Rs. 2.07 lakhs. As regards the disproportionately high salary drawn by certain managerial personnel taken on deputation, the income and emoluments generally worked out between 22 to 35 per cent except in one case. Most of the officials on deputation have since reverted back to their parent organisations from March, 1968.

As regards the third allegation regarding the anti-labour policy of the super bazar, it may be stated that super bazar has already recognised one of the two unions, namely, the Super Bazar Employees Union, which had much larger representation. The Workers' Union which has not been recognised by the Super Bazar has only about 100 members. It refused to participate in the referendum nor did it agree to a code of conduct. Most of the demands of the Super Bazar Employees Union have been referred to the arbitration of Dr. Gyan Chand and the awards given by him are being honoured. The management of the Super Bazar and the Super Bazar Employees Union have also entered into an agreement to settle all disputes amicably.

As regards the demand of the employees for constitution of a Consumers' Committee to guide the working of the super bazar, it may be men-

tioned that the super bazar has been convening members' meetings every week in which about 40 members are invited to participate and make suggestions. These members' meetings are proving useful.

Election in India

2206. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that elections in India cost very dearly to the public exchequer;

(b) whether any scheme is under consideration to reduce the cost of elections; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) No, Sir.

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

Frequent Transfer of Directors of Indo-Norwegian Project

2207. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Directors employed in the Indo-Norwegian Project are subject to frequent transfers which causes deleterious effect on the smooth and efficient functioning of the Project;

(b) if so, the number of Directors transferred so far and the reasons therefor and the period of their stay as Directors; and

(c) the remedial measures proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHI B SHINDE): (a) The Director appointed by the Govern-

ment of India on the Indian side has not been subject to frequent transfers. Since the post was created in 1964 there has been only one change in the incumbency. The Project Director appointed by the Government of Norway has, however, been subject to frequent transfers in the past. There have been 11 Directors during the past 15 years of the Projects existence.

(b) So far 11 Directors have been appointed on the Norwegian side as indicated below:—

1. Mr. Diedrich H. Lund from	Oct. 1952 to Sept. 1957
2. Mr. Gerhard M. Gerhardsen from	Sept. 1957 to April 1958.
3. Mr. Trygve Aas from	April 1958 to February, 1959.
4. Ernest Krogh Hanse	from February, 1959 to January 1961.
5. Mr. Lars Snagar	from April, 1961 to December, 1961.
6. Mr. Per Sandvan	from January, 1962 to February 1962
7. Mr. John E. Hareide	from February, 1962 to November, 1963.
8. Mr. E.D. Velkmar	from November 1963 to September, 1964.
9. Mr. Per Sandven	from October, 1964 to February, 1965.
10. Mr. Martin Pveit	from March, 1965 to March, 1966
11. Mr. E. F. Jermeros	from February 1966 to date

The Project Directors are appointed by the Government of Norway (Norwegian Agency for International Development). The assignment is generally made for a period of one year on contract. The Directors return to Norway at the end of the period of contract.

(c) So far as the Directors appointed by the Government of India are concerned, the first Director appointed to the post reverted to his parent Department in May, 1967. The post has been provisionally filled and steps have been taken to obtain the recommendations of the Union Public Service Commission for a long term appointment. So far as the Norwegian Directors are concerned the advisability of continuity in such arrangements has been recognised. The present Director has been continuing from February, 1966 and in any further agreement that may be entered into with the Government of Norway, this aspect will be borne in mind.

Indian Technical Personnel in Indo-Norwegian Project

2208. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Technical personnel are being associated with their Norwegian counterparts in the Indo-Norwegian Project so as to enable them to take over the administration and operation of the project after the termination of the contract; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures proposed to be taken to operate the project after the termination of the contract?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The agreement with the Government of Norway relating to the Indo-Norwegian Project provides for Indian technical personnel progressively taking over technical functions from the Norwegian experts. Indian technical

staff are accordingly being associated with Norwegian counter-parts and work in close cooperation with them.

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign Aid for Agricultural Development in Various States

2209. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of aid received from foreign countries for the development of agriculture in the States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh during the last five years; and

(b) the amount utilised so far State-wise and the rate of agricultural growth recorded as a consequence of the aid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as the information is ready.

Land Under High Yielding Varieties Cultivation Schemes

2210. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN:
SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:

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

(a) whether there is a scheme to bring about 14.5 million acres of land in the different States under the High Yielding Varieties Cultivation Scheme during the current Kharif Season;

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(b) if so, the State-wise details of the scheme, indicating the area to be brought under the scheme and the estimated cost of their schemes and also the quantity of fertilisers needed for the purpose;

(c) the details of the proposals, if any, sponsored by the Tripura Government for promotion of High Yielding Varieties Cultivation and the extent of their approval by Government; and

(d) the allocations sanctioned for the purpose and the amount of Central aid likely to be given for the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Central Teams which had visited the State last year to finalise the agricultural programmes for 1967-68, had proposed a tentative all-India target of 14.5 million acres under the High Yielding Varieties Programme for the Kharif season, 1968 on the basis of their discussions with individual States. This target has since been revised to 13.11 million acres on the basis of the discussions of the Central Teams which recently visited the States to finalise the 1968-69 agricultural production programmes.

(b) The State-wise details of 13.11 million acres are given in the attached statement. Quantities of fertilisers needed for the targeted acreage on the basis of the recommended doses are also shown in the statement, laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1555/68].

With regard to the estimated cost of the programme, the only item involving expenditure on the part of the Government is appointment of additional staff in the districts covered by the High Yielding Varieties Pro-

gramme. The State Governments have taken steps to determine the requirements of additional staff according to local need and appoint the same on a phased basis. Estimates of cost involved will be furnished by the States after the same have been worked out. So far as the cost of various inputs is concerned, it is to be met by the participating cultivators themselves, either with their own resources or with the loans obtainable from the Governmental or co-operative agencies.

(c) and (d). The Government of Tripura have a programme of implementing the High-Yielding Varieties Programme in two out of the six intensive blocks in the Territory. An area of 5,000 acres will be covered under the high-yielding varieties programme during the current year as against 1,200 acres covered during 1967-68.

During 1968-69, a total outlay of Rs. 3.5 lakhs has been approved by the Working Group on Agriculture for Intensive Agricultural Programme (including H.V.P.) for Tripura Administration. In connection with the high-yielding varieties scheme, the Government of Tripura will be appointing additional staff at different levels. The cost involved on the appointment of additional staff will be borne entirely by the Government of India, Tripura, being a Union Territory.

Public Call offices and direct Telephone connections in Bikaner Division

2211. SHRI P. L. BARUPAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of requests made in the Bikaner Division of Rajasthan for opening Public Call Offices and direct telephone connections during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 so far;

(b) the number of requests granted and the number of requests which have been refused;

(c) the reasons for not providing telephone connections in spite of repeated requests made by traders of prominent markets of Jetsar, Vijayanagar, Pilibanga and Sadoul town in District Sriganganagar; and

(d) whether any steps are being taken to accede to their requests in the near future?

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

(a) The number of requests received in the Bikaner Sub-Division (Bikaner is only a Sub-Division and not a Division in the Rajasthan Circle, Telecommunication Wing) for providing direct telephones during 1967-68 was 506, and between 1-4-1968 to 25-7-1968, the number was 148. Regarding public call offices, no formal requests are necessary, and the Department progressively opens such offices on its own initiative, wherever feasible and remunerative or on loss basis in conformity with the Government policy at certain categories of stations based on considerations of administrative importance, population, remoteness etc.

(b) The number of requests granted for direct telephones in 1967-68 was 344 and during the period 1-4-68 to 25-7-68, 73 more such requests were granted.

During 1967-68, 5 Public Call Offices were opened. One more sanctioned Public Call Office is pending installation.

(c) and (d). At Jetsar, there is no Telephone exchange yet. A 50 line small Automatic Exchange has been sanctioned and telephone connections required at this place will be provided as soon as the SAX is installed.

At Vijayanagar (Shri Vijayanagar) 15PCO extensions have been provided to the public from the PCO switch board. A scheme has been sanctioned to convert this into a regular Exchange (SAX). More connections can

be provided after the opening of the Exchange.

At Pilibanga, there are 29 working connections from the 50 line existing exchange. There is a waiting list of 27, but owing to congestion of trunk traffic, it has not been possible to add more connections at Pilibanga without increasing the trunk outlets. A scheme has been sanctioned to increase the number of trunk lines from Pilibanga and also to increase the capacity of the exchange from 50 to 100, so that all the applicants on the waiting list are provided with telephones.

At Sadoul Town (Sadoulshahar), there is an Exchange and there is no waiting list of applicants to be provided with telephone connections.

प्र० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत खाद्यान्न का आयात

2212. श्री विभूति शिंदे: क्या लाल्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह जानें की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मत है कि सरकार ने एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत गोहू का आयात उत्तर के नियम अमरीका के लाल्य नया करार दरने वाली है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका परा व्यापार क्या है?

लाल्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अम्बा साहिब शिंदे): (क) फिलहाल इस सम्बन्ध में पाक प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

(ख) नये करार हेतु अमेरिका-सरकार से अभी कोई व्योपतारिक आनंदीन प्रारम्भ नहीं हुई है। अतः कोई व्योपता उत्तर नहीं है।

Cooperative Sugar Mills

2213. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that new Co-operative Sugar Mills are proposed to be started in the various States;

(b) if so, the number of proposals State-wise so far received and pending decisions for the licenses and the capacity of the proposed mills;

(c) whether any applications have been received from the Mysore State for establishing Sugar Mills in the Private Sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the proposed locations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Applications for the establishment of new cooperative sugar mills from the various States are being considered.

(b) The required information is given below:

Name of State	No. of pending applications for new co-operative mills	Annual production capacity (lakh tonnes)
Madras	4	0.72
Mysore	3	0.65
Andhra Pradesh	3	0.48
Kerala	1	0.15
Uttar Pradesh	6	1.05
Orissa	2	0.27
Gujarat	7	1.32
Maharashtra	14	2.64
Bihar	11	2.64
Haryana	1	0.24
Total	52	10.16

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Seven applications have been received for the establishment of new sugar factories in the Private Sector (both Cooperative and Joint Stock Sectors) from the Mysore State. The details thereof are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1556/68].

Agricultural Development Grant to Punjab

2214. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 71 crores have been given to the Punjab State for agricultural development for this year and if so, the special purposes for which the amount is given;

(b) whether any similar development loans have been given to any other States in this year; and

(c) if so, the details with State-wise amounts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANN ASAHI SHINDE): (a) to (c). No Sir, No development loans have so far been given to any State for agricultural development in the current year. A total plan outlay of Rs. 203.67 crores has been approved for the execution of agricultural programmes in the various States during the current financial year. The State-wise and programme-wise distribution of this outlay is shown in the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1557/68]. In accordance with the existing procedure, Central assistance in the form of loan and grant is sanctioned to the States on the basis of their actual performance for the first three quarters and their anticipated performance for the last.

Short-term loan (Non-Plan) are also sanctioned to State Governments

for essential inputs like seeds, fertilisers and pesticides for agricultural development programmes. The amount of such loans sanctioned to different States is indicated in Statement II.

मोहिनी शूगर मिल्स (बिहार)

2215. श्री लखन लाल कपूर : क्या बाध्य तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मत है कि बिहार के गया जिले में वरिमालिंगंज में मोहिनी शूगर मिल्स के प्रबन्धकों ने पिछले तीवरों से कारबाना बन्द कर दिया है जिसके परिणाम-स्वरूप अभिक बेकार हो गये हैं तथा गंगा उत्पादकों को कठिनाई हो गई है;

(ख) क्या यह भी मत है कि वरिमालिंगंज के निकट 40 लाख एकड़ भूमि में गंगा उगाया है जिसका कारबाने के बदल होने का कारण प्राणीय नहीं हो नसेगा; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या नगरकार का विनाश प्रबन्धकों को कारबाना चालू करने के लिए बाध्य करने का अथवा उनके इनकार करने पर कारबाना अपने हाथ में लेने का है?

बाध्य, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अमर साहिब जिन्ने) : (क) मोहिनी शूगर मिल्स, वरिमालिंगंज, जिला गया ने बैल एक मौसम अर्थात् 1967-68 में काम नहीं किया था।

(ख) बिहार सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि गंगे के अन्तर्गत जो भूमि है, उसका अभी तक ठीक-ठीक हिसाब नहीं लगाया गया है लेकिन उक्त फैक्ट्री क्षेत्र में यह भूमि 7-8 हजार एकड़ के आस-पास हो सकती है। राज्य सरकार ने फैक्ट्री-क्षेत्र के उत्पादकों द्वारा गत वर्ष जो गंगा उगाया गया था, उसे गुराह शूगर फैक्ट्री को भिजवा दिया

वा। 1968-69 में मिल के न चलने की दस्ता में यह भावा है कि राज्य सरकार गज्जा पेरने हेतु इसी प्रकार का कोई वैकल्पिक प्रबन्ध करेगी।

(ग) फिलहाल मिल का प्रबन्ध हाथ में लेने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Transfer of Attendants of Milk Stalls in Krishi Bhavan and Parliament House

2216. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assistant Milk Distribution Officer and Milk Distribution Officer of D.M.S.—in-charge of North Block, Krishi Bhavan and Parliament House Milk Stalls arbitrarily transfer, temporarily or permanently, the Attendants of milk stalls and milk bars under their charge without taking into consideration the quantum of work in those stalls;

(b) whether it is a fact that such arbitrary transfers lead to deterioration of service; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such arbitrary transfer and action proposed to be taken to rectify such matters and action proposed to be taken against such erring officers who are lacking in judgment and perspective?

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

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

Project for Fishing Industry in Veraval (Gujarat)

2217. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any new project for the development of fishing

industry in Veraval in Gujarat State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. We are not aware of any new scheme for the development of the fishing industry with specific reference to Veraval.

(b) Does not arise.

Post Office in Kaira District of Gujarat

2218. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices opened in the Kaira district of Gujarat State during the last three years;

(b) the number of villages in this district which are without postal facilities; and

(c) the number of new post offices sanctioned for the year 1968-69 for this district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) 19

(b) None. Out of 497 villages in Kaira Distt, which do not have post offices, 344 villages are served daily and 100 villages on alternate days; 13 villages are served bi-weekly and 40 weekly.

(c) Seventeen new Post Offices have already been sanctioned for opening in Kaira district during 1968-69 and ten more new Post Offices are likely to be sanctioned during the same period.

Gir Lions

2219. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the fall in the number of Gir lions; and

(b) the steps which Government are taking to preserve the wild life of lions in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected from the State Govt. of Gujarat and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha, in due course.

Disappearance of Leopards

2220. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that leopards (Cheetahs) are fast disappearing in the country;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that there are only a few Cheetahs in the country including those in the Zoos

(c) if so, the reasons for their fast disappearance; and

(d) the steps which Government are taking to preserve the wild life of Cheetahs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No report to the effect that leopards are fast disappearing from the country has

come to the notice of the Government. However, 'Indian Cheetah' has since long become extinct in the country.

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

(d) The following steps have been taken to protect and preserve the leopards in the country:

(i) Shooting of leopards is controlled under the Wild Life Preservation and Forest Acts of the States.

(ii) Recently the Export of Leopards, dead or alive, or part thereof or produce therefrom outside the country, has been banned on commercial basis.

Incentive Bonus in Public Undertakings

2221. SHRI J. H. PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Labour Bureau has introduced incentive wages and production bonus scheme in the public sector undertakings; and

(b) whether labour productivity has gone up as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) and (b). The Labour Bureau is not concerned with the introduction of Incentive Wages and Production Bonus Schemes. The Labour Bureau has, however, been asked to study the impact of incentive wages and production bonus on labour productivity in some Central Government Public Sector Undertakings.

Rice Price in West Bengal

2222. SHRI GANESH GHOSH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the average price of rice in Midnapur, Howrah, Nadia 24 Paraganas, Bankura and Purulia districts

of West Bengal from April to June, 1968;

(b) the number of persons under Test Relief and under Gratuitous Relief in these districts in the month of June last; and

(c) the amount of (i) rice, (ii) wheat, (iii) milo, and (iv) other food-grains supplied to the above districts in June, 1968 for distribution through the M.R. Shops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). The West Bengal Government has been requested to furnish information on all the points and as soon as it is received, a statement will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Supply of Pigs by Ireland

2224. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ireland is supplying some high quality pigs to India under the Food and Agriculture Organisation "Freedom-from-Hunger" Campaign;

(b) if so, what is their number;

(c) whether a few experts on pigs along with the required paraphernalia will also be sent alongwith the pigs; and

(d) if so, the places where these pigs will be kept?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Irish Freedom From Hunger Campaign has agreed to supply high quality pigs to India under FAO's

Freedom From Hunger Campaign. They are expected to arrive by the end of 1968.

(b) 130 pure bred stock of pigs.

(c) The services of one project Manager for a period of two years and a pig attendant for three weeks will be made available.

(d) The Pigs will be kept at the Regional Pig Breeding Station, Gannavaram, Andhra Pradesh.

राजस्थान नहर परियोजना क्षेत्र में बुलडोजरों से लेती को ज्ञाति

2225. श्री पश्चालाल बाल्पाल क्या लाल्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह न्याये की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मत है कि पिछले कई वर्षों में राजस्थान नहर ने निर्माण के दौरान बुलडोजरों ने लाल्याद हुई मंकड़ी किसानों की खड़ी कम्बल का अमो नये कोई मुश्वावजा नहीं दिया या है;

(ख) क्या यह भी मत है कि उन किसानों को, जिनकी भूमि नहर के निर्माण के लिए अधियक्षित की गई थी, 7-8 वर्द हो जाने पर भा उनकी भूमि दले मैं कोई दूसरी भूमि नहीं दी गई है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में गवाहा ता क्या कार्यवाही की जारही है?

लाल्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास विभाग सहकार भवनालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री पश्चाल-बाल्पाल जिन्ने) : (क) मे (ग) राज्य सरकार से जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलने ही यमा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

उत्तर प्रदेश में सहकारी बोज स्टोर तथा सहकारी बैंक

2226. श्री निहाल सिंह; क्या साथ साथ कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बात का पता सगा लिया है कि जब जून में उत्तर प्रदेश में बोज स्टोर बन्द होते हैं, तो गोदाम सुपर-बाइजर बढ़िया किस्म का साफ किया हुआ नेहूं वहां से निकाल लेते हैं और उसके स्थान पर घटिया किस्म का बिना साफ किया गहूं वहां पर रख रहे हैं, जो बाद में किसानों को सज्जाई कर दिया जाता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जब गोदामों में गेहूं रखा जाना है, तो प्रत्येक गोदाम को दो या तीन मन पाउडर दिया जाता है परन्तु बुवाई के भवय पाउडर मिलने से गेहूं की बड़ी हुई मात्रा बोज स्टोरों के कर्मचारियों द्वारा निजों तौर पर बेच दी जाती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इम सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

साथ, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार भवानीय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अ. साहिब शिंदे) : (क) राज्य सरकार को ऐसा कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली।

(ख) वज्रों को स्टोर करने से पहले कोटनाशक ग्रीष्मधियों को थोड़ी मात्रा में इस्तेमाल किया जाता है और उनसे बीजों के भार में कोई वृद्धि नहीं होती।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Factories in West Bengal and Maharashtra

2227. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of factories employing more than 10 persons each

in West Bengal and in Maharashtra at present; and

(b) the average earning per year of a factory workers in these States?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) According to the latest information available with the Director Labour Bureau, which relates to the year 1966, the number of factories submitting returns and employing 10 or more persons in West Bengal and Maharashtra was 3,457 and 6,934 respectively.

(b) The per capital annual money earnings of workers in the Manufacturing Industries in respect of employees earning less than Rs. 400 per month in West Bengal and Maharashtra, during 1966, was Rs. 2,029 and Rs. 2,482 respectively (Indian Labour Statistics, 1968).

Study Group on Industrial Relations

2228. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Study Group on Industrial Relations comprising certain regions of Assam, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal has submitted its report to Government;

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

(c) whether Government have accepted the recommendations made by the Study Group?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) The Study Group has submitted a report to the National Commission on Labour and not to the Government.

(b) and (c). The Government are not at present seized of this matter and will consider it only after the Commission's report is received.

'Direct Purchase Point' for Foodgrains

2229. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India has recently opened a 'direct purchase point' in Hapur (U.P.);

(b) if so, the benefits likely to be derived by the farmers in getting the maximum price of their produce and in eliminating the middle-man thereby; and

(c) whether Government propose to open such 'direct purchase points' in other States also?

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

(b) The farmers are assured of a fair price for their foodgrains.

(c) Yes, Sir, when and where necessary.

Domestic Satellite Communications

2230. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that talks were held recently in New Delhi with the Chairman of the Communications Satellite to set up domestic satellite communications system in the country;

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

(c) the result of the talks held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) to (c). The talks with the Chairman of the Communications Satellite Corporation were of a general nature covering the field of

satellite communications. No specific proposal for setting up a domestic satellite communications system in the country was discussed.

Lahiri Commission Report on Food Riots in West Bengal

2231. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the observations made by Shri Surajit Lahiri who was appointed as Chairman of the Enquiry Commission to enquire into the widespread Food Riots and violent demonstrations in West Bengal in 1968;

(b) if so, the main observation and recommendations of Shri Lahiri; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon and whether Government propose to set up another Commission or reconstitute the same Commission to go into the further details of the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) A press report of a statement, stated to have been made by Shri Surajit Lahiri, has come to the Government's notice.

(b) and (c). The Enquiry Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri Surajit Lahiri which was appointed by the West Bengal Government in April, 1966 was dissolved by them in March, 1967 before conclusion of its proceedings. Government cannot take cognisance of the views expressed in the Press report. They have no intention to appoint another such Commission or reconstitute the same Commission now.

Uncleared Stocks with Sugar Mills

2232. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large stocks of sugar are lying uncleared with the sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 50 per cent of the stocks are lying unsold at present and that soon after permission was given to the Sugar Mill Owners to sell major portion of their stocks in open market, the price rose to Rs. 520 per quintal and now is Rs. 285; and

(c) 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) (b). Sale of sugar by factories is regulated through monthly releases which are given to them in proportion to their production. The factories in U.P. produced 8.13 lakh tonnes in 1967-68 of which they had despatched 58.5 per cent up to 22nd May. Another 7.5 per cent has been released. The release of the balance 34 per cent of production will be spread over the remaining months of the year until sugar from the next year's production becomes available. The price of free sale sugar rose to Rs. 520 per quintal immediately after introduction of partial decontrol in November, 1967, but at present it is around Rs. 320 per quintal.

(c) Does not arise.

Lowering of voting age in India

2233. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports appearing in the Press that the voting age in Britain is to be lowered from

21 to 18 to enable teenagers to participate in the General Elections;

(b) if so, whether similar suggestions have been received by Government from the students' organisations that the voting age should be lowered in India; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Development of Dandakaranya area

2234. SHRI D. AMAT:

SHRI D. N. DEB:

SHRI G. S. NAIK:

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the basic objec of the Dandakaranya Development Authority was to have integrated development of the Dandakaranya area;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Dandakaranya Development Authority have deviated from this basic objective; and

(c) if so, the reason therefor and whether the Dandakaranya Development Authority proposes to assume the full responsibility for the rehabilitation of the Scheduled Tribes living in the area of its operation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) The Dandakaranya Development Authority was set up in 1958 for the effective and expeditious execution of the scheme to resettle displaced persons from East Pakistan in Dandakaranya and for the integrated development

of this area, with particular regard to the promotion of the interests of the area's tribal population.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Rehabilitation Works under Dandakaranya Development Authority

2235. SHRI D. AMAT:
SHRI D. N. DEB:
SHRI G. C. NAIK:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

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

(a) the scale of rehabilitation assistance for the displaced persons from East Pakistan under the Dandakaranya Development Authority Programme;

(b) the benefits and the scale of rehabilitation assistance provided to the tribals living in that area;

(c) whether Government are aware that there has been considerable disparity in the settlement programmes for the refugees from East Pakistan and the tribals and rehabilitation assistance given to them; and

(d) if so, the action taken to remove the disparity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). A statement showing the scale of rehabilitation assistance and benefits provided to the displaced persons from East Pakistan and to the tribals in the Dandakaranya area is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1558/68].

(c) The question of disparity does not arise as the nature of the programmes and assistance is different in the two cases. Fully reclaimed agricultural land is allotted to both displaced persons and tribals. The amount of

Rs. 3,183 given to an agriculturist displaced family is, however, treated as loan and is recoverable with interest, whereas the entire amount of Rs. 2,565 sanctioned in the case of a tribal family is treated as an outright grant.

(d) Does not arise.

Agricultural University in Maharashtra

2236. SHRI K. G. DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the location of proposed Agricultural University in the Maharashtra State;

(b) the tests applied for the selection of the spot for the location of this University;

(c) whether the Government have any control or any say in the selection of this location;

(d) if so, whether Government were consulted in the matter; and

(e) if not, the reasons for not exercising control by the Central Government when huge amount of grants is given by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. The Vice-Chancellor of the University has intimated that the Government of Maharashtra have decided upon the location of the Agricultural University at Rahuri in Ahmednagar District.

(b) What tests were applied for the selection of the spot by the State Government are not known to the Central Government.

(c) The Central Government has no control or say in the selection of this location.

(d) Does not arise, in so far as consultation with Central Government is concerned.

(e) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research out of the grants in aid received from the Government of India gives financial assistance to Agricultural Universities for specific items of development on an approved pattern of assistance. The Universities are, however, established under Enactments of the State Legislatures and their affairs are managed by Executive Councils or Boards of Management or other bodies set up in accordance with these Enactments. These State Acts generally provide for representation of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research on such bodies, but since the Council as such has no control over the administration of the Agriculture Universities which are autonomous institutions the Central Government cannot interfere in the selection of site. The Maharashtra Agriculture University Act provides for the selection of site for location of the University Headquarters being made by the State Government.

Employees in I.C.A.R.

2237. SHRI P. R. THAKUR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 2287 on the 29th February, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the required information regarding the employees in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to be laid on the Table?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b) A statement in implementation of the assurance was laid on the table of the Lok Sabha on 29-7-1968.

(c) Does not arise.

Displaced Persons in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

2238. SHRI P. R. THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8537 on the 25th April, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the required information about the Scheduled Caste displaced persons in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which it is likely to be made available?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Yes.

(b) According to the information received from the Andamans Administration, out of 2861 families of displaced persons from East Pakistan settled in Andamans and Nicobar Islands between 1949 and 1963, 3138 belonged to Scheduled Castes according to orders in force in East Pakistan. Of these, 46 families had left the islands or had been repatriated.

(c) The information has already been laid on the Table of the Sabha on the 29th July, 1968.

Sale of Fake Fertilizers in Maharashtra

2239. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the Press reports in the 'Blitz' of the 13th July, 1968 where it has been reported that fake fertilizers worth Rupees 20 lakhs were sold in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether an inquiry has been instituted by Government into this matter; and

(c) the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). Yes. The selling of sub-standard fertilisers which do not conform to the specifications prescribed in the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957, is a violation of the Order and is an offence punishable under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The State Governments are competent to take penal action against those who violate the Order. The information is being collected from the State Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat who are concerned in the matter and it will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

12.10 Hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
CZECH-SOVIET DISPUTE**

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN (Badagara): Sir, I rise to a point of order under Rule 197.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I rise to a point of order under Rule 197.

MR. SPEAKER: One by one they may raise their points of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Sir, I am raising this point of order under Rule 197. According to this rule I think that the Calling Attention Notice that has been admitted for today is not in order. The rule says:

"A member may, with the previous permission of the Speaker, call the attention of a Minister to any matter of urgent public importance...."

This Calling Attention Notice calling the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the Czech-Soviet dispute is not of public importance (Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. All hon. Members may kindly resume their seats. Kindly allow me to hear the point of order and give my ruling. I have admitted it. May I request all hon. Members on this side not to turn that side and shout? Let me answer him. It will be very easy for me to answer him. If all of you begin to shout there is absolutely no chance for me to reply.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Sir, I raise my point of order under rule 197 and article 51 of the Constitution. I would like to invite your attention to the subject matter of the Calling Attention Notice that you are going to take up. It says:

"....to call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to Czech-Soviet dispute and the efforts made by the Government of India in regard thereto."

MR. SPEAKER: What is the constitutional provision? You cannot quote the Constitution for everything.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Article 51 of the Constitution says:

"51. The State shall endeavour to—

(a)

(b) maintain just and honourable relations between nations;"

Czechoslovakia and Soviet Union are friendly countries. They have their disputes and some efforts are being made to solve those disputes in some railway train on some border. Any interference by the Government of India, any remarks by the Government of India, in such a delicate situation will put these countries against us. That was our experience (Interruption). That was our experience in the Hungarian revolution. Those who have some sympathy for

Czechoslovakia, those who want the revolution to go forward, should keep quiet, otherwise they will trot out an excuse and say that the Communist world is getting together (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Do not go into the merits of the case.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Therefore, Sir, I think the admissibility of this Calling Attention Notice is a violation of article 51 of the Constitution (*Interruption*).

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): Sir, I would like to add one point.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not discussing that point now. He has raised a point of order and I have to answer him. If all of you get up like this I do not know how I can answer him.

DR. RANEN SEN: Before you answer, Sir, I have got another point to place before you so that you may give a complete answer.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want any further clarification. I have admitted it. I have considered all aspects of the question. There is no question of offending Russia or Czechoslovakia. We are friendly nations. Our making some suggestions or putting forward some ideas need not offend anybody. (*Interruptions*). Order, order. I got up to say something else. I have admitted this Calling Attention Notice and three names are put here. But some hon. Member pointed out to me that he had also given a Calling Attention Notice on the previous day and that was overlooked when this was printed. I searched the papers. I am really glad to point out that he had given a notice on the previous day. Shri Samar Guha's name was there and, therefore, his name will be put down as the fourth in the list of names of Members in whose name this Calling Attention Notice stands. Therefore it will be the fourth name.

श्री कंवरसाल गुप्ता (दिल्ली सदर) : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविसम्मतीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

“चेकोस्लोवाकिया सोवियत विवाद तथा इस विषय में भारत सरकार द्वारा किये गये प्रयास”।

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the House is aware, a new leadership assumed office in Czechoslovakia some months ago. They made known their desire to make certain changes in the internal structure and policies of their country. This apparently created certain misapprehensions amongst some of their fellow members of the Warsaw Pact Organization. There was an exchange of correspondence between the five countries of the Warsaw Pact after their recent meeting in Warsaw, and the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. The press has carried detailed reports of this correspondence. Following these exchanges, a meeting between the representatives of the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia was arranged, and the leaders of these two parties are at present engaged in talks in Czechoslovakia. The outcome of these bilateral discussions is yet to be known. The Government of India do not consider it desirable to express views on the merits of the issues currently being discussed. In view of the sensitiveness of the situation, any comment may accentuate the difficulties rather than make a useful contribution. Bearing these considerations in mind, most Governments have exercised restraint.

It is our earnest hope that matters pertaining to the policies of Czechoslovakia and to her relations with her neighbours will be resolved amicably. We also hope that the processes of detente in Europe will continue.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): What asquib!

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): What a fall from the days of Shri Nehru!

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत का हर एक नागरिक, जो विश्व-सांति में विश्वास करता है, सोवियत यूनियन के चेकोस्लोवाकिया पर दबाव डालने के बारे में चिन्ता व्यक्त करता है, विशेषतः इमिलिं कि दोनों ही हमारे मित्र देश हैं। हम यह चाहते हैं कि किसी भी देश का किसी अन्य देश पर दबाव नहीं रहना चाहिये। ख्याल यह था कि उनकी बातचीत के बाद कोई रास्ता निकल आयेगा लेकिन कल यह खबर आई कि श्री ब्रेजनेव व्हीमर हो गये और एक दम वापिस चले गये। भानुम नहीं कि वह पोलांडकल बीमर रो थी या वह सही मानों में बीमार थे। लेकिन अब वह बातचीत दोवारा शुरू हई है। लेकिन जैसे जैसे इसमें देर होती जाती है, कि यह समस्या क्यों नहीं मुलझ रही है, कहीं दबाव तो ज्यादा नहीं डाला जा रहा है। चेकोस्लोवाकिया के साथ हमारा पुराना रिश्ता है। सब तरह की मदद चेकोस्लोवाकिया से इस देश को मिलती है। लेकिन इतने दिन अगढ़ा होने के बाद भी हमारी सरकार उसको एक पैसिव स्पेक्टेटर की तरह से देखती रही है।

MR. SPEAKER: You are making a speech. Now I will have to stop it. Please come to the question.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मुझे जरा बैक-ग्राउन्ड तो देने दीजिये।

यू० के० रूमानिया और बलारिया के प्राइम मिनिस्टर्ज, श्री टीटो और दूसरे देशों ने इस विषय में चिन्ता व्यक्त की है। कुछ वर्ष पहले हम हंगरी के सम्बन्ध में पहले तो चुप रहे और बाद में जब गडबड हो गई, तो हमने चिन्ता व्यक्त की। शायद हम उस हिस्ट्री को रिपीट करना चाहते हैं। चेकोस्लोवाकिया का क्या टड है? मैं आपकी आज्ञा से चैक्स्लोविकिं की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के रेजोल्यूशन में से दो चार लाइन पड़ना चाहता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: Do not quote it; everybody has read it.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : उम रेजिलेशन में कहा गया है :

"Our development today is a development corresponding to our present Czechoslovak conditions; it was with the awareness of responsibility before our nation that the Party has taken this road. That is why, however, the Party Central Committee considers it necessary to stress in the present situation that attempts to present our course as a certain obligatory "model" for all socialist countries are wrong in principle as to content, and politically harmful both for us and for the development of our relations to the allied socialist countries".

"The existence of differences among communist parties should not, however, negatively affect their mutual relations. In accord with the Action Programme, we shall explain and defend our stand point that our internal development is the sovereign affair of Czechoslovakia. We do not interfere with internal political questions of other countries and we demand the same as regard their relations to our country."

MR. SPEAKER: Will you come to the question now?

श्री कांवर लाल गुप्त : मैं क्वेश्चन ही पूछ रहा हूँ। उनका केवल कहना यह है कि हमारे अन्दर के मामले में कोई दबलन के, हमें आप की इस आर्मी की कोई जरूरत नहीं है और हम प्रेस पर से सेंसरशिप हटाना चाहते हैं, फ़ाइरम आफ़ स्पीच देना चाहते हैं। इस हालत में मैं प्रधान मंत्री की मेवा में निवेदन करता चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार हमेशा में नान-इंटरफ़ेरेंस की पालिसी का दूसरे दंशों में प्रचार करती रही, पंचशील का बात पंटिं जवाहरलाल से लेकर आज तक आप कहते रहे और यह भी आप चाहते रहे कि किसी देश की आर्मी दूसरी जगह न रहे, किसी तरह से किसी का भी प्रेशर दूसरे देश पर न पड़े। इसरायल के मामले में, स्वेच्छा के मामले में हर मार्गने में आप की यह नीति ही है। तो मैं प्रधान मंत्री में पूछता चाहता हूँ कि या चेकोस्लोवाकिया के बारे में मैं जो आपकी ना-इंटरफ़ेरेंस की पालिसी है और फ़ाज न रखने का यही पालिसी है उस पालिसी पर स्टिक करते हैं या नहीं, इसके बारे में आप का या विचार है?

दूसरे, इस सम्बन्ध में आपने हम या चेकोस्लोवाकिया की सरकार से लिख कर या और किसी दूसरे तरह स बातचीन की है और क्या लाइक-माइडेंट कट्टीज़ के साथ मिल कर इन दानों दंशों के बीच की लड़ाई बहुत हो, इस बात की कोशिश वह करेगी?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Sir, the question that has been put to me is largely hypothetical. As I have said, the two countries are having talks. Talks have not broken down. In fact, the latest news is that the Chairman of the National Assembly who is said to be also in favour of reform has said that the atmosphere is optimistic and that the talks are, I think, the word he used was promising. In this situation, it would not

be wise for us to express any opinion. As the situation develops, certainly, one can decide what stand one should take. As far as the question of non-interference is concerned, I think, we have expressed our views very clearly. Even with respect of Czechoslovakia—I was asked 2 or 3 days ago about this matter—I said that our views are the same.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What are your views? That is my specific question.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: We do not believe in interference from outside. But here the two countries are talking and they are trying to settle the thing through talks.

AN HON. MEMBER: What talks?

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: They are taking place within a few inches of the Soviet border . . . (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. She should be allowed to reply. Please hear her. (Interruption) I have understood what you have said. She is answering. I will not allow you like this.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The next part was whether we have kept ourselves in contact with various people. I have not written letters. But we are, through diplomatic channels, in constant contact with the representatives of all these countries. The third question was about like-minded people. I do not think this is a time to have such a meeting.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह (खगरिया) : अम्बेक्ष महोदय, अभी प्रधान मंत्री ने बतलाया कि दोनों देश आपस में बैठ कर इस बात का फैसला करना चाहते हैं परन्तु इसके पहले मैं प्रधान मंत्री का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ प्रावदा ने या कहा उसके ऊपर :

"Meanwhile, *Pravda* warned Czechoslovak communists, 'time does not wait.'"

और आज के भी अख्तियारों में है :

"The Soviet Defence Minister, Marshall Pavel F. Batiski, announced that the wide-ranging anti-aircraft exercise 'Sky Shield' run in connection with giant land manoeuvres on the Soviet Union's western frontier, had ended."

यह जो बातचीत हो रही है जेकोस्लोवाकिया और रूस के के नेताओं के बीच में क्या यह जायज है कि मिलिटरी एक्सरसाइज का ढर दिखा कर, धमका कर, उन लोगों पर अत्यधिक दबाव डालकर अपने ही मन की बात करने की कोशिश की जाय ? प्रधान मंत्री कहती है कि आपस में फैसला करता चाहत है परन्तु क्या यह उचित है... (व्यवधान) ... अरब देशों का व्यवहार रूस से और जेकोस्लोवाकिया से दोनों से एक ही है तो क्या उन का यह फर्ज नहीं है कि वह इस मामले में हस्तक्षेप करके इसकी निपटाने में मदद करें ?

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या प्रधान मंत्री बतलायेगी कि हमारे राजदूत जो प्राग में हैं उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री को क्या रपट भेजी है और कितनी सैन्य शक्ति रूस की इस बात का दबाव डालने में लगी दृई है ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अनुरोध करूँगा आप से कि आप प्रधान मंत्री से कहें कि हमारे राजदूत की क्या रपट है उसको सदन में बतावें। सिक्केट कह कर इसको नहीं रोका जा सकता है। मैं इस तरह से आज नहीं मानते बाला हूँ।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): She has to answer two questions. One is whether they have received reports from our diplomats and the second is the extent of Soviet military might in Czechoslovakia.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I am sure you will not expect me to know or announce the extent of Soviet mili-

tary strength. With regard to reports from our Ambassadors, certainly we are receiving reports, but I do not think I can place them on the Table of the House . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: What about military manoeuvres? Military exercises are taking place. If exercises take place somewhere else, we protest against that. Military pressure has been brought there. What prevents you from making a statement? Military exercises are taking place. There should be some answer.

MR. SPEAKER: Under what rule is he getting up and shouting? There are people who have given call-attention notice . . .

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: I have been requesting you for the last one week.

MR. SPEAKER: But you have not given anything in writing. (Interruption).

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : कामेश्वर सिंह के दूसरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया। एक्सटेंट आफ मिलिटरी एक्सरसाइज

MR. SPEAKER: I will repeat, if you want, what she has answered. About Soviet military might, she said, 'I am not expected to say anything'. (Interruptions).

श्री रवि राय : मिलिटरी एक्सरसाइज के बारे में

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot force her to say something. She has answered the question.

श्री कंवरसाल गुप्त : मिलिटरी जो बहां पर है उस के बारे में आप का क्या विचार है यह नहीं बताया।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta, I do not allow this. I am warning you for the third time. It is not proper. You monopolise every-

thing—getting up and shouting every time. Will you please sit down?

About the first question, she has said, "Ambassadors' reports are coming in, but do you expect me to place them on the Table of the House?"

Now, may I request Mr. Madhu Limaye to put his question? (Interruptions)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi):: We expect the Prime Minister to give replies to the specific questions. That is all that we want.

MR. SPEAKER: She is answering. It is a delicate question. I am to look whether I am satisfied or not. Members may not be satisfied, but I am to be satisfied.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: But are you satisfied with her answer? (Interruptions)

श्री मधु लिमये : (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज मुझे उम्मीद थी कि प्रधान मंत्री को मोका था कि वह 50 करोड़ जनता की ओर से इस सदन की बहुसंख्या की ओर से इस विषय पर कुछ बोलेंगी, लेकिन मैं इस खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उन्होंने यहां पर जो वक्तव्य दिया है

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : आपको हमेशा खेद रहता है।

श्री रवि राय : खेद न हो तो क्या कहें।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बड़ा खेद है कि इस देश की ओर से जो बातें आज इस पालियामेंट में कही जाते हैं, प्रधान मंत्री के द्वारा नहीं कही गई। ठीक 30 साल पहले आपको याद होगा कि 1930 में एक रक्षासी जकित ने चेकोस्लोवाकिया जैसे लान्सिपूर्ण और प्रजातान्त्रिक देश की

हत्या की थी। इस हत्या में सखेवारी लिंगेन, फास और इटली की थी। उस समय, अध्यक्ष महोदय, चेकोस्लोवाकिया की जनता और रूस की जनता दोनों में दोस्ती का रिक्ता था

MR. SPEAKER: That is all about the past. Let him come to 1968 now. Let him come to his question.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह इन को कहना चाहिये, अगर ये नहीं कहती हैं तो मुझे कहना चाहिये। अगर ये नहीं कहती हैं तो कम से कम इस देश की ओर से एक आदमी तो बोले। 30 साल पहले मुझ याद है—राजनीति में एक छात्र के नाते जब मैंने पहले कदम रखा था—मूलिक करार के खिलाफ हम लोगों ने फर्गुसन काल जे के छात्रों की सभा बुलाई थी। उस समय चेकोस्लोवाकिया के साथ हम हमदर्दी दिखाते थे तो आज एक स्वतन्त्र सैनिक के नाते मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा कर्तव्य है कि तात्सीवादकी नीति के खिलाफ जिस तरह से हमने उस समय आवाज उठाई थी, उस बक्त हम दब नहीं थे—अंग्रेज क्या कहेंगे फ्रांसीस, बर्ना कहां—इस लिये आज एक स्वतन्त्रता सैनिक के नाते मैं कहना चाहता हूँ

(ठब्बाजन)

हमारी विदेश नीति भी की पांच आधारशिलायें क्या हैं, — 1. राष्ट्रीय स्वतन्त्रता की हम कद करें, 2. सार्वभौमिकता की कद करें, 3. शान्तिपूर्ण सहअस्तित्व विभिन्न देशों में, चाहे सामरिक व्यवस्था जो भी हो, बनी रहे, 4. शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से दो राष्ट्रों के बीच में जो अपडे हों उनको हल किया जाय, और 5. सब से महत्वपूर्ण बात—स्वतन्त्र मामलों में हम हस्तक्षेप न कर विशेषकर जो बड़े राष्ट्र हैं वे। हमेशा इस सदन में—मैं आजादी के पहले की बात करता हूँ—कांग्रेस को यह फ़स्त था कि जहां दुनिया में अन्याय होता था, दबाव और अक्रमण की बात होती थी, पुरानी कुँद्रस

हमेशा बोला करती थी, केविह प्राप्त पता नहीं
कांग्रेस दल को करा हो गया है

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever they may say, the hon. Member should address the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him come to the question now.

श्री भ्रू लिख्ये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सवाल यह है कि इन्होंने कहा है—

"The Government of India do not consider it desirable to express views on the merits of the issues currently being discussed."

तथा स्वयं वे कहती हैं कि हमारा दृष्टिकोण क्या है, वह हमने चेकोस्लोवाकिया को बतला दिया है। क्या एक कमरे के अन्दर बैठ कर बतला दिया है, हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को उसका पता नहीं दिया जायगा कि इन्होंने अपना क्या दृष्टिकोण रखा है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, रूमानिया के लोग, यगोस्लाविया के लोग, उन्होंने साथ दिया है, व अमरीकी दलाल नहीं हैं, व कम्युनिस्ट देश हैं, उन्होंने कहा है, इटली की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने कहा है, जिसको पिछे चुनावों में 25 प्रतिशत से अधिक वोट मिले थे, फांस की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने कहा है कि फौजी हस्तक्षेप नहीं होना चाहिये। चेकोस्लोवाकिया की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी और वहां की जनता ने कहा है कि जहां तक नामाजिक मिलियत का सवाल है हम कोई परिवर्तन नहीं करेंगे, जहां तक वारसा करार का सवाल है, रूस के साथ दोस्ताना रिश्ता बरकरार रखेंगे . . .

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : हिन्दुस्तान की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने कहा है, वह भी बतलाइये ?

श्री भ्रू लिख्ये : पी० सी० जोशी को पढ़िये। इन्दिरा गांधी से तो पी० सी० जोशी अच्छे हैं।

श्री भ्रू लिख्ये : आप उनको रोकिये। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की सामाजिक विरोधी नीति और प्रगतिशील परम्पराओं को मद्देनजर रखते हुए हमारी विदेश नीति की जो पांच आश्वार शिलायें हैं, जिनको लेकर हमेशा छिठोरा पीटे थे— उनको सामने रख कर आज प्रधान मंत्री अपने जवाब में साफ साफ कहें कि चेकोस्लोवाकिया के साथ हमारी पूरी हमदर्दी है और रूस से हमारा निवेदन है कि एसे छोट देश को, जब कि वह आन्तरिक सुधार करना चाहता है तो उसको फौजी दबाव और धरकियों के जरिये आपको खत्म नहीं करना चाहिये। पांच देशों की ओर से जो पत्र चेकोस्लोवाकिया को लिखा गया है, उसमें वे कहते हैं कि आप जो आन्तरिक सुधार करना चाहते हैं, वे आर इनएक्सेप्टबल टु अस। इनएक्सेप्टबल का क्या मतलब है। चेकोस्लोवाकिया जो चीज करना चाहता है—रूस को अच्छी लंबे, न लगे। रूस में बहुत सी चीजें नहीं होती चेकोस्लोवाकिया को अच्छी नहीं लगती है, हमको अच्छी नहीं लगती है—लेकिन उसके लिये दबाव नहीं डाला जा सकता है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज का उनका जो दृष्टिकोण है—चेकोस्लोवाकिया के बारे में हमदर्दी हा आज उस का एलान यहां पर होना चाहिये।

श्रीकर्ती इन्दिरा गांधी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बबत यह प्रश्न नहीं है कि हमदर्दी किस्तर है या किस्तर नहीं है। जब एक गम्भीर स्थिति, नाजुक स्थिति सामने हो तो सरकार का यह कर्तव्य है कि हम कोई ऐता कदम न उठायें जिससे स्थिति और ज्यादा गम्भीर बन सके। हम ने अपनी नीति को बिल्कुल नहीं छोड़ा है अगर दूसरे

लोगों ने के कहने के मायने यह नहीं है कि हम ने नीति छोड़ी है या इस के मायने यह भी नहीं है कि हम ऐसी बात कहें, जिससे गम्भीर स्थिति में कुछ और परेशानी आये।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Chamberlain also said that it was a far off country. She is directly following Chamberlain.

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : मैं बिल्कुल ऐसा नहीं कह रही हूँ। यह एक दश है जिसके साथ हमारे बहुत पास कोई के सम्बन्ध है वह हम से दूर नहीं है, बल्कि बहुत से देशों से बहुत यादा पास हैं, पहले भी रहे हैं और आज भी हैं।

30 वर्ष पहले की बात मुझ को याद दिलाई गई है—माननीय सदस्यों को शायद मालूम होगा कि उस समय मैं स्वयं उस जगह थी और मूँने मोका मिला था। वहाँ के सब नेताओं और जाता के लोगों से मिलने का। चेकोस्लोवाकिया से मेरे अपने निजी सम्बन्ध बहुत गहरे और पास के रहे हैं। जब मैं छोटी थी तब से रहे हैं। लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा स्थिति की गम्भीरता को समझ कर कहना चाहिये। जो हमारी नीति है, जो हमारे विचार है, उस को वे प्राप्त कर चुके हैं। जहाँ तक लिखने का सवाल है,—अध्यक्ष महोदया द्विनिया में इतनी सरकारें हैं, हृकूपतें हैं, लेकिन सरकार की तरफ से इस बात में कोई नहीं पड़ा है, जो कुछ देश बोल रहे हैं—उनका-उनका रिष्टा दूसरी तरफ का है। किसी के दर में, किसी के दबाव में नहीं आ रहे हैं, लेकिन इस समय हम यह जरूर महसूस करते हैं कि...

SHRI PILOO MODY: Choose between right and wrong.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): Tito is going there, the Prime Minister from Rumania is going there. They are freer than we. Is she writing to them? Is she going there?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : जब हम जाते हैं तो यह माननीय सदस्य हैं, जिनको एतराज होता है।

श्री बलराज भट्टोक : जब जाना चाहिये, तब नहीं जाते हैं।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : मैं तो यह कहूँगी यह समय नहीं है जब कि हम को कुछ करना चाहिये। हम को देखना है कि वह पर क्या होता है। मैं तो यह मानती हूँ कि चेकोस्लोवाकिया के नेता और जनता खुब अःस्ती तरह से जारी हैं कि उन के हित में क्या है और वे उस स्थिति को सम्भाल रहे हैं।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Then she will be wise after the event. This is the most inglorious hour of the Indian Parliament. When the question of human liberty is involved, when we are observing Tilak's Day today. Lokmanya Tilak who said 'Swaraj is my birthright', it is a shame upon you what are you doing today? Sitting like muffled people! You are the descendants of Chamberlain.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) Government did not tell us yesterday anything about the Indo-US talks that were going on in the capital when we were all wanting to know about it (Interruptions).

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा (बेगुसराय) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे भी विवेदन करने का मांका दिया जायेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कर सकते हैं।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : जो सवाल उठ गया है वह बड़ा अहम सवाल है।

MR. SPEAKER: When I am on my legs, hon. Members should sit down. I think the initial mistakes was mine. I thought that this was a subject where there would be no controversy.

The Prime Minister has made a statement. Naturally she is a little careful about the words she uses—she is expected to be very careful in the choice of words. After all, members are a little more free than the Prime Minister in this respect.

Shri Samar Guha had also give an a cal] attention notice. It was earlier . . .

श्री बेबेन सेन (ग्रासनसोल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विस्तिगाहन अस्पताल की हड्डताल के बारे में मैंने काल-प्रटेन्शन नोटिस दी थी ।

MR. SPEAKER: We are in the middle of a cal] attention motion. Apart from that, if any member gets up and says anything on any matter, whether it is a strike or something else, I am helpless. I will only have to adjourn the House. Talking anything like this while we are discussing a particular matter is not proper. I am appealing to the Leaders of the Groups. If even in the middle of a cal] attention motion we have taken up, members begin to refer to other matters, it is not at all proper.

Shri Samar Guha.

SHRI SAMAR GAUHA (Contai): Through you, Sir, I want to remind our Prime Minister of the glorious voice of her father, the first Prime Minister of India, that was heard in the very capital of the United States of America, in which he said:

"Where freedom is in danger, justice is threatened and aggression takes place, India cannot be neutral".

With these preliminary words, I want to offer my service to that tiny State, Czechoslovakia, which today is holding the flag of freedom aloft against a giant super power with only the moral spirit and that much of dedication which that nation got from its illustrious sons. Masaryk and Dr. Benes.

SHRI INDRAMIT GUPTA: Who liberated Czechoslovakia from Nazism?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I expected that our Prime Minister, holding the heritage of her great father, would at least today show that forthright courage that was shown even by a very longstanding Communist leader, Shri P. C. Joshi, who said 'Big Brother, Yes, but with Big Stick, No'. Even Rumania and Yugoslavia, both Communist States, have stood in this hour for that tiny State where a new wind of freedom is blowing not for the eastern world only but for the whole human civilisation.

With these preliminary words, I want to know from the Prime Minister whether as the representative of one nation which in its Constitution had enshrined the words "Equality, Democracy and Freedom", this Government will categorically welcome the wind of liberalisation and democratisation that is taking place in the policy of Czechoslovakia? Secondly, I want to know on the basis of the generally accepted principles of international relations between two States, equality, reciprocity, mutual respect of the individual sovereignty of each State, whether, instead of having a dialogue with a bullying, threatening and blackmailing neighbour, with military manoeuvres taking place within a few miles of the site of the talks, this Government, on the basis of the international code that guides the relations between sovereign States, will let it be known to our friend, the Soviet Union and her leaders that India will appreciate if the talk between Russia and Czechoslovakia is conducted on the basis of equality, reciprocity, mutual dignity and recognition of mutual sovereignty.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: India does stand and will always continue to stand for justice, liberty and that peace. There is no question about that.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Except in Czechoslovakia.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I am glad to see this new found friendship for Czechoslovakia on the other side, and if I may say so, I think it will greatly embarrass the Czechoslovak leaders and people.

SHRI PILOO MODY: It is this silence on the part of the Government which will embarrass them. We should have welcomed it and at least said that we sympathise with the process of democratisation that is taking place there. If we cannot say that much that is creating difficulty for them.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: We are close enough to the Czechoslovak people and leaders for them to understand exactly where we stand.

SHRI RANGA: Can you not appreciate sympathy for the weak whatever may be their politics?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I am welcoming your change of attitude.

SHRI PILOO MODY: We are still looking for a change of attitude from your side.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Our attitude always has been friendly towards them. Surely, you do not want that to change.

It is a question of judgment and assessment of what helps in a particular situation and what does not help, and it is our assessment that at this moment it will not help to express specific views on this matter. As far as our views on democracy and on greater liberalisation are concerned, there is absolutely no doubt that we have stood for these things in all parts of the world, and we do not change our attitude towards these in this case either. As I said, I am sure the Czechoslovak leaders and people fully appreciate our point of view in this.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI (Kendrapara): The latter part of the question, whether they have written to Soviet Russia which is a

friendly country that in matters like this there should be no interference, has not been answered.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I have already said that we are in touch with them, and I do not think it is proper for me to say what may have been written to anyone.

SHRI DEVEN SEN rose—

MR. SPEAKER: I know you have given notice. Not only you, there are thirty people. If everybody gets up like you, there will be no business possible in Parliament. At least I cannot manage it like this. Somehow I am sick of this.

After the Calling Attention was admitted, and before also, some leaders had written to me that a discussion must be held on the subject. Mr. Masani, Mr. Madhok, Mr. Surendranath Dwivedy, Mr. Kunte, Mr. Humayun Kabir and so many of them wrote to me. First they wanted foreign affairs to be discussed, but later on they wanted to discuss this subject. I had admitted the call attention notice. The point is whether a discussion at this stage, again after the call attention notice is useful. Mr. Masani had written to me that a discussion was necessary. I cannot say anything now. There is the Leader of the House and I shall consult her. What is the best course to follow could be seen in the Business Advisory Committee.

AN HON. MEMBER: Let us have a foreign affairs debate.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall consult the Business Advisory Committee where the Leaders of the Opposition are also there. We shall discuss the matter and see what can be done.

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot): Had the Prime Minister stood for the country and spoken up for the people I myself would have been first to say: drop that motion. Unfortunately, she has not done so and we want an early debate.

MR. SPEAKER: I have been giving my views.

12.5 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT RE. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT MARKET BORROWING DURING 1968-69

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I beg to lay on the Table a statement indicating the result of Central Government market borrowing during 1968-69 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1538/68.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN TELEPHONE INDUSTRIES LTD., BANGALORE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited Bangalore, for the year 1966-67, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon; under sub-section (1) of section 619, of the Companies Act, 1956 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1539/68.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI D. ERING): On behalf of Shri Anna-sahib P. Shinde, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1373 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th July, 1968, under section 12A of the Essential Commodities Act, 1952, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1540/68.]

(2) A copy each of the following President's Acts under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers Act), 1968:—

(i) The Uttar Pradesh Zamin-dari Abolition and Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1968 (President's Act No. 17 of 1968) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 1968.

(ii) The Uttar Pradesh Consolidation of Holdings (Amendment) Act, 1968 (President's Act No. 18 of 1968) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1540/68.]

(3) A corrigendum correcting the numbers and dates of publication in Gazette of India of two Notifications laid on the Table on the 5th December, 1967 as G.S.R. Nos. 1753 and 1754, under sub-section (6) of section 8 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1540/68.]

MINES (AMENDMENT RULES) AND ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND ORGANISATION

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): On behalf of Shri S. C. Jamir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Mines (Amendment) Rules, 1968 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 968 in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1968, under sub-section (7) of section 39 of the Mines Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1541/68.]

[Shri D. R. Chavan]

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts of the Employees' Provident Fund Organization, along with the Audit Report thereon for the year 1965-66.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1542/68.]

12.52 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held in Tuesday, the 30th July, 1968, adopted the following motion in regard to the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Bill, 1967:—

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to provide that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of economic power to the common detriment, for the control of monopolies, for the prohibition of monopolistic and restrictive trade practices and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be further extended up to the first day of the second week of the 66th (November-December, 1968) Session of the Rajya Sabha."

12.35 hrs.

RE. PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER: On the 29th July the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri Yashpal Singh for disapproval

of the Gold (Control) Ordinance and the motion moved by the Deputy Minister for reference of the Gold (Control) Bill to Joint Committee were taken up together. The Lok Sabha Debates of that day show that after the reply of Shri Yashpal Singh the Chairman enquired whether the Member had the leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution and the Resolution was by leave withdrawn.

On the 30th July, Shri Yashpal Singh wrote to say that he did not want to withdraw his Resolution and his remarks that the Deputy Prime Minister should withdraw the Bill had been construed as his desire to withdraw the Resolution. He wanted the proceedings to be corrected.

Shri Yashpal Singh tried to raise the same point in the House yesterday. I would have myself raised it if only he was a little patient.

I have seen the relevant portion of the Lok Sabha Debates of the 29th July. It is a fact that Shri Yashpal Singh, at the end of his speech, said that he would humbly request the Deputy Prime Minister to withdraw his Bill. Possibly the Chairman thought that the Member wanted to withdraw his Resolution. I considered it fit to bring this matter to the notice of the House now so that there may be no misgivings about the intention of Shri Yashpal Singh. However, the withdrawal of the Resolution by leave of the House, as recorded in the proceedings, is final.

12.54 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

ASSOCIATION OF RAJYA SABHA MEMBER

SHRI M. R. MASANI: (Rajkot): I move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha

do agree to nominate a member from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of this House for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee ending on the 30th April, 1969, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri M. M. Dharia from the Committee and do communicate to this House the name of the member so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate a member from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of this House for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee ending on the 30th April, 1969, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri M. M. Dharia from the Committee and do communicate to this House the name of the member so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

12.54½ hrs.

INTER-STATE WATER DISPUTES
(AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up the Inter-State Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill moved by Dr. K. L. Rao. The Business Advisory Committee allotted two hours and we have already spent 2 hours and 35 minutes. The Speaker has the discretion to extend the time by half an hour and that also had been taken up. I do not think that by extending the time by half an hour further we shall be able to please anybody because a number of them want to speak. Therefore, may I now request the hon. Minister to reply?

श्री देवराव पाटिल (यवतमाल) : आज भी मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ नये घरेडमेट्स भेजे हैं इसलिए टाइम तो लगना ही है।

MR. SPEAKER: Amendments will be taken up at the time of clause-by-clause consideration.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): I must thank the hon. Member for their contribution.

12.55 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Two aspects were prominent in the discussion. One was the impact of the disputes on the development of the irrigation potential in the country. The second was by way of comment on the provisions of this Bill. With regard to the first aspect, I want to submit that there are a large number of inter-state rivers in the country and practically all the disputes had been settled except two, which are giving some trouble and are matters of controversy. Matters relating to the Chambal river, for example, are being settled by mutual agreement between Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. Similarly, there are many other rivers in the country and in all these cases there has been very good co-operation and I am proud to say that in spite of the very many big-sized rivers of our country and the extent of our country, the disputes are completely or practically insignificant. There are only two disputes in the main, one in regard to the Krishna-Godavari and the other in regard to the Narmada. These are the only two disputes which are persisting, and I would not say that the development of the country is in any way retarded except in one case, that is Narmada.

Now, a large number of projects have been sanctioned in the different States. For example, in Maharashtra, one of the projects sanctioned is the Bheema costing about Rs. 42 crores. It was sanctioned three years back, but so far, we have spent much money on it, about Rs. 2½ crores. Likewise, in Mysore, the Upper Krishna project costs about Rs. 59 crores.

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

and we have spent barely Rs. 2 crores on that in spite of the fact that the project was sanctioned five years back. In Andhra Pradesh, the Pochampad project costs Rs. 40 crores, and we have spent barely Rs. 8 crores on it. What I want to submit is that it is not want of sanction of the project that is coming in the way of the development, but it is the financial resources and the strains on the various States that are coming in the way. As I said, the disputes have no impact on the irrigation or on the food production of this country. The only exception is in the case of the Narmada. There, I would accept that there is a certain amount of retardation, though there again, the Tawa project in Madhya Pradesh has been sanctioned long ago, but it has not made any headway; it is still at the bed level. I am sorry for that, but I would accept that in the case of the Narmada, there has been some retardation. Therefore, the disputes have had practically no impact at all on the irrigation development of our country. On the other hand, I think that in this country, over the last 20 years, we have developed our irrigation to double, and likewise, food production has gone up from 50 million tonnes to 100 million tonnes. Such a rapid rate of development in irrigation has not occurred in any other part of the world. No country in the world has had irrigation to the extent of 45 million acres in less than 20 years. It is a very stupendous achievement and that itself will indicate that the disputes have not come in the way of development of this country.

Shri P. Ramamurti has said that an agreement was entered into in regard to the Parambikulam-Aliyar project because of the presence of the communist government in Kerala. He is not very correct, because that agreement went into trouble in 1960 again, and then another additional agreement had to be entered into between Madras and Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai,

who was then the Chief Minister in Kerala. Even now, there is again further trouble about the project, in relation to the agreement, and we have to resolve the dispute between Madras and Kerala.

What I want to submit is that water is colourless; it is odourless; it is devoid of politics; and there is no meaning in taking some sort of a stand and then trying to come to conclusion out of that. Similarly, Shri Maharaj Singh Bharati said that the Kishau project was not sanctioned because the Government wants to create a dispute and that is why it was not sanctioned. It is rather far from the truth. On the other hand, I must say that in the Kishau project, though there are five States involved in it, an agreement was arrived at nearly five years back. If we were not able to take up the project, it is because of the want of finance, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh have to bear the burden, and they do not have sufficient money for this project, and that is why it is not taken up. Otherwise, it is a very good project; it is an excellent project.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती: (मेंठ): हो तो कहा है जो आप कह रहे हैं।

DR. K. L. RAO: It is a period by which you can develop irrigation very well in the region of Agra and adjoining areas. It is only a question of finance that is coming in the way.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I did not want to interrupt you, but I hope you will conclude in 10 minutes; if possible, we will sit for 10 minutes more.

DR. K. L. RAO: I would need about 15 to 20 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sorry I did not want to interrupt your speech; if it will take a longer time, I will have to adjourn the House for Lunch.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: It is the usual lunch hour; he may resume his speech after Lunch.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I just tried to see if we could adjust. Any-way, the House is now adjourned for Lunch.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

Lok Sabha then re-assembled after lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

INTER-STATE WATER DISPUTES (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr K. L. Rao.

DR. K. L. RAO: Sir, I was saying in the morning that the river disputes in India are very few. There are practically only two un-resolved disputes and they have not come in the way of the development of irrigation or food production in the country. Some members were saying that PL 480 imports are still going on because of these disputes. It is not so. The food gap exists because of the rising standard of life and secondly due to the very heavy increase of population. It only indicates that if we want to catch up and bridge the gap, we should accelerate the pace of our irrigation projects and complete them more quickly and we should also undertake more projects. I was therefore very amused when Mr. Tiwary was saying that his district of Saran which is at the very end of the western Gandak canal was not getting water, because UP is not coordinating. I want to say sympathetically that it is not correct. On the other hand, Gandak project, which is one of our very

best projects in the country which would irrigate 85 lakh acres when completed, is an example of the very excellent cooperation between UP and Bihar. That made it possible to take up this project. U.P. has been doing the work. But the limitation is of funds. Actually it was not correct to have started the work in Saran District.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): I would like to tell Dr. Rao that goodness always suffers. Because it is a very good project, therefore it is suffering.

DR. K. L. RAO: After all, it is a project of Rs. 150 crores. You have got to find finance from everywhere. This year a larger amount of assistance is being given and the project is being accelerated. I want to confine myself to this fact there is no use trying to misunderstand every problem. On the other hand, as I said, there is excellent co-operation between Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and the project is a result of this.

The hon. Member, Shri Mukrejee, said that Mr. Arthur Cotton, a great engineer of the last century, conceived that connection with various rivers and the rivers themselves are a unifying force. He regretted very much that it is not so now. We entirely agree with him that we should develop our inland river system for navigation and we should develop it to be a unifying force. It is not that we are not aware of it. The only difficulty is finance. For example, Farakka Barrage and the feeder canals, if they were done in the time of Mr. Arthur Cotton in the last century it would have cost only Rs. 15 lakhs whereas today it is costing us Rs. 15,000 lakhs. One thousand times the cost has gone up in these 120 years. That is where the difficulty is faced. Otherwise, we could have done these navigation projects. In fact, it is one of our ambitions that when the Farakka Barrage is completed we should have a naviga-

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

tion canal between Farrakka in Ganga to Dhubri in Brahmaputra via Teesta so that we can have our own inland navigation between the rest of India and Assam. That is one of our aims. Unfortunately, the project is costing Rs. 200 crores and that is why we are hesitating at the moment in view of the financial stringency of which the House is fully aware. We are fully aware of the necessity of developing the country and we are doing it in a very big way. If more is not done it is entirely due to financial stringency. It has nothing to do with disputes.

There is one point about which I would like to submit to the House in all humility. Quite a large number of Members were saying that we should have these tribunals and as soon as any dispute arises we should immediately rush to the Tribunal. This is exactly what should not be done. Tribunal should be the last resort. These inter-State river problems can be solved in two ways. One is by inter-State litigation and the other is by inter-State negotiation and agreement. Litigation is a contentious approach to a problem and agreement is made with the co-operative effort of the parties concerned. For the health of the nation, in order to ensure that people live together in peace and get together, the unifying force is agreement. It is never done by tribunals, never by litigation and other methods. The least we encourage tribunals the better. It is only in cases where it is impossible for us to do anything else that we should resort to tribunals.

In this connection I would like to give this hon. House a few very interesting quotations from eminent jurists. Late Mr. B. N. Rau, one of our greatest jurists, who was Chairman of the Indus Commission in 1941, a Commission set up in those days, when Sind and Punjab were fighting over Indus waters, to settle the dispute between the two States

wrote like this:

"With a view to saving time, we propounded on the first day of the session certain general principles for distribution of the water of inter-provincial rivers, which seemed to us to emerge from a study of the practice in other countries and which we desired the parties to comment upon in due course."

The first condition is this:

"The most satisfactory settlement of disputes of this kind is by agreement...."

This is what a judge himself is saying. He says:

"The most satisfactory settlement of disputes of this kind is by agreement, the parties adopting the same technical solution of each problem as if they were a single community undivided by political or administrative frontiers."

Afterwards, he went into the evidence and so on. But he has advocated as the very first point or the main principle that it should be done by agreement.

Similarly, the FAO has laid down the following criterion:

"The only practical way of settling such controversies of rivers passing through more than one State would be by agreement reached by give-and-take in a spirit of good neighbourliness and accommodation."

Now comes a very interesting and very important judgment.

The Supreme Court of the United States in a judgment has written this:

"The reason for judicial caution in adjudicating the relative rights of States in such cases is that, while we have jurisdiction of such disputes, they involve the inter-

ests of the quasi-sovereigns, present complicated and delicate questions and due to the possibility of future change of conditions, necessitate expert administration rather than judicial imposition of a hard and fast rule. Such controversies may appropriately be composed by negotiation and agreement, pursuant to the compact clause of the Federal Constitution. We say of this case, as the court has said of inter-State differences of like nature, that such mutual accommodation and agreement should, if possible, be the medium of settlement, instead of invocation of our adjudicatory power."

So, I have pointed out three of the very eminent observations to show that the best method of settling river water disputes is by agreement and negotiations and not by tribunals. It is this principle that we have been following and we have been successful in this, except in two cases! one is the case of the Krishna-Godavari waters. One hon. Member asked why this was not referred to a tribunal in 1956 when the first Act was passed. But I may tell him that when the first Act was passed, there was no dispute. That dispute arose only in 1960. That is one of the disputes that has defied our attempts to solve it. Therefore, we are sending it to the tribunal very regrettfully. As soon as this Bill is passed, we shall be taking the necessary steps in that behalf.

The second is that of the Narmada waters. In regard to the Narmada, I still have hopes; we should make every attempt to solve the problem, because in this case the problem is more solvable. For example, there is complete agreement between Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat regarding the volume of water in the river. There are lots of points of agreement.

One hon. Member said in a very passionate way that Gujarat was going to submerge the lands of Madhya Pradesh and so on. That is not a fact. The fact is that not a single acre in Madhya

Pradesh more than what is indicated by Madhya Pradesh is going to be submerged according to the proposals that have been made. Therefore, I would appeal to the hon. Members of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh and the Chief Ministers of both the States to discuss and settle it between themselves. We do not want to interfere at all from the Centre. Let them try to settle it themselves, and if necessary, we shall feel very happy and we shall have the privilege to give any assistance that they may need, but they must try to solve the problem between themselves. Therefore, I feel that it should be possible to make some more attempts in this regard. It is true that Gujarat has sent us a request for reference of this matter to the tribunal. But we are holding it back. We still hope that it will be possible to settle this by negotiation and agreement.

I would request hon. Members to kindly ponder over this namely whether it is not necessary for us to settle this first by negotiations rather than to encourage the going of these disputes before a tribunal. We should try to solve this ourselves by settlement, agreement and negotiations.

I shall now make few observations on the various points that have been raised in regard to the provisions of the Bill. Shri Sequeira has suggested that the Supreme Court may be declared as the tribunal. I would submit that this is contrary and repugnant to the provisions of the Constitution. Article 262 (2) debars the Supreme Court or any other court from having any jurisdiction over these river water disputes. Similarly, section 11 of the parent Act also says that no court will have any jurisdiction.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba): Why does he not amend the Constitution.

DR. K. L. RAO: The Constitution itself will have to be amended. It is not worth all that trouble. Further there is nothing that is gained also

[Dr. K. L. Rao.]

by that. Therefore, it is not much of a point to be thought of.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh has said that we must give a direction to the tribunal that they must issue an interim report. I would submit that it is not like a pay commission or other commissions which have to give some interim report. We must remember that the tribunal has got very vast and extensive powers, because the tribunal's finding is final and binding. There is no appeal either to the Supreme Court or any other court. Government also cannot interfere in this matter. Therefore, it is necessary that no adjudication can be given piecemeal. One has to go through the various stages. We cannot put any restriction on the judges. Once we place a matter before the tribunal, it is up to the tribunal to deal with the subject as it thinks fit.

I do not know where from my hon. friend Shri Surendranath Dwivedy has got the impression that we are making a provision here that unless all the States agree, we cannot set up any such tribunal. It is not so. In fact, all that the relevant clause says is that any State can make a request that the dispute be referred to the tribunal. The only condition is that the Centre must be satisfied that it is not possible to settle it by negotiations. That is the only clause that we have put in. Otherwise, it is not necessary for the States to come to any agreement on this point. My hon. friend had made a very elaborate point on this. I think it arose out of some mistaken understanding of the provision.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur): The Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister and the State Government have been saying that the Centre is partial to Gujarat as compared with its attitude towards Madhya Pradesh. What has the Centre done or what has the hon. Minister done to dispel this doubt in the minds of the Madhya Pradesh

Chief Minister and the M. P. Government?

DR. K. L. RAO: I have already made an appeal to the hon. Members from Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat to discuss this matter together, and I shall be very happy to discuss with the hon. Member separately. It is a big story. I shall give him the whole story and then he will see that this is more due to other extraneous factors coming in than anything else. If he studies these things, sifts the things and then comes to brass-tacks and comes to pure water he will find that it is very simply and it can be solved. That is why I have said that this is one of the disputes which can be solved.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Dabhoi) We would very much like to arrive at a compromise amicably. May I know whether there is any basis for coming to a compromise within a definite time-limit?

DR. K. L. RAO: I would be very happy if the hon. Members of the two States would meet me separately and we shall do our best. Let us all put our heads together and try to arrive at some solution.

There is another important point which many Members have raised. I entirely share the anxiety of Members that the tribunal should be so composed that it should create the maximum confidence in the impartiality of its judgment. So, some hon. Members have suggested that we should mention specifically in the Bill that the judges should not come from the States concerned in the dispute. I want to submit in this connection that our judges are world famous and they have gained a name in the world for their profound judgment and for their impartiality. Also, our Chief Justice knows very well how we to give a fair deal to all persons, and he will also have the various statements, and speeches and

expressions made by the Members before him and he will take the necessary action in the matter. My point is that we should not inscribe in any law anything which will impair the prestige of our judiciary, even by implication. That is very important. By implication also we should not give any indication that our judges are not capable of being impartial because of certain considerations; that would be very bad on our part. Therefore, I regret that it will not be possible to accept any amendments in that regard. Therefore, I would request hon. Members not to press that point.

Many hon. Members have said that the judges must be serving judges and that retired judges should not be taken in. There is some force in that, but why that was put in was that the Supreme Court has got very limited strength—there are only about 11 Judges—and they have got very heavy work of their own; so it will not be possible for them to spare many judges for tribunals. That is how the thing has come about. Anyway, having regard to the wishes of the House, I have thought over the matter and I have given notice of an amendment which confines the membership of the tribunal to serving judges.

I have tried to cover the various points raised by hon. Members and I now request that the Bill be taken into consideration.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (Marmagao): The hon. Minister has said that there is a prohibition in article 262 of the Constitution to the Supreme Court having jurisdiction in these matters. There is no such prohibition there. I will read that. It reads:—

“Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, Parliament may by law provide that neither the Supreme Court nor any other court shall exercise jurisdiction in respect of any such dispute or complaint as is referred to in clause (1).”

that is, inter-State water disputes.

It is true that Parliament in section 11 of the original Act, which we are today amending, has debarred the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in such matters, but Parliament has done it and Parliament can undo it. We also have power under article 138 to confer jurisdiction on the Supreme Court. So there is no such prohibition in the Constitution.

DR. K. L. RAO: I am sorry. Article 262 (2) says:—

“Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, Parliament may by law provide that neither the Supreme Court nor any other court shall exercise jurisdiction in respect of any such dispute or complaint as is referred to in clause (1).”

In pursuance of this in 1956 we passed the Inter-State Water Disputes Act and section 11 of the Act very clearly lays down.... (Interruption.)

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: That is precisely what I said. What we have taken away can give again.

DR. K. L. RAO: If the Constitution can be amended, everything can be amended.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: There is no such prohibition.

DR. K. L. RAO: But what is it that you get by that? After all, the Supreme Court has got very limited number of Judges, they have got a heavy amount of work of their own and they cannot spare them.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: You can dispose of the suggestion on merits, but please do not say that there is Constitutional prohibition. There is no such prohibition.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the Bill further to amend

[Mr. Deputy Speaker.]

the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2—(Amendment of section 4).

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 1,—

(i) line 10,—

omit, "or have been,"

(ii) line 11, add at the end—

"and who do not belong to the States engaged in the dispute." (2)

SHRI J. MOHAMMED IMAM (Chitradurga): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 1, line 11,—

add at the end—

"who have not had any connection with or interest in any of the States that are parties to the dispute" (3).

Page 1,—

after line 11, insert—

"Provided that the Tribunal shall be constituted within six months after the request is made by the State Government to refer the dispute to the Tribunal under sub-section (1) of section 4." (14).

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 1,—

for lines 8 to 11, substitute—

"(2) For the purposes of this Act, the Supreme court shall function as the Tribunal." (7).

Page 1, line 11,—

omit "or have been," (9).

Page 1, line 12,—

omit "or the Judges of a High Court" (10).

Dr. K. L. RAO: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 1,—

for lines 8 to 11, substitute—

"(2) The Tribunal shall consist of a Chairman and two other members nominated in this behalf by the Chief Justice of India from among persons who at the time of such nomination are Judges of the Supreme Court or of a High Court." (16).

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Sir, I am grateful that the hon. Minister has accepted two of the three amendments proposed by me. The first amendment proposed by me related to the appointment of ex-Judges of the Supreme Court. This has been conceded in his own amendments. But I am a little surprised that instead of accepting the amendment as I moved it and accepting the text as it stood, the Ministry or the Law Ministry has thought it fit to add that the Judges should be "from among persons who at the time of such nomination". This may imply that a Judge about to be retired may be appointed and his appointment would be valid even after he has retired. To that extent the purpose of the amendment will be frustrated. I would like the hon. Minister, who has conceded so much, to concede the whole text of the amendment as I have moved it, because I see no purpose in using the words "at the time the appointment is made". It will be enough to say "who are Judges of the Supreme Court and of the High Courts."

I would like, in this connection, to say that this principle which the Minister has conceded here is of

importance for all the Ministers. Yesterday, the hon. Member, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, and the hon. Member, Shri A. D. Mani, in the Rajya Sabha, brought up this point that judiciary is coming into contempt because of the queues of High Court Judges waiting to be appointed. I had occasion also, sometime ago, when Mr. Dhavan's appointment was made, to point out that appointing a Judge to any particular post is not only an act of favour to him or an act of discrimination against others but it affects the very independence of the judiciary. In fact, I would like to bring forward an amendment to the Constitution that like the Auditor General and the Members of the Public Service Commissions, Judges should not be eligible to any appointment or work under the Government. This alone will assure them the necessary independence and the necessary status which is required of them.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are mistaken. The Auditor General is also appointed, not directly, to some office.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I give credit to the ingenuity of Government. But the text stands that the Auditor General shall not take any appointment under the Government. As I said, I bow to such evasion that can come in. But I would like that this occasion may be noted by Government as one when it has introduced a worthy change that a Judge, when he has done enough work, should not be disturbed and should not also be a disturbing factor to the whole system of judiciary.

My second amendment which still remains for me to press is that Judges belonging to the States engaged in the disputes should not be appointed to the Tribunal. The hon. Minister has, certainly, made a point that we should cast no reflection on the Judges. But is it a reflection involved in it? This is a fact that in order not only to secure impartiality but also to give an appearance of

impartiality in disputes which are very very delicate, which are liable to be misunderstood, there should be no occasion to consider or to appoint any Judge belonging to the States engaged in the dispute. There is the principle of law that no Judge can try a case in which he or his relations are personally involved. It is that same principle which is being applied here in respect of a wider context. The argument that the Supreme Court Chief Justice would take note of the fact is not entirely correct. We heard yesterday some Members mentioning that Judges can be appointed who belong to the States concerned. It is quite possible that the Supreme Court Chief Justice may also say he sees no reason to be bound by this convention.

I would suggest to the hon. Minister, when he has created a record by accepting two of my amendments, to improve the record, to accept all the three amendments of mine, to agree that no Judge who belongs to the State which is engaged in the dispute should be appointed to the Tribunal.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHajan: According to them, there should be blood test of Judges to find out how much blood is of Andhra and how much of Maharashtra if the disputes is between Andhra and Maharashtra, to debar them.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: May I suggest there are ordinary tests of reasonable human beings? (Interruption).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would appeal to the hon. Members not to bring politics so far as judiciary is concerned. It is said that waters are polluted with politics, and they have to adjudicate because of these politics.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: There is a conflict between what you say and what he says. He says there is no politics in it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Therefore, there are disputes.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: I have proposed three amendments.

One is to the effect that the Supreme Court shall function as the Tribunal. I still feel that this would have been a right solution because the Supreme Court has got the tradition, has got prestige, has got respect, behind all its decisions. And these are major matters with very far-reaching and long-lasting effects. Therefore, I believe that decisions from them would carry weight and prestige and they would not only be binding but acceptable, and acceptable without any hard-feeling.

We are all in agreement that these disputes should be settled by negotiation. The question of going to a Tribunal or court only arises as a last resort. But I would go back to what I said yesterday, that it is not constitution of a Tribunal that is the real problem but the delay between the time the dispute arises and the time it is referred, in case of failure by negotiation, to an adjudicating authority. The hon. Minister himself, in one of the learned pronouncements that he quoted has given an important justification for this; in one of the opinions just quoted, he says that there is no substitute for an agreement reached by a given date—if there is a final date in front of the negotiating parties and both of them keep an eye on that date and both of them come closer to what they really want and what they really are prepared to accept from the extreme positions that they took at the beginning of the negotiation. I appeal to the hon. Minister to go back to the original Act and amend section 4 to the effect that, if a dispute arises and within a specified period if they are unable, by negotiation, to reach an agreement, it shall stand referred to the Tribunal or court or whatever is the adjudicating authority. I am not going to press this amendment to the

vote, but still I feel that that would be right.

Of the other two amendments, one of them has been accepted, namely, that retired judges shall not serve on this Tribunal.

The third amendment refers to the question of High Court judges serving on the Tribunal. Again, as I said yesterday, I do not accept or do not think that merely by virtue of the fact that a judge comes from a certain State he is unable to be judicious on a dispute that has arisen in that particular State; if this were true, I am afraid all our judicial authorities would have to look to another country, and that hardly seems fair or necessary. But I do feel, as I said yesterday, that, if a dispute arises at one level—High Court is at the level of the State—the adjudication should be at one level higher which is the Supreme Court Level. I know there is a feeling that there are not enough Supreme Court judges or they do not have enough time, to go into these disputes. But I would again like to say that these are major disputes, the implications are very very important, the effects are very very far-reaching and long-lasting, and they affect millions of people. I do not think that there is even a single Supreme Court judge who would not be prepared to serve on such a dispute and to give the benefit of his seniority, of his status of his experience, to a decision on such disputes. I would, therefore, again appeal to the hon. Minister to please accept this amendment, namely, that the inter-State disputes on water be adjudicated by sitting Supreme Court judges.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM: I have given three amendments of which one has already been accepted by the Minister. The second one reads as follows:—

add at the end—

"who have not had any connection with or interest in any of the States that are parties to the dispute."

The third amendment is as follows:—

Page 1,—

after line 11, insert—

"Provided that the Tribunal shall be constituted within six months after the request is made by the State Government to refer the dispute to the Tribunal under sub-section (1) of section 4."

Regarding the amendment that the Judges should be free from any personal contact with any State which is party to the dispute, my hon. friend, Shri Lobo Prabhu, has explainid it in detail. As the Minister himself has stated in the statement of objects and reasons, an equitable and just decision on the issue of river disputes is absolutely necessary as millions of lives in this State affected are involved, and any wrong decision will practically ruin those people. In such circumstances, it is necessary that we do take abundant precaution to see that a just decision is given by the members of the Tribunal who may be Judges. We must see that they are not hampered in any way. This is all the more necessary as the Minister has sought to raise the number from one to three. When the Tribunal consists of three members, it is always possible that there will be a divided opinion and divided verdict and there may not always be unanimity. In such a case, the parties affected will have something or other to find fault with.

Personally, I would have preferred a one-man Tribunal. This was done in 1956. When an amendment to an Act is sought to be made, it must always be based on the past experience

of the working of the Act, whether there are any defects or lacunae to be removed in the parent Act. But in this case, the Minister has sought to change the strength of the Tribunal from one to three without giving any chance for the Act to be operated. The Act came into effect in 1956 and till 1968, it has been kept in cold storage. So how can he say that the existing Act is defective in any way without giving it a trial? On the other hand, as has been said, the Act was not invoked when there was delay in settling a dispute and when even a request was made by the Government of Mysore as far back as 1964. for invoking it.

I do not want to say anything against the Minister. But recently it was said that the Minister, in order to fortify himself, has brought in an Andhra gentleman as Chairman of the CWPC. When some States are at loggerheads with Andhra, the Chief Engineer of Andhra has been brought in as the Chairman of the CWPC. That would really create a suspicion in the minds of such States as have to fight against Andhra in connection with water disputes. On this, I am not find fault with anyone. But I say this to stress that it is always necessary that our Judges are above suspicion. Caesar's wife must always be above suspicion.

After all, a Judge has to decide certain important issues. You must take care to see that he is not connected with any interested State. Human nature being what it is, blood is always thicker than water. Of course; I agree with you that at present we have an eminent Chief Justice of India, we have eminent Judges. Most of them may retire after two years, but this Act will remain for ever, disputes will come for ever, and this Act has to be invoked and it has to apply not only to present Judges but also future Judges. So, I endorse the reasons given by my friend. Mr. Lobo Prabhu for accepting this amendment.

[Shri Mohamed J. Imam]

This is my second amendment that within six months of the request made by any State to refer the matter to a tribunal, the Central Government must appoint a tribunal. This is based on past experience. The disputes between Andhra and Mysore, between Maharashtra and Andhra, the disputes over Krishna Godavari waters have been there for over a decade. The Minister said in the preliminary stage agreement and negotiation must be gone through, I appreciate that, but when that fails, it is the duty of the Central Government to appoint a tribunal. The Mysore Government in 1964 applied to the Central Government to appoint a tribunal to adjudicate this dispute, but the Central Government and the Ministry have been delaying. So, I submit that when a request is made by any State, instead of causing inordinate delay, the Government and the Minister must appoint a tribunal within six months in order to avoid unnecessary litigation or unhealthy spirit between the States. It will be in the interests of the States, and I hope this amendment will be accepted.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Viskhapatnam): I want to say a few words on the three points covered by these amendments.

Starting with what my friend has just said, six months time seems to be a very good corrective. I am sorry I am not able to agree with the Minister that agreement is the best method. Agreement is the best method until the dispute arises, but once the dispute arises and they come to the Minister with a regular plaint asking for reference to a tribunal, there is no use again thinking of an agreement. In cases of restitution of conjugal rights, sometimes, Magistrates try to put the two people in a room to see if they can come to an agreement, and they often fail. Similarly, here there is no use wasting further time.

The second important point is that agreements are liable to be questioned. Sometimes agreements though not made on the basis of political strength,

when political influence and political strength changes, come to be questioned. That is exactly what has happened in the famous disputes. Therefore, Parliament wisely passed special legislation that if there is no agreement, the matter should be immediately referred to a tribunal. With that little difference, I agree with whatever the Minister has to say. So far as the judges are concerned, I am sorry I am unable to agree with the argument that there must be a statutory imposition that the judges coming from states involved in the dispute should not be there. It is a reflection of the worst type in my opinion. We are prejudging the partiality or the impartiality of the judges once you say that the judges of these states cannot be there.

I agree that the Central Government should not take a long time. The longer the delay, the greater the chance for politics to step in. Water disputes are not settled because of the delay which gives time for politics to get into it and get mixed up with water. Water is good, as he says but politics makes it turbid; it becomes green and worthless. Therefore, there should be a time-limit. These disputes should be settled as soon as possible.

The hon. Minister says that these disputes have not affected the progress of our food production. I wish it were true. His appreciation of the position is slightly different from ours. It is very good that the matter has come here. When once these things are settled, India will be happy; unless these things are soon settled, we shall be getting into further troubles. These are very explosive matters. In my humble opinion, water, women and religion if properly used will make heaven of earth; if improperly used will make hell of heaven.

DR. K. L. RAO: There is nothing more that I can add to what I had already said. I had explained at length why we could not accept any of these

amendments. The hon. Member Shri Lobo Prabhu referred to one point. Suppose a judge has been nominated as a member of the tribunal and he is going through a case. He may be reaching the age of retirement in a few months. When a judgment is to be delivered if a new man is to be appointed and he comes in, a difficult situation would arise. In order to avoid such contingencies this provision has been made. Actually we expect that these tribunals would not take much time; they should finish their work early. We are also sure that the hon. Chief Justice will take this into account when he selects Members. I do not know if I should be thankful or grateful to hon. Mr. Imam for casting reflections on me. I am sorry he does not know the fact. The Chairman of the Water, Power and Irrigation Commission is selected by the U. P. S. C. of which the Chairman is a Maharashtrian. I may also tell the hon. Member that the previous Chairman of the C. W. P. C. (Interruptions.)

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): Why should you bother about his allegations?

DR. K. L. RAO: I am sorry that the Mr. Imam should have cast reflections about this matter at this stage. I wish he goes and tells the Mysore engineers to qualify; let them qualify, the post becomes vacant almost every year or every two years. Let them qualify. The Chief Engineer of Mysore was not found fit for this post at the time the selections were made.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM: Mysore was the first place in the whole of India to have hydro electric works. Do not cast reflections on the engineers of Mysore; they are the pioneers in this field.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You made this allegation and he has every right to reply.

DR. K. L. RAO: I want to be very definite when I say that Mysore en-

gineers are my very best friends and they are first-class men. What I am saying is that the present Mysore engineers were also considered by the Union Public Service Commission and they were not found fit this time. I would only appeal to Shri Imam to see that at least in the next selection they will be coming in. Therefore, there is no such question which was referred to by him; I am sorry that this was imported. Anyway, I regret that I have got to oppose all the amendments that have been proposed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall put all the amendments, excluding Government amendment No. 16, to the vote, together.

Amendments, Nos. 2, 3, 7, 9, 10 and 14 were put and negatived.

MY. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 16.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: The amendment is mine; it has been accepted by the Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Partially, you said, it has been accepted.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I do not mind an amendment which they have made to my amendment but it is my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, it is too late. I shall put the Government amendment No. 16 to the vote. It has been moved by Dr. K. L. Rao. The question is:

Page 1, for lines 8 to 11, substitute

"(2) The Tribunal shall consist of a Chairman and two other members nominated in this behalf by the Chief Justice of India from among persons who at the time of such nomination are Judges of the Supreme Court or of a High Court.". (16).

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Let it be put that Mr. Lobo's amendment moved by Government be accepted by the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The wording is different. His amendment is lost along with the others. Now, the question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(Amendment of section 5.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are some amendments. Is Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh moving his amendment?

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH (Parthain): Yes, Sir. I move:

Page 2,—

(i) line 2,—

for "sub-section" substitute—
"sub-sections"

(ii) after line 5, insert—

(5) If Central Government or any disputant State Government apply to Tribunal within thirty days of reference of water dispute under sub-section (1), for preliminary adjudication on matters relating to General Principles of sharing of waters of inter-State river or river-valley, and their application, the Tribunal shall investigate the matter so raised and report their decision to Central Government by submitting Interim Report:

Provided that the Tribunal shall always be deemed empowered to allow any exceptions in their report under sub-section (2). (11).

SHRI DEORAO PATIL: I move:

That in the amendment proposed by Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh; printed as No. 11 (ii) in List No. 4 of amendments,—for "General Principles" substitute "Equitable Principles" (15).

It is an amendment to an amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have seen it.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH: Sir, I take this occasion to congratulate Dr. K. L. Rao for the spirit of accommodation which he has shown and the indulgence he has been pleased to confer on this House by agreeing to the principle that only sitting judges of the Supreme Court should be the members of the tribunal. Therefore, I am more encouraged to plead with him that he would also accept my amendment because the purpose of my amendment is not only to seek justice but to ensure that justice is done. It is common knowledge that any one who is conversant with law knows that preliminary issues of law are always raised in all civil matters and they are tried separately as issues of law and a specific finding is given by way of a preliminary judgment. Therefore, if any party to a suit claims that the suit is barred by limitation, the issue is first tried whether or not the suit is barred by limitation. If there is a plea of misjoinder of party or nonjoinder of party or transposition, that is first decided. If an objection is raised on some ground or the other, the court first considers it, and that is taken as a separate issue and a separate finding is given. Therefore my amendment ensures that if a disputant State wants to raise the question of equity on principle and wants to put before the tribunal that the question of principles should be decided first, there should be no quarrel with this application, and the law should ensure that such applications are expeditiously disposed of on such reasonable investigation as the tribunal finds it necessary. Yet, my amendment takes an abundant precaution this way: that it gives almost unqualified discretion to the tribunal to prove and to prescribe any exception to the principle which the tribunal would have accepted.

The principles of sharing the river waters are well known. In this country, we had passed 10 years back a law to decide the inter-State water disputes, but at the time of moving the amendment—this is for the information of my friend Shri Bhandare—the Government has absolutely next to nothing of experience, because never has any dispute in the history of this Act been referred to a tribunal. The principles of sharing of river waters are well known and a number of disputes are there. There has been an abundance of disputes in many States. Almost every river which flows through a certain geographical area of a State has always been a subject matter of dispute before the International Court of Justice.

These courts by a series of findings have upheld certain principles which the civilised world has accepted. We will be proving ourselves uncivilised if we shy from those principles and if we do not accept this amendment. I would just read my amendment. I accept Mr. D. S. Patil's amendment to my amendment. My amendment reads thus:

"If the Central Government or any disputant State Government apply to Tribunal within thirty days of reference of water dispute under sub-section (1) for preliminary adjudication on matters relating to Equitable Principles of sharing of waters of inter-State river or river-valley and their application, the Tribunal shall investigate the matter so raised and report their decision to Central Government by submitting Interim Report.

Provided that the Tribunal shall always be deemed empowered to allow any exceptions in their report under sub-section (2)."

With these words, I urge upon the Minister to accept my amendment.

श्री वेकराव पाटिल : उत्तायल महोदय, श्री शिवाजीराव का जो संशोधन है वह तो न्यायालिकरण जो कुछ कामकाज के बारे

में आदेश देने के बारे में है। अगर यह सभा उन का संशोधन मान लेती है तो मेरा संशोधन भी उवर हो जायेगा। मेरा संशोधन तो यह है कि जनरल प्रिसिपल्स के स्थान पर इक्वीटेबिल प्रिसिपल्स रखा चाहिए क्योंकि इक्वीटेबिल प्रिसिपल का अर्थ न्यायसंगत और संतोषजनक प्रिसिपल से होता है जब कि जनरल प्रिसिपल का अर्थ जनरल प्रिसिपल ही होता है।

DR. K. L. RAO: I am sorry these amendments are not acceptable. I only want to say that Mr. Deshmukh is a very distinguished lawyer and he can submit all these things before the Tribunal.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put amendment No. 15, which is an amendment to amendment No. 11.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH: I am accepting the amendment to my amendment, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. I am proceeding according to the rules. I will now put amendment No. 15 to the House.

Amendment No. 15 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put amendment No. 11 to the House.

Amendment No. 11 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4—Insertion of new section 5A.)

SHRI DEORAO PATIL: I am moving my amendment No. 1.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I am moving my amendment No. 5.

DR. K. L. RAO: I move Government amendments Nos. 6 and 17.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Dhar is absent. His amendments are not moved.

SHRI DEORAO S. PATIL: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 10,—

for "the Central Government"

Substitute "the Chief Justice of India" (1).

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 14,—

for "from the stage at which the vacancy is filled".

substitute "from the stage when the vacancy arose" (5).

DR. K. L. RAO: I beg to move:

Page 2, lines 10 to 12,— . . .

for "the Central Government shall appoint another person in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 4 to fill the vacancy".

substitute—

"such vacancy shall be filled by a person to be nominated in this behalf by the Chief Justice of India in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 4" (6).

Page 2, line 14,—

for "from the stage at which the vacancy is filled".

substitute—

"after the vacancy is filled and from the stage at which the vacancy occurred". (17).

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: The Government has adopted the same technique. They have accepted my amendment that the proceedings will continue from the time the vacancy arose, but added to it something totally unnecessary after the vacancy is filled. There are eminent lawyers like Mr. Deshmukh and others. One principle of law is, you

should not add more words than necessary. I again press that Government, which has accepted my amendment, should not take the credit of adding to it something totally unnecessary. They should allow the amendment to stand in my name and not in theirs.

श्री बेवराव पाटिल : उपायक भर्ती महोदय ने पहले बताया यह बिल बहुत सिम्पुल था, रॉस्टीट्यूशन आफ ट्रिब्युनल और फिलिंग आफ वेकेन्सीज के बारे में लकिन जो अमेंडमेंट आए हैं उनसे पता चलता है कि इफिंग डिपार्टमेंट कैसे काम करता है। गवर्नरेंट के अमेंडमेंट से पहले मेरा अमेंडमेंट या और मुझे खुशी है कि गवर्नरेंट का ख्याल इस क्लाज की तरफ गया और वह इस संशोधन को लाई है। गवर्नरेंट के इस संशोधन से मेरा मतलब पूरा हो जाता है इसलिए मैं आपके द्वारा सभा से अपना संशोधन वापस लेने की इजाजत चाहता हूँ। साथ ही एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि जल के कई विवाद बहुत दिन से चल रहे हैं। इसमें एक प्रिसिपुल जंजेज के लिए रखा या है—एट दि टाइम आफ नामनेशन ही मस्ट बी ए जज। मैं इतना ही कहूँगा कि शूँ का जो एग्जिस्टिंग क्लाज था उसमें सिगिल-जल ट्रिब्युनल था और उसमें रिटायर्ड जज ट्रिब्युनल का सदस्य बन सकता था, लेकिन इसमें वह नहीं है। हालांकि यह पालिसी का सवाल है लेकिन मैं भाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी इस पर विचार करेंगे योंकि हमको जजेज नहीं भिल रहे हैं और इस बजह से देर होनेकी सम्भावना न रह। हम नहीं चाहते कि कोई भी विवाद ट्रिब्युनल के पास जाय और यह हकीकत है कि कोई भी आदमी नहीं चाहता है कि वह बकील के पास जाय, वह नहीं चाहता कि मैं डाक्टर के पास जाऊँ या मैं साहूकार के पास जाऊँ। इन तीन आदमियों के पास तब आदमी जाता है जब अपरिहार्य स्थिति हो जाती है प्रश्न के हक की आशा बहुत हो जाती है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से रिक्वेस्ट

करूँगा कि वह इस नारे जल विवाद ट्रिब्युनल को भेजने में देरी मत करेगी और मैं अपने अमेंडमेंट को विद्वा करने की हाउस से इनाजत चाहूँगा।

15 hrs.

DR. K. L. RAO: Sir, I oppose all other amendments and I request the House to accept my amendments Nos. 6 and 17.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Has Shri Deorao S. Patil the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment No. 1?

Amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 5 moved by Shri Lobo Prabhu.

Amendment No. 5 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Government amendments together. The question is:

Page 2, lines 10 to 12,—

for "the Central Government shall appoint another person in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 4 to fill the vacancy".

substitute—

"shall vacancy shall be filled by a person to be nominated in this behalf by the Chief Justice of India in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 4" (16).

Page 2, line 14,—

for "from the stage at which the vacancy is filled".

substitute—

"after the vacancy is filled and from the stage at which

the vacancy occurred". (17).

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the clause as amended to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 5, 6 and 7 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

DR. K. L. RAO: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

श्री रणधीर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस इंटर-स्टेट वाटर ट्रिब्यूट्स (अमेंडमेंट) बिल पर काफी अमेंडमेंट्स माननीय सदस्यों ने पेश किये। गवर्नमेंट अमेंडमेंट्स पास हो गये थाकी एक दो को छोड़ कर रिजेक्ट हो गये। लेकिन एक बात मैं बड़ा वजन या और वह बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी जो इनके निवाटने में काफी समय लगता है और सालों यह मामले लटकते रहते हैं। तो उन के निवाटने की कोई एक मियाद फिक्स कर दी जानी चाहिए। प्राप्त खुद लाइयर हैं और एसें एलेक्षनशन पैटी-शन में 6 महीने की मियाद होती है और वह मियाद रखनो जरूरी होती हैं वयोंकि वह बहुत ज़रूरी मामला होता है उसी तरीके से यहां भी एक मियाद रख दी जाय। एलेक्षन पैटीशन को जो जब ट्राई करता है और वह भी

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

ट्रिब्यूनल है और पहले उस के निवाटारे में 4-4 और 5-5 साल लग जाया करते थे। उस के निवाटाने के लिये जो मियाद रख दी गई है वह ठीक ही की गई है। मुझे यहां भी खदान है कि इस बिल के तहत जो ऐवट बनने जा रहा है और जो ट्रिब्यूनल और फोरम आप क्रिएट करेंगे तीन जर्जों का, मैं समझता हूँ कि उस के सामने आने वाले जल-विवाद सम्बन्धी मुकद्दमे साल दो साल में खत्म होने वाले नहीं हैं और वह मामले वहां पर कई कई साल तक लटकते रहेंगे।

गुडगांव कैनाल का नगड़ा, गुडगांव जिले को जमुना से पानी देने का नगड़ा और किसाऊ बांध का झगड़ा, यह सारे नगड़े इतने लम्बे समय से बगेर हल हुए लटकते चले आ रहे हैं। खास तौर पर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह किसाऊ बांध का झगड़ा उत्तर प्रदेश और हरियाणा के दरमियान लम्बे असें से चला आ रहा है। इसी तरीके से गड़गांव कैनाल की बाबत हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश के दरमियान कोई 20 साल से गड़ा चलता आया है। अगर आप उस के लिए एक कमीशन मुकर्रर करें तो शायद 5-7 साल और लगेंगे। मुझे शुब्हा है कि जब तक धाप कोई मियाद मुकर्रर नहीं करेंगे तब तक यह झगड़ा लटकता हो रहगा। आप इस ऐवट के तहत रूल्स बना दीजियें। रूल्स बनाने की ताकत गवर्नरेंट को होगी। आप उन में यह स्पेसिफाई कर दें कि साल में या छै महीने में, इतने दिन में इस का फैसला अगर ऐप्रीमेंट से नहीं हुआ तो फिर उन्होंने ने यह फैसला करना है। रूल्स में एक इस के लिये आप को मियाद देनो पड़ेंगी।

मेरे दोस्तों ने जो दूसरी मांग की और जो कि मंजूर नहीं की गई उस में बड़ा बजन था। अब जैसे कि कल हमारे देश के एक शानदार जज मेहरचन्द महाजन के ऊपर जो हमला ईकिया गया उस से मुझे दुःख हुआ। मैं नहीं

चाहता कि उसे दुहराया जाय और उस का जिक्र किया जाय। हमारा यह देश बहुत बड़ा है और यहां के पड़े लिखों और अनपढ़ों की किवी की भी नियत खराब नहीं है लेकिन एक पार्टी के हक में फैसला होना, कितने हो आप भक्त बन जायें, फरिश्ते बन जायें, जज ने एक पार्टी के हक में और एक पार्टी के खिलाफ तो फैसला देना ही होता है और जिम के भी खिलाफ फैसला होगा वह दुरिया भर की गंद उस जज के खिलाफ उछालेगा। मैं चाहूँगा कि जहां जुनूबी दरियाओं की बाबत कोई नगड़ा हो तो शुमाली हिन्दुस्तान से जज हो और इसी तरह अगर शुमाली हिन्दुस्तान की दरियाओं का झगड़ा हो तो जुनूबी हिन्दुस्तान के जज रखें जायें।

रिटायर्ड जर्जों को ट्रिब्यूनल में न रखने वाली बात भी मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। आखिर रिटायर्ड जज भी इंसान हैं और मेरी समझ में रिटायर्ड जर्जों को शामिल नहीं करना चाहिए, यह गलत बात है।

इस के अलावा इस में कहा गया है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के रिटायर्ड जर्जों को तो ट्रिब्यूनल में शामिल किया जायेगा लेकिन हाईकोर्ट के रिटायर्ड जर्जों को उसमें शामिल नहीं किया जायेगा तो यह भी कोई उचित नहीं जंचता है। हाईकोर्ट के जज भी उतने ही जिम्मेदार हैं जितने कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज जिम्मेदार हो सकते हैं। इस के अलावा इतने जज भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट के हम कहां से लायेंगे क्योंकि देश में 4-5 दरियाओं के पानी के मसले खड़े होंगे। पानी एक बड़ी ही महत्वपूर्ण चीज़ है और किसान दिन-रात पानी, पानी की ही बात करते हैं और पानी के मसले को लेकर पड़ोसी राज्यों में झगड़े अवश्य उठेंगे। अब भाखड़ा पानी के ऊपर पंजाब और हरियाणा में झगड़ा हो ही रहा है इसलिये यह झगड़े और बड़ेंगे। इसलिये पानी का मसला बहुत जबरदस्त है और पानी सिर्फ़ पानी ही नहीं बल्कि वह आबेह्यात है।

पानी पर जमीन की पैदाबार निर्भर करती है और उपर पर मनुष्य का जीवन निर्भर करता है। पाकिस्तान को हम क्या बुरा भला कहें खुद हम राज्यों में आपस में इस के ऊपर नहीं बनती है और अगड़े चलते रहते हैं। जितनी ज्यादा तरक्कीयापता स्टेट्स होगी पानी के ज्ञागड़े उतने ही ज्यादा चलेंगे इसी तरह से जो आर्टिफिशल रेंस लाई जायेगी वह भी पानी से ही चलेगी, और इसलिये दरियाओं और नहरों के पानी को लेकर भी विवाद उत्पन्न होगा। एक, एक नहर, कुएं, तालाब और दरिया के ऊपर झगड़ा है और जैसा मैंने कहा यह इंटरस्टेट वाटर डिस्पूट्स को तादाद बढ़ायी . . .

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWI-VEDI: It is really a very valid point. Will this also include artificial waters?

श्री रणधीर सिंह : हमारे यह ज्ञागड़े उस से बढ़ेंगे। जितनी ज्यादा देश में तरक्की होगी, जितनी हमारा ज्यादा से ज्यादा तम्हान बढ़ेगा उतने ही ज्यादा यह हमारे पानी के ज्ञागड़े भी बढ़ेंगे। जाहिर है कि जितने ज्यादा यह ज्ञागड़े बढ़ेंगे उतने ही हम अधिक जजैज चाहेंगे। अब कास्टोट्यूशन के मुताबिक मुंप्रीम कोर्ट के जजों की तादाद 16 से ज्यादा नहीं हो सकती है और हाइकोर्ट में जाहिर है कि उन से तादाद ज्यादा नहीं हो सकती है। इसके लिये हमें कास्टी-ट्यूशन में तबदीली करनी पड़ेगी ताकि ज्यादा जजैज लाये जा सकें। इस पर हमें सोचना होगा।

मैं चाहूंगा कि मिनिस्टर साहब हैं ने जो यह हाईकोर्ट के रिटायर्ड जजैज उस में न लेने की बात रखती है उस पर पुनर्विचार करें क्योंकि हाईकोर्ट के जज मुंप्रीम कोर्ट के जजों से कोई कम जिमेदार नहीं हैं और हाईकोर्ट में भी एक से एक शानदार जज भौजूद रहे

हैं। श्री मुल्ला जैसे शानदार जज हाईकोर्ट में रहे हैं और वह मुंप्रीम कोर्ट के जजों से अगर ज्यादा नहीं तो कम अक्ल और तजुर्बा भी न रखते होंगे। मैं चाहूंगा कि वहां के रिटायर्ड जजों की भी काबलियत और तजुर्बे का फायदा उठाना चाहिये।

मैं अंत में कहना चाहूंगा कि यह भाष्टड़ा, किसाऊ बांध और गुड़गांव कैनाल के पानी का मामला ठीक से मुलझाया जाय और अभी गुड़गांव कैनाल से हमें 16000 मुरब्बा मील में से केवल 3000 मुरब्बा मील के लिए पानी मिला है। 13000 वर्गमील के लिए बाकी है और मैं चाहूंगा कि हरियाणा के साथ इसाफ किया जाय ताकि हम सारे देश का पालन पोषण कर सकें। धन्यवाद।

श्री बलराज मधोक (इक्षिण दिल्ली) : यह अमेंडिंग बिल जिस रूप में पास हो रहा है मैं समझता हूँ कि वह स्वागत योग्य है। जो एक, दो संशोधन मंत्री महोदय ने मान लिये हैं मसलन यह कि ट्रिब्यूनल में एक जज के बजाय तीन जज कर दिये हैं यह भी एक अच्छी चीज़ है।

मैं इस अवसर पर बहुत संक्षेप में केवल दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो वह है जिसे श्री रणधीर सिंह ने कहा कि इंटर-स्टेट वाटर डिस्पूट्स बहुत लम्बे नहीं खिचने चाहिए, यह देर तक नहीं लटकते रहने चाहिए। पानी का मसला बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण मसला है और इसका निवारा जल्दी होना चाहिए। अगर ट्रिब्यूनल मुकर्रर कर दिया और उस में यह मसले 4-4 साल तक चलते रहें तो वह ठीक काम नहीं होगा। इसलिये अगर इस बिल के अन्दर ऐसा प्राविजन डाला जा सकता है तो डाल दिया जाये कि ट्रिब्यूनल के पास जो भी रैक्स जाय तो वह ट्रिब्यूनल उस मामले के ऊपर अपना फैसला 6 महीने या साल के अन्दर दे दे।

[श्रो बलराम मर्वोक]

मंत्री महोदय ने अपने भाषण में जो यह कहा कि इन इंटर-स्टेट वाटर डिस्प्यूट्स के बावजूद हमारी ईर्षणेश्वर की पोटेंशियलिटी पर असर नहीं पड़ा, उपर में फक्के नहीं पड़ा तो मैं उन की यह बात मानने को तैयार नहीं हूँ। अगर नर्मदा वाटर का झगड़ा न होता और नर्मदा प्रोजेक्ट बन गया होता तो जाहिर है कि मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात के अन्दर अधिक भूमि सिवाई के अन्तर्गत आ जाती और अगर बैसा हो जाता तो क्या वहां पर अधिक उपज न होती? इसलिये यह कहना कि इन झगड़ों के कारण उपज पर फक्के नहीं पड़ा, सिवाई पर असर नहीं पड़ा, यह एक गलत बात है: असर पड़ा है। असर न पड़े इस के लिए आवश्यक है कि आप लोग झगड़े को जल्दी निपटायें। इस के लिये ट्राइब्यूनल मुकर्रर किया गया है। इस ट्राइब्यूनल के लिये टाइम लिमिट मुकर्रर की जाये कि इस के अन्दर जो रिफरेंस मिले उसका फैसला वह कर दे।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि हमारा मारा देश एक है। हम। गलती की अपने प्रान्तों को राज्यों की संज्ञा दी। यह प्रान्त है, राज्य नहीं है। जो इंटरनैशनल स्टेट्स है उनके जो झगड़े होते हैं उनके साथ इन प्रान्तों के झाड़ की तुलना करना गलत है। हमारे सारे देश के झगड़ों में चाहे वह पानी का हो या किसी और चीज का, छोटे छोटे झगड़ों को निपटाते समय यह देखना चाहिये कि देश का लाभ किस में अधिक होगा। हो सकता है कि एक दरिया गुजरात से गुजरता हो लेकिन दूसरी जगह पानी डाल देने से देश का लाभ अधिक होता हो। इस लिये जब किसी चीज के बारे में रिफरेंस होता है तब केवल राज्यों की बात सोची जाय यह ठीक नहीं है। सारे देश का कायदा देखना चाहिये, और यह चीज बड़ी स्पष्ट होनी चाहिये। अबल तो इस बिल में ही इस का स्पष्टीकरण कर दिया जाना चाहिये, लेकिन

चूंकि स्पष्ट नहीं की गई है यह बात, इस लिये जब ट्राइब्यूनल मुकर्रर किया जाये तो तब उस को स्पष्ट कर देना चाहिये कि जब भी कोई इस तरह की डिस्प्यूट हो तो उस पर विचार करते समय वह किन राज्यों के अधिकार में है, इस बात को छोड़ कर ओरव-आल देश का हित किस में है, अधिक से अधिक लाभ देश का कसे हो, इस का विचार कर के ही कोई निर्णय किया जाये।

यह दोनों बातें आवश्यक हैं। इस के बिना ट्राइब्यूनल के बावजूद हमारा उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं होगा।

अब ओकारनान बोहरा (चित्तोड़ गढ़): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहता था कि राजस्थान के बारे में यह चर्चा होती, लेकिन मुझे खुशी है कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने आज चम्बल प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में अपना उत्तर देते हुए कहा। मैं समझता हूँ कि झगड़े की तस्वीर तो हमारे राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियों ने रखी है, लेकिन यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि सभी प्रान्तों में जल का विवाद खड़ा नहीं हुआ है। चम्बल प्रोजेक्ट को ले कर भव्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में अच्छे ढंग से समझीता हुआ और आज चम्बल प्रोजेक्ट की बजह से लाखों बीचे जमीन पानी पी रही है और दूसरी सभी जगह भी वह पहुँच रहा है। इसी तरह नर्मदा के बारे में गुजरात, राजस्थान और भव्य प्रदेश में कुछ समझीता हुआ है। लेकिन मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो नदी जल विवाद का विषय है यह तो चलने वाला ही रहेगा। आज नहीं तो कल उठेगा। इस लिये मैं हम ने अभी तक उस बात को हृदयंगम नहीं किया है कि हमारी नदियां किसी राज्य या प्रान्त को नहीं हैं। जब तक हमारे दिमाग में यह बात नहीं बैठेगी कि इस देश की जितनी भी बेत्त्य है, चाहे नदी के पानी की या बिजली की, वह सारे देश की है, तब तक मेरा रुपाल है कि कभी कभी जो हमारे अन्दर प्रान्तों या भावना उमर आती है और हम लेनीयता

की लहर में बह कर विरोध करने लगते हैं, वह चीज खत्म नहीं हो सकती है। मैं मानता हूँ कि इस देश में अब भी प्रान्तीयता बहुत अधिक है, लेकिन जैसा हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि हम एप्रीमेंट पर ज्यादा जोर देना चाहिये दनस्वित ट्रायब्यूनल के फैसले के, अगर यह चीजें फैसले से और कानून के द्वारा ही फैसले होने वाली हैं तो मुझ चांगा है कि यह बात ठीक ढंग से तब तक नहीं हो सकती है कि जब तक हमारे अन्डर अलग अलग राज्यों की भावना रहती है। इस लिये हम को ज्यादा से ज्यादा इस बात पर ध्यान देना है कि हम इन नदी परियोजनाओं को राष्ट्रीय ढंग से चलायें। इस लिये मेरा यह सुझाव है कि हमारी नदी परियोजनाओं का जितना काम हो, बिजली का या पानी का, वह सेंटर के हाथ में रहना चाहिये। जिस तरह से हमारे शरीर में नसें होती हैं और उस पर शरीर का ढांचा खड़ा रहता है, उसी तरह से हमारी नदियां हैं। जो देश में अनेक अवयव है अगर हम को उन्हें ताकतवर बनाना है तो भी मौका अयो, हम को नदी परियोजनाओं को मेट्टल सब्जेक्ट मानना चाहिये।

श्री एस. एम० जोशी (पूना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे खुशी है कि इस विषयक के नीसरे वाचन के समय में इस का समर्थन कर रहा हूँ। खुशी इस लिये है कि हमारे देश में 'प्रनेक झगड़े रोज बरंज बढ़ने जा रहे हैं और हम लोगों की यह कोशिश होनी चाहिये कि जहां तक हो सके इन झगड़ों को खत्म करें। यह एक कदम ऐसा उठाया गया है, जिसे, मैं समझता हूँ, अगड़े जल्द से जल्द तय हो सकते हैं।

मैं एक बात जरूर कहूँगा कि गो कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने, जिन के लिये हमारे दिल में बहुत इज्जत है, सम्मान है एप्रीमेंट पर जोर दिया है, किर भी सब कुछ एप्रीमेंट से ही नहीं हो जाया करता है। बंस उसूल के हिसाब से तो एप्रीमेंट का उसूल बहुत

अच्छा है, मगर कभी कभी यह होता है कि जिस चीज को हम एप्रीमेंट समझते हैं वह एप्रीमेंट नहीं रहता है। अगर एक हुकूमत ने एप्रीमेंट किया है तो इसका यह मतलब नहीं होता कि जनता ने यानी सब लोगों ने एप्रीमेंट किया है। महाजन कमिशन को ही देखिये। अगर सब लोगों की राय से महाजन कमिशन नियुक्त होता तो फिर झगड़ा न होता, और मेरे जैसा आदमी नो जरूर कहता कि सब लोगों ने मिल कर कमिशन की नियुक्ति के लिये मान्यता दी है। अब वह जो फैसला देंगे उसे हमें मानना चाहिये। मगर इस हुकूमत ने, खासकर महाराष्ट्र की कांग्रेस हुकूमत ने जलदबाजी में एक्सिक्यूशन के ऊपर निगाह रख कर महाराष्ट्र के लोगों की राय पूछे बिना, अपोजीशन के लोगों की राय पूछे बिना फैसला किया और कह दिया कि एप्रीमेंट हो गया। यह गलत चीज है। इस लिये बेहतर यह होगा, जैसा श्री देशमुख ने कहा, कि पहले हम लोग यह एप्रीमेंट कर कि उसूल क्या होगा। अगर उसूल पर एप्रीमेंट हो जाता है तब जर्जों के लिये भी बात आसान हो जायेगी। जब एप्रीमेंट नहीं हो रहा तब एक ही रास्ता रह जाता है कि झगड़े को ट्रायब्यूनल के पास भेज दिया जाय।

हमारे श्री लोबो प्रभु ने जो अप्रेंदमेंट दिया है, मैं ने उस पर काफी सोच चिकार किया। मुझे लगता है कि अगर वह अप्रेंदमेंट हम ने स्वीकार नहीं किया तो अच्छा ही हुआ आखिर कहीं पर तो हमें विश्वास रखना चाहिये। जो सुश्रीम कोट्टे के चीफ जस्टिस हों उन के ऊपर तो हमें कुछ विश्वास करना चाहिये। मान सेना चाहिये कि वह अपने डिस्ट्रीक्शन को इस्तेमाल करेंगे। मान सीजिये कि महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश में झगड़ा हुआ। और उत्तर प्रदेश में महाराष्ट्र के कुछ लोग पहली से, 200 साल पहली से आकर बस गये और वहां के बाजिंदे हो गये और वहां

[श्री एस० एम० जोशी]

पर हाई कोर्ट के जज हैं, अगर हम ने उन को नान-महाराष्ट्रियन समझ कर नियुक्त किया तो क्या मध्य प्रदेश के लोग आपत्ति नहीं उठायेंगे। इस लिये संशोधन नहीं किया यही अच्छा हुआ। कहीं नो हम को विश्वास रखना चाहिये। श्री लोबो प्रभु को भी कोई दुःख नहीं मानना चाहिये।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: It has gone on record.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी: वह ठीक है, लेकिन मैं मानता हूं कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस की बात माननी चाहिये। इस लिये जो कुछ भी स्वीकार किया गया है वह ठीक है।

आखीर में एक बात कहूंगा। मुझकिन है, जैसा हमारे हरियाणा के मित्र ने कहा, सुप्रीम कोर्ट या हाई कोर्ट के पास जब पर्याप्त संख्या में न रहें। तब फिर आप क्या करेंगे? अभी तो हम लोगों ने पूछ लिया है सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस से कि वह हमारा झगड़ा लेंगे या नहीं, नहीं तो अगर मैं सुप्रीम कोर्ट का चीफ जस्टिस होता तो कहता कि हमारे पास काफी गड़े पड़े हुए हैं, हमें क्या इन झगड़ों में डाल रहे हों। लेकिन जब पूछ लिया है और उन्होंने मान भी लिया तब ठीक ही है लेकिन यह भी किया जाना चाहिये कि जरूरत पड़ने पर ज्यादा जजेज को अप्पाइंट किया जाये, लेकिन जल्द से जल्द फैसला होना चाहिये।

मैं इस लिये बिल का स्वागत करता हूं और समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री भनुभाई घटेल: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी जिन नदियों का झगड़ा हुआ

वह सिर्फ नदियों का झगड़ा नहीं था, बल्कि वह हमारी राष्ट्रीय एकता का सवाल भी बन गया है क्योंकि आखिर मैं पानी के झगड़े का बहाना बना कर एक राज्य दूसरे राज्य से झगड़ता है। जितने राज्य हैं वह सब एक ही देश के हिस्से हैं, लेकिन इन के झगड़े के कारण सफर करना पड़ता है आम जनता को और सफर करना पड़ता है देश की जो तरकी हो रही है उस को इस लिये जिनशक्ल में यह विधेयक आया है उस का स्वागत करते हुए मैं एक दो बातें कहना चाहता हूं। जैसा कहा गया है कि सर्वे भूमि गोपाल की, उसी तरह सारे देश का पानी गोपाल का होना चाहिये। जैसे सारी भूमि का सरोकार सारे देश से होता है उसी तरह से पानी भी सारे देश का है।

श्री भनुभाई लिम्बे: पानी सारे देश का है लेकिन नमंदा हमारी है।

श्री भनुभाई घटेल: मैं तो नमंदा के बारे में कहता हूं कि वह इधर बहती है, अगर वह उड़ीसा की तरफ ले जाई जा सके तो ले जाई जाये। सब से गरीब प्रदेश है, वहां बह ले जाई जाय। अगर उस की तरकी होगी तो सारे देश की तरकी होगी, असम की तरकी होगी या पंजाब की तरकी होगी तो मैं समझूँगा कि गुजारात की तरकी हूई है क्योंकि आखिर भारत का एक हिस्सा अच्छा होता है, भजूत होता है तो दूसरा हिस्सा भी भजूत होगा। इस लिये मैं यह बात कहता हूं तो मेरे मन में नमंदा की बात नहीं है। मेरे दिमाग में तो भारत की बात आती है। कोई नदी हो, उस का किसी प्रदेश में झगड़ा नहीं होना चाहिये क्योंकि वह भी तो इसी हूँकूत का प्रदेश है। यहां पर प्रदेश का सवाल नहीं है मुल्क का और राष्ट्र का सवाल है। इस लिये मैं इस बात का स्वागत करता हूं कि प्रबन्ध

समझोता हो सके आपस में तो जरूर हो । लेकिन जैसा ठीक ही कहा गया है कि बांटर इव पोल्यूटेड वाई पालिटिक्स। पानी में पालिटिक्स का जहर डाला गया है इस लिये मैं ग्रनुभव करता हूँ कि इस में बात चीत से काम हो सके तो अच्छा है, नहीं तो ट्राइब्यूनल से कहना चाहिये कि वह जल्द से जल्द फैसला दे । फैसला चाहे कुछ भी आए, आपने कहा है कि इट शल बी बाइंडिंग आन बोय दी साइड्ज । मैं कहूँगा कि इट मस्ट बी बाइंडिंग आन आल दी साइड्ज, यह आपको रखना चाहिये ।

आपने टाइम लिमिट का कोई जिक नहीं किया है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसका जिक भी कर दिया जाना चाहिये । ज्यादा से ज्यादा छः महीने में फैसला आ जाना चाहिये । इसकी बजह यह है कि उसके बाद योजनायें बनती हैं और उनको पूरा करने में आठ दस गाल लग जाते हैं । इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जनता को फायदा दस साल के बाद मिलने लगता है । अगर फैसला आने में देर हुई तो इसका मतलब होगा कि जनता को फायदा और भी देर से मिले । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि छः महीने के अन्दर अन्दर फैसला आ जाना चाहिये ।

जितने भी देश में पानी के बारे में झगड़े हैं, वो चार पांच झगड़े उनके बारे में चाहे फैसला किसी के भी पक्ष में जाए या किसी के भी विपक्ष में जाए,, फैसला छः महीने के अन्दर जा जाना चाहिये और उसके बाद उस पर अमल शुरू हो जाना चाहिये । ऐसा कुछ आप करें तो अच्छा होगा ।

SHRI S. D. PATIL (Sangli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is a very simple amendment to sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act of 1956. This is a very simple amendment, no doubt, but we have seen during the last two days how the Members of this House have taken keen interest and have advanced their own views. Therefore, even though it is a very simple amendment,

it has got its own importance and significance.

This amendment is making a provision of having three Judges on tribunal instead of one Judge. There was already a provision in the original Act of appointing a Tribunal but only a one-man Tribunal. Now, this amendment makes a provision to appoint more than one Judge. So, there is a hope that no injustice can be done to any problem that will be referred to them. It has been our experience that the one-man Tribunal cannot satisfy the problem that is before him because such water disputes involve very important points, high technicalities and also socio-economic problems. Under the circumstances, it is desirable that instead of one-man Tribunal, there should be a Tribunal consisting of three Judges. That is why this amendment has been brought forward.

Also, it is a right step taken by Dr. K. L. Rao. This problem was also discussed in the National Integration Conference at Srinagar and it was decided that such problems, such disputes, which are pending for more than three or five years should be decided and for all and that a permanent machinery should be set up. It is in accordance with that decision that this amending Bill has been brought forward by Dr. K. L. Rao. I congratulate Dr. K. L. Rao for this.

Lastly, I would like to say a few words with regard to the appointment of Judges on the Tribunal. It has been said by many of my learned friends that there should be some restriction put on the selection of the Judges. It is rejected, no doubt, but a Judge means a Judge. When he sits in the chair of a Judge, he is required to do justice to the Problem, not to the people. After all, he is a Judge and you must rely upon his decision. Therefore, there should be no restriction at all upon the selection of the Judges.

With these words, I support the Bill.

श्री अम्बुल रामी दार (गुजरांवाड़) : हमारे राब साहब जानते हैं कि मेरी बांग्निंद्यपूर्णसी में सिवाय एक हस्ते को छोड़ कर

पिछले साल सभी जगह समंदर ही समंदर बना हुआ था और उन्होंने खुद जा कर उसका दौरा किया था । 1965 में सात करोड़ की फसल तबाह हुई थी, 1951 में नौ करोड़ की और पिछले साल ग्यारह करोड़ की । कारण यह है कि वहां पानी के निकास का ताल्लुक राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश से रहता है । पानी का निकास पूरा न होने की वजह से दिक्कत पैदा होती है । चाहे आप ट्रिब्यूनल मुकर्रं करें या खुद फसला करा दें, हरियाणा राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश के बीच में इसका फैसला हो जाना चाहिये । इस बत्त भी आप हवाई जहाज से जाकर देख सकते हैं कि यूनाहाना ब्लाक में होडल ब्लाक में सोहना ब्लाक में और नूह ब्लाक में पानी भरा पड़ा है और ऐसा भालूम पड़ता है कि समंदर वहां आया हुआ है । अब इस के बाद उसका कोई उपाय होना चाहिये, एक तो मेरी आपसे यह दर-खास्त है ।

दूसरा मेरा कहना यह है कि स्वर्गवासी श्री महरचन्द मह जन जिन को आपने खुद मुकरंर किया था, और जो ग्रन्थ मर चुके हैं, उन्होंने कोई भी कंडा दिया.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That remark has been withdrawn; don't refer to it.

श्री अड्डान गर्न वार : इन पर सारे देश को गर्व है । मैं और कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ । इन्हीं ही अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि किसी न किसी तरह से आप हमारी बीमारी का इलाज करें क्योंकि जिस हल्के को मैं रिप्रिज़ेँट करता हूँ, उसकी जा तकलीफ है उसको आपके द्वारा राव साहब की स्विदमत में रखना मेरा फर्ज या और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि दह हमारो फिसी भी तरह से मदद करेंगे ।

شروع (کوہاٹ) میں تاریخیں

مبارے دا صاحب چانتے ہیں کہ
مہیں کنسٹیٹیویٹیو میں سوانح ایک
حلقے کو چھوڑ کر پہنچلے سال سو ہوئے

جتنے سملدو ہی سملدو بدلنا ہوا تھا
اور انہوں نے خود جا کر اس کا دورہ
کھا تھا ۔ ۱۹۵۵ میں ۷ کووڈ کی
فصل تھا ہوئی تھی ۔ ۱۹۵۷ میں
۹ کووڈ کی اور پچھلے سال ۱۱ کروز
کی ۔ کارن یہ ہے کہ وہاں پانی کا
نکاس کا تعلق راجستھان اور اتر پردیش
سے دعتا ہے ۔ پانی ۵ لکھ پورا نہ
ہونے کی وجہ سے دقت پیدا ہوتی ہے ۔
چاہے آپ تریمہونل مکار کوہن یا خود
فہصلہ کرو دیں ۔ عویانہ ۔ راجستھان
اور اتر پردیش کے ۵۵ میں اس کا
فہصلہ ہو جانا چاہئے ۔ اس وقت
بھی آپ ہوائی چہاڑ سے جا کر دیکھو
سکتے ہیں کہ یونانہ بلاک میں ۹
ہوڈل بلاک میں ۹ سوھلہ بلاک میں
اور نوح بلاک میں ڈانی بھرا پیوا ہے
اور ایسا معلوم پوتا ہے کہ سملدو
وہاں آیا ہوا ہے ۔ اب اس کے بعد
اُن کا کوئی ایالٹی ہونا چاہئے ۔ ایک
تو سہوں آپ سے ۵ درخواست ہے ۔

دوسری سہرا کھلدا یہ ہے کہ سوچ
باسی شری ۴۴ چلد مہاجن چن کو
آپ نے خود مقرر کھا تھا اور جواب مزچکے
بھی۔ انہوں نے کوئی بھی فیصلہ دیا

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That remark has been withdrawn; don't refer to it.

شروع مهدالغلى داد - لى پدر ساده

دیہیں کو گرو ہے - میں اور کچھ نہیں
کہلنا چاہتا ہوں - اتنی ہی عرف کرتا
چاہتا ہوں کہ کسی نہ کسی طور پر یہ
آپ ہماری بھروسی کا ملاج کریں کیونکہ
جس حلقوئے کو میں زیرِ ذمہ نہ کرتا ہوں۔

اُس کی جو تکلیف ہے اس کو اپنے
دولارا دو صاحب کی خدمت مہن دکھنا
مہدا فرض تھا اور مہن اہلا کرتا ہوں وہ
حاریں کسی طرح سے مدد کریں گے ۔

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): On a point of order. You are quite an experienced Parliamentarian; you know the rules and regulations and the Constitution better than the rest of the members. Therefore, I am raising this point of order under rule 94 on the scope of the Third Reading of the Bill. I do not want to thwart the discussion that you might allow. I have no quarrel if you allow members who would like to speak. But I am certainly for the sanctity of the rules. The scope of discussion in the Third Reading is on "the Bill as amended", and there are decisions on this given in the State Assemblies, in the British Parliament and here also. The scope of discussion in the Third Reading of the Bill is on "the Bill as amended be passed". But now there is a general discussion, a discourse going on . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I quite agree, they are going beyond the scope of the discussion permissible at the last stage of the Bill when it has to be passed. But the thing is that most of the members who just now had some say had no opportunity to speak before, and, as you know, like language, water is also a very sensitive element in our country. So, I must try to give an opportunity to members. I know the limits. Therefore, I am requesting them to confine themselves to two minutes each.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: I beg your pardon and crave your indulgence. I am on the rule, Sir. If you allow them, I have no quarrel with the Chair. But some sanctity should be attached to rules.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai): He is entirely wrong. (Interruptions).

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: I am on a point of order.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: By now one member could have spoken . . . (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I agree with you in the sense that the rules

that you have quoted are perfectly right. The scope of the discussion at this stage is very limited.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: Therefore, the discussion should be regulated. The House should not be treated lightly and light-heartedly.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: He is a new member . . .

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: It is not a question of new member or old member. I object to the term used by him.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: He must have learnt by now that the Deputy-Speaker is taking due precautions to see that those who had participated earlier do not speak at this stage. So, there is no question of repetition. All are new points.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: That is beside the point; whether new or old Members, that does not matter. The rules are there. I am on the sanctity of the rules. A Member may be new, he may be very raw, he may be very ignorant, but the rules are, as they are, as old as this August House and they ought to be implemented. That is my prayer.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have already exceeded the time. This is one thing. You have also rightly pointed out the rule. But, as I said earlier, those who could not get an opportunity to speak earlier, are being allowed just two minutes. For instance, yesterday nobody from Rajasthan spoke. Nobody has spoken from Mysore so far. I am observing it, and I am trying to accommodate all the States as far as possible.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: Mr. Bhandare is entirely wrong. The rule says that in the Third Reading the scope of the discussion will be on the "Bill as amended". This was the proposition put. But in the Bill as amended, you find the words "river water-disputes" and members are talking only about them.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba): I was trying to understand your ruling on the point of order raised by Shri Bhandare. Unfortunately, you having conceded that he was in the right..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes; in pointing out to me the scope of the debate. If he has pointed out the scope of the debate at this stage and you have accepted it as correct, what is happening in the House is otherwise.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: It is not happening otherwise—it is river, water and dispute.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: My hon. friend, Shri Ramamurti may say that it is river, water and dispute and so there is nothing wrong in saying anything under the sun. But either we have rules and we follow them or if it becomes necessary in order that representation is given to all States to place their viewpoint, the rules be accordingly amended. But to have rules and not to observe them is really very bad for a formal organisation like the Lok Sabha. When we have rules of procedure, who is going to decide? I am sure it is not the prerogative of the Speaker or the Chair to decide what the procedure should be. The procedure is laid down so that everyone in the House knows what the procedure is and ought to be.

If we are not going to follow the procedure, what would happen is that a raw, ignorant new member like me would think that this is the scope of the debate at the third reading stage and so I should not get up on this occasion to speak, but I would find other members getting up and getting an opportunity to speak. This is discrimination. If some members say that this has been our past practice and we continue to follow it, some day they ought to reform themselves. Otherwise, I submit the position will be that there is no rule and discretion will be left to the Chair. Therefore, I would like you to uphold the rules.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Apart from the rules, we have exceeded the

time and again we are extending it. That is one thing. I was all the time keeping in mind the scope of the debate. But there is one difficulty. Though there are rules of procedure, the Chair will have to take into consideration that this is a sovereign, representative body.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: Give them opportunity at the first reading stage.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I could not accommodate them then. As I said, I was looking for a Member from Mysore to speak. But nobody was there.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I am here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am trying to confine the debate to its scope as far as possible, but I must give them some opportunity to articulate their local grievance on this occasion. It is not strictly following the rule, I know; but this latitude must be given in the interest of giving an opportunity to unrepresented States.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: I must clear my position. I am not against giving any member an opportunity. But you must tell him while he is speaking to follow the rules. Give an opportunity to all the 520 members, but let them be relevant in their remarks at least at the third reading stage.

SHRI PILOO MODY: On a point of order. The Transport Minister is reading a newspaper. He should read 'Marine Times', not 'March of the Nation'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not think it is *March of the Nation*.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore): The very fact that it was necessary to bring forward this new legislation, however insignificant the amendments may be, at least proves one point, that the previous law was not adequate to deal with water disputes.

I must concede that these amendments by themselves are not going to be adequate to resolve these water disputes, and so long as the Centre is not in a position to exercise its authority more effectively on the States, this problem is not going to be solved.

I remember that until 1919 river waters were a Central subject. Every body has admitted that rivers are national property. May I therefore request the hon. Minister that with this piece of legislation, a piece of advice may also go to the States that this is the last time when the Centre is giving a chance to them to settle the disputes amicably or by arbitration, and that if the same behaviour continues by the States, the Centre will have to take over an important subject like river waters, that it cannot permit river waters to be an item of dispute among different States like this.

The second point is about Rajasthan. The hon. Minister during the last Session admitted that Mr. Khosla, while giving his recommendations on Narvada, has suggested that a sufficient area in Barmer and Jalore Districts of Rajasthan should be brought under irrigation through Narvada waters as it would help increase production to the extent of rupees hundred crores. In the interests of national food production he should see to it that Mr. Khoshla's recommendations are fully implemented and pressure should be exerted by the Centre in this respect.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj): No body has spoken from that part of area from which I come.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri H. N. Mukerjee has spoken.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: When you are calling more than one member from the Opposition from the same State, you should allow at least one Member from the Congress side. When you allow an Opposition member from a State, a Congress Member from that State must also be allowed.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Have they got any member from Kerala on that side?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tunkur): I am very happy that the Minister for Irrigation have conceded that he is guilty of negligence, of not discharging his duties as a Minister, of doing injustice in respect of the water dispute between Mysore and Andhra. All along the Mysore State Legislative Assembly passed a resolution unanimously that the matter should be decided early without creating any controversy or giving room to parochialism, disintegration etc., but unfortunately this matter has been hanging fire because Dr. Rao representing Andhra . . . (interruptions) That is the background. Now he has come to his senses. If the Govt. of India had exercised prudence, this matter could have been settled amicably. Unfortunately, under Congress rule this kind of parochialism has been displayed during the last twenty years. (interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is all irrelevant and you must conclude now.

SHRI K. LAKAPPA: So far as this amendment is concerned, the Government of India should give a categorical assurance that they would immediately refer the matter to the tribunal soon after its constitution the dispute between Mysore and Andhra about the sharing of the river waters. Secondly, will this Government give an assurance that it will not indulge in parochialism and obstruct the just share of the water of Mysore? They had been delaying this matter and not referring the matter for arbitration. I want a categorical assurance on these points while he replies to this debate. I request Mr. Rao that he should assure the House that he would not interfere in such controversial matters.

DR. K. L. RAO: I wish to thank all the hon. Members for the contribution they have made and for making it pos-

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

sible to pass this amendment. I should only add that the hon. Members who had participated in the third reading stage have raised so many problems and made so many suggestions that I feel tempted to say that the irrigation which is only 25 per cent in the country today should be increased as rapidly as possible to a much higher percentage. I am sure all the hon. Members will give the necessary assistance.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.43 hrs.

PRESS AND REGISTRATION OF BOOKS (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1967, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration."

This Act was amended in 1965 and it came into operation on 1st November, 1965. Applications had to be filed before December 1965. Unluckily on account of the Pakistani war, the application could not be filed and the formalities cannot be gone through by the Jammu and Kashmir Government. The amending Bill extends the time till December 1968 for filling the application.

15.44 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO in the Chair]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1967, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Shri Kothari.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur): I am grateful to you for permitting me to speak on this Bill. I would request the hon. Minister to ensure that the retrospective effect which he wants to give to the Bill would be legally valid. The Bill states that "... and shall be deemed always to have been substituted." In view of these words, I would suggest that he should kindly examine this aspect of the matter.

Sir, how long are we going to pass Act after Act extending individual Indian laws to Jammu and Kashmir? It is a grave indictment of this Government's policy that over a period of 20 years, it has failed to integrate Jammu and Kashmir into India. The other day, when the hon. Speaker was speaking, he made a point; I would not like to repeat what he said, but a legitimate question arises as to how long are you going to depend upon the support of international powers with regard to Kashmir. Already dark clouds are visible on the international horizon. I would submit that steps should have been taken by this Government to integrate Jammu and Kashmir into India. Actually, had they exercised their imagination it should have been possible to encourage the Kashmiris to come and settle down in India and also to enable other Indians to go and settle down in Kashmir. The complexion of the population would have changed and probably the Kashmir problem would not have been there now . . . (Interruption)

I would suggest that the Constitution should be amended to provide that this artificial distinction between Jammu and Kashmir and the rest of India is removed completely; once and for all Kashmir must be completely absorbed by India as an integral part, and the international powers should not be allowed to play with this problem as they appear to be doing.

It is on account of the ineptitude of this Government that this Bill has been brought before Parliament today. In 1965 Parliament had passed an Act

providing that within two months from 1st November, 1965 when that Act came into force, the various presses in Jammu and Kashmir and the printers and publishers were to file fresh declarations with the Registrar of Newspapers, but nothing was done. The provisions of an Act of Parliament, of this sovereign Parliament, have remained a dead-letter in law for a period of two years and today the Minister wakes up and comes here and says, "You have to pass this Bill." Actually, during this period, the irresponsible section of the press—I do not say the whole press—in Jammu and Kashmir, particularly Kashmir, has poured out scurrilous propaganda against India, and it has hurled invectives and abuse with the consequence that the process of integration has received a setback on this account.

What control can the Central Government exercise if the newspapers are not even registered with the Registrar of Newspapers? I would put forward a constructive suggestion to the hon. Minister, and that is, there are many good, intellectuals in India and also in Jammu and Kashmir who may lie to bring out newspapers but who do not possess the necessary resources for doing so. Why does not the Central Government come forward and establish both in India and particularly in Jammu and Kashmir, presses which would provide printing service to those who want to bring out newspapers by printing them at a reasonable, nominal cost I do not see why such an important matter has not come to the notice of the Government or has not struck them. Now that this suggestion is being put forward, Government should seriously examine whether they can allocate a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs or even a crore of rupees and establish a number of presses—four to five—where daily and weekly newspapers could be printed on reasonable charges so that the people could bring out newspapers at a moderate, recurring cost. This will strengthen the democratic processes in this country and it would also sustain the

freedom of speech and thought in a better manner in this country.

I would next like to say something about the Registrar of Newspapers. He determines the newsprint quota for various newspapers in this country, but it appears he does not possess sufficient staff to check correctly the circulation of several small newspapers. The consequence is that sometimes the distribution of newsprint is injudicious and a part of the newsprint finds its way into the black market. They should be checked. If the necessary staff cannot be given to him, why not hand over the distribution of newsprint to the Ministry of Commerce to get rid of this problem once for all?

Here again it is an indictment on this Government that after 20 years we are not able to produce in this country the amount of newsprint that we required for our newspapers and a substantial amount of foreign exchange has still to be expended in importing it. It is necessary that the manufacture of newsprint should be encouraged and Government which is always so keen and eager to extend the public sector may also look into this aspect self-sufficient in newsprint.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He should confine himself strictly to the clauses of the Bill. The Business Advisory Committee recommended only 1 hour for this Bill and I have score of names here.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I am a member of the Business Advisory Committee. They fixed the time for this Bill as 1 hour because of limited time available for other Bills. But they never restricted the scope of the discussion.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: While giving advertisements, the State Governments discriminate against those papers which are critical of the Government. It is unfortunate that the Central Government refers to the State Governments for their opinion about giving advertisements to small and language

[Shri S. S. Kothari]

newspapers. The consequence is, those papers which exercise their right to express free and frank opinions on issues and to be critical of the Government where necessary, are unfairly discriminated against. Therefore, the Central Government should not make an reference to the State Governments unless it is absolutely necessary. The quality of the paper and the circulation should be the determinants.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He should refer only to matters which are relevant to the Bill. Advertisements and newsprint are not relevant.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: They are connected with press and registration of books and with regard to the extension of the law to Jammu and Kashmir. The Information and Broadcasting Ministry has been giving discriminatory treatment in favour of Jammu and Kashmir. Actually a sum of Rs. 1.70 crores has been allocated for providing TV for Srinagar, Bombay, Calcutta and various other cities in India do not posses TV.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to call you to order. You should conclude now.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: I am concluding. There should be no special treatment for Jammu and Kashmir, no discrimination in favour thereof and the special status of Jammu and Kashmir must go. There must be integration and not appeasement of Kashmir.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset I would welcome this amendment which the hon. Minister has brought before the House because this would bring the press and publication in Jammu and Kashmir on a par with the rest of the publications in other parts of the country. There is not much which one could say about this particular amendment of the Act.

I would like to mention only one or two points. This was also amended about two years back. I would like to

know what actually happened in that period. I would like the Minister to clarify whether the delay was on the part of the State Government or the Central Government.

My hon. friend, Shri Kothari has raised a number of points regarding Jammu and Kashmir. I am really pained to see that a responsible person like him says that press in Jammu and Kashmir State is irresponsible.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: I said only "a part of the press".

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: I would like to tell him that the press and publications in Jammu and Kashmir are run by patriotic people. They have never done anything irresponsible although there had been so many moments of great tensions in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The press in Jammu and Kashmir State is as good or as bad as the press is in other parts of the country. There is no difference at all.

Time and again, whenever this kind of amending Bills come before the House, hon. Members, especially hon. Members belonging to the Jan Sangh Party, always raise the question of complete integration of the State with the rest of the country once for all. We have also pressed the Government to do this and the Government has made its policy very clear that as far as the State's relationship with the rest of the country is concerned there is no legal hitch or any difficulty or difference compared to the position obtaining from any other State being part of the country. I do not see why every day we should raise this question of Jammu and Kashmir State being an integral part of India. I basically agree with him that this House has to take a decision some day what legal steps we should take by which the Government need not come before the House over and over again with these small amendments. I agree with him in principle, but in the garb of this thing he has mentioned so many things about Jammu and Kashmir.

He said that the complexion of the population should have been changed. I cannot understand the thesis or theory of Jan Sangh when he says that the complexion of the population should have been changed. You want to change the faces of the people who live in Jammu and Kashmir State? First you change your own face, first you change the complexion of the population of your own State in which you live, first you change the complexion and attitude of the population of Uttar Pradesh, first you change the complexion and attitude of the people who create communal troubles in various parts of the country and then talk about Jammu and Kashmir. Why do you blame the people of Jammu and Kashmir and say that their complexion has to be changed?

Sir, with great pain I had to mention all these things because Shri Kothari raised all these points. Finally, I would request the hon. Minister that after this amendment is passed he should see that all these things are completed in time. He need not come before the House again for another extension of time.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am speaking at very short notice from the party to which I happen to belong, but I happen to be a subject of this Act and, therefore, what I speak I speak from the heart what I have suffered.

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I enquire from the hon. Member whether he has gone through the Bill?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I have gone through the Bill. Do not think I have been in the habit of neglecting my duty.

16 hrs.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack): When he speaks from the heart, does he not neglect his duty?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: That depends. Some people only speak from the head.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: That you also do.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: We have a most charming and benign minister, a minister who is not only charming with the press but is also very charming with his colleagues. Yesterday he sacrificed the press to the Minister of Labour. When the question arose as to how the presses could exist in the country with a constant escalation of the charges on the staff, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting.... (Interruption)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You must confine yourself to the merits of the Bill.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I am coming to the merits of the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are straying into matters that are not quite germane to it.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: They are quite relevant and I can show that to you if you give me time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please confine your remarks to the provisions of the Bill.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: With all due respect to you, may I enquire whether my two predecessors confined themselves in any respect or even made a reference to the Bill?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I was calling them to order.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Just give me a little time; have patience. I am going to make a reference to the Bill.

The Minister took no action to defend the readers of this country, who have been paying such high prices for newspapers. I asked a question, to which I hope a reply will be received in due course, about the increase in the cost of daily newspapers since these wage disputes.

DR. RANNEN SEN (Barasat): Even before that.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: As far as I know myself, within the last one year the price of newspapers has gone up from 50 to 75 per cent. This is a responsibility which he had yesterday and which he has not discharged, namely that information is available as cheaply as possible and that while 10 million or more readers are penalised, why only a thousand or two thousand or ten thousand workers are satisfied.

DR. RANEN SEN: A few dozen newspapers are responsible.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: No, I am not concerned with the newspaper owners. You can do anything with them, but do not increase the cost of paper. You are to consider not 10,000 workers but 10 million readers who will have to pay the price of the concessions demanded by the workers on strike.

I am glad, the Minister of Finance has arrived because he is concerned with the next point that I wish to make. When the question of postage on newspapers was raised, it was as much the duty of the Minister of Information and Broadcasting as of us who are in the press world to have pointed out that a committee of Government appointed on small newspapers had recommended that the postage on newspapers weighing less than 50 grammes should be one paise. What has this Government done? Before the ink is dry on that report, it has raised the thing to 5 paise.

Coming to the Bill, which no one has done so far, I have got an amendment to it and I will dispose of it since it will save some time to the Chair.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur): What has happened to his paper? I do not get it now.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I have got to point out that the Press Act was passed in 1867. It is 101 years old

and it is as the British—at that time the British by no means were as liberal as they were much later—had passed. You have not applied your mind to bring that Act up-to-date. I refer to section 5 which imposes so many responsibilities on people who keep presses.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj): The hon. Member has not studied his brief.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: That Act prescribes, for instance, two forms, nearly identical, about what the circulation is—one at the beginning of the year and a similar form when you want your newsprint.

It is not necessary to have two forms. I would request the hon. Minister to please consider this and amend it, bring it up-to-date, and eliminate certain returns which have become redundant or, in any case, excessive.

In respect of this particular amendment, previously, between the enactment and the enforcement, a period of two months was allowed. This was the pattern in the original Bill and in the Bill as passed by the Rajya Sabha. If we pass the Bill today, the exact date on which the Act will come into force will be 30th September, as I have proposed in my amendment. I do not know for what reason a period of five months has been allowed unless it is to give breathing time to the people of Jammu and Kashmir to make objections and evasions. The period now fixed is the end of December. That might be explained. I do not say that I object to it but an exception has been made to the previous pattern of enactment and its enforcement.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Bill. It has already been passed by the Rajya Sabha and it does not require much commentary on my part or on the part of anybody else. It is only a conces-

sion made to the people of Jammu and Kashmir because of the aggression by Pakistan that they suffered from in 1965. The provisions of this Bill could not be carried out at that time and so we have come forward with this amendment.

Sir, I think, this Bill is going to do a lot of good to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. As you know, in Jammu and Kashmir, they have three languages. There is Dogri, there is Kashmiri language and there is also Urdu. This Bill will give fillip and stimulus to the production of books in Dogri language, in Urdu language which is our great cultural heritage and also in Kashmiri language which is the language of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. At the same time, I think, this Bill is not going to repress, in any way, the freedom of speech and expression which is guaranteed by the Fundamental Rights enshrined in our Constitution. I do not think anybody can point his finger to this that the freedom of speech has been curbed in Jammu and Kashmir State. If anybody wants proof of that, I think Sheikh Abdullah is the living proof of that. When Sheikh Abdullah went to some State in the country and made some speeches, I am told, the Chief Minister of that State—he was not a Congress Chief Minister—came to Delhi and said that he wanted to prosecute him because he had been making some speeches which were inflaming communal passions. But we did not take that thing seriously. Here is Sheikh Abdullah, in Jammu and Kashmir, saying all kinds of things, trotting out all kinds of theories about Jammu and Kashmir and making all kinds of preposterous and far-fetched suggestions about Jammu and Kashmir State. Has anybody done anythink like Sheikh Abdullah? No. Therefore, I think, in Jammu and Kashmir, the freedom of speech and the freedom of self-expression is being carried to a limit

which, I should say, is not very healthy. Therefore, nobody can say that there is no freedom of speech and freedom of expression there.

I would say that Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India. It is one thing to do something legally and legislatively. It is another thing to do something emotionally and rationally. Rationally and emotionally, Jammu and Kashmir is a part of myself and a part of my hon. friend, Shri Ramamurti and my other friends. Legally and legislatively, we may resort to certain measures and those measures will come by instalments. Legislation is not something like a sword which can chop off a man's head at one blow. Legislation has got to do its work slowly and gradually and perceptibly. Therefore, legislation has to come to the rescue of those persons who believe that Jammu & Kashmir is integrally, emotionally, rationally, and in all ways, a part of this country.

Now it has been said that the complexion of the population of Jammu & Kashmir should change. I think, the complexion of the population of every State of India should change, so that we do not believe in linguistic States. Is there any State which can say that it is not multi-lingual? What have we done after the States Reorganization Act? We have created more problems than we have solved and every day that passes creates more problems for us. Take my own State, Punjab; they want certain chunks of territories of Haryana. What I mean to say is this. The complexion remains as it is and the people of Jammu & Kashmir feel that we are one with them, that their connection with us is insoluble, their identity with India is imperishable and their integration is beyond any question and unassailable.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA (Inner Manipur): We are discussing the Bill, The Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill, 1968. This Bill seeks to amend a particular section of Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867. There was an amendment in the year 1965 and in that amendment it was said that this Act, Press and Registration of Books Act, was extended to Jammu & Kashmir, and within a period of two months from the commencement of that amending Act, all the keepers of printing presses and printers and publishers of books, journals, etc., were required to make and subscribe a fresh declaration. As a result, we found that in the whole of India one Press and Registration of Books Act was in force. But then I do not understand how within a period of two months the Act could not be implemented in Jammu & Kashmir and as a result there was no fresh declaration of presses and no registration of books by the keepers of printing presses and publishers of the State of Jammu & Kashmir. The two months had elapsed. Now after a period of nearly three years, this Amendment Bill is being brought before this House. In this Amendment Bill of 1968 it is stated that instead of two months so given from the commencement of that particular amending Act, 1965, it should be till the end of December, 1968. Within this date, the keepers of presses and the publishers should do all those things.

There is no objection to the Bill as such, but when Parliament passes laws, it is very necessary that they are implemented. The Central Government might have consulted the State of Jammu and Kashmir at the time when the particular amending Bill of 1965 was passed and implemented, but that was not done. I do not know why.

In this connection, it is very necessary to see the conditions of the press and of the people of the State of

Jammu and Kashmir. It is very necessary that we should encourage them. Government should see that the implementation of the provisions of the Press and Registration of Books Act is viewed in the light of our fundamental rights, and nothing should be done which will adversely affect the people of the State of Jammu and Kashmir in relation to their freedom of speech, freedom of expression and so on. Government should help create conditions so that with the implementation of the provisions of the Press and Registration of Books Act, the people of the State may get those opportunities.

There is necessity to refer to some other matters like the responsibilities and work of the Registrar of Newspapers. His responsibilities are wide and his powers extensive. In this connection, one has to refer to the Report of the Press Commission where they have taken a critical view of the working of this particular agency. They are not satisfied with it. The Registrar should take the responsibility of looking into all matters of declaration, registration of books, proper filing and maintenance of statistics etc. He should function in such a way that there should be no difficulty experienced by the people concerned in regard to these matters.

Another matter is in relation to the issue of permit of newsprint quota. Here comes the question of encouraging the small newspapers. Let me quote an instance. In Manipur, we have 5 dailies, small ones, with a circulation of 2,000, 3000 like that. But how many of them get newsprint quota? Only two. The Registrar's office does not maintain correct circulation figures and other statistics. There is no proper verification also. As a result, the paper with less circulation gets more newsprint quota whereas that having the highest circulation get half the requisite quota. These anomalies are going on and these must be looked into.

Then it has been said that this particular Act was passed 100 years ago during the British days. To bring this legislation in consonance with the constitutional freedoms guaranteed to the citizens, I hope the hon. Minister will see that we have to have a Bill which takes care of those things. This Act should be implemented in such a way that the people of Jammu and Kashmir particularly should not suffer and their freedoms should not be infringed.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA
(Raiganj): The hon. Minister has certainly to be commended for the steps he has been taking to facilitate the work of the presses and the newspapers of Kashmir, but I should tell him that the Bill should have been brought to this House on 1st January, 1967. He is only two years late. The Press and Registration (Amendment) Act of 1965 made it a condition that within two months of the commencement of the Act, i.e., by 31st December, 1966 all the papers should have their editors and printers declared, all the Presses should be registered. In fact that was not completed. To what extent it remains incomplete I do not know. We are now in 1968 and now the hon. Minister has come forward with this Bill so that what has been left undone in these two years may be completed by this Bill. In fact, the Presses and the newspapers in Kashmir are now hanging in the air. They are working without any law or against the law laid down by Parliament, because the 1965 Act made it a condition that the declaration must be made by 31st December, 1966, but that was not done. That is why the Government should have been watchful and careful enough to bring this Bill immediately after 31st December, 1966 when they found that the declarations had not been completed by that time. In fact, it is a serious lapse which we are required now to rectify by giving retrospective effect to this Act.

One hon. Member in the Opposition was saying that this Act has not been amended. Actually this Act has been amended about 10 times, and the last amendment was in 1965.

One of the most vital and effective amendments of this Act was to lay down perhaps for the first time in the history of Parliament the definition that Jammu and Kashmir is included in India. In the old Act there was a definition that India means the territory of India excluding the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The 1965 Act deleted the words "excluding the State of Jammu and Kashmir", thus making the Act applicable to the whole of India. Only yesterday there was so much discussion over it.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: That was not allowed to be acted upon.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: So, I commend that the move that hon. Minister has made even at this late stage be accepted by the House and the Presses and Newspapers of Kashmir put on a stable and legal basis and allowed to grow from improvement to improvement, so that they come up to the level of the Press in other States.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): The amendment appears to be simple in nature and the hon. Minister has explained that due to some administrative difficulties this amendment had been brought forward. The hon. Minister has got certain responsibilities and he has to discharge them towards the people of India and guard the freedom of the Press and publications in the country. When the strike by the employees of newspaper industry was under discussion, the hon. Minister ran away from the House. I do

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

Not know how he fell into the hands of the Press barons.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please confine yourself to the Bill? You should not discuss things which are extraneous to the Bill.... (*Interruptions*). You cannot claim any special privilege to do so.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I shall confine myself to the amendment. There are some people in the country who run the papers as monopolies and they are beneficiaries at the hands of the Government. This monopoly has to be broken and that is the matter over which the entire country is agitated. Ofcourse, I should like to mention one particular instance but it is with respect to Mysore. It is relevant. We submitted a charge-sheet against the Mysore Ministry headed by Mr. Nijalingappa, now the Congress President. One of the charges was...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please resum your seat? This Bill relates to the registration of newspapers. There is not much time now. We have taken more time than was allotted; we have to conclude the discussion by 4.45 and take up the other important Bill.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I am taking the time allotted to my party.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no time for extraneous matters. I request you to co-operate with me and do not force me to the extent of asserting myself in small matters. I request you to be relevant and I am in fact trying to accommodate and give some latitude. But it should not be wholly irrelevant to the subject matter under discussion.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Without referring to the incident, I might say this. A charge-sheet was filed, and an allegation was made against one newspaper and its owner—*Propancha*—wherein the allocation of newsprint

has been discriminatory when other papers have got a greater circulation in the State. That charge-sheet was submitted to the President of India. You can refer back to that charge. I am referring to it because, in respect of the allocation of newsprint injustice has been done throughout. And now the monopoly has been created in this country by the big bosses who are voting for this press, publications and the Government. Even the freedom of the press has been curtailed by the attitude of the Government which has created a sort of monopoly in this country. So, I would like to submit that this Government has got some responsibility to see that the monopoly in the allocation of newsprint is broken.

My second point is that the circulation of newspapers has to be decided by the Registrar who has been appointed according to this Act. The question is whether the Government has got any agency to know how far the circulation of papers in respect of the allocation of newsprint has been assessed correctly and rightly. This leads to the tendency of the monopoly which has grown in this country. In this connection I would like to quote one example. There are small newspapers, weeklies, fortnightlies. These small newspapers have been handicapped because this Government has not come to the rescue of these small newspapers. Therefore, the allocation of newsprint to small newspapers must be made most scrupulously by this Government, and the Government should not show any discriminatory attitude towards the small newspapers.

The Registrar is holding more powers under this Act. The entire power is in his hands. He has to assess the circulation and also collect all the information and data according to this Act. The question is whether this kind of superpowers could be entrusted to those officers who are bureaucratic in nature and who have

not been doing any justice so far as these things are concerned.

I would like to say one thing with respect of Jammu and Kashmir. I would like to make out a very important point for the attention of Mr. K. K. Shah. The Government wants to extend the laws to Jammu and Kashmir which is an integral part of India. But then, when you say "All India Radio" with respect to the rest of India, in Jammu and Kashmir, they say "Radio Kashmir". (Interruption).

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: Sir, there is Radio Kashmir and Radio Jammu. There are two stations. Both are under All-India Radio.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I have no second opinion to say that Jammu and Kashmir should be developed and that all the problems pertaining to Jammu and Kashmir should be solved immediately and amicably. It should not be referred to other countries and tribunals for their decisions. But I would like to ask how far you are justified, when you want to extend the laws of India to Jammu and Kashmir, and when you are holding the portfolio of All India Radio, in allowing broadcasts in the name of "Radio Kashmir" or "Radio Jammu". That is very relevant and I would request the Minister to reply to it.

In conclusion, there are instances reported about blackmarketing in newsprint.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please resume your seat? There is no time.

SHRI SHIV CHANDRA JHA (Majlhubani): The Minister should look into all these things.

यह जो विधयक प्रेस एंड रजिस्ट्रेशन आफ बुक्स के सम्बन्ध में हमारे सामने है इससे साफ हो जाता है कि एह मंत्रालय कितना निकम्मा है और अपने पिछले कानून तक को यह लागू नहीं कर सका है। 1965 में जो प्रेस एंड

रजिस्ट्रेशन आफ बुक्स (एमेंडमेंट) एक पास हुआ था उस में यह कहा गया था कि उस को काश्मीर स्टेट में लागू किया जायेगा। लेकिन उसको यह मंत्रालय लागू नहीं कर रहा है। चंकि उसको यह लागू नहीं कर सका है और जिसको लागू न करने का कारण मंत्री महोदय एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव डिफिलटी और बांट आफ एनए टाइम बताते हैं, उसके सम्बन्ध में जो हकीकत है उसको मैं आपके समने रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव इनएफिशेंसी और मुस्तैदी की कमी की बजह से, अपनी बम्बूरी को छिपाने के लिए और अपनी सफाई देने के लिए आप इस दूसरे विधेयक को यहाँ लाए हैं। मेरा अब भी विश्वास यह है कि इसके भी वहाँ लागू करने में आप नाकाम रहेंगे और फिर तीसरा विधेयक आपको हमारे सामने लाना पड़ेगा ताकि प्रेस एंड रजिस्ट्रेशन आफ बुक्स एक काश्मीर में लागू हो सके।

मैं एक नजीर के रूप में आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि कापीराइट का जो कानून है और जो सारे देश में लागू है और जम्मू काश्मीर में भी लागू है उस में यह व्यवस्था है कि कोई भी प्रकाशक हिन्दुस्तान में कोई भी किताब अगर प्रकाशित करता है तो उसके दो प्रतियाँ भारत सरकार को मिलनी चाहिये कापीराइट के कानून के मात्रात। लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में जितने भी प्रकाशन होते हैं क्या उनकी दो दो प्रतियाँ समय पर उनको मिल जाती हैं। नेशनल लाइब्रेरी में मैंने जा कर देखा है कि अच्छी अच्छी किताबें हिन्दुस्तान में जो निकलती हैं और जो वहाँ भेजी जानी चाहिये नहीं भेजी जाती हैं। यह जो कापीराइट का कानून है उसको भी ये लागू नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इसी के प्राप्तार पर मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि इस कानून को भी वह इकैकिटवली लागू नहीं कर पायेगे।

[**श्री शिव चन्द्र ज्ञा**]

एक बुनियादी बात की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। प्रेस के मुतालिक जो नक्शा इनके दिमाग में हैं वह बिल्कुल भी साफ नहीं है, वह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट नहीं है। आप देखें कि आपने प्रेस में हड्डाल चल रही है कर्मचारियों की। क्यों यह चल रही है। कर्मचारी जानते हैं कि जितनी मेहनत वे करते हैं उस मेहनत के मुताबिक उनको रिस्युनरेशन नहीं मिलता है, मजूरी नहीं मिलती है, प्रेस के जो मालिक हैं वे बेज बोर्ड का जो निर्णय है उसको अमल में नहीं ला रहे हैं। इस बास्ते उन्होंने हड्डाल कर रखी है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: He should confine himself to the clauses of the Bill.

श्री शिव चन्द्र ज्ञा: आज जो प्रेस हिन्दुस्तान का है वह भी ए। बड़ी इंडस्ट्री है, उद्योग है। जिस तरह से मुनाफाखोरी की भावना दूसरे उद्योगों में चलती है उसी तरह से प्रेस उद्योग में भी चलती है। जिस तरह से और उद्योगों में केन्द्रीयकरण का सिलसिला चल रहा है उसी तरह से यहाँ भी चल रहा है। जिस तरह से कुछ एक लोगों के हाथ में ये उद्योग हैं उसी तरह से प्रेस भी कुछ एक लोगों के हाथ में केन्द्रित होता जा रहा है। इससे फ़ीडम आफ दी प्रेस को धक्का लग रहा है। यह जो प्रेस रजिस्ट्रार आफ इंडिया की 1967 की रिपोर्ट है इसके पृष्ठ 12 पर

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot allow him to go beyond the clauses of the Bill. I have been insisting that every hon. member should confine himself to the clauses of the Bill.

श्री शिव चन्द्र ज्ञा: भारतीय प्रेस के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार का नक्शा और दृष्टिकोण दूषित और चलत है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no question of Raksha or anything. Please conclude your speech.

श्री शिव चन्द्र ज्ञा: प्रेस में केन्द्रीयकरण हो रहा है और उस की आजादी को धक्का लग रहा है। यह कहना बिल्कुल गलत होगा कि हिन्दुस्तान का प्रेस एक आजाद प्रेस है क्योंकि वह मानोप्लिस्टिक लोगों के हाथ में है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I call you to order. I will have to stop the recording of your speech. You may speak on the clauses of the Bill.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: Sir, he comes from Bihar. To reach Jammu and Kashmir he will take some time.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDA: You must have an all-India perspective. You must understand what is what.

जिस तरह हम सारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को प्लान कर रहे हैं, उसी तरह हमें भारतीय प्रेस को भी प्लान करना होगा। मैं साफ़ शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस का मतलब है नैशनलाइज करना। चूँकि हमारे देश में जनतंत्र है और यहाँ पर नुकताचीनी की गुजायश होनी चाहिए, इस लिए यहाँ पर पार्टी प्रेस होना चाहिए, ताकि मुल्क में फ़ीडम आफ़ दि प्रेस हो। यहाँ पर प्लान्ड प्रेस और पार्टी प्रेस होना चाहिए। मैं ने इस बारे में एक विधेयक दिया है और एक किताब भी लिखी है, "ए कानसेट आफ़ प्लान्ड फ़ी प्रेस"। चूँकि भारत सरकार का नक्शा भारती भारतीय प्रेस के सम्बन्ध में दूषित है, इस लिए वह इस कानून को जम्मू-काश्मीर में लागू करने में कामयाब नहीं होगी और उस को तीसरा विधेयक लाना पड़ेगा। वह आब भी जम्मू-काश्मीर को अलग समझती है। वह एक अलग विषय है, इस लिए मैं इस समय उस में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। भारत सरकार के दिमाग में यह बात नहीं आ सकी है कि जम्मू-काश्मीर

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order. I have allowed him more time. I cannot allow him any more time. Please resume your seat. I am calling the next Member to speak.

श्री शिव अनन्द शा : आप बुनियादी बात को समझ नहीं रहे हैं।

इस विषेयक को समझ नहीं रहे हैं और दूसरों को कहते हैं कि यह रेलिवेंट नहीं है, वह रेलिवेंट नहीं है।

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Act was passed in December 1966 and during the last two years this was not implemented with the result that the question of press and papers in Jammu and Kashmir is hanging in the air. Again the Minister has come forward with this amending Bill seeking four months more time. I think the Minister is making the decisions by this Parliament a mockery. The decisions of this Parliament are not taken very seriously. That is why during the last two years the decision taken by this Parliament in this regard was not implemented. The press and papers are working in Jammu and Kashmir. Good papers are published from Jammu and Kashmir. Why was the decision taken by Parliament not implemented?

Other issues about registration and newsprint have been raised by other speakers. I know big papers get newsprint and registration very easily. As a printer and publisher of a paper I know it is very difficult for small papers to get newsprint and registration whereas big monopoly papers get them very easily. If this Bill is passed and power is given to the Central Government I have my own fears. Shri Brahmananda Reddy while introducing a Bill in the Andhra Legislature said that it was being introduced with the approval of the Union Government. With the Union Government's approval he introduced a black Bill in Andhra.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is that relevant to this?

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Yes, it is about the freedom of the press.

श्री शिव अनन्द शा : समापति महोदय, आप तो ऐसे बात कर रहे हैं, जैसे आप छुट

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: With the approval of the Central Government, nine Urdu papers were put on the black list as communal papers. Patriot, Link and Andhra Jyoti are being run by progressives. That paper also is put on the black list. This means debarring giving of advertisements to these papers. So I fear whether the Jammu and Kashmir press and papers will get complete freedom. I request that he should clarify this position. In the name of fighting communalism, it should not be said that they are fighting against the minority right and the freedom of the press and other legitimate rights of the people should not be curtailed.

I appeal to the Minister that he must curtail the facilities of newsprint and other things given to the big chain monopolists and give more facilities to small papers. Our journalists are demanding more wages and more pay. You are not taking keen interest in their legitimate rights and are supporting the monopolists.

So, I appeal that the right of the Jammu and Kashmir people should not be curtailed. All the legitimate fundamental rights conferred by the Constitution and guaranteed by Parliament must be given to the Jammu and Kashmir people while we are introducing these provisions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister.

श्री शम्भूल गन्नी शार : (गुडगांव)
चैयरमैं संहव, मैं ने भी रिक्वेस्ट की थी।

[श्री مہدالفی زل (کوکاون) :
جنہوں میں صاحب - میں نے اسی
کامیابی کی تھی -]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will give you time to move your amendment.

ओ अम्बुल गनी दार : मैं अग्रन एम्ड-
में तो मर करूंगा, लेकिन आर सुझे जल
तो हैं बंले देंगे ।

[شروع مددالغلو ڈار : مہن لیڈی]
امہلڈ مہلت تو موسو گروٹا - لہکن آپ
مدد چھلول تو نہیں بولیے ہیںکے [-]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can make your speech then.

ओ अम्बुल गनी दार : आर उस बत
मुझे सब कुछ कहने का मीका दीजिए ।

[شروع مددالغلو ڈار : آپ اس
وقت مدد سب کچھ کہے کہے کا موقہ
دیجئے [-]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I promise you. Why do you worry?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: Sir, a number of friends have made the point that the Government of India were not prompt enough to bring forward this Bill; so I would like to give the history of the Bill.

The Bill was passed by Rajya Sabha in 1965 on the 1st February and it was passed by Lok Sabha on the 14th September, 1965. It received the assent of the President on the 24th September, 1965 and a notification was issued that the Act will come into operation on the 1st November, 1965.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Even before that India became independent.

SHRI K. K. SHAH: You are not trying to follow. If without studying you go on passing remarks, it is neither creditable to you nor to us.

If you read section 5A, you will be pleased to find that those who

have registered under the Jammu and Kashmir Act had to re-register and file their applications between the 1st November, 1965 and the 31st December, 1965. Before that day the State Government under sections 5, 8 and 20 had to specify, the District Magistrate or the President Magistrate as the competent authority before whom the registration had to take place. Then they had to issue a notification in the official gazette. The Central notification appointing 1st November as the date of commencement also had to appear in the Jammu and Kashmir Government Gazette. The keepers of printing presses had to be nominated before him and lists had to be filed. Meanwhile on account of the Pakistan war, the Jammu and Kashmir Government could not carry out the provisions of that Act.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: That is your lame excuse.

SHRI K. K. SHAH: I think, my hon. friend ought to concede that on account of Pakistani aggression, even people had to had to move from one place to another. Where was the time? Even if they were asked to file declaration—the printing presses are spread all over the State of Jammu and Kashmir—it was not possible for people to file declaration.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: During this period, the Jammu and Kashmir Press Registration Act was in force?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: Yes. Then, my hon. friend, Shri Nayanar asked: Did the Government of India give permission or consent to the Andhra Government for the Press Bill? He has to remember that this was discussed in the Chief Ministers' Conference and all the Chief Ministers, belonging to all parties, approved of the Punjab Act. This is on the same lines as the Punjab Act.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: You cannot say that.

SHRI K. K. SHAH: Our Act is on the same lines as the Punjab Act. Please compare them and you will be satisfied. Therefore, it is wrong to say that not enough precaution was taken.

A number of other points were also raised. My hon. friend, Shri Kothari said that the Minister has woken up rather late in carrying out propaganda. I am very glad that my hon. friend, Shri Inder J. Malhotra, replied to that. If you compare what propaganda is going on in the rest of India with what propaganda is going on in Jammu and Kashmir, I do not think you will be justified in passing this remark. (Interruption) I know much more than what you know. I have compared them. There is the Jammu and Kashmir Press Registration Act. You cannot say that there is no regulation in Jammu and Kashmir. As soon as this Act comes into force, then this will prevail.

A lot of things were said about the small newspapers. I hope my hon. friends had studied what had happened during the last one year and a half. They should have consulted the small newspapers before making an allegation that the small newspapers are not looked after. On the contrary, the policy of distribution of newsprint has been so good that the smaller newspapers have not lifted their quota last year. Where is the question of blackmarketing? If there was black-market, the small newspapers would have lifted their quota and would have sold it in the black-market. The fact is that the small newspapers have not lifted their quota. That shows that there is no black-market and the distribution of newsprint has been quite fair to the small newspapers.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: That is not real thing as we find from our own experience.

SHRI K. K. SHAH: You are entitled to have your opinion. (Interruption). You had your say. Will you

kindly allow me to reply? Then, the hon. Member, Shri Lakkappa, said that I ran away from the House the other day when the debate on the strike was taking place. You ask the employees whether, in their own interest some negotiations were boing on and whether enough has been done by Government in those negotiations, both by my Ministry and the Labour Ministry. But here is a gentleman who gets up and says like that.

Sir, it is in the interest of the press throughout the country and in the interest of the press and the publication of books in Jammu and Kashmir that this Act was passed in 1965. But, unluckily, because the period given for its implementation was two months and the Government of India's powers were exhausted, an amending Bill had to be brought forward and, I hope, the House will pass the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1967, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2—(Amendment of section 5A.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up clause-by-clause consideration.

In the case of Clause 2, there are two amendments, one by Mr. Lobo Prabhu and the other by Mr. Abdul Ghani Dar. Both the amendments are identical. Is Mr. Lobo Prabhu moving his amendment?

16.56 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Yes. I move:

Page 1, line10,—

for "31st day of December, 1968"
Substitute—

"30th day of September, 1968."
(1)

[**Shri Lobo Prabhu**]

I would request the hon. Minister to explain why more than a period of two months has been allowed between the enactment and the enforcement of the Bill. This Bill has already been delayed so much and the previous pattern was only two months.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Abdul Ghani Dar. Your amendment is the same. I will give you some time to make your submission.

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार (गुडगांव) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जब जनरल डिवेट में मैं खड़ा होना चाहता था तो हुक्म दिया गया कि चूंकि अमेड़मेंट तुम्हारे नाम से है इसलिए उसी बक्त अपनी बात कहता। मैंने के० के० शाह भाई की तकरीर को बड़े ध्यान से सुना। उन्होंने रीजन यह दिया कि सन् 1965 में चूंकि एक लड़ाई हो गई थी पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान के बीच इसलिए इस पर इतने साल यानी आज 1968 अगस्त है, इस समय तक इस पर कोई अपल दरामद नहीं हो सका, हम इसको पूरे तौर पर लागू नहीं कर सके। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह विलकुल लंगड़ा एक्सक्यूज़ है। असल बात यह है कि अभी तक भी हमारी सरकार का दिमाग साफ नहीं है जम्मू और काश्मीर के बारे में। के० के० शाह साहब राज्य सभा में थे, उन को याद होगा, जब यह सवाल राज्य-सभा में आया एक्सक्लूसिंग जम्मू एंड काश्मीर तो मैंने प्रोटोस्ट किया कि जब जम्मू और काश्मीर हमारा है तो इस को आप क्यों कहते हैं कि बाकी हिन्दुस्तान में लागू होगा, जम्मू और काश्मीर में लागू नहीं होगा? अब तक भी मैं कहता हूँ, आप का दिमाग साफ नहीं है। अगर साफ होता तो हजारों नवजवान बहादुर अपने आफिसर और सिपाही शहीद करवा कर हम हाजीपीर के दर्ते को श्री और कारगिल की पहाड़ियों को छोड़ कर न आते। वह हमारा है। हम ने अपनी जमीन को वापस लिया है किसी गासिब से तो कोई समझ की बात नहीं थी कि

हम ने क्यों उन बहादुर सिपाहियों की कुर्बानियों को जाया किया। बहरहाल, मैं शुक्रग्राह हूँ उन का कि उन के बिल से यह समझा जाता है कि यह पोछता बात है कि जम्मू और काश्मीर और बाकी हिन्दुस्तान एक है। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . मैं काश्मीरी हूँ। मेरे दादा आये थे वहां से। पंजाब में मैं पैदा हुआ। पंजाब में फसादात हुए तो घक्का लगा और हरयाने में आया। मुझे फूट है कि जम्मू और काश्मीर में जो मेजारिटी है वह माइनारिटी में है और जो माइनारिटी है वह मेजारिटी में है, मगर वहां की जो सरकार है उस में हिन्दू और इस्लाम बराबर के बजाए हैं। और डिप्टी वजीरों में तो शाह रहिं भाई एक ज्यादा है। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है। काश, कि काश्मीर की इस नेक मिसाल को बाकी स्टेटों में भी जड़ां इन का राज था उन में भी कहीं लागू किया होता। चाहे शेष अब्दुल्ला हों, चाहे बल्शी गुलाम मुहम्मद हों, चाहे सादिक साहब हों, यह तीनों ही एक साथ थे राजा के साथ लड़ने में। इकट्ठे ही लड़े और टन बाई टन शायद इन्होंने सोचा कि बारी बारी चीफ मिनिस्टर बनना चाहिए और बारी बारी बन गए। उन्होंने इस बात को कायम रखा कि हिन्दू का बर्जा बराबर है चाहे वह 18 प्रतिशत हैं या 20 प्रतिशत हैं . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: It is very unfortunate to hear such remarks. How does this arise out of this Bill?

17 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Speak on the amendment. This is not a general debate.

श्री अब्दुररामानी दार : आपके आने से पहले जनरल डिवेट हुई, उस में कुछ बातों का जिक्र आया, जब मैंने भी बोलना चाहूँ, तो मुझे कहा गया कि आप अमेड़मेन्ट कर बोल सीजियेगा। इस लिये आप मेरी बातें सुनिये— . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has reported to me everything. Therefore, I called him; otherwise, I would not have.

श्री अब्दुलगनी दार : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे बुजुंग शर्मा साहब ने काश्मीर का बहुत सा जिक किया, चूंकि वह जिक हुआ है, इसलिए मेरी प्रश्न यह है कि जम्मू काश्मीर को यह फक हसिल है कि वहां कालिनज़ में भी सेक्यूरिटी पूरे तौर पर अपनाया गया है, वहां 65 परसेन्ट माइनरिटी के तुलबा हैं और 35 परसेन्ट मैज़ारिटी के तुलबा हैं। अब जो चौज आप लागू करने जा रहे हैं,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him come to his amendment. I will not extend the scope of the debate now.

श्री अब्दुलगनी दार : आपके प्रेडिसेसर ने वयदा किया था कि न बोल सकता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He will have to confine himself to the scope of his amendment, and that too in a minute.

श्री अब्दुलगनी दार : मुझे यकीन है कि आपसे पहले चेयरमैन साहब ने जो जुबान मुझे दी थी, उस को आप पूरा करेंगे, क्योंकि वे आपके ही चेयरमैन हैं, जिनको आप बैठा कर गये थे। उन्होंने जो जुबान दी थी आपको उसे यकीन मानना चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No argument on this point. When I took the Chair, the Chairman told me that he had said that he could not accommodate you at the earlier stage, but that does not mean that you will be permitted to cover the whole ground covered at the time of the general consideration stage. You have made a few remarks which I patiently heard. If you are going to dilate on them, it will not be possible for me to permit it. I cannot allow him to go any further in that way. I am very strict about it.

If you want to say anything on the particular amendment, then I will allow you. Otherwise, I will call upon the Minister to reply now.

श्री अब्दुलगनी दार : मैं आपके हुकम को मानते हुये यही अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बक्त इन्होंने 31 सितम्बर की मियाद रखी है, मैंने अपनी अमेण्डमेंट में कहा है कि 30 सितम्बर काफ़ी है। मेरा दिमाग चूंकि साक़ है इस लिये मैं तो 30 सितम्बर में भी पहले चाहता हूँ, लेकिन चूंकि ये मीका देना चाहते थे, इस लिये मैंने कहा है कि 30 मिनम्बर कर दिया जाय। अगर आप यह गमडाने हैं कि इस से जम्मू और काश्मीर का भया होने वाला है और आपके जन नियम हैं, डिप्पिलिन है, वह नागू होनेवाला है तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ—केवल ० शाह भाई—कि पहले यह आपके बम की बात नहीं थी, 1965 से 1968 हो गया, अब 1968 से 1969 क्यों करने जा रहे हो, इस को 30 सितम्बर, 1968 कर लीजिये।

मैं यकीन करता हूँ, डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जो बिल ये लाये हैं यह जम्मू काश्मीर की आजादी को सलब करने के लिये नहीं ला रहे हैं, काश्मीर के प्रेस की आजादी को सलब करने के लिये नहीं ला रहे हैं, या काश्मीर की आजाद राय को सलब करने के लिये नहीं ला रहे हैं, क्योंकि काश्मीर सिम्बल है नैशनलिज़म का, काश्मीर सिम्बल है सेक्यूरिटीज़ का। क्या आप का कोई ऐसा प्रान्त है जिसने ऐसी मिसाल पेश की है। अगर हमारे दूसरे प्रान्त भी इस मिसाल की पैरवी करें तो हमारा देश कहां से कहां जा सकता है।

[شُری مهدالغلیٰ دار (کوئنگز)]

پہنچی سہیکر صاحب جب جلوں
فہدیت میں میں کوئا ہونا چاہتا
تھا تو حکم دیا گیا کہ چونکہ
اسنڈیمینٹ تھا میں نام سے لے

[شری میدالغدی ڈاں]

لئے اس وقت اپنی بات کھلا - میں نے کے - کے - شاہ بھائی کی تقریب کو بے دھیان سے سلا - انہوں نے یعنی یہ دیا کہ سنہ 1945 میں چونکہ ایک لوائی ہو گئی نہیں پاکستان اور ہندوستان کے بھیج میں اس لئے اس پر اتنے سال بعد آج 1948 کا اکست ہے اس سمیہ تک اس پر کوئی عمل دا آمد نہیں ہو سکا ہم اس کو پورے طور پر لاگو نہیں کر سکے - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ بالکل لامگا اکسھہروز ہے - اصل بات یہ ہے کہ ابھی تک بھی ہماری سوکاں کا دماغ صاف نہیں ہے جو اور کشمیر کے بارے میں - کے - کے - شاہ صاحب دیکھ سمجھا میں نے - ان کو یہ باد نہیں ہوگا - جب یہ سوال راجھہ سمجھا میں آیا ایکساونگ جوں ایڈڈ نا شہر تو میں نے پروپریتی کہا - جب جوں اور کشمیر ہمارا ہے تو اس کو آپ کیوں کہتے ہیں کہ باقی ہندوستان میں لاگو ہوگا جوں اور کشمیر میں لاگو نہیں ہو گا - اب تک بھی میں کہتا ہوں کہ آپ کا دماغ صاف نہیں ہے - اگر صاف ہوتا تو ہزاروں نوجوں بہادر اپنے افسر اور سپاہی شہید کرو کر ہم حاجی پہ کے دوے اور کارکل کی پہاڑیوں کو چھوڑ کر نہ آتے - وہ ہمارا ہے - ہم نے اپنی زمین کو واپس لہا ہے کسی غاصب سے - تو کوئی سمجھے کی بات

نہیں تھی - ہم نے کیوں ان بہادر قربانیوں کو ضائع کیا - بہر حال میں شکر گذار ہوں ان کا کہ ان کے بہل سے یہ سمجھا جاتا ہے کہ یہ پختہ بات ہے کہ جموں اور کشمیر اور باقی ہندوستان ایک ہے (ویودھان) میں یا شہری ہوں - میرے دادا آتے تھے وہاں سے - پلچاہ، میں میں پیدا ہوا - پنچاب میں فسادات ہوتے تو دھکا لکا اور ہریانہ میں آیا - مجھے فخر ہے کہ جموں اور کشمیر میں جو مہجاڑی ہے وہ مانندی ہے میں ہے اور جو مانندی ہے وہ مہجاڑی میں ہے میکر وہاں کی جو سوکا ہے اس میں ہندو مسلمان برابر کے وزیر ہیں - اور قیمتی وزیروں میں تو شاید ہندو بیانی ایک زیادہ ہے - یہ بڑی خوشی کی بات ہے - کاش کشمیر کی اس نیک مثال کو باقی استیتوں میں بھی کہیں لاگو کیہ جانا - چاہے شہر عبدالہ ہوں چاہے بخشی غلام محمد ہوں چاہے صادق صاحب ہوں یہ تھیوں ہی ایک ساتھ تھے - راجا کے ساتھ لرنے میں ائمہ ہی لوئے اور ٹون بائی ٹون شاید انہوں نے یہ سوچا کہ باری باری چیف ملستر بلنا چاہئے اور باری باری بن گئے - انہوں نے اس بات کو اقائم کہا کہ ہندو کا درجہ براہر ہے چاہے وہ ۱۸ پرتشت ہیں یا ۲۰ پرتشت . . . (ویودھان) . . .

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: It is very unfortunate to hear such remarks. How does this arise out of this Bill?

17 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Speak on the amendment. This is not a general debate.

شروع عبدالغفار قادر : آپ کے آنے سے پہلے جنور تدبیت ہوئی ۔ اس میں کچھ باتوں کا ذکر آیا ۔ جب میں نے بولدا چاہا تو مجھے کہا کیا کہ آپ امیلڈمہلت پر بول لیجئے گا ۔ اس لئے آپ میری بات سلئے ۔

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has reported to me everything. Therefore, I called him; otherwise, I would not have.

شروع عبدالغفار قادر : میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ میرے بزرگ شرما صاحب نے کشمکش کا بہت سا ذکر کیا ۔ چونکہ وہ ذکر ہوا ہے اس لئے میری یہ عرض ہے کہ جو کشمکش کو یہ فخر حاصل ہے کہ وہاں کالجہوڑ میں بھی سینکولوزم پورے طور پر اپنایا گیا ہے ۔ وہاں ۴۵ پرسپکٹ مائیلوڑی کے طلبہ ہیں اور ۳۵ پرسپکٹ میکھوڑی کے طلبہ ہیں ۔ آپ جو چہز آپ لاکو کرنے جا رہے ہیں ۔ لیکن وہاں کوئی ایسا نہیں جوں اور کشمکش کی طرح وہاں بھی کرنا

چاہئے ۔ سب کو حصہ ملنا چاہئے ۔

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him come to his amendment. I will not extend the scope of the debate now.

شروع عبدالغفار قادر : آپ کے پریتیشہوڑ نے وعدہ کیا تھا کہ میں بول سکتا ہوں ۔

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He will have to confine himself to the scope of his amendment, and that too in a minute.

شروع عبدالغفار قادر : مجھے یقین ہے کہ اسے یہلے چہ مہن صاحب نے جو زبان میکھ دی تھی اس کو آپ پورا کریں گے ۔ کیونکہ وہ آپ کے یہی چہ مہن ہیں ۔ جن کو آپ بتتھا کر گئے تھے ۔ انہوں نے جو زبان دی تھی آپ کو اسے یقینا اتنا چاہئے ۔

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No argument on this point. When I took the Chair, the Chairman told me that he had said that he could not accommodate you at the earlier stage, but that does not mean that the hon. you will be permitted to cover the whole ground covered at the time of the general consideration stage. You have made a few remarks which I patiently heard. If you are going to dilate on them, it will not be possible for me to permit it. I cannot allow him to go any further in that way. I am very strict about it.

If you want to say anything on the particular amendment, then I will allow you. Otherwise, I will call upon the Minister to reply now.

شروع عبدالغنى قادر : میں آپ کے حکم کو مانتے ہوئے یہی عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس وقت انہوں نے ۳۱ دسمبر کی معہاد رکھی ہے - میں نے اپنی امبلڈمنٹ میں کہا ہے کہ ۳۰ ستمبر کاٹو ہے میرا دماغ چونکہ صاف ہے اس لئے میں تو ۳۰ ستمبر سے یہی پہلے چاہتا ہوں - لیکن چونکہ یہ موقعہ دینا چاہتے ہیں اس لئے میں نے کہا ہے کہ ۳۰ ستمبر کو دی جائے - اکر آپ یہ سمجھتے ہیں کہ اس سے جموں کشمیر کا بھی ہونے والا ہے اور آپ کے جو نیم ہیں - تسلیمان ہیں وہ لاگو ہونے والی میں تو میں یہ کہلا چاہتا ہوں - کے - کے شاہ بھائی - کہ پہلے یہ آپ کے بس کی بات نہیں تھی - ۱۹۴۱ سے ۱۹۴۵ کی بات نہیں تھی - اب ۱۹۴۸ سے ۱۹۴۹ کی بات ہو گئی - اب ۱۹۴۸ کو ۳۰ ستمبر کوئی جا رہے ہو - اس کو ۳۰ ستمبر ۱۹۴۸ کو لیجھئے -

میں یقین کرتا ہوں - تپتی سہی تو صاحب - جو بل ہے لئے ہیں وہ جموں کشمیر کی آزادی کو سلب کرنے کے لئے نہیں لادھے ہیں - کشمیر کے پریس کی آزادی کو سلب کرنے کے لئے نہیں لادھے ہیں یا کشمیر کی آزادی کو سلب کرنے کے لئے نہیں لادھے ہیں - کہونکہ نشہر میں ہے نیشاں اور نیشاں ہے کہا آپ کا کولی ایسا ہوالت ہے

جس نے اپنی مثال پہنچ کی ہے - اکر مارے دوسرا پروات بھی اس مثال کی پہلو کریں تو ہمارا دین کہاں سے کھا جا سکتا ہے - [

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: He has paid a well-deserved tribute to the secularism of the Jammu and Kashmir State.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please resume your seat.

شی کے ۰ کے ۰ شاہ : آپ ہی شیکایت کرئے گی کہ دو مہینے میں پورا نہیں کر رکھے ۔ میں جیسا تاہم اسی لیے لے رہا ہوں کہ دوبارا آپاکو شیکایت کرنے کا میکا ن میلے ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 1 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

شی کے ۰ کے ۰ شاہ : دیکھ دیکھ ساہ، میری یونیورسٹی کی بوار چلے گئے ؟

[شروع عبدالغنى قادر - تپتی سہی صاحب، میری امبلڈمنٹ کی بوار چلے گئے ؟]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: His amendment was the same as the earlier one which was moved. So it could not be moved, and was barred.

SHRI K. K. SHAH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

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17.05 hrs.

**BANKING LAWS (AMENDMENT)
BILL**

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) rose.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have got some slips. I suggest that he may move the motion for consideration, and then I will consider the points of order.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I beg to move:

That the Bill further to amend the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, so as to provide for the extension of social control over banks and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, and also further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, and the State Bank of India Act, 1955, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration.

As the House is aware, the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1967 was introduced in the House on 23rd December, 1967 and was subsequently referred to a Select Committee on 26th March, 1968. The report of the Select Committee was presented to the House on the 6th May, 1968. The Committee heard evidence from the concerned parties and has recommended a number of changes in the Bill. These have been explained in detail in the Report of the Select Committee. I propose, however, to take this oppor-

tunity of elucidating the scope of the relatively more important provisions of the Bill which have a bearing on our scheme of social control over banks.

As I have explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the main object of the Bill is to amend the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 to incorporate certain new provisions with a view to extending effective social control over banks. Clause 3 of the Bill contains important new measures relating to the reconstitution of the Boards of directors and appointment of professional persons as full-time Chairman of banking companies. Detailed provisions in this regard are already well-known to Hon'ble Members but perhaps it would be worthwhile if I explain their significance in the context of the social control scheme.

It has often been alleged that there is a close link between commercial banks and big industrial houses and that, in the matter of disbursement of loans, they are able to exercise undue influence over the management of banks in their day-to-day credit decisions and that several priority sectors such as small-scale industry and agriculture are neglected. It has, therefore, been felt that steps should be taken to snap, or at least to make ineffective, such links and that the exclusive orientation of the banks towards industry and business should be changed. This cannot be achieved within the frame-work of the Banking Regulation Act as it stands today. The existing law does not go further than putting some restrictions on the employment of certain persons in the managerial capacity. For example, no banking company can be managed by a managing agent or by any person who is a director of any other company or who is engaged in any business or vocation. It is true that appointments of chief executive officers are required to be approved by the Reserve Bank but the Chairman of the Boards of directors who preside

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over the boards' meetings are not subject to any control by the Reserve Bank. It has been alleged that as they are connected with several industrial houses, they are in a position to exercise a preponderant influence on the lending and investment policies of the banks. The existing law does not also provide any guidance as to the composition of the Boards of directors, though such a composition has an important bearing on the policy decisions that the Board of directors has to take from time to time. What the Bill seeks to ensure, therefore, is that the commercial banks, which have to take actual credit decisions in the light of the guidelines that may be indicated to them, are properly oriented for this purpose and that the Reserve Bank's powers are adequately widened to secure implementation of such guidelines.

The proposed Section 10A lays down, for the first time, certain positive criteria regarding the composition of this Boards of directors so that the persons who have substantial interest or active association with large or medium sized industrial undertakings do not come to occupy a majority. Further the new Section 10B seeks to provide that the Chairmen should have no active association or substantial interest in any company or firm and should have special knowledge and practical experience of the working of a banking company or a financial institution or financial, economic or business administration. I am sure that the House will agree with me that these two sections will go a long way to transform the character and composition of the Boards and thereby ensure that the credit decisions taken by them do not suffer from any undue bias towards business and industry.

I should like to refer in passing to the criticism which has been levelled that these two sections relating to the reconstitution of commercial banks and appointment of professional per-

sons as full-time chairman will result in political control over banks. I hope what I have explained above will serve to remove any such misconception. All that the proposed sections intend to do is to lay down certain criteria which the commercial banks would have to follow in making appointments to the boards of directors or of the chairman. It is not the intention of the Government or the Reserve Bank to interfere in the appointment of members of boards of directors or full-time chairman unless it is of the opinion that the composition of the boards of directors or the appointment of chairman does not fulfil the statutory requirements. If the Reserve Bank has any occasion to remove a chairman, there is a provision for appeal against the decision of the Reserve Bank and the appeal lies with the Central Government. Nevertheless during the course of the discussion in the Select Committee, a view was expressed that if the chairman of a bank becomes a critic of the monetary and banking policy of the Reserve Bank or the fiscal or economic policy of the Central or of a State Government, the Reserve Bank or the Central Government could take the stand that such a chairman is not a fit and proper person to hold the office and should be removed. The Committee was assured by the Government that it had no such intention. I should like to reiterate the assurances that there would be no question of the Reserve Bank or the Central Government taking recourse to this section for removing the chairman merely on the ground that he was critical of the monetary or banking policies of the Reserve Bank or fiscal or economic policies of the Central Government.

SHRI RANGA (Sri Kakulam): Or of the politics of the Government.

SHRI MORARJA DESAI: It goes without saying.

Another provision which is an important part of our scheme of social control, is the prohibition of loans and

advances to directors of the banking companies. The Select Committee considered this clause in considerable detail and has made certain important changes in this clause. These have been clearly brought out in para 15 of the report of the Select Committee. It is not necessary for me to repeat them here. I am glad to say that the basic function of this clause has been widely appreciated and there is no doubt that the statutory prohibition of loans and advances to directors and their concerns would go a long way towards eliminating the influence of any group or persons in the matter of getting loans for themselves or their concerns.

I should now turn to the proposed section 36AD. Members are aware of the background against which this provision was originally included in the Bill. The Select Committee, I am glad to say, has gone into the matter in great detail and the amended clause, as it has emerged, is based on a considerable measure of agreement within the Committee. Although some of the hon. Members have not yet found it possible to accept it unreservedly, inspite of the improvements that have been made, the Committee by a majority, has recommended the enactment of the new clause as amended.

stay open and meet their commitments under the Act. If there is any deliberate obstruction or intimidation within the premises of an office which affects its functioning, it has implications which are far more serious than adoption of similar practices in individual or commercial or business establishments, since in their case only the interests of the particular unit or of an industry might be affected, while in the case of banks or similar credit institutions the repercussions are far reaching and very grave indeed. Since banks are delicate credit institutions, Government have a responsibility to ensure that they are able to function normally during the usual business hours. I am not referring to lawful strikes and other legitimate method of ventilating grievances, but there have been occasions when activities entailing the use of force in one form or other or something very close to the use of force or physical obstruction has seriously affected the working of banks. What the proposed section purports to do is to prohibit any person from indulging in violent activities or any methods which prevent or are calculated to prevent the normal functioning of a bank. Unless we are in a position to ensure the smooth functioning of the banks and other credit institutions, the objective underlying social control over banks would be frustrated.

As this clause has evoked considerable controversy and criticism and as some hon. Members of the Select Committee have entered minutes of dissent, the House would bear with me, if I take this opportunity to clarify certain questions which have been raised. I should at the outset clarify the basic objective of this section. Banks are primarily service institutions and have to function as efficient and disciplined units. They have certain responsibilities to discharge towards the public and their constituents who are borrowers and depositors and have also certain obligations under the Negotiable Instruments Act to

It has been argued that the bank awards and the bipartite settlements provide for disciplinary action in the event of 'gross misconduct' or 'minor misconduct'. This cannot, however be regarded as an adequate substitute for the proposed section 36AD. Under the bipartite settlements, only employees can be dealt with under the prescribed procedure whereas, under the proposed section, all persons including employees can be dealt with. Further, under the existing provisions only bank management can take disciplinary action whereas, under the

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proposed section 36AD, it will be open to any person to move the court if he feels that he has been an aggrieved party. I would like to mention further that the mere reference to 'gross misconduct' in the bank awards or in settlements, as they are now in force, does not have the effect of creating as a permanent provision, by law, a new criminal offence for which punishment subject to the offence being established, is automatic. In the absence of a clear statement of the law or a provision creating a special criminal offence in relation to banking companies, bank managements or members of the public aggrieved cannot be expected always to obtain injunctions from civil courts in time. The new provision creates, therefore, a special criminal offence which will make it unnecessary for the banks or for members of the public dealing with the banks who feel aggrieved to seek civil remedies in an *ad hoc* manner. It is clearly in the public interest that there should be a clear provision in the law which will facilitate the functioning of the banks and it will, therefore, be appropriate to include this provision in the Banking Regulation Act as it relates to banks

Let me reiterate once again that it is not our intention to abridge, through the provisions of the Bill, any lawful trade union rights including the right to strike, in an orderly manner after due notice. The Bill only seeks to prohibit acts which are clearly undesirable making them penal offences in the wider public interest.

I am glad that, in the Select Committee, there was near unanimity on the question of inserting a new chapter in the Banking Regulation Act to acquire banking companies under certain circumstances. Some have criticised this provision as nationalisation through the backdoor. I am afraid that this criticism is misconceived. The new section seeks to

lay down clearly the conditions which have to be fulfilled before the Central Government can consider the question of acquiring any banking company and that detailed method of computation for paying compensation has also been prescribed in the Bill. This is not an unguided or arbitrary power which is proposed to be acquired by the Central Government.

A few other amendments in the Banking Regulation Act have been proposed with the main object of widening the power of the Reserve Bank to issue directions to secure compliance with the objectives and priorities of the economic and monetary policies. The existing nature of control is primarily restrictive in nature with the emphasis on the protection of the interests of depositors; but it has been felt that, in the context of our present objective of social control, it will be desirable to confer upon the Reserve Bank powers which are more positive and purposeful. It is, therefore, proposed to empower the Reserve Bank to appoint observers or to appoint additional directors or to issue general directions to banking companies not only in the interest of the depositors and proper management of the banking companies but also in the interest of the banking policy as well. I am glad that the Select Committee has amended the original definition of banking policy so as to make it clear that in specifying any policy in the interest of the banking system or in the interest of the monetary stability or sound economic growth, due regard will have to be paid to the interests of the depositors. This will serve to allay any apprehension which has sometimes been expressed that the policy of social control will jeopardise the interests of depositors.

While the main object of the Bill is to amend the Banking Regulation Act, opportunity has been taken to propose certain minor amendments to the Reserve Bank of India Act and the State Bank of India Act. In the

Reserve Bank of India Act, these minor amendments are mainly intended to give effect to a proposal to simplify the procedure for refinance by the Reserve Bank of packing credit advances granted to exporters by banks, to give effect to a proposal to enable the Reserve Bank to revalue gold held in the Issue Department at the present parity rate after the devaluation of the rupee, to enable the Reserve Bank to purchase and sell silver and also to enable it to provide facilities for training and promotion of research in banking. The amendments proposed to the State Bank of India Act are intended to enable the State Bank to grant loans to borrowers for relatively longer period of 12 months as compared to 6 months, which is the maximum permissible at present and also to enable it to extend loans upto 18 years in certain cases approved by its Central Board. Apart from these minor amendments, certain clarificatory changes are proposed to be made in some sections of the Reserve Bank of India and in the State Bank of India Act. These do not call for any comments.

I would now refer to an official amendment which I propose to move. As the Members are aware, in my Budget speech, I had announced that the commercial banks will be given some subsidy in respect of all types of export credit. The scheme has been framed and brought into effect. It would be advantageous if the Reserve Bank is empowered to operate the scheme as an agent of the Central Government, as this will facilitate the day-to-day implementation of the scheme and enable the commercial banks to obtain quick reimbursement of claims admissible to them under this scheme. The proposed amendment is relatively minor and non-controversial.

With these words, I beg to move that the report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, so as to provide for the extension of social control over banks and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, and also further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, and the State Bank of India Act, 1955, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration.

There are some amendments for circulation of the Bill for eliciting public opinion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st November, 1968." (2)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Amendment No. 79 by Shri George Fernandes is the same as amendment No. 2 which has been moved.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st December, 1968." (80)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Dar's amendment is out of order because he has not mentioned the time when it should be returned after circulation. There is another amendment which reached the Table after the permissible time-limit. That also is not permissible.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a point of order, Sir.

SHRI N. SRIKANTAN NAIR: On a point of order, Sir.

SHRI N. DANDEKER (Jamnagar): I hope there will be a general discussion, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, of course. Before I place the motion for consideration and the amendments before the House, there are some points of order. I will hear them. Mr. Banerjee.

ਅੰਨ੍ਤਰ ਸੰਭਾਵ ਵਾਰ (ਗੁਡਗਾਂਵ) : ਛਿਪਟੀ ਸਪੀਕਰ ਸਾਹਬ, ਆਜ ਏ ਪਵਾਇੱਟ ਆਫ਼ ਆਈਡਰ। ਮੈਂ ਨੇ ਤਾਰੀਖ ਜਵ ਪ੍ਰਾਤੀ ਥੀ ਤੋ ਤਾਰੀਖ ਮੈਂ ਨੇ ਦੇ ਦੀ ਥੀ ਆਂਦਰ ਏਸੀ ਹਾਜ਼ਰ ਮੈਂ ਮੇਰਾ ਅਸੈਂਡਮੈਂਟ ਆਉਣ ਆਫ਼ ਆਈਡਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ?

[شہری عبدالغفران قادر (گوڑگاؤں) :
تباہی اس پیو، صاحب اون اے ڈوانیت
آورڈ - مہن نے ناریخن جب ہو چکی تھی
تو ناریخن مہن نے ۲۵ ۲۵ نہیں نہیں اور
ایسی حالت میں مہر اسہا لڈ مہدیدت
آوت آف آورڈ کوئی ہو کھا۔]

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I rise on a point of order under rule 327 which says that a point of order must relate to the business before the House. Sir, my point of order is this, that unless certain clauses of this Bill are deleted this Bill is against certain provisions of the Constitution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your authority, constitutional authority for your statement?

SHRI S. M. BANNERJEE: Sir, let me develop my point; do not try to derail me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not want to derail your argument but sometimes it gets derailed, I cannot help it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, the Bill cannot be taken into consideration unless some of these clauses are deleted. The hon. Minister has unsuccessfully tried to convince us. He has said something about the utility of 36AD which is given on page 12 of the Bill as it has emerged from the Select Committee. It says:

"36AD. (1) No person shall—

- (a) obstruct any person from lawfully entering or leaving any office or place of business of a banking company or from carrying on any business there, or
- (b) hold within the office or place of business of any banking company, any demonstration which is violent or which prevents, or is calculated to prevent, the transaction of normal business by the banking company, or"

I am not reading sub-clause (c). What was the object of this Bill? If you see the original Bill which came before the House and before it went to the Select Committee, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons the hon. Minister said:

"A good deal of concern has been expressed in the recent past about the functioning of the commercial banks in the country"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would like to tell Mr. Banerjee that while making the motion the hon. Deputy Prime Minister already anticipating this criticism has replied to it. Therefore, he can bypass what is said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Sir, he can only object when the Bill is introduced.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I objected to the introduction of the Bill as a whole. I now object that the Bill as it has emerged out of the Select Committee cannot be discussed in this House because it cuts across certain fundamental rights. (Interruption). Sir, I listened to the hon. Minister's boring speech for forty minutes without any interruption.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are right so far as your objection is concerned, but you must point out the

constitutional authority now which you base your objection.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: In the Statement of Objects and Reasons he never pointed out anything about curtailing the fundamental rights or anything.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Sir, I rise on a point of order on his point of order. How does it arise now? His point of order is in regard to the legality of the Bill and that cannot be raised at this stage.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It can be raised at any stage. I do not know anything about the finances of the country, but I have read the rules.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have seen the rules. I now want you to point out your constitutional authority for raising this objection.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, the moment I start you object or somebody else interrupts. Let me proceed (*Interruption*). I do not want to read the Statement of Objects and Reasons in full. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons the hon. Minister has said something about how banks function and how they are to be controlled.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am permitting you to raise the point of order. I have seen the relevant clauses. If you point out the particular clause that contravenes a particular right, then I am prepared to hear you.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Clause 36AD on page 12.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have read that clause.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Are you revising the ruling that has always been given by the Speaker that the question whether it is within the competence of the Constitution cannot be decided here but can only be decided in the court of law?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is raising an objection and I must hear him.

Shri Banerjee must point out to me some authority . . . (*Interruption*)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: May I invite your kind attention to article 19 of the Constitution dealing with Fundamental Rights which are so dear to us?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Did you hear that? I am going to hold him to that a little later in the session.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Including Shri Piloo Mody. It says:—

"All citizens shall have the right—

- (a) to freedom of speech and expression;
- (b) to assemble peaceably and without arms;
- (c) to form associations or unions;
- (d) to move freely throughout the territory of India;" and so on.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Mongyr): Including banks.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Now, here in clause 36AD he says—

"any demonstration which is"— the word "indecent" has been changed to "violent".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot treat this matter very lightheartedly.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: There is no question of lightheartedness; I have not taken it lightheartedly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This Bill only places certain restrictions within the banking premises, not outside.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I know that I agree that it is within the premises of a bank. Suppose that it is a bank,

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then I cannot hold any demonstration here, inside Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Sometime people do even here, unfortunately.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Being in the Chair you can cast aspersion on Members, but we shall never do it.

It says that it is restricted within the bank. Anybody can hold a demonstration outside. But to see that the bank functions properly nobody will demonstrate violently; that is, violent demonstrations will not take place there.

He has not defined what is violence.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: May I know the relevancy of it? (Interruption)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am not yielding.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am following the Rules of Procedure.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: What are the Rules of Procedure that you are following?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He is challenging your right. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot shut him out. That is not possible. He is irrelevant. But what can I say?

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJEE (Howrah): Sir, I raise on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let me dispose of this point of order first.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJEE: I am raising a point of order on his point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me first dispose of his point of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This is what Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani says in

her Minute of Dissent:

"Firstly, the proposed section deals with one facet of the problem of industrial relations in the banking industry . . ."

Now, Sir, in the banking industry, they have got standing instructions and there is a code of discipline which was unanimously agreed to, in 1958, by the employers and the employees. It was suggested by Shri Gulzarilal Nanda that they should have a code of discipline. It has been adopted by the Governments, by the employers and by the employees. Then she further says,

"....and not with the subject of social control of the banking industry, which according to the Preamble of the Bill is the purpose of this Bill . . ."

What is the purpose of the Bill? The social control of the banking industry (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him finish. He is reading from the Minute of Dissent of Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti): How much time will you take to decide it. Let him finish the whole Bill and then you will decide the point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am trying to control him. I am appealing to him to be very brief. He is unnecessarily dilating.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj): Sir, it has been settled, through repeated rulings of the Speaker in this House, that the question of vires is not to be decided in this forum. There are repeated rulings of the Speaker given on this. Why are not those rulings being respected? This is not the forum where the question of vires is to be decided.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have also ruled like that. How can I shut him

out at the present stage? He is raising a point of order at this stage.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: What he is trying to raise here can be raised only in the Supreme Court, not here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him place it before the House. He has not yet placed it before the House. That is my difficulty.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya may be a pundit of Sanskrit but not of law.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya is a greater pundit of law than Shri S. M. Banerjee. He is at least an advocate of the High Court.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This is what one of the members of the ruling Party, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani says:

“... and not with the subject of social control of the banking industry, which, according to the Preamble of the Bill is the purpose of this Bill.”

“The subject could more appropriately be dealt with on an amendment of the Industrial Disputes Act.”

So, the crux of the problem is this. The banking magnates, in connivance with the Finance Minister or in collaboration with the Finance Minister, whichever is correct, want to scuttle the Fundamental Rights of the banking employees to go on strike and demonstration. There is the Banking Award and according to that Award. (Interruptions)

SHRI ONKARLAL BOHRA (Chittagong): This is not a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Just wait for two minutes.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): He has consumed half an hour.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I invite your kind attention to the note of dissent given by Mr. C. T. Dhandapani . . . (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must be very brief.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East): Why do you cut him short? You have got to listen to him under the rule, right or wrong. Please do not convey to any part of the House, particularly the side of the House to which you continue to belong, that you will dispose of it in two minutes. He might take even 20 minutes....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When I occupy the Chair, I do not belong to any side. (Interruptions) I want to dispose of the point of order.

MR. BANERJEE:

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Mr. C. T. Dhandapani, in his note of dissent on 36 AD (1) has said:

“Peaceful Satyagraha or picketing Constitutes a legitimate and fundamental right of the people.”

Mr. Dhandapani does not belong to C.P.I. Right or C.P.I. Left. He has said, “These provisions are ample”. What are those provisions? There is the Award and under the Award, the banking employees could be punished. The law of the land is there. So, Mr. Dhandapani has said:

“These provisions are ample and no harsher treatment is called for and no new law is necessary to prevent such activities.”

I am not quoting Mr. Madhu Limaye or Mr. Indrajit Gupta...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please be brief.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My point of order is this. The Code of Discipline evolved by the Labour Ministry by mutual agreement has been defied in this provision and a new clause has been put in this particular Bill and it

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

goes against the Fundamental Rights. After all, we are not amending the Criminal Procedure Code or the Indian Penal Code. We are also not amending the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act. The provision here goes against the Fundamental Rights....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have followed what you want to say. There should be an end to it. If you quote ten authorities, it is not going to convince me. I am already seized of the matter. I have given you full scope.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let me finish, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will never finish if you are going to quote in this way every minute of dissent. Now you should conclude.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: 36 AD contravenes the mutually agreed Code of Discipline in the 16th Labour Conference in 1958. It was accepted by this Government of which the D.P.M. is a member. Secondly, the Fundamental Right to demonstrate is infringed by this particular provision. Thirdly, there is a standing order under which the banking employees can be punished; they can even be dismissed for gross disobedience or gross misconduct. When these provisions are already there, this thing has been purposely brought at the instance of the banking magnates so that there may not be any strike or hartal. I tell you, Sir, the banking employees will not take this lying low, they will fight the battle against this in every street of this country.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: On a point of order.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: First, I have to dispose of the point of order.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडोज (बम्बई दक्षिण) :
मेरा दूसरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not prepared to listen unless there is something else he has got to say.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack): Mine is substantial. It is something quite different, not on this.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: My point of order is against his point of order.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: When a point of order is raised, how can the hon. Member raise one against it?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you want to demonstrate, I have nothing to say. Let me regulate the proceedings.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: I rise on a point of order under rule 376.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I had given enough time to Shri Banerjee. He has raised a point of order which I patiently heard. Taking his last point. I have gone through the clause and, in my opinion, it does not in any way infringe fundamental rights.

SHRI PILOO MODY: How are you competent to decide on that? There are Judges of the Supreme Court who will do it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. At this stage, I am perfectly within my rights to dispose of the point of order. If he is not satisfied, he can go to any court. I would like to tell Shri Mody that it is not a simple matter. This will be raised again and again.

Making his second point, he quoted certain standing orders or certain tripartite agreements. Those who feel that there are certain conventions evolved by labour leaders representing labour organisations and the La-

bour Ministry and employers and that they have been contravened, can agitate that matter in that forum; this is not the forum for that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipur): The standing orders are not conventions; they are certified under the legislation. He referred to the standing orders of the bank under the Employment Act, not any conventions evolved by a conference.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whatever was agreed upon among the representatives of the concerned parties could be taken up in that forum, if it has been violated.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That is separate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So far as the present standing orders are concerned, though there is a provision for disciplinary action, if it is thought fit to make a further provision to tighten up discipline and if it does not contravene any provision of the Constitution, the sponsors of the Bill are within their rights and I will proceed further on this. I have to call Shri Sreekantan Nair first.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: I got up first.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: On a point of order.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: On a point of order.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडोज़ : मेरे व्यवस्था के प्रश्न का इससे कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। अगर इससे सम्बन्धित वह हो तो शाप मुझे बिठाइये।

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI: Kindly read the rules.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not presume that I am not following the rules. The book is here and I am following it. Shri Banerjee had written to me this morning and I have listened to him. Then Shri Sreekantan Nair got up.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI: I am referring to 376(6) (d):

"A member shall not raise a point of order which may be hypothetical".

This is an absolute prohibition.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Is he controlling the House?

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI: A point of order raised on a hypothetical presumption cannot be entertained.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How can I judge whether it is hypothetical?

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: My point of order is this. The Bill seeks to amend the Acts mentioned in the statement of Objects and Reasons and in the long title. He himself has stated in his explanation that he wants to introduce a new criminal offence. So, he has attempted to introduce an amendment of the Indian Penal Code, and, as a matter of fact, as has been pointed out by Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani, there is also an amendment of the Industrial Disputes Act. In amending these two Acts surreptitiously, without making specific reference to it and bringing it to the notice of the public and the House, he is illegal and immoral in attempting to enforce something on the working classes of this country and the people of this country.

Again, in the matter of enacting labour legislation, method has been followed in the last 20 years, namely placing it before the Standing Labour Committee, but here is a new law brought by the Finance Minister in the labour field without going through that process. That is also irregular and immoral.

I would request him through you to see whether this kind of illegal, immoral approach is going to take us anywhere.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The issue of morality is totally irrelevant here. So far as the Standing Labour Com-

mittee is concerned, I have already ruled that it ought to be taken up there and that it should not be raised here.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): There was no meeting of the Standing Labour Committee.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: I think my point of order is more substantial, but I speak subject to correction.

Today I wanted the Parliament Library to supply the amended copy of the Banking Regulation Act. I request you and the Finance Minister to get a copy of it. What has been supplied to me show this Bill wants to amend section 10 of that Act, but section 10 is non-existent, it was repealed in 1965.

In Clause 4 of the Bill, section 16 is sought to be amended, but section 16 is non-existent, it was repealed in 1965.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): It is the eighth wonder of the world.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Clause 11 of the Bill wants to substitute something in section 35B, but section 35B is non-existent, and was repealed in 1965. Similarly, Clause 12 wants to substitute something in section 36(1) (d), but that section also has been repealed.

That is not all. By Clause 14, section 36AB is being amended, but that section is non-existent.

The person who drafted the Bill took an ornamented version of the Act and drafted it, and it was passed on till it was introduced by the Deputy Prime Minister. I think he will be well advised to withdraw the Bill, and to re-introduce it after looking up the Act.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it your contention that the original Act, to which reference is made, has been repealed?

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Certain sections of the original Act were repealed by an Act, 1965. Now, this Bill seeks to amend those repealed sections; they are not in the statute book. What is being amended?.... (Interruptions.)

AN HON. MEMBER: There is no father.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Here is the Act which is current today, as modified upto the 1st of July 1968. There is section 10. There is section 16. They were substituted.

Granting for the sake of argument that they were repealed, the sections would be re-numbered and it would not have been something absent. He seems to have some antiquated Act from which he is reading.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: I was supplied this copy by the Parliamentary Library.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I must get the latest edition. What section did you refer to?

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Section 10. Clause 3 says: after section 10 of the principal Act, the following sections shall be inserted....

There is no section 10. Where shall it be inserted?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): Let the discussion continue and you can look into the Act later on. You can reserve your ruling. You can compare the previous Act and then give your decision.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You know it well as a lawyer. If a non-existent section is supposed to be amended here, it would not be regular. At this stage, I cannot bypass his objection. How is it possible?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: You can compare the old Act, the amended Act and the modified Act and then give your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Have you got any other point?

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: No.

SHRI RANGA: The time is almost 6 O' clock.

श्री कंबर साल गृह्णतः उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उप-प्रधान मंत्री के पास इतना बड़ा सेक्रेटरियट है। क्या उसको पता नहीं है कि कुछ सेक्रेन्च रिपील हो गये हैं?

श्री भषु लिम्बे : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवादन है कि इस बहुत भाष्य नियम 340 के प्रन्दर सदन को स्थगित कर दीजिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not because of your motion. I shall adjourn it at 6 O'clock. As Prof. Ranga has suggested, the time is up and we adjourn now till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 2, 1968|Sravana 11, 1890 (Saka).