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Phalgun 22, 1890 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Fourth Lok Sabha)



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C O N T E N T S

No, 18—Thursday, March 13, 1969/Phalguna 22, 1890 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 13, 1969/Phalgun 22, 1890
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Central Farms during Fourth Plan

*451. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to establish more central farms during the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). In addition to the existing Farms in Rajasthan, Orissa, Punjab and Haryana, two more Farms are likely to be set up shortly. One of these farms is proposed to be set up in the Raichur District of Mysore and the other in the Cannanore District of Kerala. Whether any more farms should be set up in the Fourth Five Year Plan period is still under consideration.

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : For establishing these big farms a large extent of land is required and hundreds of small farmers are put out of employment. What are the measures taken by the Government to see that they get alternative employment and also land ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : First of all we consult the State Government. If they are keen on having a State farm in their own State then we process the case. All these

cases were started or processed further on the initiative of the State Government. Secondly, as far as possible, the lands which are not under cultivation are taken up for these State farms so that there is no problem of unemployment. If there is any unemployment caused in these cases I shall pass on a suggestion to the State Government concerned that they should be given alternative employment and also land.

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : I am told the Government is establishing a farm in Raichur District in Mysore State. A large area of land has been acquired for this but it is still lying fallow or uncultivated. The result is, the farmers are deprived of their usual cultivation and the Government also are not making use of it. Simply because there is support from the Russian Government to the extent of Rs. 25 lakhs, is it fair for the Government to deprive small farmers of their small holdings ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As I have already explained, the intention is not to deprive small farmers of their holdings. Also, I repeat so that there may not be any misunderstanding on this score, most of the lands taken for this are fallow. In some places lands were given on temporary lease to farmers. If any unemployment results in that process that will be taken notice of. As far as Mysore is concerned, only last year acquisition proceedings started. As soon as we get possession of the land cultivation will be started.

SHRI M. N. NAGHNOOR : May I know what has been our experience in the past on these central farms ? Are they self-sufficient ? Secondly, may I know whether it will be in the interest of economy and efficient management to hand over these central farms management by the State Governments ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It is not the intention at the moment to hand over

these farms to the State Government. The basic change that has been made is, so far the farms were being managed by the Central Department of Agriculture. We have taken a decision that a commercial approach is necessary. We are having a Corporation. It will start functioning after the Budget is passed—probably it will start in the month of May. The purpose of these farms is to meet the seed requirements of the State Governments.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : I understand that it is more than a year since a final decision has been taken for the location of a State farm with Soviet assistance at Aralam in Kerala. But even now the work has not started. There is a rumour in the air that some interested parties have started a move for the shifting of this farm to some other place. In view of this I would like to know from the Government what is the actual hurdle that stands in the way of starting this farm? Can the Minister give a categorical assurance that under no circumstance the location of this farm will be changed?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I am sorry, the hon. Member always looks at the problems with suspicion; in fact, there is no intention whatsoever to change the site of the farm. The delay is due to the fact that in the initial stage there was an understanding between the Kerala Government and ourselves that land will be acquired at the rate of Rs. 250 an acre and if any additional expenditure is there the State Government should incur that expenditure but the Kerala Government, due to one reason or another, is not taking a position on this issue. Because of that, matters are being delayed and not at all due to any fault of the Centre.

भी क० मा० तिवारी : भ्रभी मःत्री महोदय ने कहा कि 250 रुपये पर-एकड़ उस के दिए जाएंगे तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो बहाँ के काशनकारों की जमीन नी जायगी उस की कीमत बहा क्या है और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का कितना एक्सेंटिवर इन दोनों कामों पर होगा? इन में कोई शेयर प्राविधिक गवर्नमेंट का भी होगा या किसी विदेश

से भी इस का सम्बन्ध है वैसे सूरतगढ़ में रशियन कोलेबोरेशन से आप मत्तीनीरी बगैरह लगा रहे हैं तो यहाँ भी किसी विदेश से आप मदद ले रहे हैं और उस की मदद से आप यह फार्म चानाना चाहते हैं? क्या यह भी सही है कि सूरतगढ़ फार्म लास पर रन कर रहा है?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : These farms would be Central farms. As I have already mentioned earlier, it is well known that Russian assistance to the tune of about Rs. 31 lakhs would be available to each of these farms in the form of machinery etc. The Russian Government promises to give assistance to the five farms and the Kerala farm is one of them. As far as the point raised by the hon. Member about the Suratgarh Farm is concerned, the Suratgarh Farm earned a profit of Rs. 49 lakhs last year and of Rs. 18 lakhs to Rs. 19 lakhs a year earlier.

श्री सोंकार लाल बेरदा : श्रीमत्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि दृदी में हरिजनों को अनुदान में दी हुई जमीन पर राजस्थान के स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री ने कब्जा कर के फार्म बना लिया है, क्या इसकी सूचना आप के पास है? अगर नहीं है तो क्या आप उस की सूचना मंगा कर और जो कार्यवाही करें उसे सभा-पटल पर रखने का कष्ट करेंगे और उन हरिजनों को बापस जमीन दिलाएंगे?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : How does it arise out of this question? Hon. Members are responsible Members and they should not bring up unrelated questions.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : From personal experience of the Orissa farm, which happens to be in my constituency, I know that many small cultivators are displaced from their farms and they do not get any employment on those farms. Also, in the particular case of the Orissa farm, I know that the lands of these people were acquired long ago and they were under the impression that the land would be leased out to them from year to year. Now when they are sought to be displaced no alternative arrangement for their rehabilitation is made.

This is under the exclusive management of the Central Government. May I know what steps the Government have taken in the case of those small farmers so far as the Orissa farm is concerned? May I also know whether all the people who have been displaced by now or some of them are given the lease of a portion of those lands?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have already explained the position as far as the small farmers are concerned. We shall give priority for their employment here.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : But that is not given.

श्री शिवचरण लाल : मैं मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि जो सरकारी कामों में बीज तैयार होता है या हो चुका है वह किसानों को सस्ते भाव में दिया जायगा, ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था है?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The raising of seeds is a highly technical subject. If it is a big farm, the farm can maintain highly technical staff, breeders, geneticists etc., so that the seed is made available to the State Government. At what rate it should be available is beyond the purview of this question.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : These farms of Central Government and of State Governments also are carrying on experiments on better seeds and better agricultural ideas. But these farms are, more or less, conducted in a very sophisticated manner. The small farmers are never called; they are never associated with these farms. May I know whether the hon. Minister will take proper steps in these matters and see that small farmers are called there or the officers conducting these farms go round the villages and enlighten them about these measures. What is the policy of the Government in this regard?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It is a suggestion for action.

श्री शीठा लाल मीठा : मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया है कि सूरतगढ़ काम में अब मुनाफा होने लगा है। राजस्वान के रेगिस्टरान में भी ऐसे

बहुत से इनाके हैं जहाँ जमीनों में पंगूर की लेती की जा सकती है। क्या सरकार इन इलाकों के बारे में विचार करेगी या तो सरकार खुद इस तरह के बड़े काम लोने जिनमें पंगूरों की लेती की जा सके या किसानों को इस ढंग से प्रोत्साहित करे कि वे बड़े बड़े काम लोन कर पंगूर या दूसरी चीजों की लेती करें?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It is not required.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : These farms, though started with the best of intention to educate the farmers in the latest methods of agricultural production and also improving the agricultural machinery, have often been converted into a sort of farms having methods and techniques which no middle-class farmer with limited means is able to adopt with the result that it is frustrating the very purpose for which these farms were started. I am glad the hon. Minister has said that they are trying to give a commercial touch to these farms. In this context, may I know from the hon. Minister whether these factors will be taken into account to see that whatever agricultural techniques are adopted in these farms must be made to be used by the farmers who could get benefited from them not with an enormous cost but with the limited means available to them?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have explained already that these farms are seed farms and they are meant to raise seeds for meeting the requirements of the State Governments. But, of course, if some practices are likely to be useful to farmers, we are not averse to these ideas.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Gunanand Thakur.

SHRI S. KUNDU : These are not only the seed farms. They also produce other things. The question which he asked was about farmer-orientation of farms. The poor farmers cannot utilise big tractors, big machines and all that.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not called him.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Kindly get that point clarified.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Venkatasubbaiah is satisfied with the answer.

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार बड़े बड़े कामों की स्थापना करती है, जिनका अधिकांश लाभ बड़े बड़े किसानों को या यों कहिये गांव के बड़े बड़े जमीन-मालिकों, जमीदारों को मिलता है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार छोटे छोटे चार, पांच या दस एकड़ के किसानों की कोम्पोरेटिव बनाकर उन कामों को सहयोग देने के लिये, उन लोगों को सुविधा पहुँचाने के लिये, कोई ठोस कदम उठाने का विचार रखती है?

दूसरे—चूँकि यह देश कृषि प्रधान देश है, यहां सेती की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये फार्म बनाना एक इन्सेर्टिव हो सकता है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार कृषि क्षेत्रों में, खास कर उत्तर बिहार के विकास क्षेत्रों में बड़े पैमाने पर इन कामों की स्थापना का कोई विचार रखती है, यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यान्वयी की गई है।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : If the intention of the hon. Member is to ask whether Government is going to have a State farm in Bihar, that is under consideration. No final decision has been taken in regard to that. In regard to the establishment of co-operative farms, they do not come under this scheme. The hon. Member can put a separate Question on that.

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : यह निविवाद बात है कि कृषि के उत्पादन के लिये अच्छे बीज की आवश्यकता है और इस लिये फार्म बनाये जा रहे हैं। लेकिन जब भी ऐसे कामों के लिये भूमि अजित की जाती है, उस से लोगों की बेकारी और बेघरबारी ज्यादा बढ़ती है। क्या सरकार विचार करेगी कि इन कामों के लिये भूमि तभी अजित की जाय, जब वास्तव में काम शुरू किया जाय, न कि तीन-चार

साल पहले लेकर लोगों को बेघरबार कर दिया जाय?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have made this point earlier.

Report of the Minimum Wage Advisory Committee for Andaman and Nicobar Islands

***452. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :**

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 671 on the 14th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the Administration of Andaman and Nicobar Islands has since examined the report of the Minimum Wages Advisory Committee for Andaman and Nicobar :

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon :

(c) if not, when the examination is likely to be completed ; and

(d) reason for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The report of the Committee is still under the examination of the Administration of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Administration has been requested to take a decision in the matter without further delay.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : The Minimum Wages Committee submitted its report in December, 1967. A reply was given to us on the 25th April, 1968, that it was under the consideration of the Administration. Again on 25th July, 1968, they gave the same reply. Again on 17th November, 1968, the same reply was given. Now also they are giving the same reply. May I know what is the reason for the delay?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : The Committee submitted its report on 4th

December, 1967, and the questions and answers which have been referred to by the hon. Member are correct. The reasons are these. The Committee has given its recommendations for about 17 categories, but there are many which are left out. This is number one. Secondly, they have not said anything about the contract labour. Thirdly, there are certain persons which are to be absorbed from temporary into permanent positions. All these are taking time to be considered ; they are not so simple that they can be done in a couple of months. *Interruption*.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : It is not a couple of months. It is more than a year.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether the delay is due to the pressurisation of Akkiji and Co. on the administration not to implement the Minimum Wages Committee's recommendations ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : We have no knowledge of any such pressure on the Administration. Rather the pressure is from our side that they should implement it earlier.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The reply was given by the hon. Minister indicates that there are a large number of categories for which the Ministry is requiring time to consider. The main position is that all the workers in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands who are in a particular category are already enjoying the benefits that the Pay Commission has given. Here the main question is one of giving minimum wages to unskilled workers. The Ministry has already taken more than two years to consider this question. Firstly, may I have an assurance from the hon. Minister that they will give immediate consideration to the implementation of the report ? Secondly, the main question in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands where there are more than 25,000 workers which constitute one-fourth of the total population, is that 80 per cent of the workers are in the public sector in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. There are workers who have put in 5 to 15 years of service and who are yet put under the casual category. Will the hon. Minister give an assurance that all those workers who have put in more than one year of service and who are in perma-

gent or semi-permanent departments will be put in the permanent category ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : As has been said by the hon. Member himself, a large number of categories are already enjoying what has been recommended. The question comes, as he said, about casual labourers. That is true. It is under consideration that some of the casual labourers should be transferred to, what is called, the permanent category. That is the most important point which we are considering.

About the assurance for implementation, we are trying our best. Only in the middle of February we have asked the Andaman and Nicobar Administration against to take immediate action on the recommendations of this Committee.

श्री जार्ज फरनेंडीज़ : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इससे बड़ी शर्म की ओर कोई बात नहीं हो सकती कि अंडमान नीकोबार के मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में दी हुई रिपोर्ट को डेढ़ साल तक सरकार विचाराधीन रख कर बैठी हुई है और उसका समर्थन करने के लिए सदन में मन्त्री महोदय खड़े हो रहे हैं। इनको इस बात पर शर्म आनी चाहिए। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ (स्वयंधारा)...

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour is intended only for eliciting information and not for condemning each other.

श्री जार्ज फरनेंडीज़ : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ, पहली बात तो यह कि इस रिपोर्ट को अमन में लाने के लिए उनको कितना समय चाहिए ? आपने कहा कि कई कैटेग्रीज़ के मजदूर हैं लेकिन अंडमान नीकोबार की क्या आबादी है उनको हम भी जानते हैं और मन्त्री महोदय भी जानते होंगे। आखिर कितने कर्मचारी हैं और कितने मजदूर हैं ? कितने मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में ये सिफारिशें हैं ? क्या मन्त्री महोदय इन सिफारिशों को अमन में लाने में रिट्रायरिंग इफेक्ट देंगे, इस बात का आश्वासन इस सदन में देंगे ?

श्री बामबत स्म आमदाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

हम बायदा कोई नहीं करेंगे। क्वेश्चन आवर में कोई एश्योरेन्स नहीं दिया जा सकता है, ऐसा नियम है। माननीय सदस्य को वह नियम पढ़ना चाहिए। पहली बात तो यह है कि हम यह कह सकते हैं कि जल्दी से जल्दी इसको करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। दूसरी बात यह है कि जहां तक संख्या की बात है, वह उनको भी मालूम है और हमको भी मालूम है और हमको भी मालूम है लेकिन ये सिफारिशें संख्या पर आधारित नहीं हैं बल्कि किस कैटेगरी को कितना दिया जाये, इस बात पर हैं। और उसी दृष्टिकोण से उस पर विचार करना है।

श्री जाज़ फर्नेन्डोज़ : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आवादी का जहां तक सवाल है वह तो सभी को मालूम है लेकिन मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि यह जो रिपोर्ट है इसको जब आप पूरी तरह से अमल में लायेंगे तो उससे कितने मजदूर संबंधित होंगे। चूंकि आपने कहा कि दो तीन महीने में फैसला करने वाली यह चीज़ नहीं है इसलिए मैं पूछ रहा हूँ कि इससे कितने मजदूर संबंधित हैं?

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : मैं यह तो बता सकता हूँ कि किन किन कैटेग्रीज़ के निए रिपोर्टेशन्स आई हैं लेकिन जहां तक संख्या का प्रश्न है, उसके लिए आप दूसरा प्रश्न कर लीजिए तो मैं जवाब दे दूँगा।...(व्यवस्थान)...

श्री जाज़ फर्नेन्डोज़ : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह क्या जवाब हुआ कि इसमें कितने मजदूर सम्बन्धित हैं इस बात को जानने के लिए मैं दूसरा सवाल करूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : He has no figures. He wants notice.

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें न कोई शामं की बात है और न कोई बेहबाई की बात है। इस सरकार की यह प्राइम इयूटी है कि जो सवाल किया जाये उसका मुनासिब जवाब ये दें। मैं आज जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा मिशन और इस सरकार का विश्वन यह

है कि इस देश में सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसायटी को लाया जाये तो इसका इम्प्ली-मेन्टेशन आप किस महीने तक कर सकेंगे, यह एश्योरेन्स आप इस सदन में देने की कृपा करें?

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : माननीय शिव नारायण जी ने यह बात सही कही कि इस सरकार का यह उद्देश्य है कि इस देश में गणतन्त्रात्मक समाजवाद को लाया जाये। बास्तव में जो सिफारिशें हैं उसके अनुसार वही पर अधिकांश कैटेग्रीज़ के मजदूरों को मिल भी रहा है परन्तु जैसा कि मैंने बताया बास्तव में बात यह है कि तीन चार के सम्बन्ध में सिफारिशें आई नहीं हैं लेकिन हम स्वयं अपनी तरफ से उनके बारे में सोच रहे हैं कि इन सिफारिशों के आधार पर किस प्रकार से किया जाये और इसी कारण से देरी भी हो रही है।

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : It is a great pity that questions relating to the needs and aspirations of the people of India are always kept on lingering for such an indefinite time that it leads inevitably to an agitational approach. In view of the fact that the people of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands have got a distance gap with the rest of the country, and a communication and also an economic and psychological gap with the rest of the country, may I know what particular complexities are there in this particular report which was submitted in December, 1967, which are even today baffling the Government of India and defying a solution?

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : जैसा कि मैंने पहले ही प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया कि इस रिपोर्ट में कुछ कैटेग्रीज़ के सम्बन्ध में सिफारिशें हैं लेकिन कुछ ऐसी भी कैटेग्रीज़ हैं, वकंस की जिनके सम्बन्ध में सिफारिशें नहीं हैं। अब प्रश्न यह है कि कुछ जिनके सम्बन्ध में सिफारिशें हैं नहीं और कुछ के सम्बन्ध में सिफारिशें आ गई हैं इसलिए हम विचार कर रहे हैं कि इसके सम्बन्ध में क्या किया जाये। इसका एक कम्प्लेक्शन तो यह है।

दूसरी बात जैसे कि श्री गनेश ने बताया

कि वहाँ पर केजुबल लेवरसं हैं जोकि बहुत सालों से हैं, तो क्या उनको भी स्थायी तौर पर ले सकते हैं, इस पर भी विचार करना है। इन कारणों को लेकर ही कठिनाई आ रही है।

SHRI K. N. PANDEY : In view of the fact that one-fourth of the workers are in the public sector and are working directly under Government, is it not desirable to fix the minimum wages at least of those workers who are directly paid by Government?

श्री मार्गवत भा आचार्य : जैसा मैंने बताया, इसमें से अधिकांश बो, जैसी कि कमटी ने सिफारिश की है, मिनिमम वेज मिल रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त मैंने आपके सामने जो दो तीन कठिनाइयाँ बतलाई, उनके सम्बन्ध में ही विचार करना है। जहाँ तक मिनिमम वेज का सवाल है, वह तो अधिकांश को जिनके लिए रिकमेन्ड किया गया है, मिल ही रहा है।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are a beautiful spot. The people living on the islands are having lucrative jobs. There is an allegation by an hon. Member here that there is one big company, namely Messrs. Ahuja and Co. which is employing a large number of labourers in various fields, on contracts and even in big business and this company is controlling the entire labourers in that area and this company is nursing the Congress in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The labourers have been terrorised even from registering their names with the employment exchange.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him come to the question now. He has given all the information.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : This is my question. May I know whether in view of this, the Government of India would go into this matter whether this company is terrorising and preventing the implementation of the wage board award so far as the labourers on those islands are concerned? What steps are the Government of India going to take against that company and that man who is terrorising the labourers and who is also in

league with the Congress organisation there?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : That is exactly the reason why we have taken time, because this committee has not recommended anything about contract labour. If the report had recommended about contract labour and this allegation would have been true, we would have immediately implemented it and done the needful. But the report has not said anything about contract labourer. But Government are trying to bring contract labour within the purview of the recommendations and that is the reason for the delay. Therefore, all the questions raised by my hon. friend are beyond the point, and that accusation is wrong.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : मन्त्री महोदय ने अभी कहा कि वहाँ पर केजुबल लेवरसं हैं, उन को परमानेट बनाया जाय या नहीं, इसके बारे में विचार करना है लेकिन मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस बारे में क्या विचार करना है। उसके लिए तो जो कानून है कि 6 महीने या माल दो साल के बाद उनको परमानेट होना ही चाहिये और इसमें देर लगाने का क्या कारण है? अगर 6 महीने में वे परमानेट होते हैं तो देढ़ दो साल से प्राप्त भी विचार ही कर रहे हैं। तो मेरा पहला प्रश्न यह है कि केजुबल लेवरसं को परमानेट बनाने में क्या दिक्षित है? दूसरी बात यह है कि अगर इतनी बड़ी रिपोर्ट है जिस पर इतनी स्टडी करती पड़ती है तो फिर क्या सरकार उसको पाट्स में लागू करने का विचार कर रही है?

श्री मार्गवत भा आचार्य : अगर सिफे यही सवाल होता कि अस्थायी को स्थायी करना है तो पिर और बात यी परन्तु जैसा कि मैंने मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया कि इसमें चार पांच और कारण हैं, जिसमें मुख्य कारण यह है कि कमटी ने कुछ सिफारिशों की है और तरकार इस बात की कोशिश कर रही है कि जिन के सम्बन्ध में कोई सिफारिशों नहीं आई है, उनके सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ किया जाये। इसमें कोई

एक आइसोलेटेड प्रदेश स्थायी करने का ही नहीं है। तो यही कारण हैं जिनसे देर लग रही है।

Sericulture in Uttar Pradesh

*453. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the proposals for the development of sericulture in Uttar Pradesh during the Fourth Plan ; and

(b) the total expenditure estimated on the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : उत्तर प्रदेश के कई स्थानों पर रेशम के कीड़े पालने और उनसे रेशम बनाने पर कार्य हो रहा है तो मैं सरकार से जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस बात पर विचार करेगी कि सेरीकल्चर इंडस्ट्री को, कौटेन इंडस्ट्री को प्राएरटी निस्ट में लायें, उन्हें डेवलपमेंट रिवेट देने, मौडनं टैक्नोलॉजी की सहायता प्रदान करें और उसे ऐसपोर्ट प्रमोशन में लाने का प्रयत्न करेगी ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As far as the trade policy is concerned, I would request the hon. Member to table a question to the Ministry of Foreign Trade. I can deal with development of the sericulture industry.

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : मैं सरकार से जानना चाहती हूँ कि इस सेरीकल्चर इंडस्ट्री को डेवलप करने के लिए सरकार क्या क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The question refers specifically to U. P. The UP Government has suggested a Fourth Plan expenditure of Rs. 63 lakhs. During the First Plan, this was confined to only one

district, Dehra Dun. Now 7 districts in the State are covered, and a working group which went into the problem of development during the Fourth Plan period has suggested an expenditure of about Rs. 55 lakhs for the following : training in sericulture, development of mulberry cultivation, development of silkworm seed organisation, silkworm rearing, research and experimental studies, co-operative marketing of cocoon silk, strengthening departmental organisation, development of non-mulberry silk industry (Ericulture), development of non-mulberry silk industry (tasar industry).

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : इस बात को देखते हुए कि दुनिया के जो विकसित देश हैं जैसे जापान और इटली इन सभी जगहों पर रेशम का उत्पादन लगातार घटाता चला जा रहा है क्योंकि इसमें कुछ कम तनाखाह मिलती है, कम पैसे मिलते हैं और वहां ज्यादा पैसे के मजदूर मिलने लगे हैं माय ही इस बात को देखते हुए कि अपने यहाँ गरीबी बहुत है और कम पैसे में बहुत जोग काम करने के लिए तैयार हैं और चूंकि दुनिया में इस चीज की मांग बढ़ रही है और हम अपना नियत खूब बढ़ा सकते हैं और अपने यहाँ सस्ते मजदूर भी मीजूद हैं जो कि रेशम के कीड़े पाल सकते हैं लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार यिथर दूसरे साल से लगातार इस और उपेक्षा कर रही है और जिनने फंड्स आप ने दिये हैं उनमें का भी उन्होंने इस्तेमाल नहीं किया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय हित में यदि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार उपेक्षा करती है तो आप कौन सा कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं ताकि उन सात जिलों में चौथी योजना के अन्दर पूरे तरीके से प्रगति हो सके ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Mainly it has to be done through the State Government. The Government is taking necessary steps. The impression that our country is lagging very much behind in this field is not correct ; we are the fourth country in the world as regards sericulture development. The contention of the hon. Member that provision was made but expenditure was not incurred is not correct. In the First Plan period, Rs. 6,61,000 was provided and the

expenditure was Rs. 5,75,000 ; in the Second Plan, provision was Rs. 20,50,000 and expenditure was Rs. 15,30,000 ; in the Third Plan, provision was Rs. 35 lakhs and expenditure Rs. 30,20,000. As I have already mentioned, the working group has suggested a provision of Rs. 51 lakhs for UP and Rs. 11 crores for the whole country.

प्रेस प्रकाशनी

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*४५४. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री राम चरण :

क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967 और 1968 में पत्र सूचना कार्यालय को कितनी प्रेस प्रकाशनियां प्रकाशनार्थी दी गईं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितनी प्रकाशनियां हिन्दी में और कितनी अंग्रेजी में थीं ;

(ग) सब प्रेस प्रकाशनियां कब तक मूल रूप से हिन्दी में तैयार की जाने लगेंगी ; और

(घ) इस संबंध में अब तक कितनी प्रगती हुई है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS SHRI (I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (d). With very few exceptions, press releases are prepared in the Press Information Bureau itself on the basis of material/information largely in English received or gathered from various Ministries/Departments etc. Figures of the material received/gathered language-wise are not maintained but the number of Press releases received or gathered in Hindi is very small. There are, however, occasions when the basic material/information is received in English so that the first copy of the press release has to be prepared in English which has then to be translated into Hindi for the Hindi releases. This coupled with some inadequacy of staff in the Hindi Publicity Unit in the PIB causes some delay not infrequently in issuing the Hindi press releases. The matter is under review so as to eliminate this delay as soon as possible.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : दिन्दी में प्रेस संचार जारी करने के लिए सरकार कौन-कौन कदम उठा रही है ? सरकार की ओर से इस दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है उसका व्यौरा दिया जाय ?

श्री ह० कु० गुजराल : इसके लिए यह कोशिश की जा रही है कि स्टाफ जगह-जगह बढ़ाया जाय ताकि अंग्रेजी में जो मूल सूचना प्राप्त होती है उसका हिन्दी में शीघ्र तर्जुंभा करा कर हिन्दी में प्रेस संचारों को हम भेजें।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : इसकी सम्पूर्ण व्यवस्था कब तक सम्पन्न हो जायेगी ?

श्री ह० कु० गुजराल : कुछ दिन लगेंगे।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : कुछ तो मंत्री महोदय बतला दें कि एक साल, दो साल, पांच साल या कितनी अवधि लगेगी या जब तक कि सरकार खत्म नहीं हो जायेगी तब तक का समय लगेगा कुछ तो समय मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि इतना लगेगा ?

MR. SPEAKER : He is not able to answer.

श्री मनुमाई पटेल : यह तो ठीक है कि कि जहाँ तक विदेशी मामलों का सबाल है जो नोट्स विदेशों को भेजने के लिए होते हैं वह अंग्रेजी में छापे जायेंगे लेकिन अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पत्र व सूचनाएँ आदि जिनको कि कि देश के अन्दर रिलीज करना है वह हिन्दी में जारी की जायें ऐसी क्या कोई पालसी सरकार ने स्वीकृति की है, यदि हाँ, तो कब से उसके ऊपर अमल किया जायेगा ताकि विदेशों को तो नोट्स भेजे ही अंग्रेजी में भेजे जायें लेकिन देश के भीतर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मामलों के लिए जिनमें भी नोट्स होंगे वह हिन्दी में टेक्टिक होकर रिलीज किये जायेंगे ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : The PIB issues its releases merely to disseminate information. Information has to be in the language in

which the papers publish it. Therefore, it is not a question of giving Hindi information. For instance, if a daily is published in Telugu, we try to give information in that very language which is primarily meant for publication in those papers. It is not that somebody gives us information; our information officers go to the ministries, collect the data and prepare a note. Then, on that basis we send it in English, Hindi and other languages as is required.

श्री रामाबाबातार शास्त्री : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि हम तमाम भाषाओं में प्रेस रिलीज़ नहीं रखते हैं और अंग्रेजी में ही आमतौर पर रखते हैं। लेकिन यह सर्वविदित है कि हमारे देश की राज भाषा के रूप में अभी किलहान हिन्दी, अंग्रेजी दोनों चलती हैं फिर मुझे यह बत समझ में नहीं आती कि इतने दिन हो गये फिर भी हिन्दी में प्रेस रिलीज़ करने में क्या कठिनाई आ रही है? यह तो मंत्री महोदय का कह देना बहुत आसान है कि उसके लिए योग्य आदमी नहीं मिलते हैं। लेकिन मेरे स्थाल से हिन्दुस्तान में 17-18 करोड़ लोग अवश्य ऐसे हैं जो कि हिन्दी भाषी हैं और तब भी आप को हिन्दी में प्रेस रिलीज़ करने वाले आदमी नहीं मिलते हैं। ऐसा लगता है कि शायद मंत्री महोदय की नीति कुछ दूसरी है इस बजह से वह यह काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। तो मैं यह जानता चाहता हूँ कि इस नीति का अन्त करके जल्द से जल्द प्रेस रिलीज़ तमाम उन जगहों पर जहां हिन्दी भाषी लोग हैं वहां रिलीज़ की जा सके इसकी व्यवस्था करने में क्या कठिनाई है? मंत्री महोदय इसके लिए एक निश्चित समय बतलायें कि वह तक वह इस की व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं?

श्री हृ. कु. गुजरात : माननीय सदस्य ने दो बातों को गलत समझा है। पहले तो मैंने यह अर्जन किया कि हम लोग हिन्दुस्तान की हर जवान में भेजते हैं यह नहीं कि सिर्फ़ अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी का सबाल है। सबाल सिर्फ़ यह था कि हम हिन्दी में पहले भेजते हैं कि अंग्रेजी में पहले भेजते हैं। जिनाना मैट्रिशियन याक्से पहले

अंग्रेजी में पहुँचता है वह तो रिसीज़ कर दिया जाता है। उसका बाद में तर्जुं मा करके हिन्दी में भेजा जाता है और इस प्रोसेस में कई दफे कई दिन लग जाते हैं। हमारी कोशिश हो रही है कि हम शुरू से ही हिन्दी में मैट्रिशियन तैयार करने की कोशिश करें और उधर हमने कदम बढ़ाया भी है लेकिन अभी सारा नहीं हो पा रहा है। अलबत्ता पानसी हमारी यही रहेगी कि जिन अखबारों को अंग्रेजी की जरूरत है उन्हें अंग्रेजी में मिले और अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचारवत्रों को जिन-जिन भाषाओं की जरूरत हो उनमें उन को मिले।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तस्था : इस विषय में पहले ही बहुत देर हो चुकी है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहूँगी कि क्या वह ऐसा कोई आश्वासन दे सकती है कि अमुक समय तक हिन्दी में तमाम प्रेस रिलीज़ करने की व्यवस्था सम्पन्न हो सकेगी?

MR. SPEAKER : He has answered it already ; he said, as early as possible.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : It is unfortunate that the protagonists of Hindi in their impatience do not seem to appreciate the difficulties from which the other Indian languages, which had already been recognised as national languages of India under the Constitution are suffering. He said that the purpose was to disseminate information in all the languages but he did not make it clear whether as it is, to day, they have provision for having translations in all the languages and whether they issues releases in Telugu, Tamil and other languages as they do in Hindi.

If they do not do it today, will they propose to have it in the near future? What arrangements are they making to do the same? Another thing is, unless the arrangement is being made to disseminate information simultaneously in all the languages of India, till such date, whether the Government is prepared to keep in mind the inconvenience of the other language groups and other correspondents who may not be

conversant with Hindi and see that they release all the hand-outs only in English first and foremost ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I am say that we have 20 regional offices throughout the country, and the primary function of these regional offices is to collect news from those areas and also to disseminate these bulletins and news hand-outs to papers in those areas. By and large, I think we are covering almost all the languages of India.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : What about my other question—till such date, etc. ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : There is no such thing arising ; the date is already there ; we are doing it.

श्री रवि राय : मन्त्री महोदय के जवाब से मालूम होता है कि सारा जोर अंग्रेजी में प्रेस रिलीज देने पर है। श्री कंडप्पन के सवाल के जवाब में उन्होंने कहा कि 20 रीजीनल प्राफिस खोले गये हैं मैं जनना चाहता हूँ कि वह रीजीनल दफनर कहां-कहां खोले गये हैं।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : We cover almost all the State capitals, but there are some places which are also main newspaper centres. Jullundur also has a regional office, but I would require notice to give a complete answer.

DR. RANEN SEN : Is it not a fact that the regional offices of the PIB in different States simply hand over the English version to the local press instead of rendering them into the national languages which are current in that particular State ? If that is a fact, may I know why such an arrangement still continues even today, in 1969 ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : My information is that, by and large, translations are done.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN This "by and large" is not enough. *Interruption.*

श्री रवि राय : मन्त्री महोदय ने कुछ को श्रीर कंडप्पन दानों को भिसलीह किया है। उन्हें सच बात बोलनम चाहिये।

DR. RANEN SEN : I want to know the specific information. I do not want any "by and large" or "in the main" or something vague like that.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : "By and large" means that translations are done in specific languages also. The point that I am trying to make is that in every regional centre, they would agree that there are English papers as well as language papers. Therefore, we authorise the regional offices to give the English hand-outs to those which are printed in the language press. Therefore, the question is not whether we are doing it or not. We are doing it. (*Interruption*). I would like to inform him that so far as I am aware, this is being done.

SHRI RANEN SEN : You are misinformed. Please ask your Calcutta Regional Office.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : I am glad that the Minister has agreed that the programme is or the intention of the Government is to send the releases in the language in which the paper is published. But may we draw his attention and ask him whether he would enquire whether his intentions are being translated into practice ? So far as my knowledge goes, it is the English press release that is handed direct to the language papers also. May I ask him to enquire and set right the matters ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : If a respected hon. Member like him has some complaint, I shall look into it.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : May I know whether there are any complaints or difficulties expressed by the press owing to the present system, and if there is no such complaint or grievance expressed by the press, may I know whether he is departing from the present system only to placate the sentiments among the linguistic groups ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : We are not departing from any practice. Our main idea is that our information should go to those papers which are printed in that particular language. This Ministry is neither for a language nor against any language. Our main purpose is to disseminate news and information.

Therefore, we must adjust ourselves according to the language which the reader understands. It is no use giving in a language which the reader does not understand.

MR. SPEAKER : He was asking about the complaint by the Press.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Not to my knowledge.

हिन्दी काम करना चाहता है : मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि उनके पास जो भी समाचार आते हैं वे अधिकांश अंग्रेजी में आते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मन्त्रालय ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था करने जा रहा है जिससे समाचार हिन्दी में आया करें और उनका अनुवाद करने की ज़रूरत न पड़े ? मंत्री महोदय ने यह भी बतलाया कि हिन्दी में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी कम हैं इसलिये दिक्कत आती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दी में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी कितने हैं और अंग्रेजी में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी कितने हैं ? यदि हिन्दी में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी कम हैं तो कितनी कमी है और इस कमी को आप कब तक पूरी कर देंगे ?

श्री इ० कु० गुजराल : अंग्रेजी में हमारे पास इत्तला आने की एक वजह यह है कि जो हमारे काम करने वाले लोग हैं वह उसी तरह से हैं जैसे और दफतरों में होते हैं। जो भी इत्तलात जमा होती है वह अंग्रेजी में जमा होती है। इसलिए यहाँ यह सवाल नहीं है कि हम हिन्दी लाना चाहते हैं या नहीं। सवाल यह है कि इनकामेशन मिलती किस जबान में है। जहाँ तक इसका सवाल है कि हमारे यहाँ कितने आदमी काम कर रहे हैं, इस बत्त प्रेड 1 में 58 आदमी हैं और प्रेड 2 में, अर्थात् असिस्टेंट इनकामेशन मार्किसर 57 हैं। उनमें से 10 आदमी हिन्दी में प्राक्षिपिएन्सी रखते हैं। हमने होम मिनिस्ट्री को आदमी बढ़ाने के लिए लिखा है।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I assure that we are concerned about the original language used, because the minister has stated that

subsequent translations are available in all languages. My question is whether the original language should not relate to the largest number of users of that language and whether the original language should not be capable of expressing all shades of meaning with felicity and fidelity ? In that connection, will the minister please inform us what is the proportion of Hindi papers to other papers—dailies, periodicals, etc. ? Has he investigated if Hindi now possesses the capacity to express all shades of meaning, particularly technical words and very advanced ideas ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : If Hindi or for that matter any other Indian language does not possess a rich vocabulary, it is one of the commitments of this Government that all languages of India will be made richer, because languages can become richer only if we start expressing ourselves in those languages. Therefore if any language which is at a particular stage of growth is not rich enough, it is our duty to make it rich, so that it becomes a vehicle of cultural expression. I have no quarrel with any language. So far as English is concerned, we are using English now and I will not try to get into that controversy.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : What is the percentage of Hindi papers to other papers ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I need notice to answer it.

SHRI S. KUNDU : The question is not about the language in which news is disseminated. Has the ministry any control over the type of news that is disseminated ? I find that PIB sends out garbled versions of various Government activities, press conferences which ministers hold and also puts out the news item that the advice on family planning, which can be had on telephone. I want to know whether they have any specific machinery to find out what sort of news should be disseminated. I want to know whether PIB will also circulate news about MP's and their constituencies.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : The hon. member is mixing up two things. The role of PIB is not the role of media. It is primarily to collect news and information about the functioning of the Government and pass them on to the press to make use of it, if

they wish. In addition, PIB also gives some background material so that the reader is in a better position to utilise the material. The role of All India Radio is different from that of the PIB.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Why should it give news about the press conferences held by ministers, etc. ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : That is what it is meant for.

प्रेस परिषद की अनुमति से समाचार-पत्रों को विज्ञापन

6455. श्री राणजीत सिंह :

जगन्नाथ राज जोशी :

श्री सूरज भान :

श्री वृज शूपण साल :

श्री पटल विज्ञारी वाजपेयी :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

स्था सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी विज्ञापन केवल उन्होंने समाचार-पत्रों को दिये जायेंगे जिन्हें विज्ञापन दिये जाने की अनुमति प्रेस परिषद ने दी हुई है; और

(ल) उन समाचार पत्रों की संख्या तथा नाम क्या है जिन्हें विज्ञापन दिये जाने की प्रेस परिषद ने अनुमति नहीं दी है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री रणजीत सिंह : यह माना जाना प्रकाशन का सिद्धांत है कि प्रेस या उससे सम्बन्धित समाचार-पत्र फोर्म एस्टेट के नाम से पुकारे जा कर प्रकाशन में सहायता करते हैं, जब जागृति सामग्री में सहायता करते हैं। हमारे यहाँ फोर्म स्टेट तो नहीं किंतु यह स्टेट इनको माना जाना चाहिए क्योंकि हमारे यहाँ लाई टैम्पोरल नहीं है। सारे प्रकातिक देशों में भारत सर-

कार ही एक मात्र अनुबाद है इस सिद्धांत को कि जिसने वजाये इसके कि प्रेस को छोट दे कि जन जागृति पैदा करें, उस पर कब्जा करके रखा हुआ है और केवल अपनी पार्टी का प्रचार उसके द्वारा कराना चाहा है। उस पर कब्जे के रूप में इनका सबसे पहला अस्त्र रहा है कि सरकारी विज्ञापन जुने हुए और अपना प्रचार करने वाले अखबारों को ही दिये जायें। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी निपटक नीति निर्धारित करेगी ताकि सरकारी विज्ञापन सभी समाचारपत्रों को समान रूप से दिये जा सकें और कहीं पर पक्षपात न हो ? साथ ही जितने विज्ञापन अप्रेजी अखबारों को दिये जाते हैं, उसी प्रकार से जो हमारी दूसरी भाषायें हैं, उनको भी दिये जायें, क्या इसका निरांय भी सरकार लेगी ?

श्री द० कु० गुजराल : माननीय सदस्य ने जनरल बात उद्याद की है और सवाल कम पूछा है। जहाँ तक गवर्नरमेंट की पालिसी का तात्पुर्क है वह यही है जिसका जिक्र उन्होंने किया है।

SHRI RANGA : The question was whether they would not show any discrimination. He says the hon. member has enunciated his own policy.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I said, Government is completely impartial.

श्री रणजीत सिंह : मेरी इस प्रारोप का सरकार खंडन करती है तो मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस सदन के समक्ष कभी भी वह यह आंकड़ा प्रस्तुत करने के लिए तैयार हैं, कि कितने ऐसे अखबार हैं जिनको सरकारी विज्ञापन पिछले वर्ष में बिलकुल ही नहीं दिया गया, कितने ऐसे अखबार हैं जो राजनीति दलों से सम्बन्धित होते हुए भी सरकारी विज्ञापन पाते हैं और कितनी मात्रा में पाते हैं ? मेरी उनसे प्रारंभित होगी कि इसके बारे में वह जो सकार्द हो देंगे वह बाईं एंड लार्ड करेक्ट होगी, जो आंकड़े देंगे वे बाईं एंड लार्ड चही होंगे।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I need separate notice for that.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : मृदंगो मुखलेपेन ।
करोति मधुरध्वनिम् ॥

यह सर्वमान्य सिद्धांत है। किन्तु प्रजातन्त्र का यह माना हुआ सिद्धांत है कि वहां पर खुली, निष्पक्ष और देश हित को सामने रख कर आलोचना की जानी चाहिए। ऐसे जो समाचार पत्र होते हैं, उनको बढ़ावा मिलना चाहिए। जहां ऐसा होता है वहां प्रजातन्त्र भी ठीक चलता है। मैं पत्रों का नाम लेना नहीं चाहता हूँ किन्तु जिन पत्रों का सक्युंलेशन बहुत ज्यादा है, किन्तु जो सरकार की आलोचना करते हैं, क्या यह सही नहीं है कि उन पत्रों को सरकारी विज्ञापन नहीं मिलते हैं और जो पत्र सरकार की चापलूसी करते हैं, उनका चाहे सक्युंलेशन कम भी होता है तो भी उनको सरकारी विज्ञापन ज्यादा मिलते हैं? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यदि यह सही है तो सरकार कोन सा आधार बनाया है जिस पर चल कर वह समाचारपत्रों को विज्ञापन देती है?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : The criteria for giving advertisements to various papers are basically circulation, the impact it is trying to achieve, readership, etc. If it is a smaller paper, it should receive more support. We do not encourage those papers which have been branded for communal propaganda or yellow papers.

श्री सूरज भान : श्री रणजीत सिंह जी ने एक सप्लीमेंटरी पूँछा था जिसके जवाब में मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया था कि सरकार की वही नीति है जिसका खुलासा माननीय सदस्य ने किया है। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा था कि क्या यह सच नहीं है कि अपनी पार्टी के नाजायज इस्तेमाल के लिए सरकार कुछ पेपर्ज को एडविज्जमेंट्स देती है? इसके जवाब में जाने में या अनजाने में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि यही सरकार की नीति है। अगर यही सरकार की नीति है तब तो वही पच्छी बात है और वह विज्ञापन देती रह सकती है लेकिन अगर यह

नीति नहीं है तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसका खुलासा मंत्री महोदय की तरफ से होना चाहिए।

प्रेस काउंसिल आपने बना रखी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक एडविज्जमेंट्स देने का प्रश्न है, उसकी सिफारिशों पर क्यों अमल नहीं होता है?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले तीन सालों में अखबारों को आपने कितना मैट्रीरियल दिया, किस किस अखबार को क्या क्या और कितने का एडविज्जमेट दिया? क्या यह इनकामेंशन एकत्र करके आप सभा पटल पर रखते हैं?

श्री इ० कु० गुजरात : शायद माननीय सदस्य ने मेरी बात को ठीक तरह से समझा नहीं। मैंने श्री रणजीत सिंह की सिफं एक बात का जवाब हीं में दिया था और वह यह थी कि हम इस चीज में बिलकुल निष्पक्ष हैं।

जहां तक इस बात का ताल्लुक है कि किस किस अखबार को कितने कितने के विज्ञापन दिये गये हैं, उनका सक्युंलेशन दंबकर उनको दिये जाते हैं। अगर माननीय सदस्य किसी खास अखबार के बारे में पूछना चाहें तो मैं बता दूँगा। एक चीज का ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए। इस देश में कई सौ अखबार हैं जिनके जरिये ये एडविज्जमेट दिये जाते हैं। इसलिए किसी एक खास अखबार का सबाल पैदा नहीं होता है। और खास कर जहां तक मेरी पार्टी का ताल्लुक है, आप जानते ही हैं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, कि यह एक ऐसी पार्टी है कि जिसका कोई अखबार खास नहीं है। जहां तक प्रेस काउंसिल का सम्बन्ध है, उससे इस बास्ते नहीं पूछा जाता है कि प्रेस काउंसिल एक में ऐसा कोई प्राविज्ञन नहीं है। दूसरी बात यह भी है कि मैम्बर्ज आफ पालिमेंट की एक कमेटी बनी थी जिसने इसके ऊपर गौर करके खास तौर पर यह कहा कि इस चीज में प्रेस काउंसिल को न लाया जाए और प्रेस काउंसिल गवर्नमेंट की एक कनसल-टेटिव बाई नहीं बनाई जानी चाहिए।

श्री हृष्ण तृष्णा लाल : प्रेस काउंसिल एक

जो बना है उसकी सिफारिशों पर एडविटिजमेंट्स पेपर्ज को दिये जाते हैं तो क्या यह सरकार पर आवालीगेटरी नहीं हो जाता है कि जब प्रेस काउंसिल एडविटिजमेंट्स देने की बात को एप्रूव कर देता है तो उसकी सिफारिशों को रिजेक्ट न किया जाए ? अगर रिजेक्ट किया जाता है तो इसकी क्या वजह है ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो काइटी रिया आप रखते हैं एडविटिजमेंट देने के लिए क्या वह छोटे और बड़े न्यूजपेपर्ज के लिए एक ही रखते हैं ? यदि ऐसा है तो मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि जो छोटे न्यूजपेपर हैं उनको विज्ञापन देने के लिए क्या आप कोई दूसरा क्राइटीरिया तय करेंगे ताकि उनको काफी संख्या में विज्ञापन मिल सके ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Sir, I have just stated that the Press Council is not being asked to play the role of advising us. Therefore, the Press Council does not advise us. I would only draw the attention of this hon. House to paragraph 68 of the report of the Committee of Members of Parliament regarding the functioning of the Press Council. In that it has been specifically advised that the Press Council should not be asked to give advice. As far as small newspapers are concerned, they are receiving more support from us than what the bigger newspapers get. For instance, 66 per cent of classified advertisements were given to smaller newspapers compared to bigger newspapers.

श्री राम गोपाल शास्त्राले : क्या सरकार ने इस आशय का कोई विवरण तैयार किया है विगत तीन वर्षों में प्रेस परिषद की स्वीकृति के बाबजूद ऐसे समाचारपत्रों को भी विज्ञापन नहीं दिये गये हैं जो राजनीतिक तौर पर कांग्रेस की नीतियों का समर्थन नहीं करते हैं ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली से प्रकाशित होने वाले अनजीबीयत को भी क्या बड़ी मात्रा में सरकारी इक्तहार मिलते हैं अबकि यह अखबार कुला पाकिस्तानी नीतियों

का प्रचार करता है तथा भारत के अस्पत्न्यकों में साम्प्रदायिता की भावना पैदा करता है ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के समाचारपत्रों को जो विज्ञापन दिये जाते हैं, उनका मनुष्यात क्या है ?

श्री इ० क० गुजराल : जहाँ तक प्रेस काउंसिल का सम्बन्ध है, इसका जवाब मैं दे चुका हूँ। जहाँ तक हिन्दी और दूसरी भाषाओं के अखबारों को विज्ञापन देने का सम्बन्ध है, हमारा विनियादी उसूल यही है कि जो अखबार जिस परिया में काम करता है, जिस बीज के लिए काम करता है, उसी हिसाब से उनको विज्ञापन दिये जायें। मैं अब जैकर चुका हूँ कि छोटे अखबारों को हम ज्यादा विज्ञापन देने की कोशिश करते हैं बड़े अखबारों की निस्बत नाकि छोटे अखबार और पनप सके।

जहाँ तक यह सवाल है कि किसी लास अखबार के बारे में हमारी पालिसी क्या है, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह अच्छा नहीं होगा कि किसी एक अखबार के मुतालिक हम यहाँ बात करे।

श्री राम गोपाल शास्त्राले : मैंने अलज-मियता का नाम लेकर पूछा है कि क्या वह कम्प्यूनल पेपर है या नहीं।

श्री इ० क० गुजराल : अगर माननीय सदस्य को किसी लास अखबार के बारे में शिकायत है कि उसका तालुक किसी दूसरे देश के साथ है, तो मैं उनसे दरखास्त करूँगा कि वह इस मामले को प्रीम कॉसिल के सामने रखे।

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : The question of releasing government advertisements to newspapers is very important, vital and serious. It is a question of life and death for small and medium-size newspapers. So, Sir, I would request you and this House to kindly bear with me for two minutes, although the time is up. The present system of distributing government advertisements is very faulty. It discriminates between big newspapers and small and medium news-

papers ; it discriminates also between English and Indian language newspapers. The small newspapers enquiry committee had recommended to the government to give more advertisements to Indian language papers, small and medium size newspapers. The DAVP has acted upon those recommendations and has started releasing more advertisements to small newspapers. I do not want to go into the merits and demerits of political party newspapers. I am concerned, and many more are concerned, with small and medium-size newspapers. The Indian Language Newspapers Association has requested the government that DAVP should release UPSC advertisements to small newspapers because they are also important from the point of view of news value. But the big newspapers and Indian and Eastern Newspapers Association are opposing that move. In that case, the small and medium-size newspapers will be in a difficult position...

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Instead of asking a question, he is making a speech. We will now take up the Short Notice Question.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

गालिब पर कवि सम्मेलन

SNQ 5. श्री मधु लिम्बये :

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज़ :

क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नया यह सच है कि गालिब शताब्दी मनाने के लिए आयोजित कवि सम्मेलन में पढ़ी गई एक कविता 17 फरवरी, 1969 को कुछ कांटछांट और परिवर्तन के बाद प्रसारित की गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कविता के इस अनुचित सम्पादन के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या दिल्ली के कुछ लेखकों ने इसके विरोध में एक वक्तव्य जारी किया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री (को सत्य नारायण लिह) : (क) और (ख).

गालिब शताब्दी समारोह के सम्बन्ध में एक कवि सम्मेलन सम्बन्धी रेडियो रिपोर्ट 17 फरवरी, 1969 को आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र से प्रसारित की गई थी। रेडियो रिपोर्ट में उक्त सम्मेलन में पढ़ी गई कविताओं से उद्धरण लिए गए थे। क्योंकि यह एक रेडियो रिपोर्ट थी, रिले नहीं था, अतएव केवल कविताओं के उद्धरण शामिल किये गये थे। किसी भी कविता को बिगाड़ा या अनुचित सम्पादन नहीं किया गया।

(ग) श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज ने उस वक्तव्य की एक अहस्ताक्षरित प्रति भारत सरकार को भेजी है, जो हिन्दी लेखकों और कवियों के एक समूह द्वारा जारी किया गया बताया जाता है।

(घ) वक्तव्य में आकाशवाणी पर जो आरोप लगाये गये हैं, सरकार द्वारा उनको स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता।

श्री मधु लिम्बये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय के नाम में "सत्य" भी है और "नारायण" भी, लेकिन उनका जो उत्तर है, उसमें मैं सत्य का अभाव पाता हूँ।

श्री शिवाजीराव शै.० देशमुख : "सिंह" भी है।

श्री मधु लिम्बये : मैं यह सवाल उठा रहा हूँ कि उनका रेडियो कवितासुन्दरी के साथ छेड़खानी क्यों करता है। इसलिए "सिंह" की बात इसमें नहीं आती है।

मन्त्री महोदय से इस विषय को लेकर अपने वक्तव्य में जो बातें कही हैं, उनमें मैं तीन गलतियां या असत्य बताए पाता हूँ। एक तो उन्होंने कहा है, "जितनों ने कविता पढ़ी, सबकी कविता में से काटा गया हैं समय के मुताबिक"। यह उनका बिल्कुल असत्य भाषण है। दूसरी बात उन्होंने यह कही है, "दो तीन आदमियों की कवितायें दो मिनट की, तीन मिनट की थीं, उनके समय में से क्या काटा जाता"। लेकिन महीं बात यह है कि अधिकतर शायरों और कवियों ने दो दो कवितायें पढ़ीं और दो में से उन्होंने एक ले ली और उसमें कांट-चांद

नहीं की । यह भी उनकी गलती है । तीसरी गलत बात उन्होंने यह कही है, “श्री कैलाश वाजपेयी की दस मिनट की कविता थी” । अद्यक्ष महोदय, यह कविता सिफ़ बेड़ सकहे की है । प्रगर आप मुझे हृत्क दें, तो मैं इस पूरी कविता को पढ़ सकता हूँ और आप घड़ी से देख लीजिए कि इसको पढ़ने में कितना समय लगता है । श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा सदन में नहीं हैं, वर्ना मैं यह शायरी करने का काम उनको सौंप देता । मैं इस कविता में से केवल एक उद्धरण देता हूँ, जिसको काट दिया गया है, वर्ना मैं पूरी कविता पढ़ कर सावित कर देता कि इसमें पांच मिनट से अधिक समय नहीं लगता है । श्री कैलाश वाजपेयी की एक कविता है, “एक खत गालिब के नाम” । इसमें से दो हिस्से काटे गये हैं । मैं उनमें से सिफ़ एक हिस्सा पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

“तुम कहा करते थे बख्श दो मगर असद,
लोग खता करते हैं धौस भी जमाते हैं
हर आने वाले भंती के साथ
पिछले सब वायदे गुहूप हो जाते हैं ।”

दूसरी कविता है श्रीकान्त वर्मा की, जिसका नाम है, ‘समाधि लेल’ । मैं उसका भी काटा हुआ हिस्सा पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

“कुछ लोग मूर्नियाँ बना कर फिर
बेचेंगे कान्ति की (अथवा पड़्यन्त्र की)
कुछ और लोग सारा समय
कसमें खायेंगे लोकतंत्र की ।”

चूँकि इन दोनों कविताओं में इन लोगों पर कटाक्ष था, इसलिए इनका संस्करण, सम्पादन, किया गया । एक जमाना वह भी था कि जब गालिब साहब भी बहुत अच्छी कविता और शायरी करते थे और उन्हें अंग्रेजों के द्वारा बहुत तकलीफ़ दी जाती थी । क्या लोकतंत्र में सत्य नारायण जी भी कविता-मुन्द्री के साथ इसी तरह खेड़खानी करने देंगे ?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : This is parody ; not poetry.

श्री सत्य नारायण लिहूँ : सदन ने समझ

लिया होगा कि माननीय सदस्य ने जो पढ़ा है, उसमें कहां खेड़खानी हुई है । मैं इसका फैसला सदन पर ही छोड़ता हूँ ।

श्री अषु लिमये : सदन तो समझ चुका है कि चूँकि इन लोगों पर कटाक्ष था, इसलिए उन अंशों को काट दिया गया ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : रेडियो ब्राडकास्ट का यह तरीका आज से नहीं, बल्कि जब से रेडियो का जन्म हुआ है, करीब करीब उसी वक्त से चल रहा है ।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : क्या तरीका है ?

श्री रवि राय : वह तरीका गलत था ।

श्री अषु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय अपनी तीन गलतियों का लुलासा करें । उन्होंने कहा कि श्री कैलाश वाजपेयी की कविता इस मिनट की थी, जब कि वास्तव में वह चार पांच मिनट की थी ।

श्री सत्य नारायण लिहूँ : क्या माननीय सदस्य वहां पर भीहूद थे ? आज तक यही तरीका रहा है कि म्यूजिक कांफरेंस, कवि सम्मेलन या मुशायरा या स्मीचिज बगैरह ऐसे फंबशन्ज़ के सम्बन्ध में रिपोर्ट करने के लिए रेडियो के पास दरखास्त दी जाती है । लोगों को यह मालूम है कि इस प्रकार की रिपोर्ट में पूरी कार्यवाही को ब्राडकास्ट नहीं किया जाता है, बल्कि उस के कुछ उद्धरण प्रसारित किये जाते हैं । रेडियो रिपोर्ट और रिले में फर्क होता है । जिस प्रकार प्रैम के रिपोर्टर को अस्थाय और दिसकीशन है कि वह हम लोगों की स्पीचिज में में क्या एक्स्ट्रेक दे और क्या न दे, उसी प्रकार रेडियो के रिपोर्टर को भी रेडियो रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में यही अधिकार होता है । वह कायंकम 85 मिनट तक बना, जब कि रेडियो में केवल पचास मिनट का टाइम था । इस स्थिति में 85 मिनट के कायंकम को पचास मिनट में प्रसारित करने के लिए रेडियो के रिपोर्टर को यह अधिकार और दिसकीशन है

कि वह उस में काट-छांट करे, और यह किया गया। आईन्डा के लिए हम लोगों ने सोचा है, और आल-इंडिया रेडियो के डायरेक्टर को कहा है, कि ग्रगर रेडियो को इस तरह के फंक्शन्ज की रिपोर्ट करने के लिए बुलाया जाये, तो आर्गनाइज को यह स्पष्ट कर दिया जाये कि वहां पर जो कवितायें पढ़ी जायेगी, यह ज़रूरी नहीं है कि वे सब की सब प्रसारित की जायेंगी। समय नहीं है। आगर उस के लिए वह नहीं तैयार हों तो उस को रिपोर्ट नहीं किया जायेगा, छोड़ दिया जायेगा लेकिन आम जनता...

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मुझे एक भी प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं मिला अध्यक्ष महोदय, और फिर आप कहेंगे मैं बीच में टोक रहा हूँ। मैं ने तीन गलतियों की ओर उन का ध्यान स्थिरा है। एक-एक का सीधा उत्तर आना चाहिए।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : हम ने कहा है कि दो तीन मिनट की जिन की कविता थी उन का नहीं काटा गया है...

श्री मधु लिम्बे : कैलाश बाजपेयी की कविता 10 मिनट की थी आप अपने इस बयान को बापस ले लीजिए।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : कैलाश बाजपेयी का 8 मिनट लिखा हुआ है। यह तो न वहाँ आप ये न हम थे, उन्होंने कितनी देर में कविता पढ़ी यह कैसे हम कह सकते हैं?

श्री मधु लिम्बे : फिर आप उस को री-ब्राइडकास्ट करवा कर सुन लीजिएगा। इस का रेकॉर्ड है : आप घड़ी ले कर देख लीजिएगा।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : हमारे पास जो रिपोर्ट है उस के आधार पर मैं बता रहा हूँ...

श्री मधु लिम्बे : आप गलत-बयानी क्यों कर रहे हैं? आप रसिक आदी हैं। कविता से आप को प्रेम हैं। फिर इस तरह की खेड़ा ती वयों की गई?... (व्यवधान) ...जबाब

नहीं दे रहे हैं तो मैं क्या करूँ? आप जवाब दिलवाइए।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : हमारे पास जो रिपोर्ट है उस में दस मिनट निलंग हुआ है। हम तो उसी आधार पर कह रहे हैं। इस का जवाब हम ने राज्य-सभा में भी उस रोज दिया था। हम ने गलत नहीं कहा था। जिन की कविता दो तीन मिनट की थी उन को नहीं काटा है।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : दो कविताएं उन की थीं। एक आप ने ले ली। तो इस में यह काट छांट कैसे हुई?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : छोटी सी कविता रही होगी उस को ले लिया होगा। आप यह तो समझिए कि यह डिस्कीशन उस रिपोर्टर के ऊपर है जैसे अखबार वालों को डिस्कीशन है। हम ने तो उस के लिए कोई खास इंस्ट्रक्शंस नहीं दिए न वह हम से पूछते हैं। जैसे अखबार का रिपोर्टर कहीं रिपोर्टिंग के लिए गया, उसे मधु लिम्बे की सीधी का कोई पोर्शन पसंद नहीं आया, उस ने नहीं छापा तो यह डिस्कीशन तो उसी को है।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : सब से पहले भाषण और कविता में बहुत अन्तर है। भाषणों को तो बिनकूल मेरा स्वाल है प्रसारित ही नहीं करना चाहिए लेकिन आप तो मन्त्रियों के भाषण दिन रात प्रसारित करते रहते हैं।

मेरा दूसरा सप्लीमेंट्री यह है कि मन्त्री महोदय स्वयं रसिक हैं, कविता पढ़ते हैं, तुलसी रामायण से उद्धरण भी अक्सर दिया करते हैं, इन दिनों में उन को क्या हुआ है, पता नहीं है, तो क्या वह सदन को यह आश्वासन देंगे कि उन के कायलिय में कवियों को और ललित लेखकों को, मैं मन्त्रियों के भाषणों की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, उस में लालित्य कुछ नहीं रहता है, कवियों और ललित लेखकों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए यह आश्वासन वह देंगे कि भविष्य

मैं उन के कार्यालय में इस तरह का संस्करण या सम्पादन नहीं किया जायेगा ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : मैं ने तो पहले जवाब दिया है कि हम ने आल इंडिया रेडियो के डायरेक्टर को कहा है कि आइन्डा से इस तरह के फ़ंक्शन हों तो समय के मुताबिक उन से आप कह दीजिए.....

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मैं ने यह नहीं पूछा था : मैं ने यह कहा था कि इस तरह का आश्वासन आप दीजिए कि यह काट छाट नहीं होगी, सम्पादन नहीं होगा और लनित साहित्यकारों और लेखकों के स्वातंत्र्य पर आश्रात नहीं होगा ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : देखिए न, जब रिले होगा तो रिले में और एडिटेड ब्राडकास्ट में यहीं फ़र्क है । जहाँ रेडियो रिपोर्ट ब्राडकास्ट होगा उस में उसे अस्त्यार है जिसको नहीं पसद हो, वह नजाय, लेकिन काट छाट अवश्य होगी । लेकिन जहा रिले होगी उस में पूरी की पूरी कविता प्रसारित की जाती है और वह निकलती है ।

श्री ज्ञान फर्नेंडोज : जो मन्त्री महोदय, ने कहा, रिले और ब्राडकास्ट का कुछ अंतर वह हम लोगों को बताना चाहते हैं, तो यह नमस्क में नहीं आता है कि इस काट छाट में ऐसी ही पंक्तियां बयां चली गई जिस में आप लोगों के ऊपर या जो आप की व्यवस्था है उस के ऊपर कुछ आनंदना थी । मधु लिम्बे ने दो पंक्तियां सुनाईं । मैं श्री कैनाश वाजपेयी की यह दूसरी पंक्ति सुना देना चाहता हूँ, जरा सुनिए :

“जर्नी कही छोड़ी थी तुम ने दिल्ली
दस कदम आगे है अब तवाही में
रोज इस शहर में नया हृकम होता है
जैसा कुछ था भठारू सौ सतावन में
अब बैसा रोज-रोक होता है ।”

अध्यन महोदय, एक चीज इस से आप को महसूस होगी कि सिंह उन्हीं पंक्तियों को हटाया है कि जिन से आप को तकलीफ होती

है । इसलिए आप का यह जो तर्क है इस में कोई तथ्य नहीं है ।

अब मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय का जो यह कहना है कि यह दो कविताएं, श्री कैलाश वाजपेयी और श्री श्रीकांत वर्मा की, यह काफी लम्बी थीं, इसलिए उस में काट छाट हो गई, क्या यह सही नहीं है कि जो कविताएं आप ने पूरी दी उन में कई कविताएं इन दो कविताओं से ज्यादा समय की आप ने आकाशवाणी से प्रसारित की हैं ?

(2) जो कापी राइट ऐक्ट है उस में क्या यह आप के ऊपर बन्धन नहीं है कि किसी भी कवि की रचना, राष्ट्रपति का भाषण या मोरार जी भाई श्रीयवा श्रीमती इन्दिरा नेहरू गांधी के भाषणों की बात में नहीं कर रहा है, किसी भी कवि की रचना को 6 पंक्तियों से ज्यादा देने के लिए आप को उन की अनुमति की ज़रूरत है ?

श्री सत्य नारायण लिह : जो उन्होंने कापी राइट ऐक्ट के बारे में सवाल किया है, हम ने ला मिनिस्ट्री से भी कंसल्ट किया... (व्यबधान) ...जो कानून है उस कानून के मुताबिक यह चीज उस पर लागू नहीं होती है । जो प्रेस रिपोर्ट होती है या रेडियो के ब्राडकास्ट होते हैं, यह एक्सेजन है उस में । जैसा मैं ने कहा कि हर एक आदमी जब कविता पढ़ने के लिए माइक पर जाता है तो उस की अनुमति उस में होती है तभी तो जाता है । उस की अनुमति से ही तो वह रेडियो पर ब्राडकास्ट होता है । वह आते हैं माइक पर अपनी कविता सुनाने तो उन की तो अनुमति हो गई । अगर नहीं होती तो माइक पर क्यों आते । इसलिए उस में यह चीज लागू नहीं होती है कानूनी हिसाब से न प्रेस रिपोर्ट पर और न रेडियो ब्राडकास्ट पर । और मैं ने इसलिए कहा कि अगर इस तरह की बात हो तो आइन्डा हम लोग पूछ लेंगे, जो कविता पढ़ना चाहते हैं वह यह कहें कि पूरी कविता जब तक नहीं प्रसारित होगी तब तक नहीं पढ़ेंगे तो वह न पढ़ें लेकिन हम यह आश्वासन नहीं

दे सकते हैं कि जितने लोग भी कविता पढ़ेंगे वह सारी की सारी पूरी प्रसारित होगी। मैं आप को बताऊं, उस के पहले चार सिम्पोजियम हो चुके हैं उसी महीने में जिस में वाइस प्रेजीडेंट गए और एक में प्रेजीडेंट गये थे, कहीं कहीं पर यह सवाल नहीं उठा। हर जगह इसी तरह की काट छांट हुई है। अब उन्होंने थोड़ा सा सुनाया भी जहां से कि उसे काटा है, वह हमीं लोगों पर आक्षण्य पाया, यह हो सकता है, लेकिन क्या आप समझते हैं कि वह हम लोगों से राय ले कर काटते हैं?

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डोज़ : आप की नीति है, सरकार विरोधी काटो।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : नीति नहीं है। अगर नीति होती तो आप आल इंडिया रेडियो में जा कर देखिए, कोई ऐसी चीज़ नहीं है। सरकार की आलोचना सस्त से सस्त की जाती है और हम ने इस तरह से काम करने का पूरा आदेश दिया है।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डोज़ : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा आधा उत्तर आया। मैं ने यह पूछा था कि क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि कुछ ऐसी कविताओं को आप ने प्रसारित किया जिन को समय इन दो कविताओं से ज्यादा आप ने दिया?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : जिस-जिस की कविता थी वह मैंने आप को पढ़ कर बताया और सब में कुछ न कुछ घंश काटा गया।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डोज़ : मेरा प्रश्न और या...

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : समय सब का दिया हुआ है। पांच मिनट, पांच मिनट, सात मिनट, आठ मिनट, इस तरह था। जो दो दो तीन-तीन मिनट की थी, उन को नहीं काटा गया है। दो मिनट में क्या काटा जाता?

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Since we have so little time to discuss art, music and poetry, why not we have an opportunity of listening to those poems which were omitted and let them be recited by the hon. Minister here?

MR. SPEAKER : Next time. Mr. Nath Pai.

SHRI NATH PAI : It is not a question who got how much time and how many lines. The issue is whether bureaucrats should be allowed to apply censorship to what is essentially an aesthetic issue. It is an aesthetic issue. It will be very dangerous indeed if bureaucrats are to sit in judgment on what a poet should write or should not write. The lines censored, you know, Sir, were slightly critical of the Government. If poets are to be stopped from what they do, I think, we should announce, here and now, that poets should not be born in India hereafter. As I have followed from the reply of the hon. Minister, it is not a question of time or lines. It is a question whether bureaucrats should be the judges of what is good in poetry or not and he should be careful in not encouraging this tendency. We have had an opportunity of listening to the poems. We were also given the poems by the people who feel injured and insulted over this issue. I may tell you, Sir—you will be shocked—the way the All India Radio honour the most creative of Indians. Our speeches and the speeches of the most mighty Ministers will be forgotten and will be assigned to the limbo. But whatever poets and artists are carving will be remembered by the future generation. The poet is honoured by All India Radio by giving a fee of 4 annas if a poem is read for the second time. I do not think that there is anywhere such a kind of insult. I was a member of Ashok Chanda Committee and I know. We used to give 12 annas if it was read for the first time and 4 annas if it was read for the second time. I do not think anywhere poets are honoured like this. May I know whether he will rectify the basic issue that poems shall not be censored. It is up to the All India Radio to reject a poem, but the integrity of the poem cannot be allowed to be broken by tempering with it.

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : As I have already explained, it is not a

question of censor. I think, the hon. Member will understand that there is some difference between editing and censoring. The practice so far has been of editing such poems and such speeches. This has been done up till now...

SHRI NATH PAI : Is censorship allowed in poems ?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : No.

SHRI NATH PAI : Will you issue that directive ?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : Yes.

SHRI NATH PAI : What was it then ?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : According to the time allotted, according to the availability of time, some extracts had to be taken. There was no other way.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : I think, the All India Radio has not been guilty of being subservient to the ruling party. If we go through the reviews, they reveal the independence that it has. In view of the fact that it must function with some discretion at some level, I would like to know whether enough discretion has been given to the All India Radio, whether rules have been made to cut out the cantankerous part either in prose or in poetry, so that it does not hurt any section of the community or political party, whether it is the Opposition or the Congress Party.

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : So far as I know, there is no censorship as far as All India Radio is concerned. I have already made a clear that it was not censor, it was editing, and the man who goes there has got the discretion (Interruptions)

SHRI HEM BARUA : Can a poem be edited by a bureaucrat ?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : Up till now, for decades, this has been done. Either we relay or there can be no radio broadcast for this kind of poems. If you want that, we will accept it.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Banerjee.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Once I was asked to read out a poem—'Optimism—an unfinished poem'. There was an objection...

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Mr. Banerjee.

SHRI HEM BARUA : There was an objection from the All India Radio that the poem was unfinished. But optimism itself is an unfinished one.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Banerjee.

श्री शिवचरण लाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं खुद कवि हूँ, मेरे साथ भी धांधली हुई है। मैं भी आकाशवाणी जाया करता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot dictate to me like this. There are too many Kavis. This is not Kavi Parishad.

MR. BANERJEE.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : आज अगर मिर्जाअमदउल्ला खा गालिब साहब जिन्दा होते थे और यह जबाब सुनते तो वह कहते—

“हम को उन से बफा की है उम्मीद, जो नहीं जानते वफा क्या है !” इस लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछता चाहता हूँ—ग्राप कवि गालिब की शतान्त्रिके मौके पर गालिब की यादगारों को ताजातरीन करना चाहते हैं, लोगों में उन की यादगार को ताजा बनाने के लिये प्राप्त थे और क्या चीजे कर रहे हैं गालिब जिस जुबान में कविता लिखते थे फारसी थे उहू—उस जुबान की तरक्की के लिए ग्राल इंडिया रेडियो ने क्या प्रोग्राम बनाये हैं ?

श्री सत्य नारायण बिहू : जहा तक गालिब की शतान्त्रिको मानने का सवाल है, इस तरह के समारोह थे और सिस्पोजियम किये गये हैं, शायद ही किसी दूसरे कवि को इस तरह का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ हो। एक दफा कवि सम्मेलन में मैंने साफ़ कहा है कि जब रिले होगा, जिन्नी कविता कहेंगे, सब की मव बाहकास्ट की जायेगी, लेकिन इस बात को समझ रखिये

कि या तो इस को बन्द कर दिया जाय या रेडियो ब्राडकास्ट के जो मायने हैं, उस में पहिट भी होगा, कांट-चांट भी होगा। पढ़ने वाले की खुशी है कि.....

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं ने उद्दृ जुबान की तरकी के लिये पूछा है।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : या तो आप कहें तो इस को बन्द कर दें, इस तरह की चीज न जाय.....

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : आप नाराज न हों।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : दोनों बातें नहीं होंगी। रेडियो ब्राडकास्ट और रिले का जो तरीका है, उस पर हम कायम हैं।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I did not ask about the time allotted. I was only asking about the Urdu language and what encouragement was given to the progress of Urdu language. He has not replied to that.

—

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Complaints Against A. I. R. Station, Calcutta

*456. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that complaints about the recruitment and promotion of artistes by the authorities of the Calcutta Station of A. I. R. have been brought to the notice of Government ;

(b) whether it is a fact that mediocre artistes who are in good books of the authorities of the Calcutta Station are given preference in the Calcutta Station ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to eradicate these evils ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. There have been complaints and press comments about the recruitment of certain staff artistes. There have also been complaints about the booking of casual artistes. The recruitment of staff artistes is made by selection committees with outside assessors constituted according to the rules. In the normal course, therefore, there should be no basis for such complaints ; but since complaints have been made the matter is being looked into in detail and remedial action will be taken wherever necessary.

भारत में प्रसारण केन्द्र

* 457. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय में कितने प्रसारण केन्द्र हैं और वे कहाँ कहाँ पर स्थित हैं ;

(ख) वर्ष 1969 में कितने नये प्रसारण केन्द्र बनाने का विचार है तथा किन-किन स्थानों पर ;

(ग) क्या देश में कोई ऐसे स्थान भी हैं जहाँ पर प्रसारण नहीं सुने जा सकते ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं, और

(ङ) ऐसे क्षेत्रों में प्रसारण की व्यवस्था कब तक कर दी जायेगी ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :

(क) एक विवरण सदन की बेज पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया : रेखिए संख्या LT—322/89]

(ख) एक नए प्रसारण केन्द्र का उद्घाटन दिवारगढ़ में 15 फरवरी, 1969 को किया गया था। 1969 में और कोई प्रसारण केन्द्र खुलने की सम्भावना नहीं है, परन्तु 1969 में बर्तमान

कुछ केन्द्रों में कई नए ट्रॉसमीटर चालू किये जायेंगे।

(ग) और (घ) आकाशवाणी के प्रसारण सारे देश में सुने जा सकते हैं। तथापि कुछ ऐसे भाग हैं जिनमें केवल दूसरी श्रेणी की ही सेवा प्राप्त होती है और वे मोडियम वेव केन्द्रों की प्राथमिक सेवा क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते।

(इ) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्रस्तावित योजनाओं के पूरा हो जाने पर 76 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र और 89 प्रदिविन जन संख्या को प्रथम श्रेणी की प्रसारण सेवा मिल सकेगी और विस्तार का काम बाद की योजनाओं में हाय में लिया जाएगा।

Gureilla Warfare Film show in Kerala

*458. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the gureilla warfare films of the Vietcong and the Epic Liberation Struggle of the Vietnam people were exhibited exclusively for the Marxist Communist workers in theatres in Kerala ;

(b) whether the films were duly censored ; and

(c) the reasons for the exhibition of such films ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No permission for exhibition of the uncertified films was given by Government.

Transfer of Transcription and Programme Exchange Staff of A. I. R. from Delhi to Bombay

*459. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 200 Officers and staff in Transcription and Programme

Exchange Service of All India Radio, are being shifted from Delhi to Bombay ;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any representation from the staff against this move ; and

(c) if so, reaction of Government there-to ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

"Publicity-Cum-Information Campaign" for Farmers

*460. SHRIMATIILA PALCHOU-DHURI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a drive known as "publicity-cum-information campaign" has been launched for promoting direct dialogue between farmers and Agricultural Departments to help step up agricultural production in the Nagarjunasagar Ayacut area ;

(b) if so, brief details of the campaign ;

(c) whether it will be extended to all rural areas in India ; and

(d) the financial implications thereof ?

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

(b) A ten-day Intensive Publicity-cum-Information Campaign was organised in Nagarjunasagar Ayacut Area in Andhra Pradesh, jointly by the Directorate of Field Publicity, Government of India and Jana-sambandha Sekha of the Government of Andhra Pradesh in co-ordination with the development departments of State Government. The Campaign was inaugurated at Nagarjunasagar by Shri K. K. Shah, the then Minister of Information and Broadcasting and lasted from January 17 to 26, 1969. Seventy villages both on the left and right bank canals were covered.

(c) Yes. It will be extended to other rural areas if the State Governments so

desire and provide necessary help and co-ordination.

(d) Six extra prints of a documentary film entitled "Where work is worship" were made by the Films Division, specially for this campaign and were supplied to the Regional Officer, Directorate of Field Publicity, for use during the Campaign. The extra expenditure of Rs. 1,857.75 Paise on the prints was absorbed by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting in its normal budget. No other extra expenditure was incurred. The State Government brought out a brochure entitled 'Nagarjunasagar Cultivation Practices' (in Telugu), which was distributed by the Officers of Directorate of Field Publicity during the Campaign. The cost of printing the brochure was borne by the State Government.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम के अधिकारियों के विश्व शिकायतें

461. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

श्री अंतोकार सिंह :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री बश नारायण सिंह :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को 1968 के दौरान राजस्थान, गुजरात तथा अन्य राज्यों से भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कुछ अधिकारियों के विश्व शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उन अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं और उनके विश्व की गई शिकायतों का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उनमें से कुछ शिकायतें जांच के लिए केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को भेजी हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है और केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा की गई जांच का परिणाम क्या है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार अन्वयन में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहित्य शिंदे) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) से (घ). कुछ अधिकारियों के विश्व शिकायतें मिली थी और इन शिकायतों में अधिकांशतः भ्रष्टाचार, पक्षपात, झूठे दावे आदि प्रस्तुत करने के बारे में आरोप लगा रहा है। कुछ शिकायतें केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग को जांच के लिये भेजी गई हैं और केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग से केवल दो मामलों की जांच का परिणाम प्राप्त हुआ है। एक मामले में आरोप सिद्ध नहीं हुआ है और अन्य मामले पर केन्द्रीय सतर्कता योग के परामर्श से विचार हो रहा है। क्योंकि अन्य शिकायतें अभी भी विचाराधीन हैं इसलिए जब तक आरोप सिद्ध नहीं हो जाते हैं तब तक व्यक्तियों के नाम बताना उपयुक्त नहीं होगा।

छोटे द्रूंकटरों की कमी

462. श्रो रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में भारतीय आवश्यकताओं के लिए उपयुक्त छोटे द्रूंकटरों की कमी है;

(ख) ग्रामीण पांच वर्षों में प्रतिवर्ष द्रूंकटरों की अनुमानित मांग कितनी होती है; और

(ग) इस मांग को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार का क्या प्रस्ताव है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार अन्वयन में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहित्य शिंदे) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मन्त्रालय ने आगामी 5 वर्षों के लिए 20 डी. बी. अवश्यकता तक के छोटे द्रूंकटरों की मांग का अनुमान लगाया है, जो निम्न प्रकार है :-

1969-70	...	18,000	द्रूंकटर
1970-71	...	18,000	"
1971-72	...	20,000	"
1972-73	...	22,000	"
1973-74	...	25,000	"
			1,03,000

(ग) देसी विनिर्माण एककों की स्थापना करके तथा यथा संभव आयात करके भी मांग को पूरा करने का प्रस्ताव है।

Forest-Based Industries in Gujarat

*463. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team of the Indian officials recently conducted a survey of forest areas in Gujarat with a view to find out the feasibility of setting up forest-based industries in those areas ;

(b) if so, the result of the study ; and

(c) the details of any scheme or tentative proposals for setting up forest-based industries in Gujarat ?

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

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

Sugar Scarcity

*464. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : SHRI VISWANATH PANDEY : SHRIMATI TARA SAPRE :

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

(a) whether there is an acute scarcity of sugar in large parts of the country ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove the scarcity and ensure supply of adequate quantity of sugar at controlled price ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No report of acute scarcity has been received.

(b) The quantum of monthly releases of sugar has been increased from 1.66 lakh tonnes to 1.96 lakh tonnes w. e. f. 23-1-1969. An *ad hoc* quota of 25,000 tonnes of levy

sugar was also released for festivals on 1st March, 1969.

Manufacture of Fertilizers in the Co-operative Sector in Maharashtra

*465. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a co-operative venture for manufacturing fertilizers, the second in the Co-operative Sector, is proposed to be set up in Maharashtra with the Japanese collaboration ;

(b) if so, what will be the estimated cost of expenditure involved and what will be its capacity ;

(c) whether the first unit which is to be set up in collaboration with Co-operatives has been completed ;

(d) if not, when it is likely to be completed ; and

(e) what will be the capacity of the project and the total cost of expenditure involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) A tentative proposal for the setting up of an ammonium chloride fertiliser and soda ash plant with Japanese Technical Collaboration is under consideration of the State Government.

(b) Preliminary studies indicate approximately a capital investment of Rs. 11 crores. The capacity of the proposed plant is envisaged to be 60,000 tonnes of Ammonium Chloride fertiliser per annum besides an equivalent quantity of soda ash.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The project is likely to be completed by the middle of 1972.

(e) Capacity of the project is :

	Tonnes per annum.
Ammonia	318,500
Urea	382,000
Complex fertilisers	637,000

The total cost of the project is expected to be of the order of Rs. 90 crores.

Export of Wheat to Nepal

*466. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRI R. K. SINHA :

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that last year Nepal had planned to purchase wheat from India ;
- (b) if so, how much ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that this year Nepal does not wish to purchase our wheat because it has had bumper wheat crop in the Terai region brought under cultivation with improved variety of seed ;
- (d) whether it is a fact that India has offered to buy Nepal's surplus wheat this year and if so, the quantity and value of the same ; and
- (e) reasons for not obtaining improved variety of seed from Nepal for cultivating in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Last year His Majesty's Government of Nepal had asked for supply of 10,000 tonnes of wheat in order to stabilise food prices in Nepal. Letters were exchanged in that context in March, 1968 ; but later on, in May 1968, His Majesty's Government of Nepal conveyed to us that owing to very good harvest the food situation in Nepal had improved and they were not in need of wheat. The allotment was therefore cancelled.

- (c) We have no information in this matter.
- (d) No, Sir.
- (e) The question does not arise as Nepal purchased seed wheat from India.

Hybrid-4 of Cotton Seeds

*467. SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that a research expert in agriculture from Sarsa village of Kaira District in Gujarat State had discover-

ed Hybrid-4 of Cotton Seeds which would enable us to dispense with import of long-staple cotton ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) Government's plan to familiarises this new discovery ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Hybrid-4 cotton has been evolved at Surat, which is a main centre under the All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Cotton. This has been the result of efforts of scientists of various disciplines working under the guidance of Shri C. T. Patel, Cotton Specialist, Gujarat State, whose native place is Sarsa village of Kaira District in Gujarat. It cannot, therefore, be said to be the discovery of one particular scientist.

Hybrid-4 has not yet been released for commercial cultivation and it is, therefore, premature to anticipate that it would enable us to dispense with the import of long-staple cotton.

(b) Hybrid-4 cotton has been evolved from two parents, *viz.*, Gujarat-67 and an exotic *hirsutum*, Nectariless.

Hybrid-4 has the potentiality of yielding about 3950 kg. of seed cotton per hectare under normal conditions. Its ginning percentage is about 32% to 34% and it is capable of spinning upto 50's to 60's (combed).

(c) During 1968-69 an area of 150 acres in cultivators' fields has been covered in various potential districts of the State of Gujarat to study its yield and quality. Simultaneously seed production programme has also been taken up on 10 acres at agricultural research stations and 40 acres in cultivators' fields in six districts of the State. The seed produced from this area is likely to cover about 8-10 thousands acres during 1969-70. The future programme would depend on the actual progress of work.

टाटानगर काढ़मी बक्से, जमसेवपुर का बन होना

* 468. श्री शिव चंद्रिका प्रसाद : क्या अम तथा पुम्बासि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जमसेवपुर स्थित

टाटानगर काउन्सी वक्तव्य पिछले तीन वर्षों से वन्द पड़ा है और जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप लगभग दो हजार मजदूर बेरोजगार हो गये हैं और वे भूखे मर रहे हैं;

(क) क्या यह भी सच है कि मान्यता प्राप्त कार्मिक संघ ने मिल मालिकों के विश्वद मुकदमा दायर किया था और उच्चतम न्यायालय ने श्रमिकों के पक्ष में निर्णय दिया था;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस कारखाने को यथासम्बव शीघ्र खुलवाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि मिल मालिक उसे फिर से खोलने के लिए सहमत न हों, तो उस स्थिति में क्या सरकार उसे सहकारी आधार पर चलाने की व्यवस्था करेगी?

अम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मानवत भा आजाद) : (क) से (घ) : यह मान्यता राज्य के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है।

Assessment of Working of Delhi Milk Scheme

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

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

(a) whether Government have made the assessment of working of Delhi Milk Scheme during the last three years;

(b) if so, the nature of irregularities found during the above period; and

(c) the nature of action taken in this regard?

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

A Team of experts headed by Dr. Kurien examined and reported on the working of the Delhi Milk Scheme on 5th September, 1964.

Recently, Shri K. Ramamurthy, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Food, Agriculture, C. D. and Co-operation made an enquiry into various complaints concerning distri-

bution of milk, and submitted his report on 30th December, 1968.

(b) A copy of Shri Ramamurthy's report is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library Se No. LT-323/69.]

(c) A statement is placed of the Table of the House. [Place: in Library Se No. LT-323/69.]

All India Insurance Employees Association

*470. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Insurance Employees Association has demanded the inclusion of certain more items in terms of Reference of the adjudication;

(b) whether this has not been agreed to by Government; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same and when the adjudicator is likely to give his award?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). The All India Insurance Employees' Association in their charter of demands raised 28 issues; after conciliation had failed, Government referred for adjudication to the National Industrial Tribunal certain demands relating to revision of scales of pay, revision of dearness allowance, grant of special pay to certain category of workmen, payment of other allowances, medical benefits and revision of the existing provident fund, pension and gratuity schemes. Some demands were not referred for adjudication as they were either included in one or other item referred for adjudication, or the Life Insurance Corporation had agreed to accede to them.

The Tribunal is likely to give its award within a year.

Non-Payment of Sugarcane Price by Sugar Mills

*471. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

SHRI K. SURYANARAYAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the sugar mills in some States like U. P. and Bihar has refused to pay the prices fixed by the Government for the procurement of sugarcane to the farmers ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to protect the interests of farmers in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Government fixes only the minimum price of sugarcane. The factories are generally paying prices higher than the minimum price.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Against the statutory fixed minimum price at Rs. 7.37 linked to recovery of 9.4% or less, the sugar industry was advised that cane price should not be less than Rs. 10/- per quintal. A substantial number of sugar factories are paying cane price at that rate.

Fisheries Development Programme in Orissa

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

(a) whether a centrally sponsored scheme for special fisheries development programme was initiated in Orissa in 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67 ;

(b) the details of the works which were undertaken in Orissa under this crash programme ;

(c) the progress made so far ; and

(d) whether they have been maintained up till now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library, S. C. No. LT-324/69.]

Recognition of Unions De-recognised in the 19th September General Strike

*473. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of Government's decision to show leniency to the Central Government employees who participated in the September 19, 1968 strike, the Trade Unions that gave the strike call and were de-recognised would be restored recognition ; and

(b) if so, whether the recognition given to the alternative unions would be withdrawn ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

III-Effects of Food Produced with Chemical Manures and Pesticides

*474. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY :

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

(a) whether any studies regarding the ill-effects of food produced with chemical manures and pesticides on human beings have been made in the country ;

(b) if so, the results of those studies ; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to make the public aware of the same ?

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

(b) *Chemical manures :*

There is no evidence that food produced with the application of chemical manures is injurious to human or animal health.

Pesticides :

Researches on the toxicity hazards of modern pesticides against man and animals have been carried out since 1956. These

studies have led to an understanding of the exact nature of the hazards involved and have provided the know how for their safe use in the agricultural industry.

(c) Indian Council of Agricultural Research appointed a Special Committee on Harmful Effects of Pesticides under the Chairmanship of Prof. M. S. Thacker. The findings of the Committee have been published in the form of a Report in 1967 which is now available for sale to the public.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को सूखा-राहत

475. श्री मारत सिंह चौहान : क्या साधा तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष, 1968 में उत्तर प्रदेश के कितने गांवों को सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र घोषित किया गया था ;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अपने उन कर्मचारियों को कितनी-कितनी राशि के क्रहण दिये गये हैं, जो मूलतः उन सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के निवासी हैं; और

(ग) कुल कितनी राशि क्रहण के रूप में दी गई है ?

साधा, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनन्तासाहित्य शिंदे) : (क) 1968 में उत्तर प्रदेश का कोई भी क्षेत्र अपेक्षाकृत रूप से कमी से प्रभावित घोषित नहीं किया गया था। तथापि, इलाहाबाद बांदा, वाराणसी, मिर्जापुर, जौनपुर, गाजिपुर, आजमगढ़ और प्रतापगढ़ जिलों के कुछ भागों में सूखे की स्थिति थी।

(ख) 1968 में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपने कर्मचारियों को, जो मूलतः सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के निवासी हैं, कोई भी क्रहण अवधारणा नहीं की थी।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Employees' Provident Fund Arrears

*476. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI YOGENDRA
SHARMA :

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :

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

(a) the accumulation of arrears of Employees' Provident Fund from defaulting establishments at the end of the quarter ending June, September and December ; 1968 ;

(b) the reasons for huge accumulation of these arrears ;

(c) the steps taken and proposed to be taken to clear them quickly ; and

(d) the amount of money lying unutilised under the E. P. F. and the amount of money from E. P. F. invested in Public undertakings and the total collection of E. P. F. including that in circulation but not yet disbursed to the employees, as the end of December, 1968 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation has reported that the arrears of provident fund contributions from unexempted establishments for the quarters ending June, September and December, 1968 were Rs. 9.46 crores, Rs. 11.27 crores and Rs. 11.75 crores (approximately) respectively ;

(b) The accumulations are mainly due to defaults committed by establishments in textile and engineering industries.

(c) The powers to recover dues as arrears of land revenue have been vested in the State Governments. Prosecution of employers under section 14 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act also requires the previous sanction of the State Governments. Legal action by way of prosecution and/or recovery proceedings has been initiated by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation in consultation with the concerned State Governments against a number of defaulting establishments. Criminal cases for breach of trust have also been initiated in the Courts against some of the defaulting employers. In this case of establishments which have gone into liquidation, the claims are pending before the Liquidators ; some establishments have also entered into agreements for the payment of arrears along with current dues according to schemes of payment settled with the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation.

(d) The figures for 31-12-1968 are not available yet.

The position on 30-11-1968 in respect of unexempted establishments was as under :—

	Rs. in crores
(i) Amount of provident fund collected including interest and penal damages, etc.	575.96
(ii) Amount refunded on final settlement and advances, etc.	146.85
(iii) Amount invested in securities issued or guaranteed by Central and State Governments, savings and other securities, and fixed deposits with the State Bank of India.	425.71

Marketing of Seeds by Private Seed Industry

*477. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre is considering a proposal to allow private seed industry to market seeds of high-yielding and high-breed varieties ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASHIB SHINDE) : (a) There are no restrictions on the sale of seeds of hybrids and other high-yielding varieties by the private seed industry.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Rice from Australia

*478. SHRI GANESH GHOSH : SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : SHRI P. RAMAMURTHI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a contract for the purchase of rice from Australia has been negotiated through a Bombay Private firm ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the negotiation

through a private firm in stead of direct approach ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). In response to a limited tender enquiry for the purchase of 10,000 metric tons of rice issued on 6th of December, 1968, several parties made offers. One of the offers was of Australian rice made by an Indian firm from Bombay on behalf of a firm in U. S. A. As this offer was competitive, it was accepted and a contract signed on the 7th January, 1969.

Analysis of Samples of Milo Supplied in Famine Areas in Jaisalmer

*479. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that sometime back the Vijai Vallabh Relief Society of Bikaner had sent samples of milo supplied by Government agencies to famine stricken areas of Jaisalmer in Rajasthan ; and

(b) if so, whether the samples were analysed and the result of the analysis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. Five samples of milo stated to be drawn from bags available at the shop of a dealer at Bhagu-ka-Gaon, District Jaisalmer were received.

(b) On analysis the samples were found to contain a sizeable quantity of foreign matter in the form of desert sand and other foodgrains like wheat and gram.

केन्द्रीय गोसंबद्धन परिषद भग करना

480. श्री हुकम अम्ब कल्पालय क्या जाता तथा हृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की हृषि करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय गोसंबद्धन परिषद के कार्य का मूल्यांकन करने सम्बन्धी समिति ने इस को भंग करने की सिफारिश की थी अथवा इस को सुदृढ़ बनाने की ;

(ल) क्या सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार गोसंबद्धन परिषद् को भंग करने का निर्णय किया है, यदि हाँ, तो कब और इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) इसका कार्य किस प्राधिकार को सौंपा जायेगा और नई व्यवस्था पहली व्यवस्था की अपेक्षा अच्छी रहेगी; और

(घ) परिषद् ने गोवंश के पशुओं के विकास के लिए क्या योजनाएँ तैयार की थीं और कार्यान्वित की थीं और क्या इस परिषद् को भंग करने से इस कार्य में गतिरोध उत्पन्न हो जायेगा ?

लाल, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे) : (क) केन्द्रीय गोसंबद्धन परिषद् के कार्य का मूल्यांकन करने वाली समिति ने सिफारिश की है कि सरकार द्वारा इस परिषद् को और अधिक ठोस तथा प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाला निकाय बनाने के सम्बन्ध में विचार करना चाहिए। इसके अतिरिक्त परिषद् का कार्य सलाह देना तथा प्रगति कराने वाला होना चाहिए।

(ख) सरकार ने निर्णय किया है केन्द्रीय गोसंबद्धन परिषद् को एक सलाहकार समिति के रूप में बदल दिया जाना चाहिए, जिसकी संरचना पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ग) केन्द्रीय गोसंबद्धन परिषद् द्वारा परिजित योजनाओं को चलाने का उत्तरदायित्व केन्द्रीय या राज्य सरकारों को सौंप दिया जाना चाहिए। भारत सहकार या राज्य सरकारों को योजनावार तबदीली पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(घ) परिषद् द्वारा बनाई गई और कार्यान्वित की गई योजनायें उनके तकनीकी कार्यक्रम को विशेषकर उन्हें जारी रखते जाने की उपयुक्तता को ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार या राज्य सरकारों को सौंप दी जाएंगी। यथा-सम्बन्ध इसका उद्देश्य यह है कि यह सुनिश्चित किया जाये कि परिषद् द्वारा कुछ किया गया

कोई भी कार्य रुक न जाये। कार्य में विज्ञ न पड़ने पाये, इस बात को दृष्टि में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय गोसंबद्धन परिषद् का कार्यालय कुछ समय तक कार्य करेगा।

Free Gift Wheat from U. S. A.

2850. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of U. S. A. free gift wheat and other food articles supplied in the year 1967-68 to Gujarat ; and

(b) to what extent these articles were distributed by the Government of Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Allocation of Wheat, Rice and Sugar for Gujarat

2851. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Gujarat have recently approached the Central Government for allocation of increased quantity of wheat, rice and sugar ; and

(b) if so, the quantity of wheat, rice and sugar likely to be allocated and when ?

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

(b) Allocations are made from month to month depending on availabilities with the Centre and needs of all States. For the months of January, February and March, 1969 allocations have been as follows :

WHEAT :

Month (1969)	(In '000 tonnes)
January	35.8
February	35.8
March	40.4

RICE :

For January 3,000 tonnes of rice was allotted to Gujarat. During February a quantity of 10,000 tonnes of rice was allotted to Gujarat Government. This quantity is to be adjusted against their future months' quotas at the rate of about 3,000 tonnes per month.

SUGAR :

The monthly quota of levy sugar was increased from 10,073 tonnes to 11,276 tonnes from 23rd January, 1969. Their monthly quota was further increased by 500 tonnes to 11,776 tonnes. An *ad hoc* allotment of 2,355 tonnes of levy sugar was also made to Gujarat Government on 1st March, 1969, for festivals.

**Agricultural Universities in
Madhya Pradesh**

2852. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Agriculture Universities in Madhya Pradesh, with dates of their inception, their locations and the salient features of training given therein ;

(b) the number of students in various categories that passed during the last three years, year-wise ;

(c) the amount of Central assistance given in cash and kind to these Universities during the last 10 years, year-wise ;

(d) whether it is proposed to set up more Agricultural Universities in this surplus State ; and

(e) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) There is only one Agricultural University in Madhya Pradesh known as Jawahar Lal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya. It came into existence with effect from 1-10-1964. Its headquarters are located at Jabalpur with constituent campuses at Gwalior, Sehore, Rewa, Indore, Raipur and Mhow.

The Vishwa Vidyalaya, among others, has the following main functions :—

(a) making provision for the educa-

tion in agriculture and other allied sciences ;

- (b) furthering the prosecution of research, particularly in agriculture and other allied sciences ;
- (c) undertaking field extension programmes ; and
- (d) such other purposes related to the aforesaid with the object of improving the level of living of rural people as the State Government may, by notification, direct.

(b) The number of students who passed in the last three years is as under :—

Year	B.Sc. (Agr.)	M.Sc. (Agr.)	B.V. Sc.	M.V. Sc.
1964	253	105	146	15
1965	387	115	123	12
1966	259	70	71	13

(c) The following amount was made available to the Vishwa Vidyalaya as Central assistance from the date of its inception :—

Third Plan	in rupees		
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69 (to date)
	5,98,586.58	18,60,698.95	21,57,322.56
			15,21,494

(d) The Universities are established under Enactments by State Legislature. The Centre has no information about setting up more Agricultural Universities in Madhya Pradesh.

(e) Does not arise.

Sugar Production

2853. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of sugar produced in Indian mills during the year ending the 31st December, 1968 with its value in rupees ;

(b) how many tonnes from this were sold through ration shops at controlled prices with an approximate estimate of the total value collected with the average price per quintal ; and

(c) how many tonnes were released to the factories for sale in the open market and what average price per quintal did the sugar factories get ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Sugar statistics are maintained for the sugar season beginning from 1st October and ending on 30th September. The quantity of sugar produced during the season 1967-68 (October, 1967 to September, 1968) totalled 22.48 lakh tonnes and its approximate estimated value (excluding excise duty) was Rs. 459.1 crores.

(b) 12.53 lakh tonnes were sold through ration shops and its total estimated approximate value at average ex-factory price amounted Rs. 156.75 crores (exclusive of excise duty).

(c) 8.97 lakh tonnes was released to the factories for sale in the open market and sugar factories got an average price of Rs. 325.40 (exclusive of excise duty) upto October, 1968.

Implementation of Central Wage Board on Coal Mines

2854. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 640 coal miners out of a total of 3,500 have been laid off at 3 collieries near Margherita, Assam, because the coal miners demanded from the management the full and proper implementation of the recommendations of Central Wage Board for the coal mining industry accepted by Government with effect from August 15, 1967 ;

(b) the number of collieries in the private sector ; State-wise that have still not implemented the recommendations of the Central Wage Board and the reasons for this delay ;

(c) the steps taken by Government to enforce the recommendations of the Central Wage Board on the managements of collieries ; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) A complete and up-to date list of

collieries which have not fully implemented the recommendations is not available.

(c) The recommendations of the Wage Board are not enforceable statutorily and implementation has to be secured mainly through persuasion and advice. For their part, Government have decided that principal Government purchasers of coal like Railways, Steel Plants, Electricity undertakings etc., who consume the bulk of coal produced should entertain tenders for coal supply from only those collieries managements who produce a certificate from the Regional Labour Commissioner of the area to the effect that they have implemented the recommendations of the Wage Board for Coal Industry.

(d) Does not arise.

Revenue from Commercial Broadcasts

2855. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : SHRI S. R. DAMANI :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount earned from commercial advertising in English, Hindi, Marathi and Bengali languages since 1967 from A. I. R. of Bombay, Poona, Nagpur and Calcutta ;

(b) names of ten top advertisers with the amount of advertising done by each during the last year ;

(c) the breakdown of the languages used in the broadcasts zone wise ; and

(d) how much of this revenue has been utilised for further development of A. I. R. and in what manner ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The total gross income earned from Commercial broadcasting over AIR from the inception of the service i.e. 1st November, 1967 to 31st January, 1969 is Rs. 81,51,685.

(b) The information relating to individual advertisers is confidential and cannot be disclosed.

(c) The linguistic break up of advertisements broadcast for Bombay-Poona-Nagpur and Calcutta Stations is as under :

Bombay-Poona-Nagpur		Calcutta	
Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Hindi	90.4	Bengali	51.1
English	6.1	Hindi	41.6
Marathi	3.0	English	7.3
Gujarati	0.5		
	100.0		

(d) As AIR is a Government department, the revenue accruing to it has been credited to the Consolidated Fund of India according to the prescribed financial procedure. Whatever expenditure for further development of AIR may be needed can be met by obtaining appropriate budget grants and not by drawing upon the commercial service directly.

Farm Radio Broadcasting

2856. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEE-RAPPA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United Nation Development Programme have sanctioned 1.5 million dollars to strengthen the Farm Radio Broadcasting Services in India ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The U.N.D.P. allocation of 1.5 million dollars is intended for a project called Farmers' Training and Functional Literacy undertaken jointly by the Ministries of Food and Agriculture, Education, and Information and Broadcasting and Communications. A portion of this amount is to be utilized for strengthening the Farm Radio Broadcasting Services in India.

(b) For strengthening Farm Radio Broadcasting Services in India, it is planned to set up 46 intensive Farm and Home Broadcasting Units to intensify rural broadcasting by providing a continuous flow of information to the Farming community for maximising agricultural production specifically in the High Yielding Varieties Programme areas. 20 such units have already been set up at selected centres of AIR and

seven more will be set up during 1969-70. Further augmentation is expected to go hand with the expansion of the Farmers' Training programmes.

Transistors for Farmers

2857. SHRI RAMACHANDRA

VEERAPPA :

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK :

SHRI HARDAYAL

DEVGUNA :

SHRI BENI SHANKAR

SHARMA :

SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

SHRI RANJIT SINGH :

SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

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

(a) whether Government are considering a bulk purchase of low cost transistors to be sold to farmers ;

(b) if so, the number of transistors likely would be purchased, and the area in which they are likely to be distributed ; and

(c) the number of transistors that would be distributed in Orissa, Mysore and Rajasthan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to purchase low cost transistors for distribution to Farmers' Discussion Groups under the scheme of Farmers' Training and Education.

(b) 30,000.

It is proposed to distribute the transistors in 100 selected High Yielding Variety Programme Districts, that will cover the Farmers Training and Education Programme.

(c) It is proposed to distribute to Orissa, Mysore and Rajasthan 1000, 2000 and 1500 transistor sets, respectively.

Unemployment Problem of Educated Youth in Rural Areas

2858. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission have considered the growing unemployment

problem amongst the educated youth in the rural areas in the country ; and

(b) if so, the schemes proposed to be formulated for inclusion in the Fourth Five-Year Plan in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes.

(b) Various development programmes in the field of agriculture, industry, transport and communication and social services included in the Fourth Plan are expected to provide more and more employment opportunities for unemployment persons both educated and uneducated in rural as well as urban areas. The increasing tempo of agricultural development is likely to create new employment opportunities in rural areas and also give fuller employment to those already engaged in agriculture. The accelerated growth of organised mining and manufacturing, the encouragement of ancillary and small scale industries, continued assistance to village and household industries, greater provision for rural electrification and for widespread development of repair and maintenance service, the rising level of construction activity, the increased provision for building the infrastructure of power, transport, communications and expansion of training facilities, will all contribute to larger employment opportunities for the educated youth in rural areas.

मध्य प्रदेश में ट्रॉब-बैन

2859. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या ज्ञात तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछली तीन वर्ष-वर्षीय योजनाओं में सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के होशंगाबाद और पूर्वी निमाड जिलों में किसने ट्रॉब-बैन लोदे गये हैं ;

(ख) इन ट्रॉब-बैनों में कुल किलमा व्यव हूमा ;

(ग) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रबन्ध में इन जिलों में ट्रॉब-बैन लोदने के बारे में कोई उल्लंघन किया गया है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और उन पर क्या कारबंध लायेगा ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ज्ञात, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनन्तालाल्हित शिंदे) : (क) राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि होशंगाबाद जिले में 22 गहरे जलकूप लोदे गये हैं और 18 को बिजली दी गई है परन्तु पूर्वी निमाड जिले में कोई नलकूप नहीं लोदा गया है।

(ख) सूचित किया गया है कि लगभग 23. 50 लाख रुपये की रकम व्यव हुई है।

(ग) से (ड). चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना की प्रवधि में पूर्वी निमाड जिले में कोई नलकूप लगाने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है। व्योर्किं वहाँ का क्षेत्र गहरे नलकूपों के लिये उपयुक्त नहीं है। चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना की प्रवधि में होशंगाबाद जिले में लगभग 36 लाख रुपये की लागत से 9 डिपाजिट तथा 20 समन्वयी नलकूप लगाने का प्रस्ताव है।

सिंचारी उर्वरक का वितरण

2860. विनियोग अग्रम दास गुरु, भीमती : क्या ज्ञात तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सिन्दरी उर्वरक कारखानों में उत्पादित उर्वरक को वितरण के लिए सभी स्थानों पर सप्लाई किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या वितरण कार्य कुछ व्यक्तियों अथवा कुछ सहकारी समिनियों अथवा दोनों को सौंपा जायेगा ;

(ग) यदि कार्य को दोनों को सौंपने की सम्भावना हो, तो प्रत्येक के मामले में यह किनना प्रतिशत होगा ; और

(घ) क्या पहले की भाँति भ्र भी कृषकों को उधार उर्वरक सप्लाई किया जायेगा ?

ज्ञात, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनन्तालाल्हित शिंदे) : (क) से (घ). जानकारी

एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

महाराष्ट्र में लोह अयस्क खान मजदूरों के लिए मकान बनाना

2861. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या अम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महाराष्ट्र में लोह अयस्क खान मजदूरों के लिये मकान की बहुत ही कम सुविधायें हैं और महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए तथा उन मजदूरों के लिए मकान बनाने के लिए लोह अयस्क खान मजदूर कल्याण निधि से अनुदान मांगा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा मंजूरी की गयी अनुदान की राशि कितनी है तथा बनाये जाने वाले मकानों की संख्या क्या है ?

अम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मागवत भा आजाद) : (क) महाराष्ट्र राज्य में कच्चे लोह के खान श्रिमिकों के लिए मकानों की सुविधाओं की कमी हो सकती है, लेकिन महाराष्ट्र की राज्य सरकार से ऐसे श्रिमिकों के मकान निर्माण के लिए आवास अनुदान का कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Information Centres in Madhya Pradesh

2862. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) how many information centres are there in Madhya Pradesh at present :

(b) whether it is a fact the State Government and people of Madhya Pradesh have made representation to Government for opening some more information centres in Madhya Pradesh ; and

(c) if so, the reponse of Government thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). According to the scheme previously in force there were two Information Centres at Bhopal and Indore on which the expenditure was shared equally by the Central Government and the Madhya Pradesh Government. In September, 1965 a proposal was received from the State Government to set up a third participatory Information Centre at Raipur. This was not agreed to for lack of funds. However, the entire cost sharing scheme was discontinued after March, 1966 as it was held by the Planning Commission that the expenditure on such Centres would form part of the committed outlay under the Fourth Plan. Since then no part of the expenditure on any Information Centre in Madhya Pradesh has been borne by the Government of India. According to the present scheme of things, Government of India do not have any proposal to participate financially in the setting up of any Information Centre in Madhya Pradesh.

Commercial Broadcast from Madhya Pradesh

2863. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce commercial broadcasts on any of the All India Radio Stations in Madhya Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be introduced and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). Commercial broadcasting is proposed to be introduced over the entire net-work of Vividh Bharati Centres, including those in Madhya Pradesh, according to a phased programme. It is not, however, possible to indicate, at this stage, when this service will be introduced at stations in Madhya Pradesh. A decision will be taken after

examining the viability of the service in this region.

Installation of Pumping Sets in the Country

2864. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to instal more than 1,50,000 pumping sets a year in the country ; and

(b) if so, the number of sets to be allotted to Madhya Pradesh ?

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

(b) It is proposed to install 90,000 pumping sets (75,000 Electrical and 15,000 Diesel) in Madhya Pradesh during the Fourth Five Year Plan period, out of which about 15,000 pumping sets will be installed during 1969-70.

Chowkidar in A. I. R.

2865. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the duty hours of Chowkidars in A. I. R. are 12 hours at present ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the steps likely to be taken to reduce the working hours as per labour laws ; and

(d) the number of cases filed in Courts by the Chowkidars of A. I. R. in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). Government have not fixed uniform duty hours for Chowkidars at all the Stations/ offices of AIR. The hours are determined according to local requirements. At some stations duty hours are 12 hours, while at other stations they are less.

(c) Labour laws are not applicable to Chowkidars in AIR who are Central Government servants governed by the rules framed by Government. The question of fixing duty hours for Chowkidars is, however, under consideration.

(d) Thirteen in Delhi. Information regarding other centres is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Agricultural Implements Imported from U. S. S. R. and U. S. A.

2866. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state : the type of agricultural implements, fertilizers and seeds that are imported from U. S. S. R. and U. S. A. for distribution to small farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : Neither agricultural implements nor seeds are imported from USSR and USA for distribution to small farmers. The following types of fertilizers are, however, imported from these Countries :

USSR USA

1. Ammonium Sulphate.	1. Ammonium Sulphate.
2. Urea.	2. Urea.
3. Muriate of Potash.	3. Di-Ammonium Phosphate.
	4. Ammonium Phosphate.
	5. NPK Complex Fertilizer.

(Distribution of seeds to farmers is the sole responsibility of State Governments.)

बाय प्रवेश में नलकूप लगाने के लिए सेन्ट्रीय सहायता

2867. श्री गं. च० शीलित : क्या बाय तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की हृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बाय प्रवेश सरकार ने जल के भ्रमाव बाले औ त्रों में नलकूप लगाने की एक योजना बनाई है ;

(क) क्या राज्य सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में

केन्द्रीय सरकार से कोई सहायता मांगी है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो मांगी गई सहायता का व्योरा क्या है और सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

लाल, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनन्दासरहित शिंदे) : (क) से (ग). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का प्रस्ताव है कि सिचाई के लिए लगभग 2-3 वर्षों की अवधि में 7,000 उथले नलकूप खोदे जायें। राज्य सरकार (1) भूमिगत जल के सर्वेक्षण व जांच के सम्बन्ध में बैन्द्रीय सरकार की सहायता और (2) असफल कुप्रयोगों पर राज्य सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले प्रस्ताविक उपदान में भारत सरकार के भाग लेने के विषय में सहायता चाहती थी। राज्य सरकार को सधन तथा उपयुक्त क्षेत्रों में इन नलकूपों के निर्माण का कार्य शुरू करने और कृषि पुनर्वित निगम से वित्तीय सहायता के लिए सम्पर्क स्थापित करने की सलाह दी गई है।

जहाँ तक भूमिगत जल सर्वेक्षण का संबंध है, इस मंत्रालय के अधीन कार्य करने वाली समन्वेती नलकूप संस्था ने भूमिगत जल संसाधनों का शोध सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए एक टीम भेजी। इसके अतिरिक्त, भूमिगत जल सर्वेक्षण और जांच के हेतु राज्य सरकार द्वारा लागू किये जाने के लिए एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना की घनुमति दी गई है। 1968-69 के दौरान राज्य सरकार को 5 लाख रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव है। असफल कुप्रयोगों के लिए उपदान देने के संबंध में, राज्य सरकार ने ने चतुर्थ योजना के प्रस्तावों में, जिनको अभी तक अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है, 50 प्रतिशत से 75 प्रतिशत तक का उपदान देने का प्रस्ताव किया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला बोर्डों के लेखों की लेखा परीक्षा

2868. श्री भोलहू प्रसाद : क्या लाल तथा कृषि मन्त्री 18 नवम्बर, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1083 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य सरकार से प्रत्येक जिला बोर्ड के लेखों की लेखा परीक्षा के बारे में सूचना इस बीच प्राप्त कर ली गई है ;

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

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

लाल, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम. एस. गुप्तपदस्वामी) : (क) से (ग). स्थिति, जो राज्य सरकार से मालूम की गई है और जो लोक सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1083 के उत्तर में 18 नवम्बर, 1968 को दिए गए आवासन के संदर्भ में सूचित की जा चुकी है, विवरण में दी गई है। जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये LT—325/69]

Charges against Education-cum-Publicity Officer

2869. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3524 on the 6th December, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the U. P. Administrative Tribunal have fully inquired into the charges against Shri Ved Prakash Sharma, Education-cum-Publicity Officer under the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow; and

(b) if so, the nature of action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) No, Sir ; the case is still pending with the State Administrative Tribunal.

(b) Does not arise.

गाजियाबाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) में कुछ टेलीफोन कनेक्शन काटे जाना

2870. श्री विनूति मिथ : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गाजियाबाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) में दो पुलिस थानों तथा दमकल केन्द्रों के टेलीफोन कनेक्शन जनवरी, 1969 में काट दिये गये थे जिससे लोगों को बड़ी असुविधा हुई ; और

(ख) यदि है, तो इसके क्या कारण थे ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). टेलीफोन बिलों की अदायगीन किये जाने के कारण जनवरी, 1969 में गाजियाबाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) में पुलिस के दो टेलीफोन काट दिये गए थे। दमकल केन्द्र का टेलीफोन नहीं काटा गया था।

उन दोनों कनेक्शन उसी महीने में दुबारा लगा दिये गये थे।

Growth of Indian Varieties of Roses in Government Nurseries

2871. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that while the number of rose lovers was growing fast the growth of Indian varieties was disappointingly slow, particularly on the international scene ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve international variety of roses in Government-owned nurseries and through them to the rose loving public ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes. This is because, apart from the Indian Agricultural Research Institute where rose breeding work was initiated during the last few years with a certain amount of success, rose breeding work in the country is being carried out in India in a rather small way and, that too, mostly by a few private agencies.

(b) The Horticulture Division of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi is engaged in rose breeding. A few new varieties of roses were released by it last year. The Institute has a programme of testing out Indian and other varieties of roses for their export potential on a commercial scale. Some outstanding varieties of roses from abroad have been grown in India with very great success, and have been released for distribution to the rose loving public.

Assistance to Tobacco-Growing States

2872. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have introduced a scheme to assist leading tobacco growing States like Gujarat in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) A note giving the relevant information is attached.

STATEMENT

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the development of exportable types of tobacco with 100% financial assistance from the Government of India is being implemented in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu since 1966-67. The scheme will be continued during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

The aim of the scheme is to increase the production of Virginia Flue-Cured tobacco by covering larger areas as also increasing the per acre yield. It is also takes into consideration the production of tobacco of right quality conforming to the standards required in the international markets. As the farmers in the new-light. Soil-areas are growing tobacco for the first time, certain incentives as also suitable financial assistance are provided to them. The incentives include subsidies on the construction of barns, wells, insecticides, pesticides and seedlings etc. An amount of Rs. 4,000/- per barn for the construction of barns in new areas is given to the cultivators as a long-term-loan. Besides this a cultivator is also eligible for loan for the construction of wells at the agencies under the Minor Irrigation Programme in the States.

During 1966-67 and 1967-68 a total area of about 7,000 acres was covered under this scheme in the above mentioned States. During 1968-69 the scheme has covered an area of about 15,000 acres against a target of 10,000 acres. An expenditure of Rs. 2.11 lakhs was incurred under the scheme during 1966-67. In 1967-68 by expenditure incurred was of the order of Rs. 30.16 lakhs. The amount sanctioned for the current year is Rs. 56.50 lakhs.

In view of the useful results achieved under the scheme it is being continued during the Fourth Plan. All the incentives and other items of assistance will be the same as at present with the exception of the loan amount for the construction of barns which will now come from the institutional agencies.

संचार पत्रों को साथ ही साथ अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी की विज्ञाप्तिया देना

2873. श्री राम चरण :

श्री ग्रोम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समाचारपत्र सूचना विभाग द्वारा समाचार पत्रों को विज्ञाप्तियां हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी में साथ ही साथ तैयार करने का आदेश देने का सरकार का विचार है,

(ल) यदि हां, तो ये आदेश कब तक जारी

कर दिये जायेंगे और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना तैयार की गई है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कू० गुजराल) :
 (क) से (ग). भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों/विभागों को प्रशासनिक अनुदेश पहले ही जारी कर दिये गये हैं कि वे पत्र सूचना कार्यालय को मूल सामग्री हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी साथ-साथ दें ताकि पत्र सूचना कार्यालय हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में एक साथ प्रेस संचार जारी कर सके । तथापि ऐसे मीके प्राप्त हैं जबकि मूल सामग्री सूचना अंग्रेजी में प्राप्त होती है और इस कारण प्रेस संचार अंग्रेजी में तैयार करने पड़ते हैं और उसके बाद हिन्दी रिपोर्टों के लिए हिन्दी में अनुदित होते हैं इसके साथ ही पत्र सूचना कार्यालय के हिन्दी एकक में स्टाफ कम होने के कारण हिन्दी में प्रेस संचार जारी करने में बहुधा देर हो जाती है । इस मामले पर पुर्णविलोकन किया जा रहा है ताकि जितनी जल्दी हो सके देरी की शिकायत को दूर कर दिया जाये ।

आकाशवाहनी का 'दक्षिण' कार्यक्रम

2874. श्री ग्रोम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री राम चरण :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 'दक्षिण' रूपक कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उत्तर भारत में आकाशवाहनी के केन्द्रों से दक्षिण भारत के लोगों के साहित्य, संस्कृति तथा जीवन से सम्बन्धित 15 मिनट का दैनिक कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ल) यदि हां, तो उक्त कार्यक्रम किस तारीख से प्रसारित किये जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कठिनाईयां अनुभव की हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कू० गुजराल) :

(क) अभी तक ऐसा कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

(ग) आकाशवाणी के केन्द्र अपने राज्य-क्षेत्र के बाहर के लोगों के साहित्य, संस्कृति तथा जीवन से सम्बन्धित कार्यक्रम पहले ही प्रसारित कर रहे हैं। तथापि, भाग (क) में उल्लिखित रूपक कार्यक्रम चालू करने का सुभाव आकाशवाणी के अधिकारियों के विचाराधीन है।

पत्र सूचना कार्यालय में हिन्दी अधिकारी

2875. श्री भोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री राम चरण :

श्री भोल प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पत्र सूचना कार्यालय में हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी के अधिकारी तथा अन्य कर्मचारी कितने कितने हैं;

(ख) उनके वेतनमान क्या-क्या हैं,

(ग) क्या सभी प्रेस-रिपोर्ट हिन्दी में भी जारी करने की दृष्टि से हिन्दी अधिकारियों तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराती) :

(क) पत्र सूचना कार्यालय न्यूजरीलीज तथा प्रचार सामग्री अंग्रेजी के अतिरिक्त हिन्दी तथा 12 अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में जारी करता है। जबकि कुछ पदों के लिए किसी न किसी भारतीय भाषा में प्रवीणता की आवश्यकता होती है, दूसरे पदों पर जो व्यक्ति है, जिनमें कई ऐसे व्यक्ति भी शामिल हैं जो किसी न किसी भारतीय भाषा में निपुण है और केवल अंग्रेजी में प्रचार सामग्री ही तैयार नहीं करते

बल्कि अन्य कार्य भी देखते हैं जिसमें योजना बनाना, बहुभाषी प्रचार की देखभाल करना, जनसम्पर्क आदि का कार्य भी शामिल है। अतएव, यह अंग्रेजी के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को अलग-अलग ऐसी वढ़ करना मम्भव नहीं है। पत्र सूचना कार्यालय में जिन पदों में हिन्दी में प्रवीणता की आवश्यकता है, वे केन्द्रीय सूचना सेवा के निम्नलिखित ग्रेडों में हैं :—

प्रथम ग्रेड : -700-40-1100-50/2-1250 रुपये
द्वितीय ग्रेड : -400-400-450-30-60/-35-670-
दूर ग्रा. 35-950 रुपये

तृतीय ग्रेड : -350-25-500-30-590-द० ग्रा. 30-800 रुपये

चतुर्थ ग्रेड : -270-10-290-15-410-द० ग्रा.
15-485 रुपये

प्रथम ग्रेड में एक, द्वितीय। तृतीय ग्रेड में नौ तथा चतुर्थ ग्रेड में कुल 20 कर्मचारी हैं।

(व) उन पदों के, जिनके लिए हिन्दी में प्रवीणता की आवश्यकता है, वेतनमान भी वही है, जो केन्द्रीय सूचना सेवा के प्रत्येक ग्रेड के अन्य पदों के हैं।

(ग) हिन्दी के प्रचार कार्य में सुधार करने के लिये पत्र सूचना कार्यालय के मुख्यालय में वर्तमान हिन्दी एकांक में कर्मचारियों की संख्या में निम्न प्रकार से वृद्धि करने का एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है :—

उप प्रचार सूचना अधिकारी : -एक, 1100-1400 रुपये। 1300-1600 रुपये

सूचना अधिकारी : -तीन, 700-1250 रुपये

सूचना सहायक : तीन, 270-485 रुपये

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

आकाशवाणी के संचारदाता

2876. श्री भोल प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री भोलहू प्रसाद :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी के संचारदाताओं की

कुल संख्या कितनी है और उनके बेतनमान क्या क्या है;

(ल) उनमें से हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी के संवाददाता कितने हैं और दोनों प्रकार के संवाददाताओं के बेतनमान क्या-क्या हैं;

(ग) हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी भाषी लोगों की संख्या के अनुपात में तथा हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी भाषाओं की सम्बंधानिक स्थिति को देखते हुए क्या अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी के संवाददाताओं का अनुपात 1:10 रखने का है;

(ज) यदि नहीं, तो क्या अंग्रेजी संवाददाताओं को इस प्राशाय के अनुदेश जारी करने का विचार है कि वे समाचार अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी दोनों भाषाओं में भेजें; और

(झ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (भी इ० कु० गुजरात) :
(क) और (ल). एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—326/69]

(ग) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचारणीय नहीं है।

(घ) ऐसे अनुदेश सम्भव नहीं हैं तथा पि संवाददाता समाचार अंग्रेजी या हिन्दी में भेज सकते हैं परन्तु दोनों भाषाओं में नहीं, क्योंकि इससे अतिरिक्त खर्च होगा। अंग्रेजी के कई संवाददाता जो हिन्दी जरनते हैं अपने कुछ समाचारों को हिन्दी में भी भेजते हैं।

आकाशवाणी में ठेका प्रणाली समाप्त करना

2877. भी रणनीति लिह :

भी जगत्काल राव जोशी :

भी सूरज भान :

भी बृह भूषण लाल :

भी अटल विहारी काल्पनी :

भी राजगोपाल शालवाल :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी में ठेका प्रणाली को समाप्त करने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रस्ताव का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (भी इ० कु० गुजरात) :

(क) से (ग) : मामला विचाराधीन है।

फिल्म सेसर बोर्ड

2878. भी ग्रोम प्रकाश स्थानी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मन्त्री 27 मार्च, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रदर्शन संख्या 5428 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फिल्म सेसर बोर्ड को सरकार द्वारा सुभाये गये सिद्धांतों का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या कोई ऐसा चलचित्र है जो उक्त बोर्ड द्वारा पास नहीं किया गया था परन्तु बाद में केंद्रीय सरकार ने उसे दिखाये जाने की अनुमति दी अथवा कोई ऐसा चलचित्र है जो उक्त बोर्ड द्वारा पास कर दिया गया था परन्तु उसे बाद में सरकार ने दिखाये जाने की अनुमति नहीं दी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे चलचित्रों के नाम क्या-क्या हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (भी इ० कु० गुजरात) :

(क) भारत के राजपत्र जी० एस० आर० 168, तारीख 6 फरवरी, 1960 में प्रकाशित केन्द्रीय फिल्म सेसर बोर्ड को जारी किए गए नियमों की एक प्रति सदन की मेज पर रख दी गई है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT 327/69] इन नियमों में सेसर बोर्ड को यह बताया गया है कि उसे सार्वजनिक प्रदर्शन के लिए फिल्मों को प्रमाणित करते समय किन-किन सिद्धान्तों को व्याप्त में रखना चाहिए।

(ख) और (ग). 1965-66, 1966-67 और

1957-68 के दौरान बोर्ड द्वारा जिन फिल्मों को प्रमाण-पत्र देने से इंकार किया गया था, आवेदन कर्ताओं की अपील पर उनमें से निम्न-लिखित तीन फिल्मों को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने चलनियम अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 5 (ग) के अन्तर्गत सार्वजनिक प्रदर्शन की अनुमति दी थी :-

1. हाऊस आफ बैंक्स

2. दि सरबैट

3. हू इज अफेड आफ विरजीनिया ब्रूल्फ

उक्त अवधि के दौरान बोर्ड द्वारा जो फिल्में प्रमाणित की गई थीं, उनमें से निम्न-लिखित केवल 12 फिल्में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उस अधिनियम की धारा 6 के द्वारा दिए गए अधिकारों के अन्तर्गत प्रमाणित की गई थीं :-

1. वीमन बाई नाइट 7. कांपा कबना पैलेस

2. यूनिवर्स बाई नाइट 8. अमरीका बाई नाइट

3. औरियंट बाई नाइट 9. बल्ड बाई नाइट

4. पैरिस चैम्पेने 10. बल्ड बाईनाइट 2

5. स्वीट, स्वीट नाइट्स 11. वीमन आफ दि बल्ड

6. टोकियो बाई नाइट 12. दि नेकेड प्रे

Recording of Home Ministers' Speech

2879. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the speech of the Union Minister of Home Affairs at Raipur in January was tape-recorded by the Raipur Station of A. I. R.

(b) if so, whether the Minister's observations on Naxalbari agitation were completely eliminated from the Newsreel ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Minister did not make any

observation on the Naxalbari agitation in this speech.

(c) Does not arise.

इतरणाधियों को नई कुतुब रोड, दिल्ली पर दुकानों का अवानन्दन

2880. श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या अम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में नई कुतुब रोड पर सरकार ने कुछ लोगों को दुकानें और उन दुकानों के पीछे की कुछ भूमि दी थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दुकानों के पीछे वाली भूमि के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार और दिल्ली नगर निगम के बीच विवाद चल रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो विवाद कब से चल रहा है और विवाद पर कब तक निरांय हो जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(घ) क्या दुकानदारों ने इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कोई ज्ञापन दिया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

अम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास अंत्रालय में राज्य अधीक्षी (श्री मानकरत भा भाजाद) : (क) से (ङ). जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Construction of Holiday Homes for Colliery Employees

2881. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of holiday homes built by the Coal Mines Welfare Organisation for the colliery employees ; and

(b) whether other industries would also be persuaded to undertake similar steps ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Four.

(b) There is no such Scheme under consideration. The Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund has set up one Holiday Home for Iron Ore Mine Workers in Orissa at Puri and another one is proposed to be set up in Goa but there is no such general scheme under consideration.

Empowering Labour Inspectors to realise dues of workers from Employers

2882. **SHRIMATIILA PAL CHOWDHURI :**
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to give powers to Labour Inspectors to realise the dues of workers from their employers and thus avoid the necessity for the workers to go to Court of Law to realise their dues is under consideration :

(b) if so, the details of the proposal ; and

(c) when and how it is to be enforced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). There is a proposal under examination to amend the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, to empower "Inspectors" to entertain and decide claims and to issue directions for payment.

Decline in Production Capacity of Land

2883. **SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :**
SHRI LOBO PRABHU :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the survey done by the Rural Agricultural Institute, Bichpuri, the production capacity of the land in our country has gone down by ten per cent since the beginning of the present century ;

(b) what are the other conclusions of this survey ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). In an article published in the Agra University Research Journal 10 years ago (in January, 1959) a scholar of the Rural Institute, Bichpuri, Agra, had explained his finding about the decline in the average productivity of land by about 10%. According to him two problems were behind the decline, namely, the problem of drainage and the other increasing deficiency of humous or organic manure in the soil.

The study is not only out of date but is based upon data that is not directly comparable and that has not been subjected to adjustments. The conclusions are not relative to the present situation resulting from the technology of the high yielding varieties and multiple cropping programmes.

The trend according to the index numbers compiled in the Department of Agriculture is towards higher productivity, the index numbers having gone up from base line of 100 in 1949-50 to 130.1 for foodgrains, 107.9 for non-foodgrains and 126.6 for all commodities in 1967-68.

Settlement of Refugees from East Pakistan

2884. **SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are still 10,000 refugee families from East Pakistan who are awaiting rehabilitation ;

(b) if so, since how long these families have been awaiting rehabilitation ;

(c) the reasons for which they have not been rehabilitated so far ; and

(d) the total number of East Pakistan refugee families settled so far since the year 1964 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, there are at present 10,419 families awaiting rehabilitation in various relief camps. In addition, there are 4,347 families belonging to permanent liability category residing in these camps.

(b) The families in these camps are those who migrated to India during 1964 and thereafter. Information regarding the exact period of stay of each family in the relief camp is not readily available. It can, however, be said that a comparatively small number of the families have arrived recently and the large majority have been residing in the relief camps for as long as three years or so.

(c) and (d). Schemes for the early rehabilitation of the migrant families could not be drawn up expeditiously for want of land in which agriculturist families can be settled and for lack of scope in small trade and in existing industries and other non-agricultural occupations and the inability of these migrants to adapt themselves readily to the changed conditions of life. The establishment of new industries, which have been sanctioned necessarily takes sometime. Migrant have also been put through training for industrial employment and also for driving heavy motor vehicles, but it has not been easy to place them in suitable jobs for the reason that there is keen competition for all kinds of jobs. Certain migrants have also unfortunately been reluctant to go to rehabilitation projects in parts of the country away from the camps where they are residing and others, who have been found fit for jobs in industries, are, however, refusing to accept such jobs. Schemes have been formulated for the rehabilitation of the majority of the present inmates of the relief camps, both in agricultural projects and also in small trade as well as industrial establishments and the migrant families are being shifted according to programme to the sites of rehabilitation. For the families for which such schemes have not yet been formulated, attempts are being made to obtain additional areas of unoccupied land and to find places suitable for employment in small trade, industries, fisheries etc., and it is hoped that all the families awaiting rehabilitation will be resettled in about three more years.

Families of the permanent liability category will be admitted to existing Homes where some vacancies exist. The vast majority of these families will be set up in new Permanent Liability Homes which are being established in Tripura, Assam and Maharashtra and at Mana near Raipur in Madhya Pradesh.

Since 1964, 30,857 agriculturist families

and 4,464 non-agriculturist families have been settled in agricultural and non-agricultural schemes respectively in various schemes spread over the country. In addition, 528 persons have been provided employment in industries. 3,307 persons have been found employment in Government and in public as well as private undertakings.

नियम पुस्तकों आदि का अनुवाद

2885. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री ग्रोम प्रकाश श्यामी :

कुमारी कमला कुमारी :

क्या सचिवालय और प्रसारण तथा संचार मन्त्री 14 नवम्बर, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न मंक्षण 825 के ऊपर के मम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किननी नियम पुस्तकों और प्रपत्रों का अनुवाद केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय को मंशोधनार्थ भेजा गया है और किस तारीख को ;

(ख) संचार विभाग और डाक तथा तार विभाग में हम समय अनुवाद-कार्य करने के लिए नियुक्त कर्मचारियों का ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) अनुवाद-कार्य में हुई वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए अगले विसीय वर्ष में इस कार्य के लिए भर्ती किए जाने वाले अतिरिक्त कर्मचारियों का ब्योरा क्या है ?

सचिवालय प्रसारण मंत्रालय तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री, (श्री देव सिंह) : (क) केवल सात डाकतार नियम पुस्तकों केन्द्रीय दिव्यांशु निदेशालय को जांच के लिए भेजी गई थीं जो कि यथोचित जांच के पश्चात आ गई हैं। उनके पास जांच के लिए फार्म नहीं भेजे गये थे। हम समय केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के पास जांच के लिये कुछ भी शेष नहीं हैं।

(ख) डाक-तार महानिदेशालय के हिन्दी अनुपात में काम करने वाले तकनीकी कर्मचारियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :-

सहायक भागान्विदेशक 2

भनुवांशाग महायक 4 (सभी स्थान रिक्त हैं)
 हिन्दी अनुवादक 8 इनमें एक स्थान रिक्त है और एक कर्मचारी वित्त मंत्रालय में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर है।)
 हिन्दी सहायक 6 (इनमें एक स्थान रिक्त है।)

(ग) अतिरिक्त कर्मचारी नियुक्त करने का किलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

छोटे और बड़े किसानों के बीच असमानता

2886. श्री रक्षाजीत सिंह :

श्री रूप भूषण साल :
 श्री सूरज भान :
 श्री जगन्नाथ राज जोशी :
 श्री प्रदेश बिहारी जाधवेंदी :
 श्री हेम राज :

क्या ज्ञात तथा हृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश की लगभग 60 प्रतिशत हृषि भूमि केवल 1.0 प्रतिशत बड़े किसानों के पास है और कुल राष्ट्रीय आय का चौथाई भाग उन्हें प्राप्त होता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उर्वरकों, बीजों, हृषि उपकरणों तथा सिचाई आदि के लाभों और कृषियों की सुविधा का अधिकांश भाग इन्हीं किसानों को मिलता है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो : स असमानता को हूर करने, आवश्यक भूमि सुधार करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं?

लाल, हृषि, सामुदायिक बिकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रन्ना शाहिव शिंह) : (क) 1961 से सम्बन्धित दिता पर आधारित राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण के 6 में सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार, हृषि भूमि के 80 प्रति-

शत पर आमीरों का 13 प्रतिशत काश्त करता था। कुल आय का कितना अनुपात बड़े कृषकों को जाता है इस बारे में ठीक सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। फिर भी "नेशनल कॉसिल औफ एप्लाइ इकोनोमिक्स रिसर्च" द्वारा 1960 में किए नमूने सर्वेक्षणों के आधार पर राष्ट्रीय आय का छटा भाग 10 प्रतिशत कृषकों को जाता है।

(ख) और (ग). पिछले 3 सालों में, आमों में काफी सुधार हुआ है और आदानों तथा कृषियों की उपलब्धी में बृद्धि होने के साथ नये तकनीकी का लाभ छोटे कृषकों को होना शुरू हो गया है। चौथी योजना के लिए, विशेष उपायों की प्रस्तावना की जा रही है ताकि कृषि उत्पादन कार्यक्रमों में छोटे कृषक अधिक प्रभावी ढंग से भाग ले सके।

पट्टे की सुरक्षा पर भी बल दिया जा रहा है और माध्यम और दीर्घकालीन ऋण की सुविधाओं के प्रवाह को विस्तृत करने की ट्रिष्ट से सहकारिता अन्य संस्थानीय एजेंसियों में ऋण की नीतियों और ढंगों का वर्णकारण किया जा रहा है। भूमि सुधार उपाय विशेष कर बिजलियों की समाप्ति, पट्टेदारों को स्वामित्व अधिकार देने और वर्तमान भूमिदारी पर सीमा लगाना, लगभग सब राज्यों में लागू किये गये हैं। बिजलियों की समाप्ति के फलस्वरूप, 200 लाख पट्टेदार राज्य के सीधे संपर्क में आ गये हैं। 70 लाख एकड़ भूमि के क्षय मूल्य की आदायगी के पश्चात 30 लाख पट्टेदारों को जिनमें हिस्सेदारी पर काइतकार भी शामिल है अनिवार्य भूमि स्वामित्व के अधिकार प्रदान किये हैं। वर्तमान भूमि क्षेत्र पर आधिकार मीमा लागू करने के फलस्वरूप, 23 लाख एकड़ भूमि अधिकारी योक्ता की गई है और यह भूमि-हीन कृषि अधिकारों और अन्य मन्यता प्राप्त श्रेणियों के अधिकारियों को वितरित की जा रही हैं।

Training to Farmers by Agricultural Universities in India

2887. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Agricultural Universities in India which are giving training to the farmers in the intensive cultivation programme of all crops ; and

(b) the number of persons who have received training from 1965 to 1968 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The following Agricultural Universities in India are directly imparting training to farmers in the intensive cultivation programmes under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Farmers' Training and Education :—

1. Punjab Agriculture University, Ludhiana from 1966-67.
2. Udaipur University, Udaipur from 1967-68.
3. University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore from 1967-68.

In addition all Agricultural Universities in the country are involved in the laying out of National Demonstrations in the cultivators fields which provide the facility of practical training to the farmers in Intensive Cultivation.

(b) 25,079 farmers received training for the period 1966 to 1968.

मद्रास और उत्तर प्रदेश को 'यूरिया' डबरक का समरण

2888. श्री बलराम मधोक :

श्री बोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री घोष प्रकाश त्वारी :

क्या आख तथा हृषि मंत्री 19 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5065 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मद्रास और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों में से उत्तर प्रदेश को कम और मद्रास को अधिक यूरिया दिये जाने के क्या करणे हैं ;

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश को प्रति एकड़ आधार पर यूरिया देने का सरकार का विचार है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उत्तर प्रदेश की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने और हृषि क्षेत्र में उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े पन को ढूर करने के लिए और क्या उत्तर प्रदेश का सरकार का विचार है ?

आख, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहब शिंदे) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश और मद्रास से प्राप्त यूरिया की मांग और 1963-64 1964-65 और 1965-66 में किया गया इसका वास्तविक नियतन निम्न प्रकार है :—

(माइल मेट्रिक टनों में)

	1963-64		1964-65		1965-66	
	मांग	नियतन	मांग	नियतन	मांग	नियतन
उत्तर प्रदेश	30,000	25,358	15,000	13,325	35,000	37,378
मद्रास	50,000	67,320	80,000	78,448	1,00,000	43,156

	कुल		मांग के अनुपात	
	मांग	नियतन	नियतन प्रतिशत ।	95 प्रतिशत
उत्तर प्रदेश	80,000	76,061		
मद्रास	2,30,000	1,88,924	82 प्रतिशत	

उपर्युक्त से प्रकट होता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश से कोई भेदभाव नहीं किया गया था।

(क) और (ग). आजकल उत्तर प्रदेश की यूरिया सहित उर्जकों की आवश्यकता पूरण रूप में पूरी की जा रही है। देश में यूरिया प्रयांप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध है बस्तुतः, चालू विस्तीर्य वर्ष में राज्य ने नियमित यूरिया की मात्रा को लेना हाल ही में अस्वीकार कर दिया।

Complaint Regarding Telephone Connections in Anand

2889. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of complaints of delay and wrong connections by telephone authorities during the period from the first January, 1968 to the 31st December, 1968 from Anand of Gujarat State has been received from Members of Parliament ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. 9 written and 50 oral complaints were received during the period.

(b) The calling rate is very high and hence the complaints. Action has already been taken to introduce metering in order to bring about a reduction in the calling rate. The concerned staff have also been instructed to be careful and attentive.

उत्तर प्रदेश में शिक्षित बेरोजगार

2890. श्री राम बररण :

श्री भोलहू प्रसाद :
श्री अम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या अम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में हाई स्कूल इन्टरमीडिएट, बी० ए० और एम० ए० पास युवक भारी संख्या में बेरोजगार हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी चस है कि मद्रास में इन श्रेणियों के युवक बहुत ही कम संख्या में बेरोजगार हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो मद्रास और पंजाब के युवकों को रोजगार के जैसे अवसर उपलब्ध हैं वैसे ही रोजगार के अवसर उत्तर प्रदेश के इन युवकों को प्रदान करने हेतु जिससे उनके प्रति न्याय हो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

अम रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भगवत भा आजाद) : (क) और (ख). इस विषय में उपलब्ध जानकारी केवल नियोजन कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टर में दर्ज शिक्षित नौकरी चाहने वाले उम्मीदवारों से संबंधित है जो अगले पृष्ठ पर विवरण में दी गई है।

(ग) केन्द्रीय तथा राज्यों की योजनाओं में सम्मिलित हृषि, उद्योग, परिवहन और संचार के क्षेत्र में विभिन्न विकास कार्यक्रमों तथा शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन और समाज कल्याण की सामाजिक सेवाओं द्वारा शिक्षित तथा अनपढ़ बेरोजगार लोगों के लिए, शहीद तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अधिकारिक रोजगार अवसरों के प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना है।

क्रम संख्या	उत्तर प्रदेश	मैट्रिकुलेट्स	हायर सेकन्डरी (इंटरमीडिएट)	येजुएट्स	पोस्ट-येजुएट्स	योग
1	71,021	39,119		15,032	2,394	127,561
2	95,020	9,822		8,383	595	113,820

National Seeds Corporation Ltd.

2891. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the authorised and paid up capital of National Seeds Corporation Ltd., at the time of its setting up and the position as on 31st March, 1968 ;

(b) how much amount of loan the Corporation owe to the Central Government, banks or other parties as on the 31st March, 1968 separately ;

(c) how much money has been paid as interest by the Corporation during the last three years ;

(d) what are the working results of the Corporation for the last three years, its profit and loss position and main causes for the loss, if any ; and

(e) the estimates for 1968-69 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The National Seeds Corporation was registered as a company on 19-3-1963 under the Companies Act, 1956 and started its operation w. e. f. 1-7-1963. Its authorised capital is Rs. 50 million. In the first year of its operation, its paid-up capital was Rs. 2 million. As on 31-3-1968, the paid-up capital was Rs. 12 million.

(b) The Corporation owed an amount Rs. 12,543 million to the Central Government as on the 31st March, 1968. It had not taken any loan from banks or other parties till that date.

(c) The interest paid by the Corporation during the last three years amounted to Rs. 1,000,438.00.

(d) In the last three years, viz., 1965-66 1966-67 and 1967-68, the Corporation made profits which before tax but after providing depreciation and interest charges, were Rs. 0.217 million during 1965-66, Rs. 1.456 million during 1966-67, and Rs. 2.634 million 1967-68.

(e) For 1968-69, the profits are estimated at Rs. 2.717 million.

Fisheries Department of Laccadive Islands

2892. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the strength of the staff, category-wise in the Fisheries Department in Laccadive Islands as on the 1st January, 1969 ; and

(b) the total amount of emoluments being paid to them annually ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The total strength of the staff, category-wise, is as under :

Class II	1
Class III	65
Class IV	110

(b) Expenditure figures for the last three years are given below :

Year	Rs.
1965-66	1,60,728
1966-67	1,89,702
1967-68	2,37,676

Training in Fisheries by Fisheries Department of Laccadive Islands

2893. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Fisheries Department of the Laccadive Islands has any facility for training people in fisheries ;

(b) if so, the number of persons trained during each of the last three years ;

(c) whether the trained fishermen are provided boats on hire purchase basis by the Department ;

(d) if so, the number of persons who were provided the boats accordingly during the last three years ; and

(e) the number of persons who after having been trained by the Fisheries Department, were absorbed in the Department itself during the last three years ?

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

Fisheries imparts training in mechanised fishing and provides stipends for the students. In addition students are deputed to training institutions on the mainland. 97 fishermen were trained in mechanised fishing by the Fisheries Department during the Third Plan. In addition to the above, 4 candidates were trained as Master Fishermen, 3 as Engine Drivers and one each as Boat Building Foreman and Gear Technician at the Central Institute of Fisheries Operatives, Cochin. Five candidates, 3 for Master Fishermen's course and 2 for the Engine Drivers' course are undergoing training at the Central Institute of Fisheries Operatives, Cochin. A training centre to train 300 fishermen in modern methods of fishing and handling of boats and engines is proposed under the Fourth Plan.

(b) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Mechanised boats are issued to trained fishermen by the Department on hire-purchase basis. Out of 46 mechanised boats in the Island, 28 have been issued to the islanders under a scheme for subsidised issue of boats. The remaining boats are used by the Fisheries Department for experimental fishing and demonstration.

(d) and (e). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Distribution of Seeds to Farmers in West Bengal

2894. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2559 on the 28th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether information regarding the distribution of seeds to farmers in West Bengal has since been collected ; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHI SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The information is still awaited from the State Government.

Confirmation of Extension Officers In West Bengal

2895. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2558 on the 28th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding the confirmation of Agricultural Extension Officers in West Bengal has since been collected ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADA SWAMY) : (a) and (b). The position as ascertained from the State Government, and as already reported with reference to the assurance given on the 28th November, 1968, in answer to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2558 is as in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Some of the Agricultural Extension Officers who have rendered 8 to 9 years of service are still temporary. Their inter-seniority in the cadre has to be fixed and their absorption in available vacancies in permanent posts of Agricultural Extension Officers is under examination of the State Government. Also the State Government have under their consideration a proposal for increasing the number of permanent posts of Agricultural Extension Officers in the cadre, to facilitate absorption of more temporary officers.

The State Government have decided vide their notification No. 3568-F/F-2-167/67 dated the 5-10-1967 that all Government servants who have put in continuous temporary service for more than three years shall be declared as quasi-permanent if the appointing authority is satisfied regarding their fitness, age, qualifications and record of service. The State Government have further decided that Government servants who have put in continuous temporary or quasi-permanent service for more than five years shall be declared to be in service with permanent status if the appointing authority is satisfied regarding their fitness, age, qualifications and record of service.

Issue of Milk Tokens by Delhi Milk Scheme

2896. SHRI M. L. SONDHI :
 SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
 SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL :
 SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
 SHRI RAM GOPAL
 SHALWALE :
 SHRI JAGANNATH RAO
 JOSHI :
 SHRI BANSH NARAIN
 SINGH :
 SHRI ONKAR SINGH :
 SHRI SHARDA NAND :
 SHRI KANWAR LAL
 GUPTA :
 SHRI RAM SWARUP
 VIDYARTHIS :
 SHRI BAKSHI GULAM
 MOHAMMAD :
 SHRI S. M. JOSHI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (c) of Unstarred Question No. 5114 on the 19th December, 1968 and state :

(a) the figures regarding the waiting-list and also the number of token issued in November, December, 1968 and January, 1969 by Delhi Milk Scheme ; and

(b) whether any further steps are being taken to improve the supply and distribution of milk ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Delhi Milk Scheme had a waiting list of about 81,000 applicants out of which about 65,000 applicants have already been offered Delhi Milk Scheme milk.

During the months of November and December, 1968, and January, 1969, Delhi Milk Scheme has been in a position to issue milk tokens to 15,558 applicants...as detailed below :—

Month	Total No. of applicants who have been issued milk tokens
November, 1968	3,843
December, 1968	5,007
January, 1969	6,708
	<u>15,558</u>

(b) Every effort is being made to enhance procurement and distribution of milk by the Delhi Milk Scheme. Some of the steps taken in this connection are indicated below :—

- (i) Firm agreements have been entered into with the contractors who supply milk to Delhi Milk Scheme. They are subject to a penalty of Rs. 5/- per quintal in case of failure to supply the agreed quantities of milk during the year.
- (ii) In order to provide an incentive to the contractors, the rate of commission payable to them has been increased.
- (iii) A new procurement area in the Haryana State about 20 miles away from Karauli has been taken up. Milk collection has also been started from areas in Muza�arnagar and Muradabad in U. P. and Alwar and Bharatpur in Rajasthan.
- (iv) Ban on manufacture etc. of luxury milk products like khoa, cream and milk sweets has been imposed for a period of 3 months w. e. f. 15th April, 1969, during the coming summer season.
- (v) Four intensive cattle development projects have been sanctioned for the milk shed of the Delhi Milk Scheme in district Meerut (U. P.), districts Gurgaon and Karnal (Haryana) and district Bikaner (Rajasthan).
- (vi) The work of organisation of Co-operative Societies in Karnal J. C. D. P. area has been taken up. Loans for the purchase of milk animals are being provided to the producer members of these societies.
- (vii) The Mehsana Co-operative Union has offered to supply milk to Delhi Milk Scheme. Supplies from the Union have been started from December last and at present daily average of about 12,000 litres of milk is being received from them.

हाकी उद्योग को शहतूत की लकड़ी की सप्लाई

2897. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या लाल तथा हृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यद्यपि हाकी उद्योग के लिये शहतूत की लकड़ी का आयातन करने के लिये शहतूत के जंगल लगाये गये थे तथापि हाकी उद्योग को अपेक्षित मात्रा में शहतूत की लकड़ी सप्लाई न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) इस स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कायदाहारी की जा रही है ?

लाल, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहब शिंदे) : (क) और (ख). संबंधित ग्रोतों से जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सभापटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

चुकन्दर के बीजों का उत्पादन

2898. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या लाल तथा हृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चुकन्दर के उत्पादन के लिए क्रियान्वित योजनाओं के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ; और

(ख) क्या पहाड़ों पर भी इन बीजों का उत्पादन सम्भव हो सका है अथवा यह सफलता मेंदानों तक ही सीमित रही है ?

लाल, हृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहब शिंदे) : (क) तथा (ख). हिमाचल प्रदेश के महासूत तथा किन्नौर जिलों में और काश्मीर के श्रीनगर में चुकन्दर के बीजों का उत्पादन सफलता पूर्वक बढ़ाया गया है। अब तक हमें यह अनुभव हुआ है कि चुकन्दर मेंदानी बीजों में पैदा नहीं होता है ।

Report of Engineering Wage Board

2899. श्री S. M. BANERJEE :
श्री R. K. SINHA :

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

(a) whether the Wage Board Award for the Engineering industry has been submitted ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government and the private employers ; and

(c) whether orders to implement the Award have been issued ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The Report of the Wage Board for the Engineering Industries has been received by the Government.

(b) The employers' representatives are not in agreement with the recommendations made by the Chairman and Independent Members nor with those made by the workers' representatives.

(c) The Board's report is under examination. The Government have already held a meeting with the representatives of employers and workers.

Modern Bakeries, Ltd.

2900. श्री GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the breads of Modern Bakeries (India) Limited are not easily available in the market ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the private sellers have decided not to purchase the breads for sale to the public ;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) the steps being taken to make the availability of bread to the people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASHIB SHINDE) : (a) No. Sir. The bread produced by the Modern Bakeries (India) Limited is sold through a wide network of retail points.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government have no such information.

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

Modern Bakeries

2901. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees category-wise working in Modern Bakeries (India) Limited ;

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste/Tribes in those categories ; and

(c) working hours prescribed for the employees ?

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

(a) Category-I

(Pay scale of Rs. 400-950 and above)

28

Category-II

(Pay scale of 350-900)

16

Category-III

(Pay scales of Rs. 110-180 and Rs. 210-530)

188

Category-IV

(Pay Scales of Rs. 70-85 and Rs. 85-110)

220

Total

452

(b) Category-I

Nil

Category-II

Nil

Category-III

1

Category-IV

22

Total

23

(c) I. For Head Office Staff :—

At per Central Government employees.

II. For the Five Bakery Units located at Ahmedabad, Bombay, Cochin, Delhi and Madras :—

(i) For Administrative staff :
38½ hours a week ;

(ii) For Production/Factory staff :—
48 hours a week.

Gift of Fertilizers and their Distribution

2902. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of fertilizers given to India as gift during the years 1967 and 1968 ;

(b) the value thereof ;

(c) the method of distribution of such fertilizers to various States ;

(d) whether Government realized any amount from the people for the same ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The total quantity of fertilizers given to India as gift during 1967 and 1968 and the value thereof are indicated below :—

Year	Tonnes	Rupees
1967	35,971.800	2,11,76,732
1968	22,464.485	1,29,07,130

(c) The above gifts of fertilisers were made to the Indian Freedom from Hunger Campaign Committee. These gifts were taken over by the Central Fertiliser Pool on payment of cost to the Indian Freedom from Hunger Campaign Committee. The Pool, in turn, allocated these fertilisers to the States as a part of the normal supplies.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Community Development and Panchayati Raj Scheme

2903. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :

SHRI B. K. DAS

CHOWDHURY :

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

(a) whether fresh plans have been drawn up to revitalise the Community Development and Panchayati Raj Schemes during the Fourth Plan ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the proposed outlay on the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADA-SWAMY) : (a) to (c). As the Fourth Five Year Plan, including Community Development and Panchayati Raj schemes, is still to be made final, the details of the Plan schemes and the outlays cannot be furnished at this stage.

Use of Fertilizers

2904. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any machinery exists to gear up the sophisticated task of propagating the timely planned and judicious use of fertilizers ;

(b) if so, the details of the machinery set up and the manner in which it functions ; and

(c) the results thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). The function of advising farmers on the judicious use of fertilisers is mainly carried out by the extension agency in the field comprising Village level Workers, the Agricultural Extension Officers and Subject Matter Specialist (in Agronomy and in Soils and Fertilisers) at the district level (wherever such an officer is in position in the intensive district). The other organizations that are responsible for promoting the use of fertilizers and whose activity is supplemental to that of the extension agency are (i) Agricultural Universities in the States, (ii) the Directorate of Extension at the Central level; and (iii) Fertilizer Manufacturing Organisations.

The extension agency promotes judicious use of fertilizers through several methods like training of farmers in the application of fertilizers in relation to different crops and the skills involved therein ; demonstrations like simple fertilizer trials, composite demonstrations, national demonstrations, multi-crop demonstrations, etc., wherein the fertilizers use is demonstrated in relation to a given crop ; personal contacts with far-

mers to advise on fertilizer use ; group discussions and meetings ; leaders training camps and through audio-visual methods like posters, charts, leaflets, flannel graphs film strips, etc., bringing out the correct use of chemical fertilizers.

In addition to above, farmers are encouraged to make use of soil testing facilities so as to promote judicious use of fertilizers. Presently, there are 35 Soil Testing Laboratories in the country and the facilities are being further augmented by strengthening 14 of the existing laboratories to a capacity of 30,000 samples a year and by establishing 25 new laboratories of the same capacity. In addition, 34 mobile soil testing laboratories are being fabricated for distribution to the States. All these, when provided, will be in a position to handle three million soil samples every year. The extension agency collects soil samples from the fields of farmers and helps in their analysis at the soil testing laboratories located in different places in each State. On the basis of the soil-test results, the fertilizer doses are adjusted for a particular crop and the recommendations are communicated to the concerned farmer. Such facilities are now being availed of by several farmers so as to avoid wasteful use of fertilizers, which are costly and scarce.

The Agricultural Universities, wherever they exist, also carry out demonstrations in the vicinity and advise farmers on the correct use of fertilizers. Soil Testing facilities are also provided by them on a limited scale.

The Directorate of Extension at the Centre also indirectly helps in this task. In addition to providing advice to State Governments in regard to fertilizer use, soil testing demonstrations, information and publicity, etc., it allocates funds to the State Governments for supporting the extension programme of the above nature. In addition to these, the State Government also provide funds of their own to support demonstration programme in intensive and other districts.

The fertilizer manufacturing firms are also helping in the promotional activities e.g., the F. A. C. T. in Kerala and Coronodal Fertilizer in Andhra Pradesh have been doing effective extension work with farmers, including conducting soil tests for the cultivators. The Fertilizer Corporation of India have also provided soil testing

facilities at Sindri and Thombay for farmers and advise them on the correct use of fertilizers.

The consumption of chemical fertilizers has increased manifold during the last three plans as a result of the promotional work undertaken by the extension agency all over the country. The consumption of nitrogen increased from 0.55 lakh tonnes in the pre-plan period (1950-51) to an estimated 6.00 lakh tonnes as at the end of the Third Plan (1965-66). During the same period the consumption of phosphatic fertilizers increased from 0.07 lakh tonnes to 1.50 lakh tonnes. The consumption of potash had reached the level of 0.9 lakh tonnes by the end of the Third Five Year Plan.

गांव नालाई, गढ़वाल उत्तर प्रदेश में डाक-लाने का खोला जाना

2905. श्री अरोकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भद्रिया :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मन्त्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को गांव नालाई, पटवालस्थू में एक डाक खाना खोलने के बारे में पटवालस्थू गढ़ वाल विकास मंडल, दिल्ली से एक आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में क्या निरांयं किया गया है या किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि पीड़ी गढ़वाल जिले में गांव नालाई, पटवालस्थू से पांच मील के दायरे में कोई भी डाक-खाना नहीं है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार का विचार वहाँ कब डाकखाना खोलने का है?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह):

(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) लखनऊ के पोस्टमास्टर जनरल इस मामले की जांच कर रहे हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं। निकटम डाकघर परसुन-दाखाल का उप-डाकघर नालाई, पटवालस्थू गांव से 2 मील 4 फ्लैंग की दूरी पर है। यहाँ से तीन मील की दूरी पर एक अन्य डाकघर काजीखाल है।

(घ) यह इस मामले की जांच के परिणाम पर निर्भर करता है।

**स्वदेशी कौटन एण्ड फ्लोर मिल्स लिमिटेड,
इन्दौर**

2906. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री 26 नवम्बर, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2407 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वदेशी कौटन एण्ड फ्लोर मिल्स लिमिटेड, इन्दौर, मालवा यूनाइटेड मिल्स लिमिटेड, इन्दौर और हीरा मिल्स लिमिटेड, उज्जैन ने अभी तक कर्मचारी भविष्य निषि की कितनी बकाया धन राशि जमा कर दी है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं :

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त प्रत्येक मिलों ने कितनी-कितनी बकाया धनराशि जमा की और प्रत्येक पर इस समय कुल कितनी धन-राशि बकाया है; और

(घ) क्या इस मामले में आवश्यक कार्य-वाही करने के बारे में राज्य सरकार से आवश्यक अनुमति प्राप्त कर ली गई है?

अम रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत भा आचार्य) : (क) से (ग), कर्मचारी भविष्य निषि संगठन ने निम्नलिखित सूचना भेजी है :—

30-9-68 को भविष्य निषि की बकाया राशियों में से, इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रतिष्ठान द्वारा जमा की गई राशियाँ और वे राशियाँ जो अभी भी भी बकाया हैं, इस प्रकार है :—

	30-9-68 को बकाये में पड़ी राशि ।	30-9-1968 से जमा की गई राशि (रुपये लाखों में)	बकाया राशि
(i) स्वदेशी कौटन एण्ड फ्लोर मिल्स लिं. इंदौर	14.95	00.58	14.37
(ii) इंदौर मालवा यूनाइटेड मिल्स लिं. इंदौर	38.50	00.23	38.27
(iii) हीरा मिल्स लिं. उज्जैन	14.41	कुछ नहीं	14.41

इन प्रतिष्ठानों ने पूर्ण अदायगी न करने का कारण वित्तीय कठिनाई बताई है।

(घ) बकाया रकमों को भूराजस्व के बकाया के रूप में वसूल करने के लिये, कम्पारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 8 के अधीन, राज्य सरकार की स्वीकृति से इन प्रतिष्ठानों के विरुद्ध वसूली कारंवाई शुल्क की गई है। इस अधिनियम की धारा 14 के अधीन राज्य सरकार की स्वीकृति में इंदौर मालवा यूनाइटेड मिल्स लिं. इंदौर के विरुद्ध अभियोगन भी चलाया गया है। अन्य दो प्रतिष्ठानों पर अभियोजन चलाने के लिए राज्य सरकार की स्वीकृति की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

मध्य प्रदेश को गेहूं की सप्लाई

2907. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : क्या व्यापार तथा हृषि, मंत्री 5 दिसंबर 1968 के अतारांकित प्रदेश संख्या 3342 के ऊतर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सितम्बर, अक्टूबर तथा नवम्बर 1968 में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के लिए आवंटित गेहूं के उस कोटे में से राज्य को गेहूं इस बीच सप्लाई कर दिया है जो राज्य सरकार को वास्तव में सप्लाई नहीं किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; प्रीर

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त महीनों में कितनी मात्रा में गेहूं सप्लाई किया गया था और गेहूं की कितनी मात्रा अभी भी सप्लाई की जानी है ?

लाल, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (भी अन्वासाहित शिवे) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) क्योंकि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्र को सूचित किया था कि वे अपनी और आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति गेहूं की स्थानीय अधिप्राप्ति से करेंगे।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

ग्रामीण श्रमिकों के हितों की सुरक्षा

2908. श्री मोलाहू प्रसाद : क्या अब तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि योजना आयोग ने योजना से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न कागजातों में ग्रामीण श्रमिकों के हितों की सुरक्षा के लिए अपनाये गये तथा अपनाये जाने वाले उपायों का उल्लेख किया है ;

(ख) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधारने के लिये बनाई गई विकास योजनाओं से ग्रामीण श्रमिकों को लाभ पहुंचा है ;

(ग) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों तथा पिछड़े वर्गों के उत्थान के लिये बनाई गई विशेष योजनाओं का कोई लाभ पहुंचा है ; प्रीर

(घ) दिसम्बर, 1968 तक ग्रामीण श्रमिकों की दशा सुधारने में हुई प्रगति तथा चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में किये जाने वाले बैंक-लिंपिक उपायों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

अम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत भा आजाद) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) जी, हाँ ।

(ग) जी हाँ, परन्तु वांछित सीमा तक नहीं ।

(घ) अम व्यूरो द्वारा इन समय भारत के ग्रामीण श्रमिकों के सम्बन्ध में किए गए गहन अध्ययन से सरकार तथा अन्य अभिकरणों द्वारा ग्रामीण श्रमिक परिवारों के बारे में चलाए गए विभिन्न वार्यकर्मों के प्रभाव के सम्बन्ध में कुछ जानकारी प्राप्त की जा सकती है ।

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में चलाई जाने वाली विभिन्न योजनाओं का विस्तृत व्यौरा अभी विचाराधीन है और इनका विवरण चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दस्तावेज में दिया जायगा ।

Working Hours in P&T Deptt.

2909. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of hours in a week for which a postal signaller, a postal clerk, a sub-postmaster and a telegraph messenger have to work;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the above categories postal signallers have to perform overtime duties and are not paid overtime allowance;

(c) if so, reasons for this disparity;

(d) whether government are thinking of removing this anomaly by making the payment of overtime allowance obligatory for all categories of postal employees; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) These categories of staff perform a duty of 48 hours per week.

(b) They are entitled to O.T.A. except when posted as independent incharge of offices. Even the incharge of the offices in time scale get O.T.A. when required to work overtime by the controlling telegraph offices.

(c) Normally officials holding independent charge of offices have been precluded from the grant of O.T.A. as their work is not susceptible to check and supervision.

(d) No.

(e) Normally overtime is granted to such category of workers whose work can be subjected to check and measurement. It is not considered necessary to deviate from this principle.

उत्तर प्रदेश में कारखाना अधिनियम का उल्लंघन

2910. श्री मोलहु प्रसाद : क्या अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश कारखाना अधिनियम के उल्लंघन के सम्बन्ध में 1 अगस्त, 1968 के तारांकित प्रदेश संस्था 265 के उत्तर सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) न्यायालयों में 351 कम्पनियों के विचाराधीन मामलों में क्या निरंय किये गये हैं ;

(ख) इन कम्पनियों को जेतावनी देने के बाद दोषमुक्त कर देने के क्या कारण हैं और एक कम्पनी को अपील करने की अनुमति क्यों दी गई है ; और

(ग) जिन तीन कम्पनियों के विश्व आरोप लगाये गये थे उनके विश्व मुकदमे दायर करने तथा उक्त कम्पनियों के उत्तराधिकारियों पर मुकदमा न चलाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

अम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत भा आजाद) : (क) से (ग). वह मामला राज्य के अधिकार में आता है ।

Introduction of Service System in Employees States Insurance Scheme

2911. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

**SHRI SURENDRANATH
DWIVEDY :**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Medical Association in Calcutta has decided to oppose the introduction of service system in the Employees' State Insurance Scheme;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether in view of this opposition, the Employees' State Insurance Scheme would be vitally affected in the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION(SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). The provision of medical care under the Employee's State Insurance Scheme is the statutory responsibility of State Government and not the concern of the Government of India. According to available information, the West Bengal Government proposed to introduce the Service System at 6 centres in Calcutta side by side with the panel system but the service dispensaries have not so far been commissioned.

Reduction in Prices of Fertilizers

2912. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal to reduce the prices of fertilizers; and

(b) if so, the prices of various kinds of fertilizers fixed after reduction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASHIB SHINDE) : (a) There is no proposal at present to reduce the prices of fertilisers distributed by the Central Fertiliser Pool. In fact, the prices of all fertilisers have been raised mainly on account of imposition of excise duty and countervailing import duty on fertilisers.

(b) Does not arise;

Allocation for Minor Irrigation to States During 1968-69

2913. SHRI VISWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the outlays and allocations for minor irrigation made to various States for 1968-69;

(b) whether the amount allocated for 1967-68 has been fully utilized and its benefits reaped by the farmers for irrigation purposes; and

(c) the extent to which the production had gone up in 1967-68 by their use ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHIB SHINDE) : (a) An outlay of about Rs. 88.00 crores has been approved for various States for 1968-69. The State-wise allocation is given in the Appendix. According to the pattern of assistance introduced with effect from 1.4.67, the State Minor Irrigation Schemes are eligible for central assistance in the form of 60% loan and 15% grant on the overall outlays approved, the remaining 25% being met by the State Governments concerned.

(b) The State Governments in the draft Fourth Five Year Plans have reported an actual expenditure of Rs. 103.17 crores during 1967-68 as against Rs. 103.06 crores, outlay approved for that year.

(c) A number of factors, apart from minor irrigation facilities, contribute to the additional production of foodgrains and as such it is difficult to calculate precisely by the extent to which production increased by the use of any single factor of production. It is, however, broadly estimated that on an average every additional acre of land benefited by minor irrigation schemes contributes about 1/5 tonne of additional foodgrains production. It is estimated that additional area benefited by minor irrigation schemes was 3.4 million acres in each of the years 1966-67 and 1967-68.

Statement

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Outlay approved for 1968-69
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.00
2.	Assam	0.98
3.	Bihar	10.47
4.	Gujarat	5.20
5.	Haryana	1.04
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.00
7.	Kerala	2.28
8.	Madhya Pradesh	6.30
9.	Maharashtra	15.66
10.	Mysore	6.00
11.	Nagaland	0.12
12.	Orissa	0.93
13.	Punjab	1.45
14.	Rajasthan	1.99
15.	Tamil Nadu	5.00
16.	Uttar Pradesh	20.70
17.	West Bengal	6.21
Total :		88.33

Trade Union Rights for Employees of Educational Institutions

2914. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
 SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :
 SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY :
 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
 SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

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

(a) whether he has received any representation from the All India University Employees' Confederation demanding trade union rights for the employees in the educational institutions in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take necessary steps to amend the Industrial Disputes Act to give trade union rights to these employees; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, a copy of the petition to the Lok Shabha on behalf of the non-teach-

ing employees of the Universities in India has been received.

(b) and (c). All these matters are being examined by the National Commission on Labour. Further action would be taken on receipt of the Report of the Commission.

दिल्ली दुर्घ योजना में सुधार

2916. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशावाह : क्या लाल तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली दुर्घ योजना ने जनता की आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने के हेतु अपनी क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

लाल, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रन्नासाहिब शिंदे) : दिल्ली दुर्घ योजना अपनी क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिये निम्नलिखित कार्यवाही कर रही है :

(1) दिल्ली दुर्घ योजना की केंद्रीय देरी की प्रतिदिन की निकासी क्षमता को 2,55,000 लीटर से बढ़ा कर 3,00,000 लिटर प्रतिदिन किया जा रहा है ।

(2) बीकानेर में एक अनुषंगी देरी संयन्त्र या "बैलेसिंग स्टेशन" की स्थापना की जा रही है । प्रथम चरण में इसकी निकासी की क्षमता 50,000 लिटर दूर्घ प्रतिदिन होगी ।

राजस्थान में भेड़-कून उद्योग का विकास

2917. श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर : क्या लाल तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आस्ट्रेनिया के सहयोग से राजस्थान में किये जा रहे भेड़-कून उद्योग विकास कार्य में मौजूदा दृष्टिकोण के लिये केंद्रीय सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ; और

(ख) इम गम्भीर में सम्मोर्जनक प्रगति न होने के बाया कारण हैं, वर्षा राजस्थान में इसके लिये अनुकूल परिस्थितियाँ हैं ?

खाद्य, हृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अननासाहिब शिंदे) : (क) और (ख). राजस्थान सरकार से पूछी गयी जानकारी माँगी गयी है और मिलते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी :

खाद्य उत्पादन के आंकड़े एकत्रित करना

2918. श्री भोसा नाथ बास्टर : क्या खाद्य तथा हृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका मन्त्रालय योजना आयोग के निवेदियों के अनुसार सही तरीके से खाद्य उत्पादन के आंकड़े एकत्रित करने के लिये किसी नई योजना पर विचार कर रहा है ; और

(ख) इस संबंध में डा० एस० आर० सेन की घट्यक्षता में नियुक्त समिति के प्रति-वेदन पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

खाद्य, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अननासाहिब शिंदे) : (क) देश में खाद्यान्मों के उत्पादन के आंकड़ों में सुधार लाने का व्यापक प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

(ख) फसल अनुमानों के विषय में डा० एस० आर० सेन के नेतृत्व में कार्य करने वाली तकनीकी समिति की रीपोर्ट विचाराधीन है।

International Seminar on Pest Control

2919. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an international seminar was held recently under the auspices of FAO on Pest Control measures;

(b) whether the seminar has made any suggestion on pest control which is likely to be of help to the country; and

(c) if so, the details of the suggestions made and whether those have been accepted by Government ?

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

nar on Integrated pest Control was organised by the Entomological Society of India and Co-sponsored by (1) Indian Council of Agril. Research (2) Research and Development Organisation, Ministry of Defence (3) National Institute of Sciences of India and (4) Pesticide Association of India at Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi from 20th to 24th January, 1969, on the lines of FAO Seminar held in October, 1965.

(b) Yes.

(c) As a result of these deliberations the seminar has put out agreed definition, scope and principles of integrated pest control and has identified a number of areas and problems for which integrated control has been recommended, first for pilot scale trial and then for large scale application. The final recommendations from the Entomological Society of India are awaited by the Government.

Supply of High Yielding Variety Seed to Farmers

2920. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether adequate arrangements have been made for the supply of quality seed of high yielding variety to the growers for the *Rabi* season;

(b) if so, what has been the allocation of seeds to the States of U.P., Punjab and Rajasthan and Haryana; and

(c) to what extent the use of the new variety of seed is likely to augment the production of crops ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Arrangements for production of seeds to meet their requirements under the High Yielding Varieties a Programme and their distribution are made by the State Governments. In case of any shortfall, the Central Government takes steps to meet the deficit by arranging special seed production programmes through the National Seeds Corporation, or through diversion of supplies available in surplus States. No request for the supply of any seeds for general cultivation during *rabi*

season was received from the States of U.P., Punjab, Rajasthan and Haryana. Indents were, however, received by the National Seeds Corporation from U.P. and Rajasthan for supply of foundation seeds of recent amber-coloured wheat varieties and the following quantities were supplied by the Corporation :

U.P.	—	250 quintals
Rajasthan	—	325 quintals

(c) On the basis of targets of coverage under the High-Yielding Varieties Programme accepted by the State Governments for Rabi-Summer 1968-69 and the yardsticks agreed to by them, an additional production of about 9.68 million tonnes of foodgrains is estimated for the whole country.

Cultivation of Long Staple Cotton

2921. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the area at present under long staple cotton cultivation and the per acre yield ; and

(b) the action taken to encourage growers to take up cultivation of long staple cotton in the country in order to get better yields per acre and to reduce the burden of imports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The area under long staple cotton and yield per hectare for 1965-66 and 1966-67 are given below :—

Year	Area in '000 hectare		Yield per hectare in kg.	
	Superior long	Long	Superior	Long
1965-66	191.0	1580.9	130.0	111.0
1966-67	185.9	1788.5	148.0	107.0

The official estimates for the years 1967-78 have not so far been released.

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Irregular mail carriage to and from Pandharpur

2922. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether representations have been received from citizens of Mangalwadha in Sholapur District about the irregular mail carriage to and from Pandharpur by the Mysore Government Transport Service ;

(b) whether Government are considering the question of entrusting the responsibility of carriage of mails to the Maharashtra State Transport service who are running 12 regular services a day in the interests of the citizens ; and

Breakdowns of Inter-State Communications

2923. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that with a view to reducing the number of inter-State breakdowns of communications which frequently happen due to overload, Government have finalised a scheme whereby the break-downs will not hamper the communications between the States as hitherto ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) when it will be put into operation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes. At present communications between important towns is mainly dependent of one single medium of communication. In order to cater for service during the inevitable interruptions to this media, alternative systems have been planned. After the implementation of the scheme ordinary breakdowns will not disrupt communications.

(b) Schemes already sanctioned and in progress :

1. Delhi-Bareilly-Lucknow Coaxial Link.

2. Lucknow-Kanpur Coaxial Link.

3. Lucknow-Gorakhpur-Patna-Asansol
Microwave Link.

4. Patha-Katihar Microwave Link.

5. Delhi-Jaipur-Indore- Dhulia - Bombay
Microwave Link, with Spur to Indore and
Ahmedabad.

6. Poona-Secunderabad Microwave Link.

7. Delhi-Bhatinda-Jullundur Microwave
Link.

8. Bombay-Dhulia-Nagpur Coaxial Link.

9. Bombay-Dhulia-Nagpur-Raipur-
Sambhalpur-Jamshedpur-Kharagpur Micro-
wave Link.

10. Calcutta-Cuttack-Vijayawada-Madras
and Vijayawada-Secunderabad Coaxial Link.

11. Coimbatore-Ernakulam-Trivandrum
Coaxial Link.

*II. Schemes included in the Fourth
Plan—not yet sanctioned.*

1. Delhi-Agra-Kanpur-Allahabad-Jabal-
pur-Nagpur Microwave Link.

2. Nagpur-Secunderabad-Bangalore
Coaxial Link.

3. Bombay-Panjim-Mangalore-Bangalore-
Madras Microwave Link.

4. Mangalore-Kozhikode-Ernakulam-
Trivandrum Microwave Link.

5. Madras-Pondicherry-Trivandrum
Coaxial Link.

(c) During the course of the next five to
seven years, provided necessary foreign
exchange is made available.

Agricultural Credit Societies in Orissa

2924. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND
AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of agricultural
credit societies in Orissa to-day ;

(b) the total funds set apart for providing
agricultural credit to the farmers in
Orissa in 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69,
year-wise ;

(c) whether these funds had been fully
utilised ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE,
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND
CO-OPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURU-
PADASWAMY) : (a) to (d). The information
is being collected and will be laid
on the Table of the Sabha.

Co-operative Credit to Agriculturists

2925. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAU-
DHARY : Will the Minister of FOOD
AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to
state :

(a) whether co-operative credit to culti-
vators in the country is on land-holding
pattern and is not related to production ;
and

(b) if so, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE,
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND
CO-OPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURU-
PADASWAMY) : (a) and (b). The main
emphasis of co-operative credit to cultivators
is on production. Short-term credit is to be
given under the Crop Loan System on the
basis of the assessment of the requirements
for the area to be cultivated with reference
to the scale of finance prescribed for growing
different crops. Medium and long-term
loans are given for productive farm invest-
ments with reference to the actual require-
ments for the specific purpose and subject to
repaying capacity.

श्रमिकों के लिये सत्त्वान संहिता

2926. श्री नाष्टुराम अहिरवार : क्या अम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार देश में सरकारी क्षेत्र, गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र और कृषि उद्योग में लगे सभी प्रकार के श्रमिकों के लिये एक ही संहिता बनाने पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि है, तो इसे कब तक बनाया जायेगा ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

अम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मार्गवत भा आजाद) : (क) से (ग). ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है। परन्तु सरकार को यह मालूम हुआ है कि राष्ट्रीय अम आयोग द्वारा नियुक्त अम विधान सभ्वन्धी अध्ययन दल ने आयोग को भेजी अपनी रिपोर्ट में अम संहिता बनाने के बारे में सिफारिश की है। सरकार इस समय इस माले पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं कर रही है और आयोग की सिफारिशों प्राप्त होने पर ही वह इस पर विचार करेगी।

उर्वरकों के वितरण के लिये लाइसेंस

2927. श्री नाष्टुराम अहिरवार : क्या लाला तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें उर्वरकों को सहकारी समितियों के द्वारा बेचने के बजाय इनका वितरण कार्य गैर-सरकारी एजेन्सियों को सौंपा गया है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उनको इसके लिये अनुमति दी गयी थी ; और

(ग) यदि है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

लाला, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार अंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनन्ता साहब सिंह) : (क) जम्मू-काश्मीर, उड़ीसा, महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब, दिल्ली और मणिपुर में

उर्वरकों के वितरण की व्यवस्था केवल मात्र सहकारी संस्थाओं द्वारा की जाती है। बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य-प्रदेश, हरियाणा, झान्ध्र प्रदेश, केरल, मद्रास, पश्चिमी बंगाल, राजस्थान, गुजरात, झैसूर, चण्डीगढ़, पांडिचेरी और गोवा, दमन और दीप में उर्वरकों का वितरण मुख्यतः सहकारी संस्थाओं द्वारा किया जाता है और कुछ अंशतः गैर-सरकारी व्यापारियों द्वारा भी किया जाता है। असम और अर्मेनियन और निकोबार, लैकाद्वीप, त्रिपुरा, नेका और हिमाचल प्रदेश के केन्द्र प्रशासित क्षेत्रों में उर्वरकों का वितरण राज्य सरकार/संघ क्षेत्र प्रशासनों द्वारा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के नियमों और विभागीय एजेन्सियों को सौंप दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग). किसी भी राज्य/संघ क्षेत्र में उर्वरकों के आन्तरिक वितरण का पूरा उत्तराधिकृत राज्य सरकार/संघ क्षेत्र प्रशासन का है और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उर्वरकों की नियुक्ति कोई अनुमति नहीं प्रदान की जाती है।

नये रेडियो स्टेशन

2928. श्री नाष्टुराम अहिरवार : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आगामी पांच वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा किन-किन स्थानों पर रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करते समय किन किन बातों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डॉ कुमार गुजरात) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) रेडियो केन्द्रों के स्थान का निर्णय सरकारी नीति सम्बन्धित प्रदेश के क्षेत्र, उसकी जन संख्या, भाषा और संस्कृति, उसके प्रशासन स्थान, कलाकारों की उपलब्धि और तकनीकी महत्वित आदि बातों का ध्यान रखते हुए किया जाता है।

विवरण

जिन स्थानों पर ग्रामों पांच वर्षों में रेडियो केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है उनकी सूची

(क) जिन स्थानों पर नये रेडियो केन्द्र स्थापित करने की मंजूरी हो गई है उनके नाम :

1. गोरखपुर
2. कुमायूँ क्षेत्र
3. लेह
4. सिल्चर

5. ग्रामेष्ठी/ग्राम्चूर

6. तोवांग

7. नियायूसा (लांगडिंग)

8. कोलोरिणांग

9. अमिनी

(ख) चतुर्थ पंच वर्षीय योजना के मसौदे में निहित प्रस्तावों के अनुसार जिन स्थानों पर रेडियो केन्द्र स्थापित किये जायेंगे उनके नाम। तथापि, अंतिम निर्णय पंच वर्षीय योजना के स्वीकृत होने पर ही लिया जायेगा :

1. जगदलपुर

2. छतरपुर

3. रेवा

4. अमिन्दिकापुर

5. जलगांव

6. रत्नगिरी

7. श्रीरांगाबाद

8. शोलपुर

9. मंगलौर

10. मरकरा

11. सूरतगढ़

12. उत्तरकाशी

13. टिहरी गढ़वाल

14. पौड़ी गढ़वाल

15. गोपेश्वर (चमोली)

16. झांसी

17. दरभंगा

18. धनबाद

19. जमशेदपुर

20. सूरत

21. लुंगलह

22. नेका क्षेत्र 5 संस्था

23. रोहतक

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा गेहूं की खरीद

2929. श्री नाष्टुराम अहिरवर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1969-70 के दौरान भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा कितनी मात्रा में गेहूं खरीदने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों में किन एजेंसियों द्वारा यह गेहूं खरीदी जाएगी;

(ग) क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करेगी कि सभी राज्यों में किसानों को केन्द्र द्वारा नियत मूल्य दिए जाते हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार का प्रस्ताव खरीद कार्य केवल सहकारी समितियों को देने का है; प्रौर

(इ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना सहित शिन्दे) : (क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम लगभग 25 लाख से 30 लाख मीटटी टन तक गेहूं की अधिप्राप्ति करने की व्यवस्था कर रहा है।

(ख) एजेंटों के माध्यम से जिनमें सहकारी समितियाँ, कच्चे और पक्के अङ्गतिया शामिल हैं और सीधे उत्पादकों से भी प्रत्येक राज्य में अधिप्राप्ति कार्य के लिये जिन एजेंसियों की सेवाओं का उपयोग किया जाना है, उसका निर्णय राज्य सरकार और भारतीय खाद्य निगम आपसी विचार विमर्श से करते हैं।

(ग) जी हाँ, लेकिन किसी सम्बद्धी कटौती के कारण घटौती हो सकती है।

(घ) यदा सम्भव सहकारी समितियों का उपयोग किया जाता है।

(इ) प्रबन्ध ही नहीं उक्ता।

चीनी मिलें

2930. श्री नावूराम महिरवार :

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

वया लग्ज तथा फूवि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश की कुल चीनी मिलों में से कितनी मिलों ने कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया है;

(ख) शेष मिलों के चालू न होने के बया कारण हैं;

(ग) बया ऐसी मिलों के मालिक गन्ना उत्पादकों को वही मूल्य दे रहे हैं जो कि सरकार ने नियत किया है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, इसके बया कारण हैं और वास्तव में बया मूल्य अदा दिया जा रहा है; और

(ङ) कितनी मिलें दस रुपये प्रति किंवटल से कम अदा कर रही हैं?

खाल, फूवि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मंत्रालय में राज्य भंडी (श्री अनन्ता साहिब शिंदे) : (क) देश की 207 चीनी मिलों में से 202 चीनी मिलों में पेराई कार्य शुरू हो

चुका है और जून 1969 के पहले सप्ताह से तामिल नाडू स्थिति एक चीनी मिल में भी उत्पादन होने लगेगा।

(ख) मुख्यतः पर्याप्त गन्ना न होने से 1968-69 मौसम में चार चीनी मिलों के चालू न होने की सम्भावना है।

(ग) मिल मालिक सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित न्यूनतम संविधिक मूल्य से सामान्यतः गन्ने का अधिक मूल्य दे रहे हैं।

(घ) राज्यवार गन्ने का न्यूनतम संविधिक मूल्य तथा कारखानों द्वारा वास्तव में दिया गया मूल्य बताने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ङ) पता चला है कि 79 मिलें गन्ने का 10 रुपये प्रति किंवटल से कम मूल्य दे रही हैं।

विवरण

1968-69 मौसम के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों के चीनी कारखानों के लिए अधिसूचित गन्ने का न्यूनतम मूल्य तथा कारखानों द्वारा वास्तव में दिए गए मूल्य बताने वाला विवरण :

राज्य का नाम	1968-69 के लिये अधिसूचित गन्ने का न्यूनतम मूल्य (रु प्रति किंवटल)	कारखानों द्वारा वास्तव में दिये गये मूल्य (रु प्रति किंवटल)
पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश	7.37 से 7.85 तक	9.00 से 10.00 तक
पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश	7.37 से 8.12 तक	10.00
उत्तरी बिहार	7.37 से 7.96 तक	10.00
दक्षिणी बिहार	7.37	9.38
पंजाब	7.37	8.00 से 10.00 तक
हरियाणा	7.37	7.37 से 10.00 तक
असम	7.37	9.00
पश्चिमी बंगाल	7.53	10.00
उड़ीसा	7.37 से 7.53 तक	7.37 से 8.00 तक
मध्य प्रदेश	7.37	9.00 से 10.00 तक

राजस्थान	7.37	10.00
महाराष्ट्र	7.37 से 9.35 तक	कारखाने 7 से 14 रुपये की दर से अग्रिम भुगतान कर रहे हैं।
गुजरात	7.37 से 8.60 तक	9.10 से 10.00 तक (गोदवी को ढोड़ कर जिसके लिए मूल्य अधिसूचित किया गया)।
आंध्र प्रदेश	7.37 से 7.85 तक	7.37 से 10.00 तक
तमिल नाडु	7.37 से 7.96	8.00 से 10.00 तक *
मैसूर	7.37 से 9.3 तक	10.00 से 12.50 तक
केरल	7.37	8.25 से 9.00 तक
पांडिचेरी	7.37	8.00 (मद्रास की तरह अतिरिक्त भुगतान किया जाना है)

* अतिरिक्त मूल्य सरकार (मद्रास), गन्ना उत्पादकों तथा चीनी कारखानों में हुए समझौते के अनुसार दिया जाना है।

Sugar Industry

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

2931. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :
SHRI SURENDRANATH
DWIVEDY :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI S. KUNDU :
SHRI YAJNA DATT
SHARMA :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Maharashtra has made a complaint against the Planning Commission for its irrational approach towards the sugar industry in the co-operative sector ;

(b) if so, the details of the complaints ; and

(c) action taken to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHI B SHINDE) : (a) No such complaint has been received from the Chief Minister of Maharashtra.

Co-operative Societies

2932. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) position of co-operative societies regarding their overdues and bad debts, State-wise ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to appoint a Committee to consider how public finances, including the loans of the Reserve Bank can be safeguarded ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) A statement indicating the overdues of primary agricultural credit societies and their bad and doubtful debts as on 30-6-1967 is enclosed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The co-operative credit structure has certain built in safeguards for keeping watch over the overdues of co-operative credit societies. The state and central co-operative banks have their own supervisory

machinery for checking the utilisation of loans and recovery thereof. The Reserve Bank also constantly reviews the overdues position through its periodical inspection of state and central co-operative banks as well as in discussions with the officials and non-

officials concerned with the co-operative movement in the states. The All India Rural Credit Review Committee appointed by the Reserve Bank of India in July, 1966 is also likely to go into the problem of overdues and make recommendations.

Statement

POSITION OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES REGARDING THEIR OVERDUES AND BAD DEBTS STATE-WISE AS ON 30-6-1967

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of State/ Union Territory	Overdues	Bad and Doubtful debts
1. Andhra Pradesh	9.97	12
2. Assam	1.50	1
3. Bihar	3.09	2
4. Gujarat	14.18	8
5. Haryana	2.16	—
6. Jammu and Kashmir	92	4
7. Kerala	3.75	9
8. Madhya Pradesh	19.82	24
9. Madras	13.44	13
10. Maharashtra	39.95	33
11. Mysore	12.25	5
12. Nagaland	1	—
13. Orissa	5.48	5
14. Punjab	5.15	—
15. Rajasthan	5.16	4
16. Uttar Pradesh	17.80	—
17. West Bengal	4.31	14
18. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	—
19. Chandigarh	1	N.A.
20. Delhi	3	—
21. Goa, Daman and Diu	4	—
22. Himachal Pradesh	84	21
23. Manipur	11	—
24. Pondicherry	3	—
25. Tripura	14	—
Total		160.15
		1.55

Note : Complete figures as on 30-6-1968 are not yet available. The preliminary estimates, however, place the overdues as Rs. 136.75 crores on 30th June, 1968.

**Growing of Vegetables through Hydro-
ponic Methods**

2933. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3453 on the 5th December, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research takes note of improvements in vegetable production through the Hydroponic methods as reported in the Press ;

(b) if so, whether the Council has taken note of the experiments of Mrs. Shroff of Bombay in the matter ; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Council usually takes note of articles published in the Press on agricultural improvement.

(b) No.

(c) Somehow, the article has not come the notice of this Council. Effort is now being made to obtain a copy of the article.

**Merger of Kaira Project and
Delhi Milk Scheme**

2934. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Milk Scheme and the Kaira Project have been merged for the purpose of cattle development and supply of milk for both these projects ;

(b) whether the cattle development scheme is also being assisted by the World Food Programme ; and

(c) if so, the assistance that is being received and the plans that have been drawn up for adequate supply of milk to both the projects ?

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

(b) and (c). The World Food Programme authorities under Project 348 are separately assisting the Delhi Milk Scheme and the

Kaira Project, Anand as per details given below :

(i) The assistance will be in the form of gift of coarse grains (maize and sorghum) at the rate of 25,000 tonnes per annum per scheme for a period of three years.

(ii) The balanced cattle feed would be manufactured and distributed at low-cost to milk producers in the Meerut Intensive Cattle Development Project in the case of Delhi Milk Scheme and in the Kaira Intensive Cattle Development Project in the case of Kaira Milk Project.

(iii) The programme commenced in August, 1967 in the case of Kaira and in February, 1969 in the case of Delhi Milk Scheme.

(iv) From the funds so generated out of the sale proceeds of the World Food Programme feed grains, 2/3rd of the amount would be ploughed back for intensifying dairying and livestock development programmes and the remaining 1/3rd portion would be retained as counterpart fund for the purchase of local cereal grains to continue the programme after World Food Programme aid ceases.

(v) On account of limited availability of W. F. P. feed grains, the Programme would be confined to the feeding of 10,000 animals in each of the Intensive Cattle Development Projects.

(vi) The beneficiaries under this scheme would supply milk to the respective dairy projects.

Deep Sea Fishing in West Bengal

2935. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some industrialists in the Private Sector have taken the initiative to start deep sea fishing in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, whether Government have allowed the Private Sector to start deep sea fishing on a commercial basis ;

(c) if so, the reasons as to why Govern-

ment are not ready to enter into this venture ;

(d) whether deep sea fishing scheme of the Kerala Government is paying dividend ; and

(e) if so, why according to Government, it is not possible to achieve similar results in West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No deep sea fishing project has been started in West Bengal.

(b) Permission from Government is not necessary for the Private Sector to start deep sea fishing on a commercial basis except where foreign collaboration is involved. Proposals involving foreign collaboration are considered on merits.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Government of Kerala have not taken up any departmental deep sea fishing scheme so far.

The Kerala State Fisheries Corporation are at present operating a few small shrimp trawlers and are proposing to introduce large trawlers for deep sea fishing. The Corporation has not paid any dividend so far.

(e) The exploitation both by the private and public sectors of the shrimp resources close to the coast in Kerala has resulted in rapid development of the fishing industry in that State. While the existence of similar resources around the West Bengal coast has not been established, the surveys so far conducted have given encouraging results. The approach adopted by Government is that the maximum utilisation of available resources should be made, and with this end in view steps have been taken both to ascertain the interest in the private sector in West Bengal in deep sea fishing and to obtain vessels for more intensive surveys.

Index of Real Income of Workers

2936. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the index of real income of the workers in India, State-wise, from 1966-67 to 1968-69, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT

AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : Index numbers of real earnings are compiled by deflating the index of money earnings by the consumer price index numbers. As consumer price index numbers are compiled for different centres and not for different States, information about index of real earnings of workers on a State-wise basis is not available.

Agricultural Institution in West Bengal

2937. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any scheme to set up an agricultural institution in South 24 Parganas, West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and when it is going to be implemented ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Setting up of agricultural institutions is normally the concern of the respective State Governments. The Government of India have not received any such proposal from the Government of West Bengal.

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

Formation of a Federation of Labour

2938. **SHRI SITARAM KESRI :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Study Group of the National Labour Commission has suggested the formation of federation of labour in India ;

(b) the other recommendations of the Study Group ;

(c) whether Government have considered the Report of the Study Group ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (d). Government understand that some of the study groups making such recommendations have submitted their reports to the National

Commission on Labour. Government are not seized of the matter at present and will consider it on receipt of the recommendations of the Commission.

Telex Service at Bhubaneswar

2939. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

SHRI P. K. DEO :

SHRI D. N. DEB :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any request from the Orissa Government for establishing Telex service at Bhubaneswar has been received; and

(b) if so, the Central Government's reaction in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) The proposal for the opening of 50 line telex at Bhubaneswar is under consideration. However, it has not been possible to take up the same so far for want of adequate demand.

प्रसार प्रबन्धक

2940. श्री एस० एम० जोशी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा सचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कार्यालय के अन्टों के पश्चात प्रसार प्रबन्धक स्टेशन अधिकारी का सारा काम देखता है,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि प्रसारण प्रबन्धकों को प्रसारणों के समय कुछ मामलों में स्वयं निर्णय करना पड़ता है और प्रसारित की जाने वाली सामग्री बारे में उन्हें अपनी राय व्यक्त करनी होती है,

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि आकाशवाही के कर्मचारी वृन्द के पुनर्गठन के सम्बंध में नियुक्त किये जाये अध्ययन दल ने अपने प्रतिवेदन में प्रसारण प्रबन्धकों के अधिकार तथा जिम्मेदारियों की पूरी तरह व्याख्या नहीं की है ; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो उनके अधिकार तथा जिम्मेदारियों निश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और सचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) ट्रांसमिशन एक्जीक्यूटिव का काम केवल प्रोड्यूसर/सहायक प्रोड्यूसर/प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिव की सहायता करना होता है जो कार्यक्रम तैयार करने का कार्य देखते हैं तथा कार्यक्रमों का मूल्यांकन बरने के लिये भी उत्तरदायी है । ये प्रोड्यूसर सहायक प्रोड्यूसर या कार्यभारी प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिव की देख-रेख में काम करते हैं ।

(ग) जो नहीं, यह सच नहीं है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

आकाशवाही के कार्यक्रम प्रबन्धकों (प्रीयाम एक्सप्लूटिव) का तबादला

2941. श्री एस० एम० जोशी :

श्री राम गोपाल शास्त्रीले :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा सचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मितव्ययता अभियान सम्बंधी आदेशों के बावजूद इन दिनों आकाशवाही में कार्यक्रम प्रबन्धकों के तबादले बढ़े रैमाने पर किये जा रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या कार्यक्रम प्रबन्धकों का तबादला करते समय उनकी भाषा सम्बंधी धोग्यताओं को ध्यान में रखा जाता है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उनको किसी ऐसे स्थान विशेष पर नियुक्त करने के क्या कारण हैं जहां की भाषा से वे अनभिज्ञ हैं, और

(घ) क्या ऐसे तबादलों का प्रसारण कार्य-

कर्मों पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है और इस के फलस्वरूप सरकारी धन का अपव्यय हुआ ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) (क) आकाशवाणी जैसे बड़े और विस्तारी संगठन में, जिसके देश भर में केन्द्र हैं, कुछ तबादले अनिवार्य हैं। ये तबादले तब ही किए जाते हैं जब अवश्यक होते हैं।

(ख) जी हां। जहाँ तक संभव होता है।

(ग) और (घ). इस प्रकार की नियुक्तियों का सब से बड़ा कारण उस भाषा को जानने वाले व्यक्तियों का न मिलना और सम्बंधित पदों को भरने की आवश्यकता है ताकि काम चलता रहे। इस प्रकार की नियुक्तयां निश्चय ही सर्वोत्तम व्यवस्था नहीं हैं। परन्तु, परिस्थितियों के अन्तर्गत, अगली सर्वोत्तम व्यवस्था करनी होती है।

तदर्थं आधार पर कार्यक्रम प्रबंधक (प्रोग्राम एक्सप्लॉनिंग)

2942. श्री एस. एम० जोशी: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी में तदर्थं कार्यक्रम प्रबंधकों की कुल संख्या कितनी है,

(ख) उनमें से किनने गत दो अवधार तीन वर्ष से भी अधिक समय से तदर्थं आधार पर निरंतर कार्य कर रहे हैं, और

(ग) इतनी लम्बी अवधि तक उन्हें तदर्थं आधार पर रखने के क्या कारण हैं, और उनकी सेवाओं को नियमित बनाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) 74.

(ख) 43.

(ग) तदर्थं नियुक्तियां भर्ती नियमों में संशोधनों पर जो संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के परामर्श से दिक्काराषीन हैं, अंतिम निर्णय होने

तक रिक्त पदों को भरने के लिए करनी पड़ेगी।

Telephone Advisory Committee at Imphal

2943. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Telephone Advisory Committee for Imphal has been formed;

(b) if so, the members of the said Committee; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Telephone Advisory Committees are set up where the number of working connections plus the number of applicants on the waiting list is 1500 or more. Imphal does not fulfil this criteria.

Telephone Advisory Committee for Manipur, Tripura, NEFA & Nagaland

2944. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any P&T Advisory Committee for Manipur, Tripura, NEFA and Nagaland regions;

(b) if so, when the Committee was formed and who are the members of the aforesaid Advisory Committee;

(c) whether there is any move for reconstituting the Committee; and

(d) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) The Advisory Committee for Manipur, Tripura, NEFA and N.H.T.A. was formed in March, 1961. Subsequently it was changed as for Manipur, Tripura, NEFA and Nagaland. The names of the present

members of the Committee are being obtained from the P.M.G. Shillong and necessary information in this regard will be placed on the table of the Lok Sabha shortly.

(c) No Sir. Action is, however, taken to replace members as and when they complete their tenure of two years.

(d) The membership of some of the members is due to expire in Sept., 69.

Telephone Connections in Assam, N.E.F.A. etc.

2945. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of telephone connections in the whole of Assam, NEFA, Nagaland, Manipur in the month of December, 1966;

(b) the new telephone connections granted after December, 1966 till date;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Assam Circle Telephone Directory compiled in December, 1966 remains unrevised till date; and

(d) if so, the reason for not having a new telephone directory in the interest of the subscribers and the public ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a)

Assam	13,196
NEFA	98
Nagaland	630
Manipur	716
Tripura	1,239
(b) Assam	4,718
NEFA	82
Nagaland	336
Manipur	145
Tripura	199

(c) Yes.

(d) The Telephone directory is normally published once a year but the 1967 and 1968 issues could not be brought out as the sole advertising Agent expired suddenly and the new advertising Agent could not be appointed for a long time due to technical and procedural difficulties. The fresh advertising Agent has now been appointed and the next issue of the directory is expected to be published in April, 1969.

Sugar Quota for Manipur

2946. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quota of controlled sugar for Manipur at present;

(b) the extra quota of controlled sugar for Marriages Festivals etc. and the nature of distribution thereto;

(c) whether the Government of Manipur have requested for an increase in the controlled quota; and

(d) 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) The monthly quota of levy sugar for Manipur is 151 tonnes at present.

(b) Additional quota of 19.4 tonnes each for the monthly periods March-April, April-May and May-June, 1968 was allotted to Manipur Territory for marriages, festivals and important religious congregations. A further additional quota of 81.4 tonnes was allotted to Manipur for festivals during August-October, 1968. An *ad hoc* quota of 30 tonnes was also allotted to Manipur on 1.3.1969 for Holi and other festivals. The internal distribution of levy sugar within the Territory is left to the Manipur Government.

(c) and (d). The Government of Manipur had requested in May, 1968 for increase in their monthly quota from 79 tonnes to 150 tonnes. The monthly quota of levy sugar of Manipur Territory was increased from 79 tonnes to 100 tonnes from May-June, 1968 period. It was enhanced to 151 tonnes from 23.1.1969.

Trade Unions in Manipur

2947. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of the Trade Unions of Government employees and workers of the Union Territory of Manipur so organised and registered under the Indian Trade Union Act, 1926;

(b) whether these Trade Unions are free to carry on their Trade Union activities

without any undue restriction from their Departmental officers;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government do not grant recognition to any of the aforesaid trade unions; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not encouraging normal Trade Union activities within the fourcorners of Trade Union Laws ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) A statement is appended.

(b) Yes.

(c) No trade Union except one of the P.W.D. has so far moved an Administration for recognition. This case was referred to the concerned head of Department.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

The number and names of the Trade Unions of Government employees and workers of the Union Territory of Manipur so organised and registered under the Trade Unions Act, 1926 :—

1. State Transport Workers Union.
2. Engineering Workers Union.
3. Manipur State Transport Workers Association.
4. Government Press Employees Union.
5. Manipur P.W.D. Workers Association.

6. Imphal Municipality Workers Union.
7. Manipur Government Hospital Employees Union.
8. Manipur Electricity Employees Union.
9. Civil Hospital and Medical Department Employees Union.
10. Imphal Municipality Workers Association.

अशोकपुरी सहकारी कृषि कार्म, इटावा

2948. श्री अशोकपुरी सहकारी कृषि मन्त्री : क्या साल तथा कृषि मन्त्री अशोकपुरी सहकारी कार्म, इटावा के सम्बन्ध में 28 नवम्बर, 1968 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 2487 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बनाने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो जानकारी के कब तक एकत्र हो जाने की संभावना है ?

साल, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य अधीक्षी (श्री एम. एस. गुरुपदवस्वामी) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विवरण

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के योजना, विकास और अनुसंधान निदेशलय के तथा सहकारी विभाग के अधिकारी इटावा जिले में, अशोकपुरी, कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी कार्म अद्यालदा को सरकारी अधिकार में लेने की योजना बना रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार सोसायटी के सदस्यों को उनके द्वितीय की सुरक्षा के बारे में कोई

गारंटी देगी ; और

(घ) क्या सम्बंधित अधिकारियों के विश्वद कोई खुली जांच की जायेगी ?

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा भेजी गई जानकारी के आधार पर प्रश्न का उत्तर निम्न प्रकार है :-

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख), (ग) व (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

दिल्ली की अंग्रेजी टेलीफोन निदेशिका का नया संस्करण

2946. श्री शशि शूब्धण : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि दिल्ली की अंग्रेजी टेलीफोन निदेशिका के नये संस्करण को, दिल्ली टेलीफोन महा-प्रबन्धक की इस घोषणा के बावजूद कि उक्त संस्करण को जुलाई, 1968 में प्रकाशित किया जायेगा, अब तक प्रकाशित नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर भी दिलाया गया है कि उक्त संस्करण इसलिए नहीं निकाला जा सका क्योंकि पिछले संस्करण में विज्ञापनों के शुल्क की वसूली नहीं की जा सकी;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(घ) विज्ञापन देने वालों पर कितनी राशि बकाया है और उसे वसूल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री(श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) दिल्ली टेलीफोन डायरेक्टरी का पिछला संस्करण जून और जुलाई, 1968 में वितरित किया गया था।

(ख) जी, हाँ।

(ग) डाक-तार बोर्ड ने महाप्रबन्धक टेलीफोन को निदेश दिया था कि डायरेक्टरी विज्ञापनों के साथ या उनके बिना भी निश्चित समय पर ही निकाली जाए, और

(घ) सिनम्बर, अक्टूबर, 1967 में वितरित किये गये डायरेक्टरी के दूसरे संस्करण के 3,08, 350 रुपये की राशि विज्ञापन देने वालों की ओर बकाया है। पार्टी के समय पर हिसाब चुकाना न करने के कारण उनसे हजारे की भी वसूली नहीं जानी है। मतापवधक, टेलीफोन ने

अभी तक यह राशि नहीं कूटी है, क्योंकि यह अदायगी में की गई देरी पर निर्भर करती है। विलापन देने वाले ने दो लाख रुपये के चार जामिन और बकाया रकम अर्थात् 1,08, 350 रुपये की एक बैक गारंटी दी है।

टेलीफोन की बकाया राशि

2950. श्री शशि शूब्धण : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे लोगों की संख्या वितरी है तथा उनके नाम क्या-क्या हैं जिनकी ओर टेलीफोनों की बकाया राशि 10,000 रुपये अथवा उससे अधिक है; और

(ख) उम बकाया राशि को वसूल करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री(श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) लेखांशों के टेलीफोनों के अनुसार और देश में विभिन्न स्थानों पर होने के कारण इस समय यह जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) बकाया रकम की वसूली करने के लिए टेलीफोन काटने, दोषी टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं के साथ पत्र-व्यवहार करने अथवा व्यविनगत सम्पर्क स्थापित करने और अंत में जहां आवश्यक हो कानूनी कार्रवाई करने जैसे कदम उठाये जाते हैं।

Post Offices in Villages

2951. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision to have post offices in villages with a minimum population, irrespective of income, has been taken; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में खांडवा और खरगोन के बीच टेलीफोन सम्पर्क

2952. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खांडवा और खरगोन (मध्य प्रदेश में जिला पश्चिम नीमाड़) के बीच सीधा टेलीफोन सम्पर्क स्थापित करने में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या खरगोन, कसराबाद, बारूपहताऊ और खांडवा (जिला पश्चिम नीमाड़) के बीच सीधा टेलीफोन सम्पर्क स्थापित करने के लिए सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है ;

(ग) क्या सराबाद और वेरिया के बीच, जो केवल चार मील की दूरी पर है, टेलीफोन सम्पर्क स्थापित करने के लिये कोई योजना बनाने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि है, तो ऐसी योजनाओं का व्योग क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) खांडवा और खरगोन के बीच एक सीधा ट्रक्ट युग्म लगाया जा रहा है, और आशा है कि यह काम अगले दो महीनों के दौरान पूरा हो जाएगा ?

(ख) खरगोन और कसराबाद या बारूपहताऊ के बीच सीधा टेलीफोन सम्पर्क स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। कसराबाद का धामनोदे एक्सचेंज से सम्पर्क स्थापित किया गया है जिससे इन्होंके मार्ग से खरगोन की लाइन मिल सकती है। बारूपहताऊ सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन पर औजर एक्सचेंज से सम्बद्ध है जिससे सेवाएँ के मार्ग से खरगोन की लाइन मिल सकती है।

खांडवा और खरगोन के बीच सीधा टेलीफोन सम्पर्क स्थापित करने का कार्य हो रहा है और जैसा कि ऊपर (क) में बताया गया है इसके अगले दो महीनों के दौरान पूरा होने की आशा है।

(ग) तथा (घ). सराबाद और वेरिया में टेलीफोन सुविधा की व्यवस्था करने के लिए इस तरह की कोई योजना विचाराधीन नहीं है। प्रब इस प्रस्ताव की भोपाल के पोस्टमास्टर जनरल के परामर्श से जांच की जाएगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में बरवाह और करही के बीच टेलीफोन सम्पर्क

2953. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में बरवाह और करही के बीच टेलीफोन सम्पर्क स्थापित करने का काम कब तक पूरा होने की आशा है ;

(ख) क्या खेतिया-सेंडवाह और खरगोन के बीच सीधा टेलीफोन सम्पर्क स्थापित करने की सरकार कोई योजना बना रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) बरवाह और करही के बीच टेलीफोन सम्पर्क स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव की जांच करने पर इसे अलाभकर पाया गया है, तदनुसार उक्त प्रस्ताव को रद्द कर दिया गया है।

(ख) तथा (ग). सेंडवाह के मार्ग से खेतिया और खरगोन के बीच सीधा टेलीफोन सम्पर्क स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव को कार्य रूप में परिणत करते के लिए 36 मील लम्बी नई पोस्ट लाइन का निर्माण करना पड़ेगा जिसकी जांच की जा रही है। यदि लाभकर पाया गया तो इस पर अमल किया जायगा।

दिल्ली प्रशासन में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के बेतनमानों में अन्तर

2954. श्री टी० वी० शाह :

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कल्याण :

क्या अम तथा पुनर्वासि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन

में काम करने वाले स्थायी और अस्थायी कर्मचारियों और श्रमिकों के वेतन-मानों में भारी विषमता है।

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

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन में काम करने वाले स्थायी, अस्थायी और अंशकालिक कर्मचारियों और श्रमिकों की इस समय दैनिक और मासिक मंजूरी की दर कितनी कितनी है?

अम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत भा याजाव) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

Article written by Prof. Arnold Toynbee

2955. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an articles by Prof. Arnold Toynbee appearing in the Republic Day supplement of the "Statesman" was distributed by the Press Information Bureau;

(b) whether the said articles had been made available to the Press Information Bureau by the National Committee for the Gandhi Centenary;

(c) if so, whether the National Committee or the PIB is responsible for studying the contents of such articles before distribution; and

(d) whether the said article was distributed despite its containing references which hurt the religious sentiments of the minority community?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). Yes. Sir.

(c) and (d). The article, written by a historian of international repute, was one of several articles taken from the Commemoration Volume "Mahatma Gandhi—100 Years", edited by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan and published by the Gandhi Peace Foundation.

It was distribution by the Press Information Bureau on 30th November, 1968, with copyright credit to the Gandhi Peace Foundation, after obtaining the consent of the latter to its release to the Press. It had been published in 44 newspapers and periodicals in various parts of the country prior to its publication in the Republic Day supplement of the Statesman in January, 1969, without evoking any protest whatsoever.

Appointment of Joint Secretary in the Department of Information and Broadcasting

2956. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Senior Officers from West Bengal has recently been appointed as Joint Secretary in his Ministry (Department of Information and Broadcasting);

(b) whether it is a fact that the said Officer could not take charge of his duties for several days due to refusal by the former incumbent to relinquish the post; and

(c) if so, the circumstances of such obstructive attitude by the former incumbent and action, if any, taken against him?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) He could not take charge of his post because his predecessor had not received his posting orders on transfer. It is not correct that he had refused to hand over charge.

(c) Does not arise.

Loan given by Film Finance Corporation to Film Producers

2957. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to Shri Satyajit Roy's statement from Poona on the 30th January 1969 to the effect that only wealthy film producers and those who could afford to deposit the required security were being benefited by the Film Finance Corporation while the enterprising young producers were less fortunate; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and action proposed to be taken in the matter.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The Government have seen a report to that effect in newspapers.

(b) Although the Film Finance Corporation attempts to obtain other collateral security besides that of the film to cover the risk involved but security is not the all-important factor for grant of loans. All proposals are considered on their merits and a worthwhile proposal is not disfavoured merely for want of adequate security or guarantee.

Asian Labour Ministers Conference

2958. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI RANJIT SINGH :

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

(a) whether the recent Conference of Asian Labour Ministers held at New Delhi, has resolved that the International Labour Organisation conventions are unsuitable for the Asian region;

(b) if so, whether the Government of India share this view and since when ; and

(c) whether, the conference also approved of Government of India's ban on strikes in essential industries and services ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT & REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). In a declaration concerning the International Labour Organisation, the Conference invited the attention of the ILO to the need for a review of some of the existing ILO Conventions with reference to their consistency with the needs and realities in Asian countries and also pointed out that it was necessary that the standards proposed are of more direct relevance to the needs and conditions of the majority of the developing countries of the world.

There is no conflict between the declaration and the views expressed on the subject by the Government of India on a number of occasions.

(c) No such approval was sought.

Transmission Executives

2959. SHRI S. M. JOSHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that gradation list of Transmission Executives has not been prepared for the last ten years ;

(b) if so, when it will be ready and whether Government will lay it on the table when ready ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The gradation list of all categories of staff including Transmission Executives, as corrected upto 1.4.1961, was brought out in printed form during the year 1962, and circulated.

(b) In the context of the need for economy, no fresh gradation list has been brought out, nor is it proposed to bring it out in the near future. However, for official use the seniority lists of different grades including that of Transmission Executives are maintained in the Department and are circulated to the staff concerned whenever necessary. It is not proposed to lay such documents on the Table of House.

Area Under Jute Cultivation

2960. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total area under jute cultivation in the country, State-wise ; and

(b) steps proposed to be taken to increase the area under jute cultivation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A statement giving State-wise estimates of area under jute for 1967-68 is attached.

(b) It is proposed to increase area under

jute by double cropping in irrigated areas in the States of West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. The main strategy is to increase per acre yield in the jute growing areas rather than aim at more areas under jute which presents practical difficulties, primarily, because of competition with food crops.

Statement

Area under Jute (State-wise) 1957-68 (final)

State	Area
(Thousand hectares)	
Assam	146.0
Bihar	157.9
Orissa	50.4
Uttar Pradesh	22.9
West Bengal	496.0
Tripura	12.1
Total :	885.3

Nepalese Rice for India

2961. SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
 SHRI BENI SHANKER
 SHARMA :
 SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
 SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
 SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

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

(a) whether talks were held recently with Nepal for purchase of Nepalese rice for India ;
 (b) if so, the conclusions arrived at ; and
 (c) how the price compares with the prices offered by Burma, Australia and Thailand ?

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

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

Import of Rice

2962. SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
 SHRI BENI SHANKER
 SHARMA :

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
 SHRI RANJIT SINGH :

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

(a) whether it is proposed to import 400,000 tonnes of rice during 1969-70 ;
 (b) whether it is a fact that rice output during the current year is 2,00,000 tonnes more as compared to the previous year ; and

(c) if so, the justification for the import of rice ?

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

(a) Arrangements have been made for the import of 2,83,000 metric tons of rice during 1969. Some further purchases are likely to be made but the total quantity that will be purchased this year has not yet been decided.

(b) Firm estimates of production of rice during 1968-69 have not yet become available. In the absence of firm estimates, it is not possible to say whether production of rice in the current year will be higher than that of last year.

(c) Our imports are not only to meet the requirements of public distribution system but building up a buffer stock which is necessary to meet unforeseen contingencies to stabilize prices.

Employment of Local Population in Private Sector

2963. SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
 SHRI BENI SHANKER
 SHARMA :
 SHRI HARDAYAL
 DEVGUN :
 SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

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

(a) whether Government have sought the help of the All India Organization of employers to ensure an adequate share of jobs in the private sector for the local population ;

(b) whether State Labour Ministers have also been requested to use their good offices with private concerns in the matter ; and

(e) if so, their response thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) In pursuance of the recommendation of National Integration Council, All India Employees' Organisations were requested to ask their constituents to employ local people to the largest possible extent subject to their suitability.

(b) Yes.

(c) *Employers' Organisations* :

The Employers' Organisations generally recognise that local people should get due share in employment in industries established in the area. In fact this practice already exists. But they feel that the interests of the local people should not get precedence over other 'desirable objectives'. According to them, a rigid policy based on this practice will not only be unwise from the point of view of production and efficiency but will also militate against the objective of national integration, apart from the possibility of offending the spirit of the Constitution.

State Governments :

According to the information received, five State Governments have brought the recommendations of the National Integration Council to the notice of the Private employers. One State Government has informed that local people are being provided with adequate employment opportunities.

Four States are considering the matter while information is still awaited from the rest of the States.

Misuse of S. T. D. System in All Junctions of Northern Railway

2964. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have provided S. T. D. System in all the junctions of Northern Railway through Northern Railway Trunk Board in Delhi ;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that this system is being misused for private purposes by the Railway Officers ; and

(c) if so, whether S. T. D. System is proposed to be removed by providing P.C.O.

System from the Northern Railway Delhi Trunk Board ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Since the trunk boards are connected to Delhi Telephone System through local junctions, provision of STD Service on these junctions is automatic.

(b) As the junctions under reference are metered, all call established on them (local or STD) are charged for. The question of mis-use, therefore, if any, would be for the Railway Administration and does not concern the Department of P. and T.

(c) No request has been received from the Northern Railway for STD barring of these junctions.

Exclusion of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir from Food Zone of Punjab

2965. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh has alleged in a statement at Simla on the 7th February, 1969 that the Central Government in consultation with Punjab United Front Ministry kept Himachal Pradesh outside the food zone comprising of Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir ; and

(b) if so, what are the real fact and what were the causes to exclude it from the said zone ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Such a statement has come to the notice of Government.

(b) The policy regarding zonal pattern is decided in consultation with the Conferences of Chief Ministers held from time to time. Consequent on the recommendation made by the Chief Ministers' Conference held on 8th and 9th April, 1967, Himachal Pradesh was excluded from the then existing composite wheat zone of Punjab, Haryana, U. P., Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal

Pradesh, Chandigarh and non-rationed areas of Delhi. The recommendations made by the Chief Ministers' Conference were also announced by Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation in the Rajya Sabha in a statement made by him in the Sabha on 11-4-1967. However, on the recommendations of the Chief Ministers' Conference held in March, 1968, Himachal Pradesh was included in the Northern food zone which also included Punjab, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Chandigarh and Delhi.

Target of Sugar Production

2966. SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the target of sugar production at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan as received from the Planning Commission's working group on sugar ;

(b) what is the present licensed capacity in the corporate and the co-operative sectors respectively ;

(c) whether a recommendation has been received from the Maharashtra Government in respect of increasing the Planning Commission's target ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Central Government to this suggestion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHIB SHINDE): (a) No Working Group was appointed by the Planning Commission to recommend the target for sugar production for the Fourth Five Year Plan. The question of fixing the target of sugar production for the Fourth Plan is under consideration.

(b) At present the licensed annual sugar production capacity of the sugar industry in the corporate and the co-operative sector is 44.50 lakh tonnes as under :—

Sector	Licensed annual sugar production capacity (Lakh tonnes)
Joint Stock	28.22
Co-operative	16.28
Total	44.50

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

राजस्थान में नलकूप लगाना

2967. श्री प० ला० बालपाल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छोटी सिचाई परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान में वर्ष 1969 में कितने नलकूप लगाने का विचार है ;

(ख) ये नलकूप किन किन जिलों तथा स्थानों पर लगाये जायेंगे ; और

(ग) वर्तमान खाद्य समस्या को देखते हुए यदि कोई किसान अपनी आबाद भूमि में अपने खर्च पर नलकूप लगाना चाहता है तो उसे राज्य तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या तथा किननी सहायता दी जाती है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार अन्तर्नालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे) : (क) से (ग). राजस्थान सरकार से जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

सूरतगढ़ यन्त्रीकृत फार्म द्वारा उत्पादित घटिया दर्जे के बीज

1968. श्री प० ला० बालपाल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चालू रबी की दोआई के दौरान सूरतगढ़ यन्त्रीकृत फार्म में घटिया दर्जे के बीज पैदा किये गये हैं जिसका भवित्व में उत्पादन पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ने की ओर

(ख) क्या इस संबंध में कोई जांच की जायगी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार अन्तर्नालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे) : (क) वर्तमान रबी फसल की अभी कटाई नहीं हुई है। अभी यह नहीं कहा जा

सकता है कि इस फार्म पर किसी घटिया किस्म के बीज पैदा होंगे ।

(क) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Telephone and Telegraph Posts in Middle of Roads in Mangalore Municipal Area

2969. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether instructions are issued for periodic surveys of telegraph and telephone posts so that the widening of roads is not hampered by letting them in their old position :

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the number of such posts in Mangalore Municipal area which are more than five feet from the edge of the roads ;

(d) whether their position cannot be changed without changing the position of underground cable ;

(e) the reasons for delay in supplying cable indented by more than a year ago for Mangalore Municipal area and directed by the P. and T. Board for supply more than three months ago ; and

(f) the reasons for not importing the cable for said purpose which would be justified by the accruing income for 500 connections in that area dependent upon the supply of Cable ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Codified instructions are available for dealing with requests for shifting of Telegraph and Telephone posts on demand from the local Municipal authorities. As such, no special instructions are required for periodic surveys.

(b) Does not arise in view of the above.

(c) There were 7 posts in Mangalore Municipal area which were at a distance of more than 5' from the edges of the roads.

(d) All the posts except 2 have been shifted on requisition received in December,

1968. The last two posts are expected to be shifted by end of April, 1969 as about 2 kms. of cables are to be laid for this purpose.

(e) As the production of telephone cables in the country is not able to meet the requirements in full, it has not been found possible to supply the telephone cables to not only Mangalore but also to other places in the country.

(f) Non-availability of foreign exchange has been the principal factor for non-placement of order during the current year for importing underground cables. Consequent upon the availability of some foreign exchange under various trade plans in February, 1969 orders for importing 1,115 kms. of cables have since been released.

Imposition of Tax on Irrigation from Private Sources by Mysore Government

2970. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mysore Government propose to impose a tax on irrigation from private sources ;

(b) if so, the legal justification for taxing the income to which Government have not contributed ;

(c) whether this tax is likely to reduce the incentive for minor irrigation and for increased food production considering that taxes are already levied on supply of electricity and pump-sets ; and

(d) the Central Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

International Academy of Indian Culture, New Delhi

2971. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6823 on the 26th July, 1967 and state :

(a) the steps taken to see that the

employees of M/s. International Academy of Indian Culture, Hauz Khas, New Delhi are covered by the Employees Provident Fund Act ;

(b) whether Government are aware that the management have discharged about 40 employees for making the demands ; and

(c) if so, steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The management have made a representation against their coverage under the Act and the matter is still under consideration of Government in consultation with the provident fund authorities.

(b) and (c). The matter falls within the sphere of action of the Delhi Administration which has reported that no dispute has been received by it in this regard during recent years.

Subsidy on Sale of Transistors to Farmers

2972. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to subsidise the sale of medium wave transistor radios to the farmers ; and

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been finalised in this regard and what will be the approximate subsidy per radio ?

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

(b) A scheme in this connection is under consideration of the Government of India.

दिल्ली में ईंदगाह रिप्पित बूचड़खाने का स्थान-
तरण

2973. भी ग्रोकार लाल वेरवा : क्या साथ तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ईंदगाह गोड़ दिल्ली रिप्पित

बूचड़खाने को पीरागढ़ी स्थानान्तरिक करने के बारे में सरकार को कोई जापन प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें इस कदम पर बड़ा असंतोष व्यक्त किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का उस पर क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

साथ, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सरकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (भी ग्रोकार साहिब शिंदे) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली प्रशासन तथा दिल्ली विकास अधिकरण से जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभापत्न पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Withdrawal of Subsidies from Agricultural Inputs

2974. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI YASHWANT SINGH
KUSHWAH :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to withdraw all subsidies on agricultural inputs like fertilisers, pesticides, seeds and minor irrigation works :

(b) whether the move is likely to retard the progress that has been made in the sphere of agriculture during the last few years : and

(c) if not, in what way Government propose to improve the existing agricultural financing schemes to ensure that the progress in the field of agriculture is maintained ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir, except for small farmers and other weaker sections of farming community and also for programmes in special areas like hill areas, scarcity areas and other backward areas.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The increased production resulting from the application of various inputs in-

cluding irrigation, is proving attractive and remunerative to the farmers at present level of prices. Besides, considerable progress is being made in augmenting the supplies of credit for agricultural requirements through institutional agencies like Land Development Banks, Co-operatives, Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Agro-Industries Corporation, Commercial Banks etc. It is envisaged to make specific provisions in the new Fourth Plan (1969-74) for support from the Central and State Governments for achieving substantial increases in the supply of institutional finance for agricultural purposes to the advantage of all sections of farming population.

राजस्थान, हरयाणा और गुजरात में रेगिस्टानी क्षेत्रों का विकास

2974. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या राज्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान, हरयाणा तथा गुजरात में रेगिस्टानी क्षेत्रों के विकास में अब तक कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो प्रत्येक राज्य में अब तक कितने एकड़ मह़भूमि लेनीयोग्य बनाई गई है ?

क्षात्र, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अम्बालाल हिंदू) : (क) से (ग). पिछले कुछ समय से राजस्थान, गुजरात और हरयाणा में रुक्ष और अधरूक्ष क्षेत्रों के विकास का प्रश्न भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन है। राष्ट्रीय रुक्ष क्षेत्र अनुसंधान संस्थान, जोधपुर तथा कुछ अन्य एजेंसियां, चाल-भूमि-मुखार, वनारोपण, रेत टीला स्थिरीकरण, संरक्षण कामिग आदि में अनुसंधान कर रही हैं। एक भवस्कन विकास बोर्ड की भी स्थापना कर दी गई है। क्षुर्य पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित करने के लिये राजस्थान, गुजरात और हरयाणा के मह क्षेत्रों में चारागाहों के विकास, भूमि संरक्षण बनारोपण, कृषि विकास आदि के लिये बोर्ड ने 10 करोड़ रुपये अप्प करने वाले एक कार्यालय

की सिफारिश की है। निधियों की कमी के कारण क्षुर्य पंचवर्षीय योजना में, इस कार्यक्रम के लिये केवल 2.00 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। योजना की प्रवधि में, संहत और सुपरिभाषित क्षेत्रों में उन्हें हुए क्षेत्र की समुचितता पर आधित, कार्य की विशिष्ट सदै को लेने का प्रस्ताव है। इस केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र प्रायोजन के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कार्यान्वयन के लिये व्योरेवार योजनाएं अभी तैयान की जा रही हैं और आशा है कि प्रगति वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान कुल योजनाओं पर कार्य प्रारम्भ कर जायेगा।

Construction of Houses for Iron Ore Workers in Orissa

2976. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sanctioned any subsidy out of the Iron Ore Welfare Fund for construction of houses for iron ore workers in Orissa iron ore mining areas ;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned and utilised from 1966-67 to 1968-69, year-wise ;

(c) the number of houses built so far and their location ;

(d) whether the iron ore workers fund has any office in Orissa ; and

(e) if so, where and the amount of rent being paid monthly for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1966-67

Amount sanctioned—Rs. 2 lakhs.

Amount utilised—Nil.

The various formalities for transfer of land in favour of the Central Government could not be completed.

1967-68

Amount sanctioned—Rs. 1.045 lakhs

Amount utilised—Rs. 1 lakh.

1968-69

Amount sanctioned—Rs. 6.117

lakhs.

Amount utilised upto 7-3-1969 Rs. 400/- for one house. 225 more houses are being constructed by various mine owners costing Rs. 7.090 lakhs.

(c) Bolani—25 houses.

Barbil—1 house.

Besides, 225 houses are being constructed by various mine owners at various places.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Bhubaneshwar and Barbil.

The rent for the office of the Fund at Bhubaneshwar is Rs. 330/- p. m. The rent for the Office at Barbil is Rs. 72/- p. m.

बूँद भाषा कार्यक्रम संयोजक

2977. श्री शिव चरण लाल : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाही नई दिल्ली में 'बूँद भाषा कार्यक्रम' के अन्तर्गत निर्माता का पद अभी भी खाली पड़ा हुआ है;

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

(ग) इस पर कब तक नियुक्त करने का विचार है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इंद्र कुमार गुजाराल) :

(क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) पदधारी की बदली और उसके बाद काम का कंजुल बुर्किंग के आधार पर प्रबन्धक किया जाना ।

(ग) एक प्रोड्यूसर को उस स्थान पर संनात करने के आदेश 3 मार्च, 1969 को जारी कर दिये गये हैं ।

Ratio of Wages to Productivity

2978. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the desirability of wages

being related to productivity has been examined;

(b) if so, results thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). Wages Boards that are set up by Government from time to time for various industries are required to bear in mind the desirability of extending the system of payment by results, while recommending a wage structure for the industries concerned.

Review of the Cases of Employees who Participated in the Strike

2979. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :

SHRI D. R. PARMAR :

SHRI DEVEN SEN :

SHRI KIKAR SINGH :

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cases of P&T employees who were suspended in connection with the strike of the 19th September, 1968 have been reviewed; and

(b) the number of such employees who have since been absorbed in service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1186

Resettlement of Refugee Widows from West Pakistan

2980. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that widows who migrated to India after being displaced from West Pakistan in the year 1947 and who have not been granted any kind of rehabilitation grant or any such assistance so far, are still eligible for financial assistance or can be

allotted suitable plots of lands for constructing houses in Delhi for their settlement;

(b) if so, the details of such assistance to such widows, which can be given by Government; and

(c) the procedure for granting the above assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). There is no scheme at present for the grant of financial assistance or allotment of plots of land to refugee widows from West Pakistan. In very hard cases, however, displaced persons from West Pakistan including widows are admitted to Homes; monthly cash-doles are also granted outside Homes.

Additional Facilities Through Various Projects for Irrigation Purpose

2981. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the additional area brought under irrigation during the year through major, and medium projects;

(b) the number of tubewell installed and working in the various States and the area benefited by them;

(c) whether adequate facilities have been provided in all the areas where high-yielding varieties are used for crops; and

(d) the additional facilities provided during the year in drought-stricken areas of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the States and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Telephone Connections in Iringal (Kerala)

2982. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any memorandum to open a Telephone

line in Iringal (Calicut District, Kerala); and

(b) if so, steps being taken to open it at an early date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) Opening of a Public Call Office at Iringal has been sanctioned. Action is being taken by Postmaster General Trivandrum to carry out the work.

कलकत्ता में पंजाब तथा हरियाणा के दुधारू पशुओं का वध किया जाना

2983. श्री अचल सिंह : क्या लाला तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि पंजाब तथा हरियाणा से अच्छी नस्ल की दुधारू गायों तथा भैंसों को कलकत्ता लाया जाता है जहाँ इनका वध किया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसको रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

लाला, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रन्ना-साहिब शिंदे) : (क) पंजाब भौर हरियाणा से प्रच्छी नस्ल की दुधारू गायों और भैंसों को दूध उत्पादन के लिये कलकत्ता लाया जाता है।

इस प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिये भेजे गये एक संदर्भ के प्रत्युत्तर में, राज्य सरकार ने बताया है कि राज्य सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि ऐसी सभी गायों और भैंसों का वध कर दिया जाता है।

सरकार को जात है कि जब ये पशु दूध देना बंद कर देते हैं, तो इनकी काफी बड़ी संख्या का वध कर दिया जाता है।

(ख) पश्चिम बंगाल में पशु वध नियन्त्रण अधिनियम, 1950 के अन्तर्गत, केवल 14 वर्ष से अधिक आयु के पशु का, जो कि कार्य व

प्रजनन के अध्योग्य हो या ऐसा पशु का जोकि आगु, चोट दिकृति और पिसी आसाध्य रोग के कारण कायं और प्रजनन के लिये स्थायी रूप से अक्षम हो गया हो, राज्य में बध किया जा सकता है। पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने इस अधिनियम को लागू करने के लिये कदम उठाये हैं।

Categories of Employees in Radio Stations

2984. SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

- (a) what are the present categories of employees in Radio Stations;
- (b) whether there is any proposal to merge any of these categories;
- (c) whether the categories of Programme Executive and Assistant Producers will be affected thereby; and
- (d) if so, steps envisaged to protect their seniority rights ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) (i) Programme

- officers,
- (ii) Engineering officers,
- (iii) Editorial staff,
- (iv) Staff Artists,
- (v) Ministerial staff, and
- (vi) Class IV staff.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. A Study Team on Staff Reorganisation has made a proposal for the integration of cadres of Assistant Station Directors and Programme Executives, who are programme personnel and those of Producers and Assistant Producers, who come under the category of staff artists. A final decision on this proposal has yet to be taken.

(d) Seniority rights of the personnel involved will be kept in view in the scheme which may be finally prepared.

Farm and Industries Equipment Institute

2985. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there is any proposal under

Government's consideration to set up a farm and industrial equipment institute on the lines of a similar organisation in the United States;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). There is no proposal to establish a Farm and Industrial Equipment Institute. However, the need for an organisation which would assist farm machinery manufacturers in the selection of designs of new equipment that may be taken up for production, in the development of prototypes and in the management and organisation of sound production Programmes making best use of raw materials and manufacturing facilities, has been recognised. Some assistance to the manufacturers in the testing of prototypes and in suggesting improvements in designs is already being rendered at the Central Tractor Training and Testing Station, Budni (MP) where different types of agricultural machinery and implements are taken up for tests. The facilities at this Station are being expanded.

The National Small Industries Corporation and the Directorate General of Technical Development also offer assistance to manufacturers in meeting their requirements of raw-materials, production machinery, etc.

Export of Sugar

2986. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have to fulfil the quota obligations under the US Sugar Act and the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement for the export of Sugar to the United States and the U.K. respectively;

(b) if so, the reasons for those quota obligations; and

(c) how much sugar was exported to the U.S.A. and U.K. separately in 1968 and what foreign exchange was earned therefrom in that year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The United States imports sugar in accordance with quotas specified in the U.S. Sugar Act at the special domestic prices, which are higher than the prices prevailing in the world markets. Similar is the position in regard to the Negotiated Price Quota under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. Our quota obligations arise out of our acceptance of the U.S.A. quota and our membership of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement.

(c) The quantity of sugar exported to the U.S.A. and the U.K. in 1968 and the estimated foreign exchange earnings therefrom are as under :—

Country	Quantity exported (Lakh Tonnes)	Estimated foreign ex- change ear- nings (Rs./Crores)
U.S.A.	0.73	7.91
U.K.	0.26	2.19

Dairy Farming Plant at Madhepur in Darbhanga District (Bihar)

2987. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government have a dairy farming plant at Madhepur, in Darbhanga District, Bihar ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this plant is not working ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being planned by Government to activize ?

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

(b) The State Government of Bihar have informed that a factory known as 'Milk Products (India) Ltd., Madhepur' has been closed since February, 1964.

(c) According to the State Government the plant closed down due to bad management. The Bihar State Financial Corpora-

tion which had advanced Rs. 5 lakhs to the factory, is contemplating to sell it.

News about Naxalbaries

2988. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the last December 31st evening, at 7-30 p. m., All India Radio announced in Kerala that more than thirty Naxalbaries attacked the Kisans in Pallippad (Kerala State) ; and

(b) if so, whether the Broadcasting authorities enquired about the Pallippad incidents before announcing in Radio ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Rate of Growth of Food Production

2989. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

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

(a) the rate of growth of food production as envisaged under the Fourth Five-Year Plan ; and

(b) steps proposed to be taken to realise it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Fourth Five-Year Plan is in an advanced stage of preparation. The rate of growth of food production will be known when the Plan is finalised.

(b) A new strategy of Agricultural Development has been adopted since 1966-67 for increasing foodgrains production. The main steps taken under the New Strategy are : High Yielding Varieties Programme, Multiple Cropping, Minor Irrigation for intensive cultivation, organised provision of inputs like fertilisers and pesticides, timely and liberal credit facilities including institutional finance, farmers' education and training and intensification of research. The

efforts for raising foodgrains production are proposed to be further intensified in the coming years.

केन्द्रीय तारघरों में कर्मचारियों को समयोपरि भर्ते का भुगतान

2990. श्री अचल सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों अर्थात् 1967 और 1968 में आगरा, कलकत्ता, बम्बई, मद्रास और दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय तारघरों के कर्मचारियों को समयोपरि भर्ते के रूप में कितनी राशि दी गई ; और

(ख) क्या उक्त स्थानों पर काम करने वाले विभागीय कर्मचारियों के इलाज के लिए ग्रीष्मालय खोले गये हैं और यदि नहीं, तो 1967 और 1968 में उक्त कर्मचारियों के चिकित्सा व्यय की प्रतिपूर्ति के रूप में उन्हें कितनी राशि दी गई ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क)

	1967	1968		
	रुपये	पैसे	रुपये	पैसे
आगरा	100780.10		108128.70	
कलकत्ता	1591112.05		1831688.22	
बम्बई	1251991.00		1418020.50	
मद्रास	300575.90		393475.15	
दिल्ली	757282.60		997140.05	

(ख) केन्द्रीय तारघर, आगरा में काम करने वाले विभागीय कर्मचारियों को चिकित्सा सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए ग्रीष्मालय स्थापित किये गये हैं। दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार के स्वास्थ्य सेवा ग्रीष्मालयों की सुविधाओं की भी व्यवस्था है।

कलकत्ता, मद्रास और बम्बई में जहाँ इस तरह के कर्मचारियों के लिए ग्रीष्मालय की स्थापना नहीं की गई है केन्द्रीय तारघरों के

कर्मचारियों की चिकित्सा की प्रतिपूर्ति की राशि निम्नलिखित है :

	रुपये	पैसे	रुपये	पैसे
कलकत्ता	130440.00		133757.49	
बम्बई	57035.35		63369.55	
मद्रास	518218.78		729176.55	

डाक और तारों के बाटने में बिलम्ब

2991. श्री अचल सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि गत दो वर्षों में और विशेष रूप से 19 सितम्बर, 1968 की आम हड्डताल के बाद से डाक और तार बहुत देर से मिल रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) पिछले दो वर्षों या उसके बाद इस सम्बन्ध की शिकायतों की प्रतिशत में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। किर भी 19 मितम्बर की आम हड्डताल के कारण पत्रों, डाक और तारों के वितरण में लगभग एक महीने की अवधि के दौरान कुछ हद तक गड़बड़ी होती रही।

(ख) डाक तार सेवाओं में सुधार करने के लिए निरन्तर ध्यान रखा जा रहा है।

"Shradh" Drama of Song and Drama Division

2992. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a drama "Shradh" has been prepared and played by the Song and Drama Division of his Ministry at several places before the defence personnel and others ;

(b) whether the drama ridicules the "Shradh" ceremony of Hindus and hurts their feelings ;

(c) whether protests against playing of the drama were made by several people at a number of places ; and

(d) if so, by what time the staging of "Shradh" drama will be stopped and action taken against the persons responsible therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, a humorous skit of that name was staged.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Only one verbal protest was made by a spectator when the skit was performed in Mavalankar Hall in New Delhi in January, 1969.

(d) The skit has not been used since.

हस्तिनापुर (मेरठ जिला) में भूतपूर्व सेनिकों को भूमि का अलाट किया जाना

2993. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा हृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गंगा खादर योजना के अन्तर्गत मेरठ जिले में मवाना तहसील के हस्तिनापुर दोत्र में भूतपूर्व सेनिकों को लेती के लिए भूमि दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस भूमि को उपजाऊ बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या सुविधाएं दी गई हैं अथवा देने का विचार है ;

(ग) यह किस आधार पर किया गया है अथवा करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासहिब शिंदे) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) और (ग). गंगा खादर योजना के अन्तर्गत मेरठ जिले में मवाना तहसील के हस्तिनापुर में 704 भूतपूर्व सेनिकों को 7,040

एकड़ भूमि का लेत्र अलाट किया गया है। अमाटमेट के समय इस भूमि को ट्रैक्टरों द्वारा कृषि योग्य बना दिया गया था। ग्रालियों को सामान्य कृषि सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं। न तो कोई विशेष सुविधाएं दी गई हैं और न देने का विचार ही है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Relay Timings for Gulbarga

2994. SHRI J. H. PATIL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for not increasing the working hours of relay station like Gulbarga and Bhadarawati ; and

(b) the reasons for not making them full-fledged broadcasting stations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). Lack of resources.

Food Corporation of India

2995. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

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

(a) whether the Planning Commission have suggested in a recent report that more autonomous powers should be given to the Food Corporation of India ;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry of Food and Agriculture have gone into the details ; and

(c) the decisions taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Planning Commission have not produced any such report recently.

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

श्रम सम्बन्धी कानूनों के उल्लंघन के मामले

2995. श्री क० मिं० मधुकर : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) श्रम सम्बन्धी कानूनों का पालन नहीं किये जाने के कारण सरकार द्वारा मिन मालिकों के विरुद्ध प्रतिवर्ष श्रीसतन किनते मुकदमे चलाये जाते हैं और उनमें निर्णय होने में श्रीसतन किनना समय लगता है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ऐसे मामलों को निपटाने में अत्यधिक विलम्ब होता है, जिससे अन्त में मिल मालिकों को ही लाभ होता है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इसका कारण श्रम सम्बन्धी कानूनों में कोई कमी है अथवा इस सम्बन्ध ये कुछ प्रशासनिक दोष हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इन समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मायदत भा आजाद) : (क) और (ख). मिलों में श्रम कानूनों का लागू करना राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ नगरों में चावल मिलें

2997. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा रथाधिन की जाने वाली 24 चावल मिलों में से मेरठ, मुजफ्फरनगर, सहारनपुर और दंहरादून में कितने मिले स्थानित की जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि दंहरादून में प्रतिद्वंद्वी चावल का उत्पादन निरन्तर कम होना जा रहा है और इसी कारण से खाद्य निगम वहां पर कोई चावल मिल खोलने में सक्षम कर रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या उपचारात्मक उपाय करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहार मन्त्रालय वै राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासहिब शिंदे) : (क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने इन मिलों में अब तक कोई स्थान नहीं चुना है।

(ख) बासमती चावल की वैदावार के अन्त आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं लेकिन इस धारणा से निगम के निर्णय पर असर नहीं पड़ा है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Minor Irrigation in Tamil Nadu

2998. SHRI I. KIRUTHINAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a study team headed by an adviser of Minor Irrigation Schemes from his Ministry visited Muthukulathur taluk in Ramanathapuram district of Tamil-Nadu in the month of September, 1968 ;

(b) what was the purpose of the visit ;

(c) the other places visited by this team in Tamil Nadu ; and

(d) the findings of the team and the action taken thereon ?

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

(b) The main purpose of the visit of the team was to make an on-the-spot assessment of the technical and financial needs for undertaking a programme of the schemes relating to investigation of ground water resources, minor irrigation, soil and water conservation work and dry farming practices, afforestation and conservation of the natural resources for development of the chronically drought affected areas in the State.

(c) Besides Muthukulathur, the team visited :

(i) Aruppukottai,

(ii) Paramakudi, and
 (iii) Ramanathapuram talukas of Tamil Nadu.

(d) The Study Team made the following observations :—

- There is urgent need for improving the existing surface water resources ;
- New surface water irrigation projects should be based on careful hydrological survey. Priority to such works may be given in the Talukas of Muthukulatur which is more scarity affected than other talukas ;
- Greater attention than hitherto should be paid to regular maintenance of the existing irrigation works so that they do not fall again into a state of disrepair ;
- There is consideration scope for ground water development in the talukas of Aruppukottai, Muthukulathur and Paramakudi ;
- Wells may be constructed in the command of the tanks ;
- The difficulty about the production of old pattas or documents for the statutory period of 13 years by the cultivators for obtaining loans from the banks needs to be examined ;
- District authorities should quickly formulated at least two compact area development schemes to be taken up in the hard-core areas. The increase of subsidy from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 per well for small farmers having holdings below three to four acres in the chronically drought affected areas needs to be considered by the State Government ;
- The proposed scheme of community wells should be tried on experimental basis at few selected locations ;
- There is potentiality and need for expanding the electrification programme for the area. It will be desirable that some higher allocation may be specially sanctioned by the Electricity Board for the

(x) chronically drought affected areas of Ramanathan-puram District ; Considering the quantum and pattern of rain-fall in the region, it will be desirable that the area under millets like Jowar, Bajra, Maize should be gradually increased in place of dry crops of paddy and chillies and also even under irrigated commands :
 (xi) Apart from encouraging dry crops in the irrigation commands, a programme of land levelling providing inlets and outlets in each field and under ground pipeline system, if undertaken, would greatly help in improving the utilisation of the existing and the new irrigation works ;
 (xii) Proper organisations should be set up in the four talukas in undertaking soil conservation measures.

After one consideration, the team recommended Rs. 25 lakhs for the year 1968-69 for taking up minor irrigation water management and soil conservation and afforestation programme in the chronically drought affected areas during 1968-69. The items comprise :

I. Minor Irrigation Programme

Rs. in lakhs

(i) Special minor irrigation programme including restoration of existing tanks/anicut/ channels and construction of new works according to the priorities indicated in the Report.	16.00
(ii) Community well on trial basis.	2.50
(iii) Increased subsidy upto Rs. 1,000 on dugwells for small farmers.	2.00
	20.50

II. Irrigation and Water Management

Land shaping, levelling, provision of inlets and outlets in the field and underground pipeline system.

1.00

III. Soil Conservation and Afforestation

(i) Contour bunding in an area of about 5,000 acres.	3.00
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(ii) Forest nursery in about 10 acres.	0.50
	3.50
Total I+II+III	25.00

The State Government was requested to submit specific proposal based on the recommendations of the Central Team. These proposals are, however, awaited from the State Government.

P. and T. Employees in Kerala Circle affected by last September Strike

2999. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) how many Posts and Telegraphs Employees of the Kerala circle are still under suspension or termination in connection with the strike on 19th September, 1968 ;

(b) whether any cases pending against these employees have been withdrawn ; and

(c) if so, whether the disciplinary action taken against such employees has been withdrawn ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Under suspension —584

Services terminated —289

(b) Yes, Court cases have been withdrawn.

(c) No, Sir.

Federation of Farmers in Co-operative Sector

3000. SHRI YASHPAUL SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any federation is being set up in the co-operative sector with American collaboration for the farmers ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

रेडियो तथा टेलीविजन और फिल्मों के माध्यम से शिक्षा

3001. श्री घोष प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छात्रों में देश-भक्ति की भावना जागृत करने, उनके चरित्र निर्माण हेतु तथा उन्हें नैतिक दृष्टि से मजबूत बनाने के लिए उनके स्कूल तथा कालेज के समय में प्रतिदिन रेडियो, टेलीविजन अथवा फिल्मों के माध्यम से विशेष शिला अथवा भाषण देने का प्रबंध करने की कोई योजना भाग्य सरकार के विचाराधीन है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस योजना को कब तक क्रियान्वित करने का सरकार का विचार है, और

(ग) उस योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० क० गुजराल) : (क) इस प्रकार की कोई योजना विचाराधीन नहीं है। परन्तु इन लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति आकाशवाणी के वैकाशिक प्रसारणों, युवकों तथा स्कूलों के लिए प्रसारणों तथा अन्य कार्यक्रमों से की जानी है।

(ख) और (ग), सवाल नहीं उठते।

Requirements of Agricultural Engineers

3002. SHRI TENNETI VISHWANATHAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been made about the requirements of agricultural engineers in the country during the next five years and if so, what are the results of such survey ;

(b) the number of universities in India where training in agricultural engineering is imparted ;

(c) the names of institutions (Central and States) where facilities for post-

Graduate research in agricultural engineering are available ;

(d) the facilities for Graduate Apprenticeship Training for agriculture engineers in public sector projects ; and

(e) the scope for absorption of the Graduate agricultural engineers in public and private sector projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Sub-Group of the Department of Agriculture on man-power requirements have estimated that about 320 agricultural engineers will be required at District level for agricultural development programmes during the Fourth Plan. The requirements of both Public and Private Sectors would be in addition. Comprehensive assessment of such requirements, however, has not yet been made.

(b) At present there are five agricultural universities where training in agricultural engineering is imparted.

These are :

- (1) Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneswar.
- (2) Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana.
- (3) University of Udaipur, Udaipur.
- (4) U. P. Agricultural University, Pantnagar.
- (5) Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur.

The following institutions also have facilities for training in agricultural engineering :

- (1) Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad.
- (2) Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.
- (c) Facilities for post-graduate training in agricultural engineering are available in the institutions mentioned below :
 - (1) Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad.
 - (2) Pant College of Technology, U. P. Agricultural University, Pantnagar.
 - (3) Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.

(4) Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

(d) Facilities for graduate apprenticeship training are available at Tractor Training Centre Budni and Hissar. The Agricultural Engineering Institutions also send their graduates for short-term apprenticeships to agricultural engineering industries which are mostly in the private sector. Some of them also take the assistance of the agricultural engineering wings of the different State Governments to give practical training to some of their graduates.

(e) There is a considerable scope for the employment of agricultural engineering graduates in private sector e.g. by the manufacturers of tractors and tractor-drawn implements and by farms manufacturing water pumps, seed drills and other agricultural implements. A major percentage of them, however, have to be absorbed in the development projects, such as, farm machinery servicing and repairs, soil conservation engineering, irrigation engineering, aya-cut development and also in training programmes under the Central and State Governments. As programmes of rural electrification and farm structures receive momentum, there will be increasing absorption of agricultural engineering graduates in farming vocations.

Telephone Connections for Social Workers

3003. SHRI SHIV CHARAN LAL : Will the minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unsarred Question No. 4327 on the 12th December, 1968 and state :

- (a) whether official papers pertaining to temporary connections are destroyed ; and
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes ; after the telephone connections ceases to exist and when it is considered that a papers are not likely to be required for reference in future.

(b) It is not possible to retain all Government records on permanent basis.

Election News Broadcast

3004. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to lay on the Table a copy each of the Bulletins broadcast in Hindi and English giving election results on the 11th, 12th, and 13th February, 1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : The information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Improper use of Tamil Words in Tamil Broadcasts

3005. SHRI KIRUTTINAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is general feeling or complaint about not using the proper or pure Tamil wordings in All India Radio Tamil Broadcasts ;

(b) if so, whether Government will issue suitable instructions to the authorities to take care in this regard ;

(c) whether Government will also instruct the use of the words 'Thiru' instead, of using 'Shri', 'Amaichar' instead of 'Mantri' and 'Amaichavai' instead of 'Manthri Sabai' in Tamil broadcasts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJAL) : (a) and (b). Enquiries are being made from appropriate quarters and a statement containing the findings will be laid on the Table of the House.

Appropriate action will be taken in the light of the information so collected.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Fall in Prices of Groundnut

3006. 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 fallen to the lowest and resulted in the closure of mills in the country ; and

(b) if so, what immediate steps are being taken by Government to check the fall of the prices and also to help the mills which have faced closure due to this fall in price ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) After showing the seasonal decline during November, December, 1968 and January, 1969, prices of groundnut have generally started firming up since February, 1969. The prices in 1968-69 season have been generally higher than those in the corresponding period in the previous season. Government have no information about the closure of mills on this account.

(b) Does not arise.

अबोहर में केन्द्रीय कृषि बीज कार्म

3007. श्री प० ला० बाल्याल : क्या लाला तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय कृषि बीज कार्म, अबोहर, पंजाब का उत्पादन कार्य भूमिहीन लेतिहर मजदूरों को सौंपा गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत दो वर्षों में कितना बीज पैदा किया गया और उसका कितना भाग मजदूरों को दिया गया ;

(ग) क्या सरकार राजस्थान के जिला श्री गंगानगर के सूरतगढ़ स्थित केन्द्रीय कृषि मशीनीकृत फार्म को भी उक्त आषार पर चलाने के लिए कार्यवाही कर रही है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार केन्द्रीय बीज कार्म, अबोहर की तरह केन्द्रीय कृषि मशीनीकृत फार्म सूरतगढ़ की पड़ती भूमि को खेती करने के लिये भूमिहीन लेतिहर मजदूरों को आवंटित करेगी ?

लाला, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार बंद्रासव में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे) (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार पंजाब के

अबोहर नामक स्थान पर कोई बीज उत्पादन कार्म नहीं चला रही है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(ग) और (घ). यदि सिचाई सम्बन्धी मुविधायें उपलब्ध हो जायें तो सरकार केन्द्रीय राजकीय कार्म, मूरतगढ़ के समस्त कृषि योग्य क्षेत्र में सेनी कर सकती है। भूमि के किसी भाग का खेती करने के लिए खेतिहर मजदूरों को अनाट करने का प्रदान ही नहीं होता।

Wireless Operators in Delhi Circle

3008. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be Please to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some circle service trained Wireless Operators are being transferred out of Delhi Circle in March, 1969, whereas untrained Wireless Operators who cannot claim to be in regular cadre so long they do not passed Departmental training as per P. and T. Manual Volume IV, Chapter XI, are kept in Delhi, which is the most important Circle, in violation of the rules ;

(b) whether about two dozen Wireless Operators who could not pass the Departmental training were reverted in between 1950 and 1953, and if so, the reasons for not reverting the existing untrained wireless operators of Delhi Circle ;

(c) whether representations on the subject were received from concerned employees and if so, what action has been taken ;

(d) the reasons for holding a Departmental Examination in April, 1969 for the equivalent vacancies while not absorbing already persons thereon in Delhi ; and

(e) the justification of asking Higher Proficiency Examination qualified Wireless Operators to undergo one year's further training for promotion whereas persons with equalifications are promoted in the past without any training ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Three junior-

most Wireless Operators are being transferred out of Delhi Telephone District to Assam due to abolition of some posts. The Wireless Operators, referred to as untrained, were appointed in 1962 on a regular basis, in relaxation of the normal rules by giving them a condensed course of on-the-job training, due to emergency requirements in relaxation of the normal rules and are senior to the Wireless Operators now transferred to Assam. No rules have been violated.

(b) Those who were sent for training between 1950/53 were required to undergo the period of training from which they had not been exempted and those who did not successfully complete the training were reverted or discharged, when they did not accept offers of alternative employment.

However, the Wireless Operators who were recruited during the emergency in 1962 were given a condensed on-the-job training as mentioned above and were not required to undergo regular training.

(c) Representations were received from three employees who have been deputed to Assam and their requests have not been agreed to.

(d) The Departmental Examination scheduled to be held in April, 1969 is a combined examination for four cadres viz. Repeater Station Assistant, Wireless Operator Auto Exchange Assistants and Telephone Inspector. At present it is not envisaged to announce any vacancy by Delhi Telephone District for the cadre of Wireless Operators.

(e) Since 20 Higher Proficiency qualified Wireless Operators are to be absorbed against the outside quota of vacancies of Engineering Supervisors under the new Engineering Supervisors Recruitment and Training Rules, they have to be imparted full course of training for Engineering Supervisors (Transmission) which now consists of Carrier, Microwave and Wireless branches. Those who had been absorbed earlier without training are being given a re-orientation course of training.

Financial Assistance to State Governments for Agricultural Universities

3009. SHRI D. R. PARMAR : SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

SHRI DEVEN SEN :

SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :

SHRI KIKAR SINGH :

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

(a) the amount of financial assistance given by Government to the State Governments for establishment of Agricultural Universities State-wise ; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in the setting up of such Universities in Kerala, Gujarat, Bihar and Assam ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Release of Financial Assistance from the Third Plan to-date to the State Governments Agricultural Universities are given below :—

S. No.	Name of the State/ University	Amount of Assistance (Rupees)
1.	U. P./Pantnagar.	89,97,808
2.	A. P./Hyderabad.	87,52,692
3.	Punjab/Ludhiana	1,49,98,000
4.	Rajasthan/Udaipur.	72,50,480
5.	M. P./Jabalpur.	59,49,903
6.	West Bengal/Kalyani.	20,00,000
7.	Orissa/Bhubaneswar.	46,70,629
8.	Mysore/Bangalore.	46,18,672
	Total	5,72,38,184

(b) Action in this respect has to be taken by the State Governments. Only Assam has passed the necessary enactment and appointed a Vice-Chancellor. It is reported that the State Government of Bihar has already prepared a draft Bill for the establishment of an Agricultural University and in the case of Gujarat a draft Bill is under preparation. The Government of Kerala has prepared a Project Report for the establishment of the University and this is under the consideration of the State Government.

Squatting by East Pakistan Refugees before Prime Minister's Residence

3010. SHRI M. L. SONDI :

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 1,000 East Pakistan Refugees recently squatted before the Prime Minister's House are for proper rehabilitation ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they had left Noakhali in East Pakistan following a communal riot in the year 1964 and have not been rehabilitated so far ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to rehabilitate them urgently ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member is referring to some displaced persons who squatted for sometime in the traffic island and the pavements near the Prime Minister's residence last month. They were from a group of displaced families who had been settled in the agricultural projects in Isagaon, Andhra Pradesh, some time ago, and had come to Delhi requesting alternative arrangements for rehabilitation on the ground that their present place was not up to their expectations. They have since left for Isagaon.

Information is not available if these displaced families had migrated from Noakhali in East Pakistan. They had migrated from places in East Pakistan in the wake of the 1964 influx. These families had been settled in the agricultural projects in Isagaon and were given relief and rehabilitation assistance according to the prescribed scales. Rehabilitation is necessarily a process in time and its successful completion depends *inter alia* upon migrants' enterprise, initiative and hard work. It is hoped that these families will soon rehabilitate themselves with the assistance that the Government provides and make a success of the Project.

पहाड़ी धीरज गृह-निर्माण समिति, दिल्ली

3011. श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : क्या लाल ताली हुक्मी मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पहाड़ी धीरज गृह-निर्माण समिति,

दिल्ली की स्थापना किस दिनांक को हुई तथा इसके सदस्य और पदधारियों के नाम तथा पते क्या हैं ;

(ब) क्या समिति को भूमि का नियन्त्रण किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो कब, कहाँ और किस क्षेत्र में तथा इसका क्या मूल्य दिया गया है और क्या सदस्यों को भूमि का नियन्त्रण किया गया है और नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) समिति के पास शेयर, आवेदन पत्र फार्म का शुल्क और भूमि के मूल्य की किस्त के रूप में कितना धन है तथा किस बैंक में यह जमा है और क्या समिति के धन का प्रति वर्ष लेखा परीक्षा किया गया है और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

(घ) क्या इस समिति ने सदस्यों को यह कह कर सदस्य बनाया था कि उसे भूमि मिल गई है, और वर्ष 1966-67 में 3000 रु० की 'पगड़ी प्राप्त करके और लाखों रुपये का गबन किया हालांकि उस समय उसे भूमि नहीं मिली थी ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो दोषी लोगों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और समिति के सदस्यों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

खात, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्थानी) : (क) पहाड़ी धीरज हाऊस बिडिंग सोसायटी, दिल्ली, 19 अक्टूबर 1948 को स्थापित हुई थी। इसके सदस्यों और पदधारियों के नाम व पते विवरण में दिये गए हैं जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया।
[देखिये संल्पा LT—328/69]

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार समिति को अक्टूबर, 1968 में शकूरबस्ती (प्रितमपुरा) में 4 एकड़ भूमि आवंटित की गई थी। समिति ने इस भूमि के 1,54,880 रुपये का भुगतान कर दिया है, किन्तु इसने अभी इसका कब्जा नहीं लिया

है। अतः सदस्यों को आवंटित करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) समिति ने 5,400 रुपये अंश पूँजी के रूप में, 67 रुपये आवेदन-पत्र फार्मों के शुल्क के रूप में और 1,63,200 रुपये भूमि के मूल्य के एकत्र किए हैं। समिति का दिल्ली स्टेट कोआपरेटिव बैंक लिंगो में अपना खाता है और समिति के लेखाओं की प्रति वर्ष लेखा परीक्षा की जाती है।

(घ) जी नहीं ;

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

केन्द्रीय गोसंवर्धन परिषद

3012. श्री हुकम चन्द कछायाय : क्या खात, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय मन्त्री यह बताने की हृषा करते हैं कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने केन्द्रीय गोसंवर्धन परिषद को समाप्त करने का निर्णय कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस परिषद की समाप्ति के बाद इसके कर्मचारियों को दिल्ली में ही पूरे लाभ के साथ तत्समान रोजगार देने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

खात, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय मेरा राय भवती (श्री अनन्तासाहित शिन्हे) : (क) जी हाँ। सरकार ने निर्णय किया है कि केन्द्रीय गोसंवर्धन परिषद के स्थान पर एक सलाहकार समिति, जिसकी संरचना के विषय में विचार किया जा रहा है, बना दी जाए।

(ख) मामला सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

Implementations of the Recommendations of the Wage Board for Fertilizer Industry

3013. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND RE-HABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) by when Government propose to implement the recommendations of the Wage Board for fertilizer Industry ;

(b) whether it is proposed to implement the recommendation in full or with any modifications ; and

(c) if any modifications are contemplated, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). Copies of the Resolution giving a summary of the Wage Board's recommendations and Government's decision thereon, were placed on the Table of the Sabha on the 19th November, 1968. The State Governments have been requested to secure implementation of the recommendations accepted by the Government.

12:27 hrs.

✓ CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Death of Mr. D'Cruz due to alleged torture by Police in Goa

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Ambalanuzha) : I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The death of Shri J. B. D'Cruz, leader of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) and Trade Unions, due to assault and torture by the Police on the 6th March, 1969 in the Union Territory of Goa."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : According to the information received from Goa, Daman and Diu Administration, during the night between 5th and 6th March, 1969, the striking workers of Messrs. Timblo are reported to have indulged in throwing stones at a garage at Digna. Shri D'Cruz and some other workers were arrested. They are alleged to have resisted the arrest and in the scuffle that followed, some workers as well as some policemen are reported to have been injured. The injured persons were attended to by the

medical officer. On the 6th morning they were remanded to judicial custody by the Magistrate, who sent Shri D'Cruz to hospital for further treatment. At night he died. The cause of death, disclosed by *post mortem* examination is cerebral haemorrhage caused by laceration of brain. The District Magistrate has been asked to hold an inquiry under section 176 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : This is a very serious matter. A beloved leader of the working people of Goa, a patriot who had fought against the Portuguese has died at the hands of the police while in judicial custody. The information that we have received from Goa last night through trunk telephone is at variance with the report given by the hon. Minister at present. For the last two months, a strike was going on in the mines and there was a meeting on the 5th evening which ended peacefully. After the meeting ended, at the instigation of the employers, the police entered the quarters of the workers and beat them up. After that, there was a demonstration by the workers, and when the demonstration was going on, the police instigated by the employers flogged the demonstration workers, and thirty workers were injured including Mr. D'Cruz. Later, one sub-inspector by name Mr. Rane came with two hundred policemen and there was a lathi charge on the workers including those injured people. Later, 10 of them were arrested and taken to prison. All those people were terribly injured. But they were not taken to hospital, and they were produced before the magistrate only at 4 o'clock on the next day, that is, the 6th March. The magistrate rebuked the police and asked them to take Mr. D'Cruz to the hospital. At that time only the police took him to the hospital and that was on the day after at four o'clock on the 6th evening ; at that time he was taken to the local hospital and they said that nothing could be done there and it was a very serious case. He was then sent to the headquarters hospital, and after that he died at that hospital.

Even the ruling party secretary Mr. Prabhu has demanded a judicial inquiry. May I know the reason for not holding a judicial inquiry instead of a magisterial inquiry ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : It is exactly for the purpose of verifying facts that the district magistrate has been asked to go into this matter and find out what exactly had happened. There is no question of trying to shield anybody or trying to put up a version which is not correct. We want to find out the correct information as it is. So, a district magistrate who is a responsible officer in charge of maintenance of law and order has been asked to go into this matter. I am quite sure that his inquiry will bring out the real facts. As soon as the facts are known to us, and he can identify the persons who had done this, we shall take suitable action under the law against them.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : This information that the hon. Minister had ordered the district magistrate to go into it was given yesterday itself in the Rajya Sabha.

After the receipt of this information, there has been a terribly angry reaction among the workers and among all sections of the public, irrespective of political affiliations because of the district magistrate having been asked to conduct the inquiry. In the public mind this particular magistrate is associated with the past activities of Portuguese repression and other tortures there. This is the thought which is uppermost in the minds of the people so far as this district magistrate is concerned. In 1964 there was a dock strike and two workers died under similar circumstances at the hands of the police and it was the same district magistrate who has now been ordered by the Central Government to inquire in this case who had been ordered to inquire into the death of the two workers in similar situation in 1964, and he had completely suppressed all the facts with regard to the death of the two workers. That is why the people there are angry with this district magistrate. The genuine demand of the people there is, and I would like the hon. Minister to consider it, that they have no objection if the judicial Commissioner of Goa Administration is appointed to go into it or a High Court judge of Mysore High Court or Maharashtra High Court. This being a serious thing, and in view of the antecedents of this particular district magistrate, will the hon. Minister assure the House

that he will accept this particular proposal from the people of Goa irrespective of political affiliations?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I am not aware of the antecedents mentioned by the hon. Member but I shall definitely have them checked up, and if these are the antecedents of that person, then we shall definitely change the inquiring officer, and we shall not keep an officer in the inquiry, about whose impartiality there is any doubt in the minds of the people.

SHRI VISWANTHA MENON (Ernakulam) : From the information that we have received, we find that the police are trying their level best to hush up the thing. Even after the death of Comrade D' Cruz, that news was not given to the public. Even the *post-mortem* was conducted without giving any information to anybody connected with Comrade D' Cruz. All these actions clearly show that the attitude of the police is somehow or other to hush up the matter.

Moreover, the son of Mr. D' Cruz is also a police constable. He was asked to take the body and bury it without informing anybody.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Terucherappalli) : Most inhuman and most degrading.

SHRI VISWANTHA MENON : The Inspector-General of Police had taken personal interest in the matter and has pressurised that poor police constable so that he cannot even talk anything about his father's death.

In these circumstances, may I know whether the hon. Minister is prepared to suspend the police officials connected with the incident and give a clean slate so that there may be a proper inquiry? Or is he going to side with them and shield those police officials?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Unless we can find some *prima facie* evidence against the police, it would not be proper to suspend them. But if *prima facie* evidence is found, we shall not hesitate to take the necessary action.

SHRI NAMBIAR : With those police officials there, he would not get the facts and the inquiry would not be complete.

12.35 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Cinematograph (Censorship) Second Amendment Rules

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BOADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Cinematograph (Censorship) Second Amendment Rules, 1968 (Hindi and English versions), published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2191 in Gazette of India, dated the 21st December, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—297/69.]

Notifications under Essential Commodities

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI D. ERING) : On behalf of Shri Annasahib Shinde,

I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :

- (i) The Roller Mills wheat Products (Price Control) Third Amendment Order, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2239 in Gazette of India, dated the 26th December, 1968.
- (ii) The West Bengal Roller Mills Wheat Products (Price Control) Order, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2240 in Gazette of India, dated the 26th December, 1968.
- (iii) The Madhya Pradesh Rice Procurement (Levy) Amendment Order, 1969, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 44 in Gazette of India, dated the 6th January, 1969.

(iv) The Uttar Pradesh Foodgrains (Restrictions on Border Movement) Order, 1969, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 90 in Gazette of India, dated the 7th January, 1969.

(v) The Inter-Zonal Wheat and Wheat Products (Movement Control) Amendment Order, 1969, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 139 in Gazette of India, dated the 13th January, 1969. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—298/69.]

(vi) The Wheat Roller Flour Mills (Licensing and Control) Amendment Order, 1969 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 446 in Gazette of India dated the 21st February, 1969 (English version) and G. S. R. 451 in Gazette of India, dated the 24th February, 1969 (Hindi version).

(vii) Notification No. G. S. R. 448 published in Gazette of India, dated the 22nd February, 1969. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—298/69.]

(2) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 111 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th January, 1969, making certain amendments to Notification No. G. S. R. 1842, dated the 24th December, 1964, under section 12A of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—299/69.]

Main conclusions of the Fifth Session of the Industrial Committee on Mines other than Coal

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATON (SHRI S. C. JAMIR) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Main Conclusions of the Fifth Session of the Industrial Committee on Mines other than Coal held at New Delhi on the 7th November, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—300/69.]

12.36 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. FURTHER RELAXATION OF ACTION AGAINST GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINITERY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : On October

18, 1968, Government had decided upon certain relaxations in the original orders in regard to the action against the employees who had participated in the strike of September 19, 1968. Some more relaxations were announced on January 7, 1969. Government have considered the question of further liberalisation, and have now decided that except where there is a complaint of violence, intimidations or active instigation, the employees still under suspension would be permitted to rejoin duty. Liability to appropriate disciplinary action under the Service Rules would continue in cases in which there is conviction for an offence other than one under section 4 of the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance, 1968/Act, namely, for more absence from duty.

A careful scrutiny will be made of the pending prosecution cases and in cases in which there is not sufficient evidence steps would be taken with a view to termination of the legal proceedings according to law.

A number of temporary employees had been discharged on giving them a month's pay in lieu of notice. The relaxations announced at the beginning of January had provided that such of these employees whose part in the strike was limited to absence from duty on September 19, 1968 and whose services had been terminated consequent to their arrest or prosecution for an offence only under section 4 of the Ordinance would be reinstated after factual verification. Steps would be taken to ensure that these relaxations are implemented fully and expeditiously so that the order of termination would remain only cases in which there were stronger grounds for action.

The cases of employees who have been placed under suspension in connection only with disciplinary proceeding would be dealt with on the same liberalised principles as employees who have been prosecuted, and re-instatement ordered accordingly.

Government trust that the liberal spirit in which they have taken these decisions would be reciprocated by the employees through devoted and disciplined service.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara): What about those Unions which had been de-recognised?

MR. SPEAKER : Evidently, he has nothing to say on that.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : इसके साथ ही आप रिक्मिशन भी दे दीजिए। डिरिक्मिशन को वापिस कर लीजिए उदार नीति अपनाइये।

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : Kindly ask him whether there is any reply. What is the policy with regard to restitution of their recognition, because it was withdrawn as a result of participation ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : One clarification

MR. SPEAKER : If I allow one, one will come from everybody else.

SHRI NATH PAI : He is willing provided you permit him.

MR. SPEAKER : I have no objection—He is not willing.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Kindly find some time for a discussion. This is a very important matter.

MR. SPEAKER : That is a different matter.

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11.38 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION —*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now resume further discussion of the General Budget for 1969-70. Shri Sudarsanam may continue his speech.

SHRI M. SUDARSANAM (Narasaraopet): Mr. Speaker, the budget should have a tremendous impact on the economy of the country. At the outset, I congratulate our Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister on his very straight forward and realistic analysis of the economic situation and also for the tax reliefs he has provided in export and excise-duties. So also proposals regarding continuation of development rebate and amortisation of preliminary expenses are salutary features.

[Shri M. Sundarsanam]

There is also the other side of the coin. For instance, there is increase in tax on personal incomes yielding a revenue of 17.30 crores. This will certainly hit the middle classes who are the major clients for equities. Proposals regarding personal taxation and excise duties will hit the saving capacity of the middle class and will affect development performance of the economy in 1969-70.

I am aware that there has been some rise in the share prices recently and also subsequent to the presentation of the Budget. But this rise should not be taken as reflecting's basic improvement in the savings capacity of the people. This rise is due to purchases of equities by financial institution. If adequate savings are not available, capital Market will remain starved of funds. For the past six years the capital market has been in a severely depressed condition. Capital raised by companies against consensus in the private sector by the issue of equities, preference shares and debentures had declined from Rs. 102.06 crores in 1965-66 to Rs. 84.8 crores in 1967-68 and only Rs. 56.1 crores in 1968-69. The slackness in the capital market was due to the fall in the savings rate on the one hand and the lower rate of dividend paid by companies on the other. It was therefore expected that the budget for 1969-70 would improve the dividend paying capacity of companies by reducing the burden of company taxation. But the tax measures contained in the budget will depress savings further and will not in any way improve the capacity of companies to pay dividends. It, therefore, appears unlikely that the capital market would revive and provide the companies with larger funds for investment, even though the budget extends tax-exempted dividend from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000. Coming to corporate taxation, lasting improvement in the capital market cannot come about so long as the aggregate burden of income tax and surtax on public limited companies remains as high as 66.25 per cent. In the developing countries ours is the highest taxed ; nowhere among the ninety developing countries do have this high taxation. In many developing countries to corporate sector is not taxed beyond fifty per cent. With the result, this leaves little with the

companies for expansion. To provide a real fillip to investment in equities, it is necessary to bring down the incidence of corporate tax and withdraw the proposal for increase in the incidence of personal tax at middle income level.

The demand generated by larger outlays on the Plan may to some extent improve conditions in private sector industries. But expansion of capacity may not be fast enough because there is no propitious climate for investment of adequate risk capital. The incentives like amortization over a period of ten years for promotional expenses which are not at present eligible for depreciation allowance are too insignificant to go a long way. It cannot, therefore be expected that the budget will stimulate investment activity all round.

The budget speech underlines the importance of exports. In spite of the recent increase in exports, only two thirds of our import requirements are financed from export earnings. The foreign loans have actually shown a decline and debt servicing will also be higher. This emphasises the need for stimulating exports to the extent possible. The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance has endeavoured to do this by this by reducing export duties on items like jute hessian and sackings, tea, degreased raw wool and mica. But the reduction provided for is both inadequate and does not cover the necessary range of items. To compete in the world market's and to remove the present glut in unmanufactured tobacco, it is very essential that the export duty on tobacco is abolished or considerably reduced. The export duty was introduced when the rupee was devalued and U. K. is our importer. Now U. K. has devalued sterling but still the export duty on tobacco continues in the same old way. A barter deal had recently been arranged through a company at Bombay for the import of some chemicals in exchange for our unmanufactured tobacco. But nothing has cropped up. There is a tremendous glut in this, and it is going to affect the economy to a great extent. The tobacco exports are to the value of about Rs. 35 crores in foreign exchange in a small place, Guntur and this would be deprived this year of its potentialities unless the Government of India

comes to the rescue by accommodating barter deal for real shippers instead of leaving it to speculators. This is urgently required, and the STC can also get into this field and they can deal with the barter and clear off the heavy stock of tobacco which has accumulated and is lying in the tobacco world.

It is equally necessary to stimulate exports of non-traditional items. Although the provision in respect of market development fund has been increased by Rs. 10 crores, no special incentives have been devised for making such exports attractive and remunerative. There was also clear need for providing fiscal incentives for import substitution.

The investment in the Central Government industrial and commercial enterprises which number over 80 is now of the order of Rs. 3,500 crores. 55 undertakings are in working condition. During 1967-68, 31 of these enterprises showed a net profit of Rs. 48 crores and the other 24 a net loss of Rs. 83 crores. There was thus an overall loss of Rs. 35 crores after providing for depreciation. The losses incurred were mainly by Hindustan Steel, Heavy Engineering Corporation, Bharat Heavy Electricals, Heavy Electricals, Ltd., and Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation. The loss in business operations underlines the need for more efficient use of these vast resources. Government have initiated some measures, but these are half-hearted. I suggest that the best people from the private sector or of public sector should be chosen for the management of these concerns and the top executives must have some discretionary powers. They must also be entitled to some commission as an incentive; otherwise, they cannot really work for the betterment of the institutes.

It is essential that Government urgently undertake the task of improving efficiency in the working of these enterprises which can be a potential source of resources for the Plan. Even a 10 per cent return would ensure an annual income of Rs. 350 crores.

Government should come forward with such additional relief as may be called for to enable continuous increases in exports of both traditional and non-traditional industries.

As regards levy of 4 per cent tax on registered firms on incomes between Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 25,000 a number of expert bodies have expressed themselves against tax on registered firms. This tax should be removed as it amounts to double taxation of income.

The decision to continue development rebate and to treat textile and jute industries as priority industries for this purpose is welcome. It is, however, necessary that the rate of development rebate is not reduced after 31-3-70 because it may not be possible to instal new machinery by that specified date. I further suggest that these industries should also be treated as priority industries for tax purposes.

The proposal to allow amortisation of capital expenditure, not qualifying at present for depreciation allowance or any other deduction against business profits will gain significance only when it is provided that all preliminary as well as pre-operational expenses qualify for amortisation.

I am personally of the view that it will be against the spirit of Hindu Law to deem the income of the Hindu undivided family as the income of individual. It is also not fair to bring all transfers effected since 31-3-1965 within the purview of the proposed provision.

I apprehend that on account of the change over from specific to *ad valorem* basis for excise taxation, there might be in some cases sizeable increase in the incidence, and also disputes in respect of valuation. It is necessary that the entire question relating to excise levy should be reviewed to ensure that the mills do not suffer losses and the interests of consumers and growers are also safeguarded. The Finance Minister's best minute's concession in Budget speech to Agriculturists in Wealth Tax is welcome. Spurious Agriculturists must come under the purview of Wealth Tax.

Before concluding I would like to refer to a few problems of my State.

Reports have appeared that the second Cable Factory at Hyderabad has been dropped due to lack of financial resources. In this connection I submit that there is a considerable demand for this product in this country and many preliminary steps

[Shri M. Sudarsanam]

have been taken for this purpose. Foundation stone was also laid by the Union Industries Minister four years ago. It is, therefore, necessary to proceed with this project.

There have been reports in the Press regarding the dropping of the zinc smelter project due to lack of financial resources. In view of the considerable demand in the country for zinc (117,000 tons) and possibility of export, the Government should go ahead with the project at Visakhapatnam.

A final decision is yet to be taken on the coal-based fertiliser plant at Ramagundam for which the State Government have offered various facilities. In view of the poor demand for coal, it is necessary that alternative use is to be found for coal which would also help agricultural production. In view of the need for stepping up the fertiliser capacity in this country, the coal-based fertiliser plant at Ramagundam may be taken up on the immediate basis.

With the industrialisation in the State, it is expected that by the end of the Fourth Plan, there will be shortfall in the power in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Hence there is need for atomic power plant in the State to cover this gap. Further, a portion of the power from Neyveli should also be reserved for utilisation in Andhra Pradesh.

The copper reserves at Agnigundala in Guntur District have been surveyed by the Geological Survey of India. Although a collaboration agreement has been entered into with an American firm, the latter has backed out some time back. It is necessary to take up the exploitation of the copper reserves in view of the scarcity of the copper in the world market.

Two cement plants have been proposed to be set up by the Cement Corporation of India at Tandur and Yerra gunta. Both of them, however are said to have been dropped out due to lack of resources. In view of the availability of limestone and the spurt in the demand for cement, would be desirable for the Government to take up these two cement projects without any delay.

It is also very essential that a refinery is brought up at Kakinada, on east coast, so that some petro-chemical plants may

also come up, for the development of the backward Andhra State.

In view of heavy investment in the Nagarjunasagar project which is a national project supplying food to South Zone, with potentialities of supplies to other regions also; and also saving several crores of foreign exchange for import of food, Andhra Pradesh has become a debtor. This must be rescheduled taking the importance of all irrigation projects of Andhra Pradesh.

Andhra Pradesh has a very long coast line and is best suited for a Fisheries Harbour. Several overseas experts already visited the coast and selected Visakhapatnam and Kakinada for the purpose. I urge upon the Government of India to accord necessary sanctions for this harbour.

Thank you, Sir.

श्री राम चरण (खुर्जी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज इस बीस साल की आजादी के बाद भी इह बजट को सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न के बेसिस पर बना बजट नहीं कहा जा सकता। बीस साल की आजादी के बाद जो स्थित भूमिहीन किसानों हरिजनों या गरीब तबके की पहले थी उससे भी ज्यादा खराब हो गई है। पहले भी उसके तन पर कपड़ा नहीं था, रहने को मकान नहीं था और खाने के लिये रोटी नहीं थी, अब भी वही हालत है। मैं इस बजट का विरोध करते हुए कहता चाहता हूँ कि इस समय तक गरीबों के लिये, मजदूरों के लिये और भूमिहीन हरिजनों के लिये सरकार ने कोई अवस्था नहीं की है। इस बजट का अधिकतर पैसा व्यूरोकेटिक आफिशल्स पर खर्च होता है। यदि हम व्यूरोकेटिक आफिशल्स की की सही तरीके पर स्कूटिनी करें तो पायेंगे कि 60 परसेट आफिशल्स एसे हैं जिनके पास कोई काम नहीं है। उनके ऊपर खर्च होने वाले पैसे को डाईवर्ट करके गरीब भूमिहीन मजदूरों और किसानों पर खर्च किया जा सकता है। लेकिन इस बजट के मन्दर इस तरह की कोई अवस्था नहीं की गई है।

मैं इस बजट का इसलिये भी विरोध करता हूँ कि कृषि पर टैक्स लगाया गया है और किसानों के ऊपर बोझ डाला गया है। और चीजों पर टैक्स लगा कर उनकी कीमतों को बढ़ाया गया है।

इस बजट के अन्दर दिल्ली को सुन्दर बनाने की व्यवस्था की गई है, लेकिन दिल्ली में रहने वाले 50 हजार हरिजनों को पिछले दो सालों के अन्दर बेघर बना दिया गया है। एक तरफ किस्तान बनाने के लिये 400 एकड़ जमीन मिलती है और दूसरी तरफ गरीबी में रहने वाले हरिजन की भूमियों को बनाने के लिये 20 गज भूमि पाने का हक नहीं है। यह समाजवादी विचार के बिल्कुल खिलाफ है। इस समय सरकार पूँजीवादी तत्वों के हाथों में बैल रही है, पूँजीवादी विचाराभारा के साथ वह रही है। आज देश में गरीबी मजदूरों के जिन्दा रहने की कोई सूरत नहीं है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बजट में दिल्ली की मास्टर प्लैन के लिये नो प्राविजन किया गया है उसको खत्म करके जिन हरिजनों की जमीनों को छीना जा रहा है उनको उससे आजाद किया जाये।

आज हरिजनों के ऊपर बहुत जुल्म और ज्यादाती हो रही है और दिन-ब-दिन वह बढ़ती जा रही है। दिन दहाड़े उनके कल्प हो रहे हैं, उनके मकान जलाये जाते हैं। उनकी सहायता के लिये सरकार ने कोई प्राविजन नहीं किया है। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि उस को एक स्पेशल डिपार्टमेंट कायम करके उन की स्थिति की जांच करानी चाहिये। लेकिन इस बजट में उसके लिये भी कोई प्राविजन नहीं है। बीस साल की आजादी के बाद भी हरिजनों की आधिक स्थिति दिन-ब-दिन गिरती जा रही है। उसके सुधार के लिये बजट में कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया है। यह बजट बिल्कुल पूँजीवादी तत्व को सपोर्ट करने के लिये बनाया गया है। यह 80 फ़ीसदी गरीब किसान मजदूरों के हित में नहीं है, इस बजट का अधिकतर पैसा

आफिशल्स और डिफेन्स पर खर्च होता है। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि बीस सालों के अन्दर सरकार ने जितना पैसा फ़ारेन एक्स्प्रेन्ज की शब्द में गल्ला इम्पोर्ट करने में खर्च किया है, अगर उतना पैसा किसानों के हित में खर्च किया होता तो 4,000 करोड़ रुपया फ़ारेन एक्स्प्रेन्ज को जो बाहरी देशों को दिया गया है, उसकी आवश्यकता न पड़ती। अच्छा होता अगर सरकार की नियत थोड़ी सी बदली होती और किसानों को वह मदद करती, लेकिन मुझे आशा नहीं है ऐसा हो सकता है क्योंकि कांग्रेस सरकार में भी ऐसे तत्व पैदा हो गये हैं जो उसको किसानों की बात सोचने के लिये मजबूर नहीं करते हैं। वह पूँजीवादी तत्व की तरफ देख रही है और इंडस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट की बात ही सोचा करती है।

मैं थोड़ी सी बात यू० पी० के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूँ। यू० पी० इंडस्ट्रीज के मामले में बिल्कुल नेगलेक्टेड है जब उसकी आजादी 8 करोड़ की है। आजादी से पहले हम उसको बैकवड़ नहीं मानते थे, लेकिन आजादी के बाद हम उसको बैकवड़ मानने लगे हैं। पिछले बीस सालों के इंडस्ट्रियल और एकीकृत्वर डेवेलपमेंट में उस को बिल्कुल नेगलेक्ट किया गया है और किसी तरह की व्यवस्था उसके लिये नहीं की गई है। यद्यपि यू० पी० के तीन प्राइमरी मिनिस्टर हो चुके हैं, किर भी जिस ढंग की बहां के गरीबों की हालत थी वही आज भी है, 80 और 80 फ़ीसदी आवमियों को समय से रोटी नहीं मिलती। इस बजट में ज्यादा से ज्यादा, पैसा हरिजनों के डेवेलपमेंट, बैकवड़ कलासेज के डेवेलपमेंट और एकीकृत्वर के डेवेलपमेंट के लिये रखना चाहिये।

मैं इस बजट का विरोध इसलिये करना चाहता हूँ कि इसके अन्दर बिल्कुल भी समाजवादी की भूमिका नहीं है, यह पूँजीवादी विचाराभारा से बनाया गया है और इससे इस देश का विकास होने वाला नहीं है। अगर यहां पर इसी तरह से बजट बनते रहे तो कम्युनिस्टों को बढ़ावा देने वाला यही मामला होगा। चूँकि

[श्री राम चरण]

आप पूँजीवाद को लिपट देना चाहते हैं, इस लिये निर्बन्ध लोगों का स्वतंत्रतास्तों की तरफ होता जा रहा है। आज जो भेद-भाव पैदा हो गया है उसको दूर करने के लिये ऊंचे तबके को नीचा किया जाये और नीचे तबके को उठाया जाये।

मैं इतनी ही बात कह कर अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ कि इस वजट को तब्दील कर के इसके अन्दर अधिकतर पैसा भूमिहीन किसानों, मजदूरों और गरीबों के हित और उन्नति के लिये खर्च किया जाये।

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

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The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair.]

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Umanath.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL (Ahmednagar) : On a point of clarification, Sir. We are discussing the Budget for the last one week. Some hon. Members have spoken and many Members do not get a chance to speak. We, the back-benchers and new Members, have been trying for the last one month to speak in this House. I know that the system is that the party gives you a list and if our name is included in the list, we get a chance to speak. But there is a monopoly of some hon. Members and our names are not there.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तमामा : (लम्मम) : हमें भी मौका मिलेगा या नहीं मिलेगा?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have got a big list. As far as possible we try to accommodate representatives of all States. I do not consider Shri A. V. Patil

as a back-bencher. But I have to follow some rules and accommodate as many as possible. You must remember that there is some time limit also. However, those who do not get an opportunity now will be given an opportunity now will be given an opportunity at the time of the debate on the Finance Bill.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कान्तमामा : एक ही प्रान्त से आप दो-दो को बुलाते हैं। जिन प्रान्तों में गड़बड़ हो रही है, उनसे आप किसी को नहीं बुलाते हैं। हमारे प्रान्त में गड़बड़ हो रही है, वहां से आपने नहीं बुलाया है। हम कैसे अपने विचार प्रकट कर कर सकते हैं?

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : We have been given to understand that those who did not get a chance to speak on the President's Address or on the Railway Budget will be given a chance to speak on the General Budget. But we find that the same persons are speaking on every subject.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : Disciplinary action will be taken against them if they speak about internal party matters here!

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : We are seeking the protection of the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I may assure all hon. Members that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is looking to all these aspects. If I find that no State is represented, I also include that person's name. But normally this is being done. If there is any lapse here and there, we shall correct it.

श्री बाल गोविंद वर्मा (लेरी) : अगर किसी पार्टी की तरफ से नाम दिये जाते हैं तो आपको सिरियल बाइज बुलाना चाहिये। आपो-जीशन पार्टीज की तरफ से जो नाम दिये जाते हैं, उनको आप कटाते नहीं हैं और उन नामों के अलावा आप दूसरों को नहीं बुलाते हैं। लेकिन हमारी पार्टी की तरफ से जिस आईंर में नाम दिये जाते हैं, उस आईंर में आप नहीं बुलाते हैं। अगर किसी का नाम भीषे नम्बर पर है तो उस

को अपने बारी से न बुला कर आप आठवें नम्बर पर जिसका नाम है, उसको बुला लेते हैं। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्भा : हमको रेलवे बजट पर बोलने का मौका नहीं मिला, प्रेजीडेंट्स एड्रेस के बत्त नहीं मिला। फिर हमें कहा जाता है कि हिन्दी के लिये कुछ नहीं कहते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : May I assure hon. Members that there is no desire to omit or change names as far as possible but sometimes from this side or that side a Member requests that he has to go or has some difficulty; then, we have to accommodate him. We accommodate Members from this side also. But Member may rest assured that beyond that there is no question of any change. So far as the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is concerned, he is trying to see—and we are also trying to see that—that every State is represented. That is the main concern that we are showing here.

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD (Kumool) : Their complaint seems to be that their names do not come to the Speaker at all.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What can I do for that?

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीवाई (मेडक) : जो साधु बनाकर बैठते हैं, उनको तो मौका नहीं मिलता है लेकिन जो हल्ला गुला करते हैं, उनको हमेशा मौका मिलता रहता है। जो सदन का समय बरबाद करते हैं, उनको तो आप बुलाते हैं लेकिन हम जैसों को नहीं बुलाते हैं। यह क्या जुन्म है, हमारी समझ में नहीं आता है। प्रेजीडेंट के अभिभावणा पर जब बहस हुई तब मौका नहीं मिला। रेलवे बजट पर नहीं मिला। अब जो जनरल बजट है, इस पर तो मिलना चाहिये।

श्री जार्ज फर्लैन्डीज बम्बई (दक्षिण) : कांसेस के जुलम को खत्म करना चाहिये।

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : May I say that the

maximum number of people may be given a chance during the next few days when the Demands of ministries will be considered? Here also as many as can be given a chance may be given a chance, but more can be given a chance later and again in the discussion on the Finance Bill. There will then be three or four days probably and in that the same speakers may not be allowed.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्भा : तब भी यह हाल होगा। हमेशा ऐसा ही होता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The difficulty of some of the speakers is that they want to speak on a few topics. But I know the old lady Member. She is a good worker and she should be given a chance. We try to accommodate even lady Members also.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी वाई : मैं इस सदन में पन्द्रह साल से हूँ। पहले हमेशा रिकार्ड रहता था कि कलई मैम्बर कौन-कौन से सबजैट पर बोला है। अब कुछ रहता ही नहीं है। अब तो जो हल्ला करते हैं, उनको ही बोलने का समय मिलता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will request Members from this side to confine their remarks to ten minutes so that I can accommodate more of them. That is the only thing that I can do now. Shri Umanath.

SHRI UMANATH : In the course of his budget speech, the hon. Deputy Minister made certain observations with regard to the objectives of social values *vis-a-vis* the budget that he has presented. The relevant paragraph reads :

"In a year that is dedicated to the memory of the Father of the Nation, we cannot but remind ourselves that the ultimate objective of economic development is to serve certain larger social values. We have, therefore, to respond also to the natural urges of our people for basic amenities such as drinking water, for education, medical aid, for opportunity to work and indeed for a growing measure of equali-

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ty in general which is the essence of a socialist society.”.

I would like you to mark the words ‘growing equality in general and amenities to the people’. Let us see how he has provided in this budget *vis-a-vis* these two social objectives.

In regard to the question of growing equality in general, he has provided by granting tax holidays or by continuing the tax holidays to the big business groups ; he has provided for equality in general by providing for development rebate and extending the development rebate to various units, by granting export relief, by granting excise relief to various industries on certain items etc. On the one hand, in the Rs. 10,000 slab which consists of mostly lecturers, professors and such sort of middle class salaried employees, the tax has been increased, that is, the income-tax has been increased. On the other hand, in contrast, he gives tax holiday or continues the tax holiday to big business groups. This is how he provides for growing equality in general, which is the essence of socialism or a socialist society.

I would like to know from the hon. Deputy Prime Minister, when he said equality, whether he meant equality between the Tatas and Birlas and big business groups and he wanted to eliminate the inequality between them or whether it was equality between the Tatas and Birlas on the one hand and Morgans and Phillips and other international big business groups on the other. What was the equality that he was trying for ? Perhaps, it was a printer’s devil. I hope the Deputy Prime Minister will verify and tell us. I think it should read :

“...indeed for a growing measure of inequality in general which is the essence of a socialist society.”

I do not know whether there is some printing mistake. I would like the hon. Deputy Prime Minister to tell us what the correct position is...

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : He will know it tomorrow.

SHRI UMANATH : Now, how does

he provide for amenities, another social value objective ? He provides for it by taxing sugar, by taxing kerosene, by taxing cigarettes and so many other commodities which the common as well as the middle class people use every day. In effect, he was making the availability of these things scarce for them and making these things costlier for them. This is how he is trying to increase the amenities for these people. I think there may perhaps be another printer’s devil here, or it seems to be his steno’s mistake, I think it should have read :

“We have, therefore, not to respond also to the natural urges of our people for basic amenities.”.

I am referring to paragraph 5 at page 2 of his speech. I think the steno might have committed a mistake.

Some hon. Members have said that these taxes will hit the common man. Quite right. But I want to tell them that it is to hit the common man that these things have been provided by the Deputy Prime Minister. The philosophy of the Congress and the Congress leadership is to hit the common man. All along we have been saying that, and it is only in pursuance of this that we are having these levies. These levies coming after the mid-term polls, it looks to me as though they have been levied with a vengeance. Because the Congress has been defeated, they want to wreak vengeance on the people and, therefore, these levies have been imposed. In short, the best name for this budget of vengeance and not for the country’s development or for the common people.

What does this budget reveal ? This budget reveals that so far as the basic policies are concerned, this Government has not made any change. And what has been the basic policy ? The basic policy has been that at the cost of the poor, or whatever may happen to the poor, the ordinary workers and peasants and the middle class, the monopolists should prosper. The latest confirmation of this policy is contained in the report of the Department of Company Law Administration, The report says :

“The Tata Group is, however, still by far the largest business group in India on the basis of total assets worth

Rs. 551 crores as against Birlas' figure of Rs. 510 crores in 1966-67. However, the Birla group's assets are increasing at a rate more than twice as fast as that of the Tata group. According to the survey, Birla Group's assets rose by 74 per cent between 1963-64 and 1966-67, while Tata group maintained a much lower pace of 32 per cent during this period.”

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Metter) : So, there is every reason for an inquiry.

SHRI UMANATH : This is the latest confirmation. How has it come about? Government pose as though this growth of monopoly has been beyond their comprehension and without their knowledge, as though it was because of the ingenuity of the Birlas or the Tatas. That is absolutely not so. So far as we are concerned, I would say that this growth of monopolies has been the result of Government policies of directly developing the monopolies. Let me give you an example.

You know what is meant by underwriting. Many of these major groups do not sell their new shares directly in the market. But certain investment companies will take over the shares and when they find the best of opportunity they will sell the shares, or if they find that it is a risk to sell, they would keep it to themselves. Thereby, they protect these business groups by putting them in a safe position.

The lastest information that I have got so far as this matter is concerued is this. The underwriting of the shares of major big business groups was being undertaken by the private investment companies. Who is doing that? I would again quote from the report of the Company Law Administration. Referring to Birlas, they say :

“Almost the entire amount offered to the public had to be underwritten by various underwriters including the LIC, the ICF, the ICICI, the LDB etc.”.

With regard to the shares of the Tatas, the *Economic Times*, dated the 6th February, 1969 and this to say :

“At the initial stages, the entire amount sold to public had to be underwritten by underwriters. The underwriting of share issues was by and large done by almost all important

Government-controlled financial institutions, namely the IFC, the Unit Trust, the IDB the ICICI and the LIC.”

So, it is obvious that the Government-controlled institutions are directly undertaking the work of underwriting new shares so far as these big business groups are concerned, on the basis of the taxpayers' money. This is what has been happening.

The other day, when a question was asked as to the details of the investments by the LIC, the hon. Deputy Prime Minister refused to give the information on grounds of public interest. I would like to know what the public interest is in giving the details of the LIC's investments. The LIC's money is the policyholders' money. It is public money. If the public wants to know how their money has been invested by the LIC, how could that information be withheld and how could it be said that the public shall not know and that this Parliament shall not know? Why does he want to keep it a secret? What was the reason for it. The reason is that if those details were given, then all the secrets as to how the public money of the LIC was being used to strengthen the monopolists and the big business groups which have been ruling in this country all these decades would have come out. It is to cover up those things and it is in order to protect those things, that he pleaded that in public interest he should not disclose the information. I think what he really meant by public interest was the interest of Tatas and Birlas and the monopoly groups and not the interests of the ordinary people whose money it is.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tirucharappalli) : And more so Birlas' according to Shri Chandrasekhar.

SHRI UMANATH : Let me give you another example. A company has earned about Rs. 1 crore in five years. How did that company get that amount? Aluminium has been served under the Industrial Policy Resolution exclusively for the public sector and not for the private sector. But in Mirzapur, an aluminium factory under the private sector was permitted by this Government in defiance of their resolution.

The Rihand dam electricity was given to that factory dead cheap, at below cost

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price which means at a loss. That is how about Rs. 1 crore was cornered by that particular company. Who was the beneficiary defying their own Industrial Policy Resolution and selling electricity at dam cheap rate? It was the great god Birla. The Birlas' concern was given that permission. This is how they directly build up monopolies. It is not a question of governmental policy resulting in encouragement of monopolies.

Then, I give you another instance. About the Sone Bridge contract involving crores of rupees, Jessops submitted a tender, it was an earlier tender and it involved lesser foreign exchange. Jessops was a Government controlled company. Naturally, anybody would expect, here is a contract involving crores of rupees, lesser foreign exchange and an earlier tender and it will go to Jessops. But it was left. Another company which submitted a tender later and which involved more foreign exchange than Jessops and which was a privately-owned company was given the contract throwing to the winds all the advantages to the nation as well as to the parliament and to the exchequer. Who was the beneficiary of that also at the cost of Government-owned company? Again, it was the great god Birla. A concern of the Birlas was given that Sone Bridge contract.

What is the policy of state Bank in giving advances? I would like to tell you that the policy of the State Bank in making its advances is also to directly build up monopolies. I may give you another quotation from the Department of Company Affairs. It says :

"It would be observed that the Government-controlled institution like ICICI, IFC, LIC etc. account for nominal amounts in terms of loans outstanding in 1966-67 in so far as Birla group of companies are concerned. The State Bank loans, however, account for Rs. 21.54 crores and Central and State Governments for another sum Rs. 11.8 crores."

Again, if you take the State Bank policy in regard to big business groups, the representatives of big business groups who are on the Board of Directors of the State Bank, what do you see? About the loans advanced by the State Bank to big business

groups who are serving on the Board of Directors of the State Bank, the *Economic Time* dated 11.12.68 says :

"The debts dum from firms and companies in which the directors were interested as partners and managing agents formed 23.9% of the total advances."

This is how the State Bank, another institution, which advances loans is directly building up monopolies. It is directly controlled by the Central Government.

Now, I would like to give you another instance how directly the Government has been building up monopolies all along while deceiving people. "We do not know how monopolies got built up. We are trying to enquire into." The merger is one of the forms of building up monopolies. The latest, I understand, subject to correction, is that the Government have approved the merger plan of the I.C.I. That is an international company. The merger proposal is that the I.C.I., the Alkaline Chemicals and the Chemicals and Fibres, these three companies, are to merge together. I understand that the Central Government has approved this proposal. Yet they appoint a Commission of inquiry to find out how the monopolies grow. What the purpose of it? The purpose is said to be to search the reason as to how these monopolies have grown in the last 22 years. It is like a shepherd who put the lamb on his shoulders and went round throughout the world asking, "Where is my lamb? Where is my lamb?"

Further, I find from the Industrial Development Ministry that they are bringing forward a Bill, tom-tomming, saying, that that is meant for restricting the monopolies why a Bill for restricting the monopolies? Here are the policies and the instances that I have given where the Government and their institutions are directly strengthening and building up the monopolies. You give up those policies and then the monopolies will not grow. But you continue those policies of building up the monopolies and then say, "We are bringing forward a Bill to restrict the monopolies." It is all bunkum. I would like to say that the Monopolies Commission and all those things are meant to screen and cover up the policies of directly building up the monopolies.

This policy of the Government, I would like to bring to your notice, has also encouraged many officers who are at the head of financial institutions to hobnob with the big business group. Can you think of a head of a financial institution, while on an official tour, avoiding the Guest House of that particular institution and living in the luxury of big business in that particular city consistently, unless he has got other connections? I will give you an example. The Chairman of the LIC—I am prepared to accept the challenge if you disprove it—, Mr. Bhide, whenever he goes to Madras on an official tour, does not stay in the Guest House—there is a very fine Guest House in the LIC Building—but, on the other hand, he goes to Mr. Kothary—another big business group, the Chairman of the Sugar Federation of India—and stays with him when he is on an official tour. This is a fact. Here is a head of an institution which underwrites shares of various groups—he has got that responsibility. Why should he, when there is a Guest House, go and stay in a businessman's house? It gives all sorts of suspicions so far as the public are concerned. These officers are doing this blatantly because this is the result of the policy of the Government; when they see that Government itself is directly helping the monopolies to grow, they have no fears as their conduct is concerned.

Now I come to the question of the assessment of the state of the economy. The Deputy Prime Minister says in his Budget speech :

"In short, general economic conditions in the country are propitious for resuming the threads of progress over a wide front during the next Plan period."

(SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : Say that they are not.

SHRI UMANATH : I will do it in my own way.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : You are specialising in that.

SHRI UMANATH : He says 'propitious'. But what is the existing state of affairs in the economy? The crisis in the economy is deepening, and it is only to

cover up this reality and truth that the hon. Deputy Prime Minister has used these words. There are so many claims in that statement with regard to what is going to happen in future, in one year. Let us take the claims of the D.P.M. as well as this Government lightly because they are not serious when they make claims.

Much is made about the claim of national income. They say in the Economic Survey of India that there will be a 3 per cent rise in national income. But the very same Government claimed in December, 1968, that the national income would rise by 6 per cent. When they come down to the 'Economic survey', they say that it will be 3 per cent. By the time the next 'Economic Survey' is submitted, when they will get the actuals, they will say that in the last year our national economic trend has been marking time. That may be the word which they may use. So, it will be from 6 per cent to 3 per cent and from 3 per cent to 'marking time'. Even this 3 per cent, if it is reduced to real terms, it will come to less than 2.5 per cent. If you relate it to the population increase and find out the per capita growth of national income—population increase can be taken to be 2.5 per cent and here the real increase is 2.5 per cent—, then it will be stagnation. For the past three years, the per capita national income is at a stagnant position, and this year also, on the basis of his own figures, there will be stagnation, and this is being covered up by all those words.

Now let us take their claim on food production. Let us not take their claims seriously. For this, I am giving you the second example. Coming to their claim on food production, the UNI despatch says :

"The Food Ministry expect the present trends to continue in 1969. Food output in 1968-69 is estimated to exceed substantially that of last year."

This was in January, 1969; the Food Ministry expected that in 1969 the output would increase substantially over the last year's. But, within one month, when they submit the 'Economic Survey', they say that 'the aggregate foodgrains output this year is likely to be not less than last year's level of 96 million tons'. One month before it was 'will increase substantially',

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but when they come to 'Economic Survey', it is, 'not less than last year's level'. This is the state of their claims! That is why I say that we should not take their claims seriously.

Then they say that there is a wonderful sign of recovery. The other day, Shri F. A. Ahmed, give a list of 44 industries in the chemical and engineering regions where unutilised capacities lie; the extent of unutilised capacities is between 50 and 96 per cent; this is in the case of 44 industries. Yet, they say that there is a wonderful sign of recovery. The unutilised capacities in two regions, chemical and engineering, in regard to 44 industries, are from 50 to 96 per cent, and we are asked to believe that these are signs of recovery!

What about the future of the economic position? So far as Government are concerned, the main reliance for economic recovery expectation is, first, a farm surplus and second, the foreign exchange required for import so that industry may run. As for farm surplus, they have admitted that it cannot be less than last year's. That means, the purchasing power this year will not be more than last year's. Secondly, increased taxes have been imposed. What will happen? The prices of those commodities will rise. To that extent, the purchasing power will go down. A dose of deficit financing is provided for. That will also lead to an increase in prices. That spells a further reduction in purchasing power. That being the case, how does he think that there is going to be recovery? I do not understand.

On the question of foreign exchange, the second element of their reliance for recovery, with which they import raw materials and spare parts to keep industry going, the Economic Survey admits that it is more reduced than what they had last year, and their anticipation is less. That means that import of raw materials and spares will also be affected. That being so, how do they expect any economic recovery? It is all bunkum.

The last point they rely upon is an increase in exports. Here I would like to bring one thing to the notice of the House. What is the basis on which this export increase prospect is based? It is a very brittle and dangerous base. He has

announced a relief of Rs. 23 crores for exporters, to propitiate the international gods of competition. The policy is: propitiation of international gods and propitiation of internal gods. But it is not realised that the moment you stop propitiation, the whole export will go phut. That is the dangerous position in which the export prospect remains.

How much propitiation? They said Rs. 23 crores allotted to propitiate international gods. Is that all? Does the story of propitiation end there? No. Propitiation started on a major scale with devaluation of the rupee. The international gods were propitiated by that. Yet they were not satisfied. The appetite of Morarjibhai's international gods is insatiable. They cannot be satisfied or satiated by any such things. So now he comes forward and says; another Rs. 23 crores of propitiation.

Then what happens? For export promotion, internal gods have to be propitiated. In 1967-68, he propitiated them by export promotion schemes. For that an allotment of Rs. 23 crores was made. Now he is allotting Rs. 44 crores, for 1969-70. Again propitiation has increased.

The point to remember is that so far as propitiation of international and internal gods is concerned, there is no limit because there is no limit to their appetite. But for you to satisfy them and propitiate them, there is a limit. The moment you reach that, it has to stop. If you do not stop on your own, people will force you to stop and then all your exports will go phut. That is what I bring to the notice of the House.

Even after this propitiation, are they international gods satisfied? No. After devaluation, after export promotion, even now they are depressing the prices of our articles sent abroad. I shall give government figures. The price of vegetable oil in 1967-68 was Rs. 5.6 per kg.; in 1968-69, it came down to Rs. 3.2. The international gods have depressed it by 43 per cent. Footwear was selling at Rs. 10 per pair; it is now reduced to Rs. 6.25—37 per cent reduction. Millmade cloth was subjected to a 23 per cent reduction. Artsilk fabric prices abroad were reduced by 40 per cent. Even traditional items like tea and jute

suffered a reduction of 10 per cent and 4 per cent respectively.

As for shoes, we exported one million pairs more than last year. But the money we got for that one more million was Rs. 17 lakhs less than what we got last year.

This is the secret, sordid story of the loot of the country's wealth and economy indulged in by these internal and international gods. It is on that that Government's export policy is based. The exporter in his own interest will now refuse to export. He will say, "Why should I be forced to sell shoes abroad at Rs. 6.25 when my own countrymen pay Rs. 10 ?"

He will further say : "why should I lose ? Not only you are not paying me a remunerative price, but you are further depressing it." But, our exports are forced exports, not normal and natural. Our export is more or less mortgaged to pay back our loans and for our imports. It is becoming more and more substantially and totally mortgaged exports.

How and why did this happen ? It is because of the Government's strategy of dependance on foreign loans for resources. It is this strategy that has led to this position. The whole economy has been reduced to an object of blackmail and pressure. They dare not face the pressures of the imperialists. They dare not face the blackmail of the vested interests. Instead, they turn to Rama and Krishna in the villages, the workers and the common people and fleece them.

Coming to the last point, the Centre-State relations, a string of appeals come forth from that side. When the Prime Minister appeals for cooperation she appeals in the name of national unity. When the Deputy Prime Minister appeals, he appeals in the name of economy. When it comes from Mr. Chavan, the Home Minister, he says, "let us forget but not forgive". So long as the anti-national policies, which I mentioned, of the Government continue, so long as the anti-peoples' policies of the Government continue, this appeal for cooperation to non-Congress Governments is meaningless. So far as my Party is concerned, so long as these policies are not changed, this appeal for cooperation is meaningless.

What is the position of the present Centre-State relations ? The basis for the present Centre-State relations is the 1935 Act. Essentially, the basis is what is contained in the 1935 Act. At that time, what did the Congress leadership do ? They opposed that basis. How did they oppose ? They said then that under this Act the power was concentrated in the Centre ; the Provinces were given the responsibilities without the power to discharge those responsibilities. That is how they opposed it then. Since the time when they came to power in the Centre, they have been catching it like a leech. The power is concentrated in the Centre, but the responsibility is with the States without the power to discharge those responsibilities. They are going on merrily because this concentration of power in the Centre helps the growth of development of monopolies, helps the growth of development of vested interests, both internal as well as foreign. On account of this, when the conditions of the people in the States deteriorate, then the State Governments are made to face the anger of the people and the Centre is far away removed from the people. This is the crux of the present Centre-State relations.

With this power they have got, they are interfering even in spheres which are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the States. I give the lastest example. Land reform is in the jurisdiction of the State, but formally they have to get the concurrence of the Centre. The Government of Kerala drafted a Bill on land reform and before taking it to the Assembly, they sent it here to the Central Government. What does the Central Government do ? They refuse the concurrence and send it back on the ground that certain provisions in the Bill will affect the plantation industry. On that pretext they have refused concurrence even in the sphere where the State Government has the power. Here it is not a question of Shri E. M. S. Namboodirapad and Shri Morarji Desai not getting on well, not a question of the Prime Minister and Shri Jyoti Basu not getting on well, but it is a question of conflict of fundamental policies. The Kerala Government wants to adopt a certain land reform policy and it has

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drafted a Bill, but the Centre refuses its concurrence. Here, it is not a conflict of personalities. It is purely a question of conflict of fundamental policies.

You may take again the question of minimum wage, the fixation of which is within the jurisdiction of the State. Now for the plantation industry the Kerala Government has fixed the minimum wage. But the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce is pressurising the State Government to give up that thing. That is what they are doing now. That is because the minimum wage which they have fixed under the power is more than the Wage Board award itself.

Is it a personal conflict? No, it is a question of fundamental policies. As a matter of policy this Government does not want to pay wages more than that fixed by the wage board and so it stands in the way of the Kerala Government doing it. It is a Centre-State conflict. It is a built-in conflict in the present situation which is a conflict of policies. So also about agricultural income-tax. There is nothing in the Union List empowering them; there is also nothing in the State List directly empowering them. So, under the residuary powers if at all, it was for the Central Government to bring legislation enabling the State Governments to collect this tax. Because certain State Governments like to protect the middle and small peasants and take away the surplus from the higher income groups in agricultural sector, instead of enabling legislation, this Government brings in legislation itself.

Then there is the matter of allocation of funds to States and I give only one example. The Fourth Plan allotment for West Bengal was Rs. 251 crores but their debt repayment during the same period is Rs. 231 crores. What is left for West Bengal? The Finance Minister and the Government as a whole refuse to consider this question. When they say co-operation, they mean co-operation on their terms, on their policies of developing monopolies in the country. Take the question of North Bengal floods. The Prime Minister says: money will not stand in the way. Now, the Government comes out and says: these are the rules. All that money is a productive money and there will be no

return. That is why I say that there is this conflict built-in in the situation; it is a conflict of policies and they have come to the fore when non Congress Government with progressive policies have come to power in some States. They want our co-operation to enforce their policies or breeding monopolies and strengthening foreign interests and fattening the landlords of the country. There is a conflict in fundamental policies and millions of our people have started rejecting the policy of the Central Government and they have started rallying round the progressive parties. Still the Government do not take their lesson and they want to impose their own policies despite the writing on the walls. There is no salvation for the people except to stand together and fight, irrespective of political affiliations, the Central Government. Whether this party or that party is in power in the States, the will of the people will emerge and they will throw this Government out of power here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want to accommodate as many Members, as possible: so I request Members to confine their remarks to ten minutes.

SHRI K. N. PANDEY (Padraune): The approach of the Budget is very wide and within the short time at my disposal I do not want to cover the entire field. I shall confine myself to a few points but I shall reply to some points raised by Mr. Umanath. According to him the whole economic system and the planning done by this Government is wrong and with this way they cannot solve the unemployment problem in the country. Fortunately, in two States they were given the chance to run Governments, that is, in Kerala and West Bengal.

We expected that they would give us something new. We wanted to see whether the unemployment problem would be solved. But what I found was that due to the policy of the communist government 1,30,000 employees in the engineering industry were thrown out of work in West Bengal only. According to them, Birla is a very bad man and Uttar Pradesh was wrong to offer him electricity at a cheaper rate. But what do I find in Kerala? The

same bad man has been invited by Shri Namboodiribad, who happens to be the Chief Minister of Kerala; there (*Interruption*) The surprising part of the story is that they have also offered to give him electricity at a cheaper rate. When the point about the need for industrialisation comes, either they have to take steps by themselves to improve the industries or they have to request the private party to establish industries. Is Kerala in a position to establish industries on its own, of their own accord? He being a champion of the so-called working classes, says that Kerala wants to give minimum wage much higher than in other States, but this government is not allowing that Government to implement it! They want increase in wages, but they want funds from the Centre. They want to flourish themselves at the cost of others. This should be known that the Centre does not represent them only it represents Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and so on. Why should the Centre give so much funds to that champion in Kerala? Why not to others? This is the point.

AN HON. MEMBER : leave Kerala alone.

SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Let it flourish, but it cannot flourish at the cost of others.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No argument please.

SHRI K. N. PANDEY : My point is this. The Finance Minister also knows it very well that two years ago the country was suffering from a scarcity of food and we could not survive unless America had given us food. How long can a country with self-respect depend on a foreign country for the supply of food? This was the matter before the country, and every citizen, every cultivator, took it upon himself to do his best to grow more food. I find that the Government also, when there was famine in Bihar, gave all sorts of help and they spent crores of rupees. But now what happened? The condition of the country is this. The total cultivable land in the country is 390 million acres, and we have provided irrigation only to 90 million acres. Still, 200 million acres are left unirrigated. This is the position of the

country. I tell you, even if you provide fertilisers at cheaper rates, unless there is water no food can be grown. The matter that requires your attention is this. If you cannot provide irrigation, you must help the people, to put in their maximum effort, to the extent possible, but you are not doing it. For example, take the pump-sets. These pump-sets are used by small farmers, those who do not have canals. They want adequate supply of water whether through Government tube-wells or through their own. They purchase these pumps, but the Government thought it best to increase the price of these pumps. Is it done to encourage the countryman to grow more food? Simply because the condition in the country has become somewhat improved, that the difficult condition of the past two years has become a bit lessened, do not think that you can wholly depend on the production of your own country unless further efforts are made.

Furthermore, there are peasants who are not using chemical fertilisers, who have still to be encouraged and have to be taught the value of these fertilisers. But in order to encourage the people, a wise step was taken by the Finance Ministry, and that is, they have increased the duty on chemical fertilisers! After all, do you want to ruin the country? Do you want to help the people to produce more foodgrains in the country or do you want to depend on America for all time to come?

If that is the policy naturally you have to incur the farmers' wrath. Please don't impose conditions so that the poor farmers are made to suffer.

There is one other point which I wish to refer to in this connection and it is this. This is about sugar I have to observe that the policy in respect of sugar is very bad and I think it is a curse on us. What is this policy of partial decontrol of sugar? Now, in the same market the person gets sugar in his rations at the rate of Rs. 1.80 per kilo whereas the sugar sold in the free market is Rs. 4 per kilo. That is, the price is twice in the open market. In these two prices why is there such a big difference? In this policy of partial decontrol of Government what happens is this. Due to this policy, the villagers who were purchasing sugar from the free market already paying high price have to pay

[Shri K. N. Pandey]

further higher prices due to this additional excise duty on free sugar. This excise duty comes to Rs. 67 per quintal. No duty levied or imposed by the Government has ever been paid by the producers that is the mill-owners themselves. They are all passed on to the consumers. I wish to ask one question. Has the Government got any machinery to see that this extra duty is paid by the mill-owners? What the mill-owners are thinking now is to reduce the cane price. It is the general policy of the Government that whenever there is a bumper supply of cane the general practice has been to reduce the cane price and whenever there is shortage of supply of cane the price of cane is increased. This is what their policy is. This is detrimental to the interest of the entire country and of the consumers and the producers. This is the way in which they want to bring the cultivators and the consumers in their favour.

Last year the free sugar was selling at the rate of Rs. 350 to Rs. 400 per quintal and cultivators were getting from Rs. 12 to Rs. 17 per quintal of cane in different regions. Today also the sugar is selling at the rate of Rs. 340 in the market. Now, because of this duty the price has gone up to Rs. 367 per quintal. The cultivator is getting Rs. 9 in some places and in a few places in the north, Rs. 9.50 per quintal. The hon'ble Food Minister gave us an assurance that some parity would be established in the cane price so long as partial decontrol remains. But nothing has been done in this regard. In the South, in Andhra, they are paying at the rate of Rs. 7.37 per quintal for the time being with an assurance that if they make more realisation from free sugar they will pay some extra. In Madras they are paying at the rate of Rs. 8 per quintal. In respect of every person who gets his sugar from the ration shop, it is a fact that his full requirement is not completely satisfied and he has to go to the free market for sugar. In case this excise duty is abolished along with the other agricultural taxation, the budget deficit could be reduced by Rs. 47 crores. There is a deficit at the present moment of Rs. 200 crores.

What I could like to say in this connection is this. Don't try to harm the

cultivator. Don't try to put extra burden over the consumers. I may tell you that so far they have been supporting us but if you annoy them they will also go against us like others.

In Uttar Pradesh what has happened? At the moment the U.P. cultivators have been fighting for a higher cane price. But when the budget was introduced in the Lok Sabha the factories have found it convenient to suggest a reduction in the cane price and now the Opposition says that as Shri C. B. Gupta has come to power such a thing has come to happen.

Mr. Gupta is a strong man and I want that this strong man should survive. You should be prepared to create such a condition that the strong man survives it.

The Food Minister assured the House that every sugarcane cultivator will get Rs. 10. But in Andhra they get only Rs. 7.37. They have assured the cultivators that after realising the entire amount, they will give the extra price. In Madras, in spite of the declaration in Parliament, the cultivators get only Rs. 8 per quintal.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : It cannot be the same everywhere.

SHRI K. N. PANDEY : If you want to maintain a disparity in cane price, there should be a disparity in sugar price also in different parts of the country.

In conclusion, I am very thankful to Mr. Morarji Desai for having given some concession to jute and textile mills. It has helped thousands of people who were unemployed due to the closure of mills. I only appeal to him that while he has been lenient in this respect, he should not create a condition in which the mills in some other industry may have to close down.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sam-balpur) : Sir, the Finance Minister has appeared in the role of a *sutradhar* in the drama of the fourth plan, but he has not given us the shape and size of the plan. If it is to begin from 1st April 1969, it is high time the plan was published and the details made available. Today in newspapers it is published that there is no harm if the plan is published a little later, because the plan

for the next year has already been there in the picture. There was also a proposal from West Bengal that the fourth plan may be postponed for one year. Since the gestation period of the fourth plan has been very long, it is high time it was published.

The crop position has led the Finance Minister to a buoyant mood, but we find that the resources position is very tight, though it is much better than last year.

There has been much criticism of almost all the taxation proposals from all sides of the House. Therefore, in improving our economy, we must pay greater attention to getting more non-tax revenue. Therefor, it is necessary to streamline and improve the performance of our public sector projects. Only when we get a good return from the public sector projects in which we have invested such huge amount, we can substantially improve our revenue without raising the general price-level.

Along with the budget papers, we have got this year a memorandum on public sector enterprises, which says that the Central Government have more than 80 industrial and commercial enterprises, with a total investment of about Rs. 3500 crores. It is said that during 1967-68, 31 of these enterprises showed a net profit of over Rs. 48 crores, while another 24 showed a net loss of Rs. 83 crores, resulting in an overall net loss of Rs. 35 crores. In answer to a Starred Question on 3rd March—No. 247—it was pointed out that Hindustan Steel alone incurred a loss of Rs. 38 crores.

The Heavy Engineering Corporation suffered a loss of Rs. 17 crores, the Neyveli Lignite Corporation a loss of Rs. 6 crores 11 lakhs and so on. We started our public sector projects with high expectations about twelve years ago and in spite of our best efforts we are not able to show much profit, rather we incur losses.

15. hrs.

How to improve this position? Unless we do so it shall lead to further difficulties in our economy. In order that the Parliament may be directly associated with the management of the public sector enterprises we started the Public Undertakings

Committee. There is also a Bureau of Public Enterprises. Remedies for improving the functioning of the public sector projects have been suggested from time to time. This year we have a Memorandum on the public sector enterprises which has suggested certain steps for improving the performance of these public sector enterprises. I do not know how far the recommendations contained in this memorandum will help in improving the working of the public sector projects. The Government should have some hard thinking on this matter so that the public sector enterprises may contribute substantially to the improvement of our economy.

In the agricultural sector we set the goal of self-sufficiency in foodgrains by 1971—that is to say, only two years hence we should be able to dispense with the import of PL-480 foodgrains. Even in the last two years when the monsoon has been good, giving us a fairly satisfactory crop we still had PL 480 imports of foodgrains. We are told that we must build a buffer-stock and that is why we are importing these foodgrains. But it is high time that we started the experiment of dispensing with these imports altogether so that when in future there is the possibility of the rain gods failing us and at the same time there is the stoppage of these imports we may be in a position to see our way through difficult time.

I am afraid the imposition of tax on fertilisers will act as a disincentive to our farmers. Production of fertilisers inside our country is far below the capacity. The price is also very high. Our agriculturists have to spend a lot on fertilisers. Even than the supply is much below the demand. We know that land which has been fed with fertilisers must continue to be fed with fertilisers or start using fertilisers on a reduced basis without disastrous consequences in food production. Therefore, this further increase in the price on account of tax will hit all agriculturists who are asked to take to scientific farming with the help of fertilisers and who actually do more crops. They may not be in a position to do so when it pinches their pockets.

The wealth tax on agricultural income is welcome, but I am afraid the yield will not be very substantial.

[Shri Sradhakar Supakar]

It is often argued that since the State has invested so much in the agricultural sector of our economy the State should expect a fair share thereof by way of taxation.

But it must be remembered that the vast majority of our agriculturists live much below the subsistence level. The failure of one crop usually breaks their back. The prices of foodgrains do not rise as steeply as that of other articles of daily necessity and the credit of maintaining a reasonable level of prices for foodgrains must go to the poor agriculturists, who are so much exploited by the middlemen. But these facts are forgotten when we say that the agriculturist must pay a certain amount of the investment in the agricultural sector of our economy.

Then, a tax is proposed to be levied on crystal sugar at an *ad valorem* rate. The total revenue from sugar and *khandasari* will rise by Rs. 27.45 crores. Day by day sugar is becoming a scarce commodity and the villagers find it very costly and even scarce. Yet, we export sugar at a comparatively low price. This is an anomaly which should be stopped. We cannot, and should not, export sugar at about 50 paise per kilogram to rich countries abroad when our own poor people have to pay a rate of Rs. 5 per kilogram.

When Shri Dwivedy spoke the other day, he referred to the need of development of Orissa and stressed the regional imbalances in the development of India. The question of giving the green signal to the Talcher Industrial complex is hanging fire for a number of years now. Government must come to a decision soon on a project which promises so much for the development of a backward State at such low cost and also promises to contribute so much to the prosperity of the whole of India.

The development of Paradip port in Orissa also needs immediate attention. After investing so much in this project, which has been exporting so much iron ore to Japan, government should not neglect it and must make proper and adequate arrangements for its dredging and maintenance.

Then I will come to a Central seed farm in my own constituency, about which

some questions were put this morning. Government have started a big seed farm in Sambalpur in a land which was acquired for the Hirakud dam project and which was lying unused by Government. People who were displaced from the dam site were using that land on sub-lease. They have spent all compensation which they get from acquisition and all these years they have been waiting with the expectation that on some future date they are going to get that land on a permanent basis. Now the earth has been removed from their feet and they have become destitutes. Either alternative employment or accommodation must be provided to them.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : (Mettur)

We have been hearing from Congress members, at least some members, that our Finance Minister is a man of integrity, he is very sincere and straightforward. We have never quarrelled with that claim except perhaps with regard to his son's affair. Forgetting even that, I am prepared to accept that proposition that our hon. Finance Minister is above suspicion. Still, he is a human being and human nature being what it is, I am sure that his prejudices and predilections have gone into the formulation of this budget.

The first point I would like to take is his antipathy towards the States. Not only he but the Central Government as such is very much averse to the demands of States for increased allocation because it feels that the States are not raising enough resources for themselves as per the dictates of the Centre. But if we take into consideration the avenues of taxation that are left to the States, can anybody say that there is further scope for the States to increase their tax revenue?

What are the taxes that are left to the States? Sales tax, land revenue and some other small items. In the case of both these items, we have reached the saturation point. As against these, the Centre has got excise and income-tax. What is the position of the excise revenue? In 1948-49, it was a bare figure of Rs. 50 crores. But today it is of the order of Rs. 1250 crores. Can anybody imagine that a State can to that ratio raise taxes from out of the sources still left open for them? It is impossi-

ble. The same is true of Income-tax also.

The Deputy Prime Minister may argue that the Centre does share its income with the States. But what is the share? I do not want go into the past records. Even taking the figure that he has given in the present budget, we find that the total revenue to the Centre is of the order of Rs. 3519 crores, and out of this sum, Rs. 3000 crores are left with the Centers and it goes into the pocket of the Centre and only Rs. 519 crores is to be shared by all the States. What a paltry sum! With this amount, they have to discharge the responsibilities enjoined on them by the Constitution. And the States have to undertake virtually all the ameliorative measures and all the welfare measures like promotion of agriculture, providing education and health services, road-building, providing small irrigation etc. Here also I concede that the Centre does supplement the efforts of the States. But according to me that is only a duplication and waste of work, because the real impact of the Centre's effort is negligible on the States. That is the position today.

In this plight when the States are just dragging on somehow, the Centre thinks still that there is enough scope for the States to raise resources. How is it possible? My hon. friend Shri Umanath has said that this budget is a budget with a vengeance. I would rather say, though that is also true, that the Centre has adopted a vindictive attitude towards the States by proposing this agricultural tax. As we all know, during the last few years, there has been a suggestion from the Centre that the States should tap more resources from the rural sector. But not a single Chief Minister, either congress or non-Congress has come forward, because they know full well the Predicament and the pitiable situation in which the farmers of our country are today placed. So, they have totally refused to accede to the suggestion of the Centre. Hence the Centre thought that it was high time for them to assert their dictatorial rights and by circumventing the Constitution they thought that they could impose it on the States. To me it looks very funny. I am not able to appreciate the assertion of the Finance Minister. If his intention is to give back the entire collection to the States, why should he

collect it at all? If he is going to steal it, and if he thinks that it is honourable to steal it in order to give it back to them, then I say that I am not able to appreciate the logic behind it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : If he does not like it, then we would not transfer.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : We do not like his stealing.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I know that.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Now, look at the amount that he seeks to collect. He expects an income of Rs. 5 crores in 1970-71. If this is to be divided among all the States, each State may get about Rs. 25 to 30 lakhs. So, it is a very paltry sum. For this, they need not begin scaring the farmers from now on. I am afraid that this will have an adverse effect on the promotion of agriculture in our country.

I concede the point that a time may come when we may have to tax the rural sector, but this is not the time. We have to wait for some more time, till, as some hon. Members have pointed out, the cultivable but uncultivated land today in our country is brought under the plough in a very substantial measure, and we have to see that agriculture without fluctuation would settle down and yield an assured minimum income per annum for the middle class farmer. Only then can we think of these levies.

Government have covered this up by saying that they are going to siphon off the black money that is being invested in the rural sector. I doubt very much their intention. I honestly feel that Government could have taken a number of other measures to siphon this black money which they have not done so far. They pretended as if they were taking some measures, and you know and the House knows how miserably they have failed, because their intentions were not honest. After that, they now come and say that they are trying to get the black money from out of the rural sector. I do not understand this logic at all.

Even at this juncture, even if some professionally rich people and some big business people have invested their money

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in agriculture, for the time being I would say, let them invest in agriculture; I do not think that there would thereby be any terrific harm that will befall this country because of the money going into agriculture. I say this because we know the humiliating position in which we are placed because of the PL—480 imports, and we know how much foreign exchange we are losing, and we know how much the developmental activities are suffering because of the import of foodgrains. Apart from the economic aspect, I feel that it is a humiliating situation for a predominantly agricultural country like India to be dependent on imports. So, I am emphatically of the opinion that we should allow money to be ploughed back into the rural sector. Let there be progressive farming and that will create a chain reaction and that will make its impact on agriculture. Let some time be given for our agriculture to grow. After all, the rural sector has not become so green, as somebody tried to make out the other day. So, let us allow them some time. Later, a stage may come when they will willingly be prepared to part with their surplus income, if any.

If the hon. Finance Minister is not going to rescind his proposals and withdraw this levy, then I am afraid that he would have to be prepared from now on to face a rather violent agitation in this country. It may be true that the rural sector is unorganised, but I would like to tell him that the farmers and the peasantry in this country have proved their mettle during the freedom struggle, and they will not hesitate to prove it again to this Government if they are not going to withdraw this levy that they have proposed.

There are other taxes also which affect the rural sector, namely the tax on fertilisers and pumping sets. Much has been said on these things already and, therefore, I do not want to elaborate on it. But I fear the sales of fertilisers may go down, and this may neutralise the extra revenue that he expects to get out of it.

In regard to pumping sets also, I would say this. We have not deepened all the wells in the country. We know the drought situation in this country. We know the importance of electricity also in so many regions to go ahead with the energising

programme. So, this is not the proper time for us to tax the farmer more and increase the cost of investment that he has to make because that will consequentially raise the prices of foodgrains and other agricultural produce.

So, I would like to plead with the hon. Minister that he should give serious consideration to these matters. There is one other thing which pertains to a State matter on which also I would like to say something. So far, the Central Government have not conceded the demands of the progressive elements and the various Chief Ministers belonging even to their own party that the States should be given more rights and powers. The States are in a very pitiable plight like some of our poor housewives in our country. The spendthrift of a husband will go on a rampage and spend all the earnings that he has got and come back home in the evening to beat her for not having his dinner ready. Such is the position in which the States find themselves today. The spendthrift of a Central Government gets all the money that it could manage, and mops up all the resources that are there in the States and then chastise the States "Look here, you are not giving me enough money, and I cannot go on feeding you".

Whatever may be the Constitutional position, what is the real impact of the Central taxes on the people of this country? In all walks of life people directly come into contact with the State Government. So, for whatever increase in prices or whatever other inconveniences they may come across in their day-to-day life because of the Central Government taxes, they immediately begin to blame the State Government. That is bound to be there. My analysis is that that was the reason why the Congress has lost in many of the States but has not lost at the Centre. Probably, the people thought that it was those fellows who were to be blamed and not the real culprits here. We know that except for the educated few, majority of our people, 70 per cent of them, are illiterate and do not understand the intricacies of our political structure. It is high time that the Government realises it.

There is a bogey raised that unless there is a unitary form of government this

country will disintegrate. I am sorry to say that I do not concede that point at all. What is the position? Let us remember that before 1947, before Pakistan became a reality, all the serious-minded politicians as well as statesmen in this country were for States' autonomy. They talked in terms of federalism and not in terms of unitary form of government. Only after the formation of Pakistan, after it became a *fait accompli*, a reality, there was a sudden emotional shift to the other extreme and on that the Constitution was framed. It was a negative emotional shift. Unfortunately it is rather more towards the unitary form than towards the federal side. So we have been seeing that in the past 20 years the regional aspirations, the polyglot nature of this country and the continental climate that prevails in this country leading to various cultures are more and more asserting themselves. We see their manifestation everywhere and I do not consider this as a dent in the country; we should rather take it as a warning and see that we reverse the whole thing.

There is a curious development that I am seeing in this country in spite of the unceasing effort of the last 20 years towards a unitary form of government at the Central level. After 1947 when the national flag was raised or the national anthem was sung, we witnessed a spontaneous upsurge of the emotion, loyalty and the faith of the people. What is the position after 20 years? We are trying to inculcate patriotism in our people from without, by closing the doors of the cinemas and theatres. What a ridiculous situation the country has been lowered to. Does it not prove that we are not proceeding on the right path? I am firmly of the opinion that the whole political structure should be reversed and there should be a radical change of thinking with regard to our Constitution *vis-à-vis* the Centre-State relations. Unless that is done I am afraid, we are not going to improve things.

After all, the strength of the country lies in the prosperity of the country and the prosperity of the country depends upon the initiative that is taken by the States. If you do not give enough rights to them, commensurate with their responsibility, you cannot expect the initiative to be taken by them. Today there is an unhealthy trend of each State vying with another to

get some doles from the Centre. This is unhealthy and humiliating, I say. Every State in the country says that it is being exploited. So, instead of having this kind of a deteriorating and immoral situation prevailing in the country, why do you not have a healthy set-up where healthy competition prevails in the States? Let them look after their own affairs. That can never weaken this country. That should be the attitude that the Government should take.

Another very important item which I would like to deal with is the tax concession given to the textile industry. I do hope that the hon. Finance Minister was of the genuine opinion that the concession which he has given to the textile industry will mitigate the hardship that is hampering the development of that sector. I am afraid, the Government here in Delhi has not probably appreciated the magnitude of the problem particularly in my State. It is a grave crisis and, I am afraid, if something more is not done, the catastrophe cannot be averted. Today as many as 33 spinning mills are closed in my State alone. As far as we are concerned, the textile crisis means to us a glut in the yarn market.

Only the spinning mills are closed. As far as the relief announced by the Government is concerned it may benefit, I am told, the powerloom sector and the composite mills. With regard to the spinning mills, I reliably learn, it is not going to touch even the fringe of their problem.

Today, the production per month is of the order of 90,000 bales of which 30,000 bales are consumed within the State. The rest two-thirds production is dependant on the market outside my State. Unfortunately, what has happened in the past few years is—it is a wonderful planning that these people have—that there is an increase in licences and they have increased the capacity of the spinning mills in the country without taking into consideration the existing capacity that was already there with the result the market has very much, shrunk and with the shrinkage in market there is a terrible glut leading to the distress sale in the yarn market. I have not got a brief to plead for the industrialists as such. I do not think, even after the closure, they have become overnight beggars. That is not my view when I argue this point. After all, they might have had

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other things to depend upon because they do invest their money in various sectors. But here the problem is of human nature because lakhs and lakhs of employees have been thrown out of employment. Apart from that, the capital that is locked up in the spinning mills the country's resources or the money is being wasted. What a wonderful planning you have got if you could not anticipate these things? The Government have miserably failed in this. In their anticipations, with regard to textile consumption, they have miserably failed. The consumption of man-made fibre has double where as on the textile side the consumption has not been upto their expectations. That has fallen much short of their expectations. When such is the position, I would like to point out that the concession they have announced amounts to, according to their own statement, about Rs. 15.30 crores. The excise duty on yarn was introduced only in 1959. At that time, this was yielding a revenue of Rs. 13 lakhs. Now, the excise duty on yarn alone fetches an amount of about Rs. 40 crores. Within these 10 years, we can imagine the increase on this side. Your concession given to yarn, coupled with cloth and other things, comes to about Rs. 15.30 crores. Even there, there are different varieties of yarn. I think, the hon. Minister may know it or the advisers who are responsible for these things may have known it. There is hank yarn and cone yarn and also straight reel and cross reel. There are so many varieties. On certain varieties, the levy has been increased. Only on certain varieties, the levy has been decreased. I also gather that, particu'larly, where the levy is high, that is affecting handloom sector because the type of yarn that has to go to the handloom sector has not been exempted from this levy. So, I would plead, even if the Government is not going to totally abolish the excise duty on yarn, at least let them give a substantial reduction, a little more concession than what they have already given.

Sir, this is a very vital matter for us. It is often threatening us as a law and order situation in my State, as you might have seen it in the papers. I would like to give a few suggestions: I understand even the credit facilities that they

used to get before, after the crisis has taken over the industry and the spinning mills, are not being given to them. The banks are not prepared to give credit facilities. I also learn that even Government financial institutions are not fair enough to cater to their needs. My hon. friend, Mr. Umanath, raised a very pertinent point about the investment of L.I.C. The other day, there was the Starred Question No. 374 put by Mr. Madhu Limaye about the investment of L.I.C. in Tata company. The answer was this :

"The L. I. C. bought a big block of ordinary shares of the Tata Iron & Steel Company Ltd. in the normal course of investment. It will not be in the public interest to disclose details of its transactions in shares of individual companies."

I am not entering into the investment pattern. But if the LIC thinks that they can afford to invest in the Tata Company as if they are very poor and they cannot manage things and they have to be propped up by the financial institutions of the Government, is there any reason or excuse for the Government not to consider the legitimate demands of the mediumsize and small-size industries? They could give some money to them. Here I make a demand—it is a general demand and I join Mr. Umanath in this—that the Government should, if it is honest enough, disclose the investment pattern of the financial institutions. Do they think that only the Finance Minister of this country is the guardian angel and the others are not so patriotic enough to keep the secrets of this country? Let him have a closed session at least and give all the details that are there, so that we may know as to what they are doing and how they are investing our money.

I would plead with them to assist the spinning mills for reopening by giving soft and long term loans. Also I would plead with them to purchase the accumulated stock through the STC.

SHRI R. S. ARUMUGAM (Tenkasi): I welcome the Budget presented by our Deputy Prime Minister. I think, the proposed taxation on fertilisers and pumpsets will affect the agricultural production

In this country and, therefore, I have requested the Deputy Prime Minister to reconsider this taxation proposal.

A steel plant in Salem is a long-felt desire of Tamil Nadu people. I request the Government to take up the Salem Steel Plant in the Fourth Plan period.

In Tamil Nadu there is a propaganda going on against the Central Government that the Central Government are adopting a discriminatory attitude in allotting Central funds to the State. I want the Deputy Prime Minister to give a categorical reply to this allegation as otherwise it may affect the cordial relations between the Centre and the State.

I am glad to know that the agricultural production this year also is encouraging. Unfortunately it was only 74 million tonnes in the year 1967 when the Fourth General Elections took place and all the political parties took political advantage of the scarcity situation; particularly, the DMK Party exploited the then prevailing conditions of that State and successfully turned the people to their side by promising three Madras measures of rice for a rupee if they came to power. Though during the last two years the annual agricultural output exceeded 95 million tonnes, I regret to say that the DMK in Tamil Nadu has not fulfilled its promise.....

15.34 hrs.

[*Shri Gadilingana Gowd in the Chair*]

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): We did not promise anything in Pondicherry and in spite of that, we got elected.

SHRI R. S. ARUMUGAM : It is only a new attraction. They will feel afterwards.

Previously in rural parts people were getting their ration through family card system. The present State Government have discontinued this system and because of that, the people in the rural areas are suffering a lot to get rice.

Now, some of the districts in our State have been affected by drought. I am not confident that the State Government will be able to meet the situation and rescue the drought-stricken people. I request the Central Government to come to the aid of the State.

Apart from that, the Tamil Nadu Government is not taking sufficient interest in augmenting agricultural production.

AN HON. MEMBER : Who says ?

SHRI S. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili) : Everybody knows it.

SHRI R. S. ARUMUGAM : The prices of all agricultural products are too low compared to the prices of the agricultural inputs. In these circumstances, what incentive will the agriculturists have to increase production.

The Tamil Nadu Government has miserably failed to maintain cordial relations with the landowners and kisans. The authorities adopt coercive measures in procurement. In some places there have even been police excesses, treating the peasants as criminals.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Is he speaking on the Tamil Nadu budget or the Union budget ?

SHRI R. S. ARUMUGAM : The procurement prices fixed are not remunerative. I am sorry to say that the procurement prices in our State are considerably lower than those in other States. Unless the Tamil Nadu takes corrective steps to rectify these defects, I cannot believe that there will be any improvement in food production in the State.

In Bombay city, the Tamil people have been suffering a lot at the hands of the Shiv Sena. I request the Central Government to give them full protection. Though law and order and some other vital subjects are within the State sphere, I request the Central Government not to shirk their responsibility in this regard.

I would like to bring to the notice of the Government the following few things which are going on in the Tamil Nadu. Law and order is not maintained. Under the previous Congress Government, the police had a reputation for their efficiency and doing their duty properly. Now they have become tools in the hands of the ruling party.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : This is an utter lie.

SHRI R. S. ARUMUGAM : The DMK Government employ the police to suppress, depress and oppress the opposition parties in the State. One Harijan Congress MLA's leg was cut off by some bad elements. The police did not take proper action. They did not even conduct the case properly. On 1-8-68, there was a mass Congress youth rally which was going on a peaceful procession in Madras City. It was ruthlessly and mercilessly lathi-charged by the police and more than 600 persons were admitted in hospital.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : It was a procession of goondas.

SHRI R. S. ARUMUGAM : Most of those injured were cases of head injury. My blood boils when I think of one political sufferer, a freedom fighter, by name of Shri Devadas, who died in hospital due to injuries sustained in a lathi-charge. False cases are being foisted against the Congress workers. Shri Nedumaran, M.A., who is editor of a paper, is one of them.

At Madurai, on March 4, the police mercilessly lathi-charged people who went to see Shri Nedumaran. More than 40 persons were injured and admitted to hospital. You can see the photos of that in these papers. With the permission of the Chair, I would like to place them on the Table.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Goondas were brought by Congress people to release him from police custody.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : On a point of order. This matter was brought up even in the State Assembly as an adjournment motion and was ruled out because it was out of order.

Apart from that, it is a ticklish issue. If he is to mention here all these things, it will have repercussions there. It is not fair under the Rules to refer to these things here and this is also not the forum for such references.

SHRI R. S. ARUMUGAM : This is a printed matter. It was raised in the Assembly.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : This was not

taken up even by the Assembly there. Should it be referred to here? Everything is printed matter. Even yellow journals are printed matters.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : Printed in Tamil Nadu papers!

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : They are all your own newspapers.

SHRI R. S. ARUMUGAM : Everybody was shocked to know about the Kilvenmani incident in Tanjore District. More than 42 Harijan Agricultural labourers were burnt to death. Enmity existed between the Harijan Agricultural labourers or kisans on the one hand and the Paddy Producers' Welfare Association or landowners on the other and the Government and the Police were well aware of this. On the very date, one landowner's man was murdered at about 6 P. M. The Police Station is not far away from this place. The fire incident which took a toll of 42 Harijans took place at about 10 P. M. Had the Police been present at the spot immediately after the first incident, the latter horrible occurrence could have been well avoided. Therefore, I charge the Tamil Nadu Government to bear the sole responsibility for the said occurrence.

Now, the persons at the helm of affairs in Tamil Nadu are believers in atheism. Some time back...

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may speak on the Budget.

SHRI R. S. ARUMUGAM : Sometime back they issued a G. O. to remove all the pictures of Gods and Goddesses in Government Offices and other institutions. At present they are trying to remove all the road-side temples in Madras city and surrounding places of Madras. Another shocking incident occurred recently.

On February 18, at Neivell, Shri Thirumuruga Kripa nanda Variyar, a famous Hindu scholar and devotee of Lord Subramania had a very unpleasant experience in the hands of D. M. K. men. The D. M. K. men took a reference of Shri Variyar to have belittled the late Chief Minister, Shri Annadurai.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Why should the hon. Member refer to that here, as it is a closed issue there ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member should confine himself to the Budget.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : The law and order problem should be discussed in the Madras Assembly. There are 50 Congress Members to take up this issue there.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ (Wardha) : It is the right of the Member to discuss everything here. Why should you take objection to that ?

SHRI R. S. ARUMUGAM : The mob of D. M. K. people forced Shri Variyar to apologise. Afterwards, they raided the house in which he was staying and manhandled the idols of Lord Subramanya, Valli and Deivayanai worshipped by him and damaged the "Thiruvasi" and the peacock of the Lord.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am sorry that I am not going to allow the hon. Member to speak any further.

SHRI R. S. ARUMUGAM : I shall conclude in one minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are thirty more Members in the list. You were allowed only ten minutes but you have taken fifteen minutes. I am calling another Member.

SHRI R. S. ARUMUGAM : They interrupted me while I spoke. I want to say that I consider this incident as a great insult and also as a challenge to the God-fearing people of this country.....
(*Interruptions.*)***

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am sorry. Nothing of what you say further will go on record. Shrimati Nirlep Kaur.

SHRIMATI NIRLEP KAUR (Sangrur) : Never before has any country spoken so long and so loud about secularism. But I feel that everyone here believes so little in

it. I may be permitted to say a few words about the Ministry of External Affairs over which our distinguished Prime Minister had presided so far and which has been taken over by Mr. Dinesh Singh about whom we can say that he enjoys the full confidence of our Prime Minister.

There is a person by the name of Shanti Swarup Dhawan who, before he migrated to the town from which the ruling Nehru family hails, was a lawyer in the North-Western Frontier Province of India, now a part of Pakistan. Ever since he became a lackey of the Nehrus, fortune has smiled upon him constantly and without interruption. The Dhawans come from a family of Sikh Hindus and ever since his migration to Allahabad about forty years ago, he has become a Sikh-hater and a Sikh-baiter believing that such an attitude pays dividends from those who are in a position to advance his interests. He is a retired Chief Justice of a High Court.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. lady Member should not make any personal references ; she may talk on the Budget. That is not proper.

SHRIMATI NIRLEP KAUR : This is about the behaviour of a political appointee towards the Sikh community in England ; that is why I refer to his name. To the misfortune of the Sikhs he had been sent to the United Kingdom as an Indian High Commissioner. He has abused his position in England by demoralizing and degrading the Sikh citizens of Great Britain. He has set up more than one stooge organization of the Sikhs to sabotage and confound the social life of the Sikhs. Everyday and in every way he sees to it that the Sikh Englishmen either apostatise or leave their adopted country. On March 13, 1968 he was invited by the Sikhs to the opening ceremony of a new Sikh Gurdwara in Leicester where, while addressing the Sikh congregation, this Sikh renegade had the impudence to make the following utterances : "Listen to me, you Sikhs, who are assembled here. None of you is carrying a long sword as your ancestors used to. But you still remain Sikhs. Now, I exhort

***Not recorded.

[Shrimati Nirlep Kaur]

you to change your appearances, so as to resemble the native Englishmen."

Hon. Members are no doubt aware of struggle waged by the Sikhs in the United Kingdom to retain their religious and cultural heritage and their right to wear beards and turbans whilst in—or seeking—employment in their adopted country.

I would in this connection like to make some relevant queries. The protest demonstration in Wolverhampton by the Sikhs was to be held on Sunday, the 4th February, and the High Commissioner went to Wolverhampton on Monday, the 29th January at 1.30 p.m., six days before the demonstration was to take place. There he had tea with the Mayor and about 10 councillors. The second demonstration was to be held on the 12th May outside 10, Downing Street, London. He met the Mayor on the 24th April on the pretext of visiting a school.

I would like to ascertain what precisely transpired between the High Commissioner and the Mayor. I would like to mention that Mr. Chagla, during his tenure as High Commissioner in London, resolved a similar issue of wearing turbans in a matter of three days. I ask the External Affairs Minister to explain to this House whether it is the policy of the Government to destroy the eternal symbols of the Sikh people, and to destroy the visible marks of religion. If such is not the policy of the Government of India, I call upon the External Affairs Minister to recall this envoy from the United Kingdom and to punish him in a measure that befits his crime, so that in future no public servant dare abuse the powers and prerogatives of the Union, of the Government, of India for the disgraceful purpose of suppressing and oppressing the vital minority interests of the Indian nation.

धीरस्ती स्थानीकात्मका (सम्मम) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे कम से कम 15 मिनट दिए जायें, दस मिनट में समाप्त करना मुश्किल होगा।

देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था के सन्दर्भ में मैं एक भृत्यपूर्ण बात की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। इस बात से इनकार नहीं किया जा सकता कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक विकास के मामले में

तथा सामाजिक सेवाओं के मामले में साधारण जनता को बड़ी निराशा हुई है। लोगों को कितनी ही कठिनाइयाँ फेलनी पड़ी हैं जिनके कारण उनमें कोकी असन्तोष पाया जाता है। विकास सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम की गति इतनी मन्द पड़ गई है कि लोगों को यह स्थिति बहुत अखर रही है। यह सब इसलिए हुआ है कि इन्प्रलेशन या अतिव्यवस्था के कारण कीमतों का बढ़ना और मन्य दुष्परिणामों की रोक-थाम के लिए उप प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कड़ी कार्यवाही की ओर डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग को जहाँ का तहाँ रोक दिया। मैं मानती हूँ कि आर्थिक मन्दी और अवसूल्यन के सन्दर्भ में इस प्रकार की कड़ी कार्यवाही करना आवश्यक था और जो असुविधा हुई उसे सहन करना लोगों का कर्तव्य भी माना जा सकता है। परन्तु हर बात की एक सीमा होती है और होनी चाहिए। उस सीमा के आगे जब बात बढ़ जाती है तो अच्छी से अच्छी व्यवस्था भी असफल हो जाती है और लाभ के बदले उससे असंतोष ही बढ़ता जाता है।

मेरी राय में अब समय आ गया है जबकि पिछले दो तीन वर्षों की नीति पर पुनर्विचार किया जाये और एक नियन्त्रित मात्रा में डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग का सहारा लेकर ही सही आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक विकास योजनाओं की गति को बहुत बढ़ा दिया जाये। इस मामले में मैं समझती हूँ कि परन्तु कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए ताकि आज जनसाधारण में जो असंतोष उभर रहा है वह हानिकर दिशाओं में चलने न पाये। आज के राजनीतिक बातावरण की हाचिं से भी मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि विकास की गति को बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता सर्वोपरि है।

जहाँ तक कि मेरे बजट के अन्तर्गत करनीति का सम्बन्ध है, मन्दी होता यदि मिट्टी के तेज जैसी वस्तुओं पर भरतिरिक्त करना लगाया जाता। मेरी राय में इस प्रकार के करों से आज आना ही उचित है, परन्तु वस्तुस्थिति कुछ ऐसी लगती है कि प्रायः गरीबों पर करों का भार

लादे बिना सरकार की गाड़ी आगे बढ़ ही नहीं सकती।

एक नया कर जिसे प्रायः पहली बार श्री मोरारजी भाई ने लगाने की ठानी है, वह कृषि सम्बन्धी सम्पत्ति-कर है। अब से पहले कुछ राज्यों में कृषि सम्बन्धी आयकर लगाया भी गया था परन्तु उसके प्रशासन तथा वसूली आदि में इतनी कठिनाइयां आई कि राज्य सरकारों को अपनी नीति बदलनी पड़ी। बात यह है कि जहां करोड़ों अनपढ़ तथा गांवों में बसने वाले किसानों पर हिसाब-किताब रखने और रिपोर्ट भेजने की जिम्मेदारी लादी जानी है, तब फिर ऐसा कोई कर सफन नहीं हो सकता है। उलट उसके कारण लाखों लोग कई प्रकार से सताये जाते हैं और फिर वे नोग सरकार से नाराज हो जाते हैं। इसलिए पहले देखना यह पड़ेगा कि प्रस्तावित कर कितने कृषकों पर नागू होने वाला है और उसमें कितना रुपया बमूल होगा। किसानों पर आयकर या सम्पत्ति-कर लगाना अनुचित नहीं कहा जा सकता, परन्तु जटिल तथा आचरण के प्रयोग्य अवश्य सावित हो चुका है। अब देखना यह है कि सरकार इस कर को नागू करके कितना राया बमूल करेगी और कैसे?

नये बजट को कर नीति के बारे में कई सदस्य यहां पर बोल चुके हैं। मैं वह सब दोहराना नहीं चाहती। मैं कुछ बुनियादी प्रश्नों की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। आज हम देश के इतिहास में एक बड़े नाजुक समय से ऊजर रहे हैं जबकि जनतंत्र की प्रगति एक नये मोड़ पर पढ़की है। एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न यह है कि जब जनतंत्र का मूल्य ही लोगों की हृषि में गिरता जा रहा है तो फिर इसका पनपना भी कहीं तक सम्भव होगा? आज देश भर में लोगों में अनुशासन का अभाव पाया जाता है और ऐसा लगता है कि लोगों ने मारधार से ही सब कुछ हासिल कर लेनी की ठानी है। छोटी से छोटी मांग से लेकर बड़ी से बड़ी समस्या तक सर्वत्र इसी हिसास्मक तथा विध्वंसात्मक प्रवृत्ति का दोर-

दोरा दीखता है। जहां अनुशासन न हो वहां जनतंत्र चल नहीं सकता और जनतंत्र के बदले भीड़ का राज्य या नीराज हो जाता है। ऐसी दशा में प्रगति का प्रश्न ही असंगत हो जाता है। इसलिए मेरी राय में यदि जनतंत्र को इस देश में पनपना है, तो लोगों में एक आंतरिक अनुशासन का आना आवश्यक है, उसे एनकेन प्रकारेण लाना होगा और तभी हम जनतंत्र की जड़े मजबूत बना सकेंगे।

16. 00. hrs.

मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि भारत की एकता को पग-पग पर चुनौतियों का साथना करना पड़ रहा है। कभी जातिवाद, कभी प्रान्तवाद, कभी उप-प्रान्तवाद और कभी आधिक उन्नति की विषमता के कारण उत्पन्न बैमनस्य, कभी सरहदों को लेकर तनातनी—सारांश यह कि हमारी राष्ट्रीय एकता की भावना को क्षति पहुँचाने वाले कई भेदभाव और अन्तविरोध आये दिन उभर रहे हैं और राष्ट्रीय जीवन कनुचित होता जा रहा है। इसका कारण लोजेने का कई लोग प्रयत्न भी कर रहे हैं, परन्तु इस लोज में मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि किसी को पूरी सफलता नहीं मिल पाई है। बात यह है कि राष्ट्रीय जीवन को जब हम प्रत्येक लड़ों के रूप में देख कर कभी आधिक, कभी सामाजिक तथा कभी राजनीतिक स्तर पर खोज करने लगते हैं तभी हमारा दिट्टकोण पाक्षिक तथा एकांगी हो जाता है।

जीवन अलंक है और जीवन के बुनियादी प्रश्न भी अलंक है। विशेषकर राष्ट्रीय एकता और व्यक्ति महत्व का प्रश्न तो सर्वथा अलंक है। भारतीय एकता का हमें व्यापक रूप से जीवन में अनुभव करना चाहिए और राष्ट्रीय नीतियों को रूप देने में इस बात का सदा ध्यान रखना चाहिये। भारत की बुनियादी एकता प्रध्यात्मिक है, सांस्कृतिक है, इस बात को आज हम लोग पग-पग पर भुला रहे हैं, ऐसा मुझे लगता है इसी कारण हम अस्थायी हूँसों की तलाश में चल रहे हैं और तमस्वार्थों को

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तभ्या]

और भी उलझा देते हैं। शिक्षा दीक्षा में, बोलचाल में, आचार व्यवहार में मनन चितन में, गंज कि जीवन के सभी पहनुओं में इस मौलिक एकता के भान का अभाव पाया जाता है।

अब आप अपने भारतीय संविधान को ही ले लीजिये। यह कहना कठिन है कि उस के कुछ उपबन्धों के कारण राष्ट्रीय एकता दृढ़ हुई है या दीली पड़ गयी है। उदाहरण के लिए संविधान में गिनाये गये मूलभूत अधिकारों के बारे में काफ़ी मतभेद है और वह हो सकता है। अधिकारों में समानता अच्छी चीज़ है परन्तु विषमता पर आधारित समाज-रचना के संदर्भ में कोरी समानता का परिणाम विषम ही हो सकता है और हो रहा है।

समान अवसर सब को देने पर भी उस अवसर से लाभ उठाने और उस के फायदे को पचाने की शक्ति भिन्न लोगों में भिन्न-भिन्न मात्राओं में होने के कारण वैयक्तिक, नामाजिक तथा प्रादेशिक असंतुलन बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। इसलिए संविधान में मूलभूत अधिकारों के साथ साथ कुछ वैयक्तियों तथा प्रांतों के लिए विशेष आरक्षणों की योजना की गई है, परन्तु ऐसे इसी बात का है कि इन आरक्षणों का परिणाम भी देश की एकता के रुद्ध बनने में हुआ है, यह नहीं कहा जा सकता। सचमुच हुआ यह है कि लगभग प्रत्यक्ष आरक्षण से एक विशिष्ट बर्ग उत्पन्न हुआ है जो समाज में कई प्रकार की फूट डाल रहा है और राष्ट्रीय एकता को भंग कर रहा है।

हाल में जो घटनायें आंध्र प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र राज्यों में घटी हैं उन के अनुशीलन से पता चल सकता है कि केवल संविधान का उपबंध एकता को बनाये रखने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है। यही नहीं बल्कि एक प्रकार के उपबंध से एक स्थान पर मनमुटाव बढ़ा है तो ठीक इस के बिपरीत उपबंध या व्यवस्था के कारण दूसरे स्थान पर फूट बड़ी है।

किसी प्रकार का प्रांतीय आरक्षण न होने से महाराष्ट्र में जो द्वेष फैला वही द्वेष प्रांतीय आरक्षणों के संदर्भ में तेलंगाने में उभर आया। जहाँ कोई अरक्षण नहीं है वहाँ स्थानीय लोगों की अति होती है और वे अपने ही घर में पराये से हो जाते हैं। पर जहाँ आरक्षणों की व्यवस्था होती है वहाँ उन आरक्षणों को सर्वकानीन बनाने अथवा मान लेने की प्रवत्ति प्रबल हो जाती है और अलग अलग रहने और अलग-पन बनाये रखने के अनेक प्रयत्न कियं जाते हैं इस से संघर्ष बढ़ता है और देश या प्रांत की एकता को भारी नुकसान पहुंचता है।

सभापति महोदय, इस विश्लेषण से स्पष्ट है कि संविधान या विधि के उपबन्धों के साथ-साथ जनता के स्तर पर और जनसत को प्रभावित करने के लिए एक ऐसा प्रयास होना आवश्यक है जिससे एकता की संवत्तना जनसाधारण में जागरित हो सके।

स्थानीय अवसरों को बिना किसी संवेद्धा निक आरक्षण के ही स्थानीय लोगों को उपलब्ध करने की एक स्वास्थ्यकारी प्रथा सर्वच चल पड़े और सब लोग उस का पालन करें यही यह गुणी को मुलभाने का एक मात्र उत्ताप है। ऐसा होगा तो आरक्षणों की आवश्यकता ही न रहेगी और अवसरों के वितरण पर आधारित जो संघर्ष आज सर्वत्र पाया जाता है वह आगे न रह सकेगा।

मैं आशा करती हूँ कि न केवल सरकार बल्कि मुलाजित देने वाले सब मालिक इस प्रया के महत्व को समझेंगे और आर्थिक उन्नति के साथ-साथ देश में आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक न्याय की भी व्यवस्था आप ही आप बन पड़ेंगी।

कूँकि सभापति महोदय, आप मुझे बराबर बैठने के लिए कह रहे हैं इसलिए मैं और अधिक न कह कर अपना स्थान ग्रहण करती हूँ।

धी कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : सभापति महोदय, जिस प्रकार से यह बजट देश के सामने रखा जाता है उससे देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था की सही तस्वीर सामने नहीं आती है। यह बात तो ठीक है कि एक लेजिस्लेटिव कंट्रोल और फाइनेंशियल एकाऊंटेंटिली तो इस बजट से मालूम होती है; अर्थ के ऊपर बहुत जोर दिया जाता है लेकिन क्या परिणाम निकला खर्च करने के बाद इस बारे में भी नहीं बतलाया जाता है। मेरा कहना यह है कि इस बजट के साथ-साथ हमें यह भी पता लगाना चाहिए कि परिणाम क्या निकले हैं और खर्च करने के बाद यह यह चीजें पूरी हुई और यह यह चीजें पूरी नहीं हुई तभी देश का सही चित्र इस सदन के सामने भी और बाहर आम जनता के सामने भी आ सकता है। मेरा कहना यह है कि एक फिजिकल ऐनीवर्मेंट्स की जो तस्वीर है वह हमारे सामने नहीं आती है और हमें अभी यह व्यवस्था बदलनी चाहिए। एक परफौरमेंस बजटिंग का सिस्टम अपने देश में निर्माण करे ताकि देश के सामने हम ने पिछले साल में क्या किया और आगे हम क्या करने वाले हैं उसका सही चित्र लोगों के सामने आ जाय।

सभापति महोदय, आपको मालूम होगा कि ए० आर० सी० ने भी इस प्रकार की सिफारिशें की हैं। ए० आर० सी० कहा ने है :

"The budget should be an effective instrument in the development of the plan."

मैं जानता हूँ कि यह काम बहुत जल्दी नहीं हो सकता है लेकिन एक उसका फेहद प्रोग्राम बनाना चाहिए और हमारे उपप्रधान मंत्री जी को इसकी कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता कुछ इस प्रकार के परफौरमेंस बजटिंग का सिस्टम हमारे देश में वह निर्माण करें।

पिछले साल हमारे वित्त मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा था कि वह एक प्लास्टिक सर्जरी

करने जा रहे हैं। अब प्लास्टिक सर्जरी तो यही है कि थोड़ा उधर से काटा और उसे दूसरी जगह लगा दिया लेकिन ऐसा मालूम होता है कि उनके चाकू की तेज धार ने अब प्लास्टिक सर्जरी करते करते लोगों के हाथ को काट दिया है और विशेषतः जो मध्यम वर्ग के लोग हैं उनके तो हाथ को बिलकुल ही साफ़ कर दिया है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रगर कोई एक तबका है जिसके कि ऊपर इस बजट की सबसे ज्यादा चोट पड़ी है तो वह मध्यम वर्ग का तबका है। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि इसका क्या कारण है। लेकिन अगर आप देखेंगे तो पायेंगे कि डायरेक्ट टैक्सैज के अन्दर 10,000 से लेकर 20,000 रुपये के बीच में उन्होंने उस स्लैब के अन्दर अपने टैक्स का रेट बढ़ा दिया है। उन्होंने रजिस्टर्ड पर्सन के ऊपर भी चिनकी कि आमदनी 10,000 रुपये साल है उनके ऊपर भी टैक्स लगा दिया। इस तरह से टैक्स लगाकर करीब 27 करोड़ रुपया और अधिक उन्होंने मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों से यह डायरेक्ट टैक्सैज के जरिये लिया है। इतना हो नहीं, आप यह भी जानते हैं कि सिपेट, पैड्रोल, बल्ब्स, एलैक्ट्रिक ऐप्लाएंसेज, टेली-फोन्स, टेली-न्यास, चीनी, कपड़े आदि कई एक चीजें जोकि एक मध्यम वर्ग का आदमी इस्तेमाल करता है वह हमारे उपप्रधान मन्त्री महोदय से बची नहीं हैं। मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि यह प्लास्टिक सर्जरी करते करते इनकी इतनी गहरी चोट इस मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों के लोगों के ऊपर क्यों पड़ी? इतना ही नहीं है कि हमारे देश में करीब 27 लाख 12 हजार 196 ऐसे लोग हैं जो इकम टैक्स देते हैं और इन 2712196 लोगों में से 6,10,000 लोगों के ऊपर यह जो अभी टैक्स बढ़ाया गया है इसका असर पड़ेगा। इसलिए मैं माननीय वित्त मन्त्री से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह कुछ करके इस मध्यम वर्ग के ऊपर जितना उन्होंने बोझ डाला है उसमें वह कुछ रिलीफ दें, उन को कुछ राहत प्रदान करें अन्यथा उन बेचारों की कमर हट जायेगी और वह लड़े होने सायक नहीं रहेंगे।

[श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त]

दूसरी चीज मैं खेती के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। मन्त्री महोदय ने फर्टिलाइजर पर भी ड्यूटी लगाई है, पर्सिंग सेट पर भी ड्यूटी लगाई है। किसानों पर, जमीन के मालिकों पर भी वैत्य टैक्स लगा दिया है। मैं तो कह सकता हूँ कि उन्होंने एक नया मोड़ लिया है। अभी तक इधर की तरफ उनकी निगाह नहीं गई थी, लेकिन आज उन्होंने उधर भी निगाह करनी शुरू कर दिया है। भगवान जाने क्या होगा क्योंकि हर साल करीब 100 करोड़ रुपये के टैक्स उनको लगाने हैं। कोई भी जद में प्रा सकता है। कभी चोट इधर होती है और कभी चोट उधर होती है। आखिर मैं यह चोट खेती पर भी पड़ी हूँ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे उपप्रधान मन्त्री महोदय पिछले तीन चार सालों से खेती पर जोर दे रहे थे। क्या उन्होंने फर्टिलाइजर की प्राइवेस पर मदद देने के लिए समिस्डी नहीं दी थी? वह समिस्डी उन्होंने पिछले साल बाप्स ले ली, लेकिन अभी तक उसकी प्राइवेस समिस्डाइज्ड थी। इतना ही नहीं, खेती में काम आने वाले हूँ या दूसरी चीजें जो कम्पनियां बनाती थीं, उनको भी पिछले साल राहत दी गई थी। अगर मन्त्री महोदय के पिछले साल के भावणा को देखा जाए तो उन्होंने स्पष्ट कहा था कि खेती को प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी। खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उन्होंने पिछले तीन-चार सालों तक तरह तरह की बातें की। लेकिन उम्मेद बाद आज जो कुछ उन्होंने खेती के लिए किया है वह उसके ऊपर एक अनिष्टिक्लेश्वर वार है, जो कि किसानों के विरुद्ध धोखित की गई है। इतना ही नहीं आज उन्होंने बड़े जबर्दस्त तरीके से अपनी पालिसी बदली है, एक ही सोमरसाल्ट लिया है। आज तक वह खेती को हमेशा प्राथमिकता देते थे, हर तरह की सहायता देते थे, लेकिन आज वही खेती के ऊपर एक कड़ी चोट लगाने जा रहे हैं।

लंगिन में जाना हूँ कि आज भारत की

जनता कितनी जागरूक है। आज उप प्रधान मंत्री कितने ही मजबूत क्यों न हों, उनकी इतनी हिम्मत नहीं होगी कि उन्होंने जो कहा है उस पर बह टिक सकें। और अगर उन्होंने इस की हिम्मत की भी और जिस प्रकार से उन्होंने खेती पर टैक्स लगाये हैं, उस पर कायम रहे तो उसका परिणाम वही होगा जो गोल्ड कंट्रोल एक्ट बनाने के बाद श्री मोरारजी देसाई और उनकी पार्टी का हुआ था, या शायद उस से भी खतरनाक होगा। उन्होंने गोल्ड कंट्रोल एक्ट बना लिया लेकिन आखिर में उसको आहिस्ते-आहिस्ते पीछे लाना पड़ा। गोल्ड कंट्रोल एक्ट से जो लाभ होने वाला था वह नहीं हुआ और जो स्मर्निंग होनी थी वह बराबर आगे बढ़ती गई। आहिस्ते-आहिस्ते उन्होंने उसको ढीला करना शुरू कर दिया। आज केवल प्रेस्टिज की बात है, अन्यथा वह गोल्ड कंट्रोल एक्ट को हटाने के लिए तैयार हैं। मैं उप-प्रधान मन्त्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि लोगों की ताकत के सामने जो कुछ दीवार पर लिखा हुआ है उसको समझ लें।

हमारे देश में गांवों में जो भी लोग रहते हैं, उनके लिए आप ने क्या किया? तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनायें बनाई गईं। कहते हैं कि उससे ऐपीकल्चर भ्रोडबैशन बढ़ा है। लेकिन मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में एक एकड़ पर फर्टिलाइजर का ऐवरेज कन्जम्शन 12 पाउण्ड का है जबकि जापान में 200 पाउण्ड है। हमारे यहा फर्टिलाइजर की कीमत दुनिया के देशों में सब से ज्यादा है, जबकि हमारे यहां प्रति एकड़ ऐवरेज ईल्ड बहुत कम है। हमारा कार्यक्रम होना चाहिये कि जो एक एकड़ की पैदावार है उसको बीज से, खाद से और पानी से बढ़ायें। यह जो हमारा प्रोग्राम चल रहा था, अगर यह टैक्स लगाए गए तो उसके ऊपर जबर्दस्त चोट पड़ेगी।

आज हमारे देश की नेशनल इन्कम का 47 परसेंट खेती से आता है जबकि हमारे देश

के 70 प्रतिशत लोग खेती के ऊपर निर्भर करते हैं। उनका खाना पानी खेती से चलता है, लेकिन इन्हीं प्लैन्स बनने के बाद भी हमारी नेशनल इन्कम का जो प्रपोशनेट हिस्सा खेती से आता है वह गिरा है। इसका मतलब है कि शहर वालों से गांव वालों का रेट आफ ग्रोथ पर कैपिटा बहुत कम है। आज उनके लिये मकानों की, पानी की और सड़कों की सुविधायें शहर वालों की अपेक्षा बहुत कम हैं, ऐसी हालत में कोई भी जस्टिफिकेशन नजर नहीं आता की दो बर्बों में उनमें जो थोड़ी बहुत प्राप्तेरिटी आई है उसको देखकर हम कहें कि उन पर और टैक्स लगाना चाहिये।

आज देश की कुल पापुलेशन के 9.4 परसेंट यानी 4 करोड़ ऐसे लोग गांवों में रहते हैं जिनका एक महाने का खर्च 11 हजार से कम होता है। इसके मुकाबले शहरों में ऐसे जिनने लोग रहते हैं उनकी संख्या 30 लाख है। कहाँ 30 लाख आदमी और कहाँ 4 करोड़ आदमी। कुछ लोग कह सकते हैं कि जब इंडस्ट्रीज पर टैक्स लगाया जाता है तब खेती पर भी क्यों नहीं लगाना चाहिये। लेकिन उन को याद रखना चाहिये कि इस देश ने जमीदारी खत्म किया हूमा है, लेकिन अखवन प्राप्टी पर कोई भी सीलिंग नहीं है। अगर वह इस प्रकार की नींग करेंगे तो गांव वाले भी कह सकते हैं कि अखवन प्राप्टी पर सीलिंग होनी चाहिये।

मैं यह जरूर मानता हूँ कि हमारे देश में लैंड-लाइंस का एक ऐसा हिस्सा है जो सबसे कम टैक्स देना है। मेरे पास इसके आंकड़े भी हैं। 63 परसेंट लोग ऐसे हैं जिनके पास 5 एकड़ या इससे कम जमीन है और उनके पास कुल मिला कर 19 परसेंट जमीन बैठती है। 17 परसेंट लोग ऐसे हैं जिनके पास 5 एकड़ से लेकर 15 एकड़ तक जमीन है और उनकी कुल जमीन 38 परसेंट बैठती है। इसके अलावा 11 परसेंट लोग ऐसे हैं जिनके पास 5 एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन है। मेरा कहना यह है कि जो 63 परसेंट लोग हैं जिनके पास 5 एकड़

या इससे कम जमीन है, उनके ऊपर लैंड रेवेन्यू या एथ्रीकल्चर टैक्स बिल्कुल माफ कर देना चाहिये। जो 17 परसेंट लोग हैं। उनके ऊपर जो टैक्स आज है उतना ही रहना चाहिए। बाकी जो 11 परसेंट लोग हैं, जिनके पास बहुत ज्यादा जमीन है, सरकारी आंकड़ों के मुताबिक जिनना खर्च खेती पर होता है उस का 75 परसेंट लाभ वही लोग उठाते हैं, जब कि एथ्रीकल्चर टैक्स या लैंड रेवेन्यू की शारह बहुत पुरानी चली आ रही है। इस लिए यह तबका बहुत कम टैक्स देता है। इसके बारे में आपको जरूर सोचना पड़ेगा। लेकिन उसका तरीका यह नहीं है। उसका तरीका यह है कि जो प्रदेश की सरकारें हैं आप उनसे बात करें, उनसे कहें कि यह स्थिति है और उनके सलाह मदबारे से कोई फैसला करें। लेकिन उन के ऊपर टैक्स तभी लगाना चाहिए जब आप 63 परसेंट लोगों को बिल्कुल छोड़ दें। तभी इस टैक्स का जस्टीफिकेशन हो सकता है। आप लोगों को बीज दीजिए, उनको खाद दीजिए, पानी दीजिये ताकि वह उत्पादन को बढ़ा सकें।

आज केवल इंडस्ट्री की ही मोनोपोली नहीं है, हालांकि यह सरकार मोनोपोलीज की सरकार है। उनकी समाजवाद की शब्द और वे और सही शब्द और है। एक तरफ उनकी तस्वीर समाजवाद की है, लेकिन जो सही तस्वीर है वह मोनोपोलीज की है। यह मोनो-पोली केवल इंडस्ट्री में नहीं है, खेती के अन्दर भी मोनोपोली है और 11 परसेंट लोग उसको कन्ट्रोल करते हैं इस मोनोपोली को खत्म करने के लिये श्री मोराराजी देसाई को जो 63 परसेंट आदमी हैं उनका हाथ पकड़ना चाहिए। आपने जो बैल्य टैक्स लगाया है उससे आप 5 करोड़ की आमदानी समझते हैं, लेकिन 1 करोड़ तो उस पर खर्च आ जायेगा। क्या नतीजा होगा? नतीजा यह होगा कि असेसमेंट करने में बड़ी तकलीक होगी।

बैल्य टैक्स जो शहरों में लागू है उसमें बहरों में कितनी प्राप्टी है, उसका एमेसमेंट

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

करने के लिए आपने कितने ही सर्कल बना रखे हैं, उसको तो आप एसेस नहीं कर पाते हैं उसमें इतनी कुरक्षण है कि कोई हिसाब नहीं है और अब इसके बारे में आप कहते हैं कि केवल चार लाख लोग इसमें आयेंगे। मैं कहता हूँ कि चार लाख नहीं आयेंगे सारे गांवों में इससे हाहाकार मच जाएगा, गांव-गांव में इंस्पैक्टर जायेंगे और इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि जिस प्रकार से गोल्ड कंट्रोल की चोट को लोग सह नहीं सके थे उसी प्रकार से इस चोट को भी सह नहीं सकेंगे। यह एक बड़ी करारी चोट होगी।

टैक्सटाइल मिलों को इन्होंने पंद्रह करोड़ रुपये की राहत दी है। लेकिन आप देखें कि एक हाथ से ये देते हैं और दूसरे हाथ से लेते हैं। एक हाथ से तो इन्होंने पन्द्रह करोड़ दिया और दूसरे से साढ़े नी करोड़ ले लिया। इसका नतीजा यह निकला कि केवल पीने छः करोड़ का रिनीक उनको मिला। इतने रिनीक के देने से क्या जो सिक मिले हैं वे चल सकती हैं। आज अस्ति टैक्सटाइल मिलज बन्द पड़ी है। करीब 86 हजार मजदूर बेकार हैं। क्या छः करोड़ से उनकी समस्या हल हो जाएगी। कभी नहीं होगा। जो बीमार हैं, मुर्दा पड़। हुआ है, उसको आप कुनीन की गोली खिलाते हैं, उसे कहते हैं कि बोलो और समाजवाद का नारा लगाओ। उसकी आवाज कैसे निकलेगी। कुनीन से उसका इलाज होने वाला नहीं है। उसके लिए कोई और दवा चाहिए, ज्यादा तेज दवा चाहिए, ज्यादा अच्छा इलाज उसका होना चाहिए।

विस मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : दवा कोई काम नहीं करेगी।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : इसकी एक ही दवा है कि इस सरकार को हटा दिया जाए। इसके अलावा कोई दूसरी दवा नहीं है। मैं कहता

चाहता हूँ कि यह जो एमाउंट रिलीफ के तौर पर आप दे रहे हैं यह बहुत ही नाकामी है।

आपने जूट और चाय के लिए भी रिलीफ दिया है। आप कहते हैं कि उससे इनका एक्स-पोर्ट बढ़ेगा। आपने कहा है कि पहले एक साल में भी इनका एक्स-पोर्ट बढ़ा है। लेकिन यह सब फार्स है। कुछ मात्रा में एक्स-पोर्ट जरूर बढ़ा होगा। लेकिन क्या इसी ने यह हिसाब भी लगाया है कि एक्स-पोर्ट के लिए जो इंसेटिव दिये जाते हैं उन इंसेटिव की क्या कीमत है? मेरे अपने आकड़े यह बताते हैं कि करीब चालीस करोड़ रुपया बतौर इंसेटिव के दिया जाता है। यह केंद्र मदद दी जाती है। काइंड में या और किसी तरीके से दी जाती है तो उसका मुझे पता नहीं है। मुझे लगता है कि इधर से आप लेते हैं और उधर आप दे देते हैं। कोई बहुत नम्बा चौड़ा फर्क नहीं होता है। न जूट का और न चाय का वहुन नम्बा चौड़ा फर्क होता है। चाय का हमारा एक्स-पोर्ट गिर रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आपने आज जो सुविधाएं दी हैं उनको आपको दो साल पहले देना चाहिए था। आज भी आप आवे दिल से सुविधाएं दे रहे हैं। अगर आप जूट और चाय को दुनिया के बाजार में खड़ा करना चाहते हैं, दुनिया के दूसरे देशों के मुकाबले में खड़ा करना चाहते हैं तो सारी दूरी आपको खत्म करनी होगी। तभी रास्ता निकल सकता है। आप देखें कि लंका और पाकिस्तान की इस मामले में क्या स्थिति है। यू० के० में जो चाय की खपत होती है उसका साठ प्रतिशत पहले हम दिया करते थे। लेकिन आज वहाँ पर हम नहीं देते हैं, दूसरे देश देते हैं। आज हमारा ज्यादातर एक्स-पोर्ट कम्युनिस्ट कंट्रीज को हो रहा है, उनकी तरफ हम झुक रहे हैं और जो हार्ड करेंसी बाले देश हैं वहाँ पर हमारा एक्स-पोर्ट कम होता जा रहा है। आपको चाहिए कि आप एक इंस्ट्री को ले लें और उसमें अच्छा माल

तैयार करके उस चीज की एक्सपोर्ट की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दें और अगर उस चीज की अच्छी एक्सपोर्ट माकिट आपको मिल जाती है, तो आपको चिन्ता करने की जरूरत नहीं । आप दूसरे देशों के मिसावल लें। जापान ने या दूसरे देशों ने एक इंडस्ट्री नी, उसको अच्छा बनाया और उस इंडस्ट्री का सहारा लिया और नतीजा यह हुआ कि उसकी अर्थ व्यवस्था ठीक हो गई। लेकिन हमारे यहां बया होता है? हम देते हैं, फिर हाथ खींच लेते हैं, फिर देते हैं, फिर हाथ खींच लेते हैं। हाफ हाटिंड एटैप्ट करने से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा।

1964 में चाय का जो एक्सपोर्ट था वह 2 लाख 10 हजार 5 १३ ग्राम था। अभी यह 1 लाख 12 हजार 411 ग्राम रह गया है। इसी तरह से जूट का मामला है। आधे मन से काम करके एक तरह से हम पाकिस्तान और लंका की ही मदद कर रहे हैं, न जानते हुए भी कर रहे हैं। अब तक आपकी ड्यूटी रही तब तक उनका एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ता जायेगा और बढ़ रहा है। अगर हम ड्यूटी हटा दें और इस इंडस्ट्री को अच्छी तरह से बढ़ायें, कोशिश करें कि पैदावार ज्यादा हो तो हम लंका और पाकिस्तान को दुनिया के बाजार से माफ कर सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि मजबूत डिसिशन लिया जाना चाहिए। हाफ हाटिंड एटैप्ट का कोई लाभ होने वाला नहीं है।

बजट का आवाज़ेक्टिव क्या होना चाहिए? मैं सतता हूँ कि एक तो यह होना चाहिए कि हर एक व्यक्ति के लिए हम नैशनल मिनिस्टरी का एश्योरेंस दें। दूसरा यह होता चाहिये कि डिकेंस और आर्थिक मामलों में देश अपने पैरों पर लड़ा हो और तीसरा यह होना चाहिये कि जो इन इक्वलिटीज हैं, छोटी और बड़ी के बीच जो अन्तर हैं वह कम से कम हो। हमें आजाद हुए 22 साल बौत गए हैं। इन बाईस सालों में हमने 32,000 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया है। इतना खर्च करने के बाद भी क्या हम यह कह सकते हैं कि ये तीनों चीजें हुई हैं मैं कह सकता हूँ कि बिलकुल नहीं हुई हैं। अगर यहीं चीज

चलती रही तो आप कितनी बार कम्युनिस्टों को बड़ेंम करेगे? पचासों गालियां चाहे आप उनको दें, देश में बगावत हो जाएगी। आज लोग भूखे पड़े हैं, उनको रोटी नहीं मिलती है। कम्युनिस्टों को गालिया देकर आप उनका मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते हैं। आप स्वयं लोगों को कम्युनिज्म की तरफ धकेल रहे हैं, लोगों को धकेल रहे हैं, लोगों को बगावत करने के लिए स्वयं मजबूर कर रहे हैं ...

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : आप उनको चढ़ा रहे हैं।

श्री कंवर साल गुप्त : आपकी जो अर्थ-व्यवस्था है वह इस तरह की है कि लोग भूखे मर रहे हैं। आप उनको धकेलते हैं। आप समाजवाद का थोल पिलाते हैं। अगर आपने उनको उधर ही धकेलना है तो वे असली कम्युनिज्म क्यों नहीं लेंगे, आपके नकली समाजवाद की तरफ क्यों जायेंगे। जब उनको असली इम्पोटिंड चीज मिलती है तो उसको ही लेंगे नकली की तरफ नहीं जायेंगे।

इस वास्ते में कहना चाहता हूँ कि गांधीजी ने स्वदंशी का जो मंत्र दिया था उसको आप अपनायें, छोटे-छोटे आदमियों को सहारा देकर उनको आप खड़ा करें, छोटी-छोटी इंडस्ट्रीं को डिवेलेप करें, छोटी-छोटी प्रार्जेक्ट्स को लें, खेती को बढ़ायें, तभी देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था ठीक हो सकती है।

आपने 127 करोड़ के नए टैक्स लगाये हैं। इससे लोगों को क्या मिलेगा? यह रुपया कहां जाने वाला है? क्या इससे प्रोडक्शन बढ़ने वाला नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि नहीं बढ़ने वाला है। जो रुपया आपको इन टैक्सों से मिलेंगे, इसमें से कुछ तो जो रुपया हमको देना है, उसमें चला जाएगा, कुछ डिकेंस में चला जाएगा और कुछ एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव एक्सपैसिस में चला जाएगा। प्रोडक्शन में यह जाने वाला नहीं है। लोगों को इस 127 करोड़ में से क्या मिलेगा, इसकी कोई बात वित्त मंत्री ने नहीं बताई है। 127 करोड़ रुपया तो वह

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

लोगों की जब में से निकाल रहे हैं लेकिन इसके बदले वह उनको क्या दे रहे हैं? इसके बारे में उन्होंने कुछ नहीं बताया। इज इट नाट लीगला-इंजिनियरी? इनके हाथ में डॉलर है, ताकत है, पुलिस है, इसांनिए ये समझते हैं कि अपनी मर्जी के मुताबिक लोगों पर टेक्स लगाते जाओ और खर्च करते जाओ। यह ठीक नहीं है।

जहां तक डिफेंस का ताल्लुक है हमारी पार्टी की राय यह है कि डिफेंस के मामले में हमें चाहिये गि हम अपने पैरों पर खड़े हों। उसके लिए जितने धन की जरूरत हो हम खर्च करें और देश की डिफेंस की पोर्टफैली कम नहीं होनी चाहिए। हथियार, सेना वर्गीरह कम नहीं होनी चाहिए। लेकिन डिफेंस एक पवित्र गाय है इस बास्ते इसकी तरफ कोई न तो देखे और न इसको हाथ लगाये, यह बात नहीं होनी चाहिये। आज गाय जो है उसके साथ भी ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है। जब कभी डिफेंस का मामला आता है तो कहा जाता है कि पब्लिक इंटरेस्ट इसमें इनवाल्वड है, बोलो मत, चुप रहो। लेकिन जितना डिफेंस में गोलमाल है, एन० सी० सी० की परवेजिज़ में गोलमाल है, उसको दूर किया जाये और खर्च कहां ज्यादा होता है, उसको ठीक कर दिया जाये तो काफी बचत हो सकती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सदन की एक कमेटी बननी चाहिए जो दस बारह दिन तक यह देखे कि कहां कहां खर्च ज्यादा होता है, उसको वह काटे ताकि बचत हो।

हमार सेठीजी ने कल कहा था कि खर्च काटने की गुंजाइश नहीं है। स्वयं श्री मोरार जी देसाई ने जब वह कामराज प्लान में हट गए थे तब ए०मार्झ०सी०सी० की भीटिंग में तकरीर करते हुए कहा था कि जो खर्च हो रहा है, दस परसेंट तक इसको घटाया जा सकता है, लेकिन हमारे सेठी जी कहते हैं कि कम हो ही नहीं सकता है। मैं कहूँगा कि कहां ज्यादा बेस्टेज है, इसको देखा जाये और इसको दूर किया जाए।

जहां तक डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग का सम्बन्ध है, पिछले साल तक श्री मोरारजी देसाई बहुत जोर से गाली देते थे इसको और कहते थे कि यह नहीं होगा। अब वह कहते हैं कि इसको हमें करना पड़ रहा है क्योंकि इसके बिना कोई दुसरा चारा नहीं है। पिछले साल इन्होंने बादा किया था कि आइंदा वह डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग नहीं करेंगे, चाहे कुछ भी हो जाए।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : ऐसा नहीं कहा।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : मैं कोट कर रहा हूँ 25-3-68 की तकरीर में उन्होंने कहा था :

"Shri Morarji Desai to day categorically ruled out deficit financing and hinted at a cut in government spending and promised prompt measures to bring down the cost of living. On the subject of deficit financing, he minced no words; he was disappointed that there had to be substantial deficit financing in the current year in spite of Government's intention to the contrary; as for the future, he could say that this method of raising resources would not be resorted to."

पहले तो वह डेफिसिट फिनासिंग को बुरा भला कहते थे, लेकिन इस साल के बजटे भाषण में उन्होंने इस बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा है। पहले पहल आदमी बीमारी के नाम पर शराब का एक-ग्राम प्याला पीता है, लेकिन धीरे-धीरे उस को शराब की इतनी आदत लग जाती है कि शराब उसके मुंह से छूटती नहीं है। श्री मोरार जी देसाई के शराब के बारे में जो विचार है, मैं उनको अच्छी तरह से जानता हूँ और इस बारे में उनका पूरा समर्थक भी हूँ, लेकिन डेफिसिट फिनासिंग के बारे में उनकी भी वही हालत हो रही है। पहले तो शायद किन्हीं आधिक प्रावश्यकताओं के कारण डेफिसिट फिनासिंग का रास्ता अस्त्यार किया गया, लेकिन अब हालत यह हो गई है कि इस बजट भाषण में उन्होंने डेफिसिट फिनासिंग के विरुद्ध कुछ नहीं

कहा है, बल्कि चुपके से उसको बजट का मांग बना दिया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक बस्ट फार्म आफ टैक्सेशन है, गरीबों पर जिसका बहुत बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है। लेकिन अब वह इस सरकार की आर्थिक नीति का एक आवश्यक भाग बन गया है।

पिछले साल डेफिसिट फिनार्सिंग होने के बावजूद कीमतें ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ीं, क्योंकि एप्री-कल्पना का रेट आफ ग्रोथ १० परसेंट था। अब पिछले साल से ज्यादा पैदावार नहीं होने वाली है। मुझे आशंका है कि इस साल २५० करोड़ रुपये की डेफिसिट फिनार्सिंग करने की वजह से प्राइसिज और ज्यादा बढ़ जायेंगी। इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि फिर डीयरनेस एनाउंस की मांग होगी और पिछले साल जो वीशस सर्कल किसी तरीके से हटा था, वह किर शुरू हो जायेगा।

हमारा नान-प्लान एक्सपेंडीचर भी बढ़ता जा रहा है। १९५०-५१ में वह ३४७ करोड़ रुपया था और अब वह २,९३७ करोड़ रुपये हो गया है। क्या यह प्लान की माकरी—उपहास—नहीं है? इसी तरह १९५०-५१ में हमारे सिविल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का खर्च २१-२९ करोड़ रुपये था, जबकि अब उसके लिए १७४ करोड़ रुपये का प्राविजन किया गया है। सिविल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का खर्च आठ गुना बढ़ गया है। अगर हम अपने देश में लोकल बाडीज, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स और सेट्ल गवर्नमेंट के कर्मचारियों की संख्या को देखें, तो हम पाते हैं कि हमारे देश में हर पचास आदमियों के पीछे एक सरकारी कर्मचारी है। ९९,००,००० लोग हमारे देश में सरकार के नीचे काम करते हैं। हमारे देश में एक टाप-हैकी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन काम कर रहा है।

अगर उपप्रधान मन्त्री महोदय चाहते हैं कि देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था ठीक हो, तो इधर-उधर छोटी मोटी एजस्टमेंट करने से काम नहीं चलेगा, उस के लिए उन्हें एक ड्रास्टिक स्टेप उठाना चाहिए। इस बक्त सरकार का जो खर्च है, उस में से हर एक मिनिस्ट्री में दस परसेंट स्टेट्वे कट कर देना चाहिए। मिनिस्ट्री या लोगों को

को कम खर्च करने की सलाह देने से पहले कैबिनेट के सदस्यों की संख्या कम करनी चाहिए, आधी करनी चाहिए। अगर उपप्रधान मन्त्री महोदय ऐसा करेंगे, तो देश उन का साथ देगा। सरकार ने पब्लिक सैक्टर में ३५०० करोड़ रुपया लगा रखा है, लेकिन उसमें ३५ करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हो रहा है। इसका एक कारण यह है कि सरकार ने पब्लिक सैक्टर को डिजिटिंग, फे स्ट्रेटिंग और डिफीटिंग पालीटीशन्ज का, रिटायर्ड आई० सी० एस० आफिसर्ज का और अच्छी तरह न देख, मुन और चल सकने वाले लोगों का एक गोसदन सा बना बना रखा है। जब जनसंघ की तरफ से गोसदन खोलने की माँग की जाती है, तो सरकार कहती है कि जो गाये दूध नहीं देनी है, उनके लिए सरकार के पास पैसा नहीं है। एक गाय पर दस रुपये महीना खर्च आता है, लेकिन एक रिटायर्ड आई० सी० एस० आफिसर या एक डिफीटिंग मिनिस्टर पर दस हजार रुपये महीना खर्च आता है, यानी एक डिफीटिंग मिनिस्टर एक हजार गायों के बराबर खर्च आता है। एक डिफीटिंग मिनिस्टर एक तरफ और एक हजार गायें एक तरफ। इसलिए कितना अच्छा होता, अगर सरकार इन लोगों पर खर्च करने के बजाये देश की लालों करोड़ गायों के लिए गोसदन खोल देती।

मैं मानता चाहता हूँ कि इस सरकार का कमिटमेंट है श्री के० छी० मालवीय, श्री महावीर त्यागी और दूसरे डिफीटिंग लोगों के साथ लेकिन जो गरीब मुबह से लेकर शाम तक टांगा चलाता है और भल्ली उड़ाता है, उसके साथ भी तो इस सरकार का कोई कमिटमेंट है। हम ने अपने संविधान में यह ज्यादा किया है कि हर एक को रोजगार दिया जायेगा। क्या उसके साथ सरकार का कोई कमिटमेंट नहीं है? उसके साथ भी कमिटमेंट है, क्योंकि इस सरकार के मत्रियों ने संविधान के प्रति शपथ ली है।

मेरा कहना यह है कि भेहरबानी करके इन पोलिटिकल गोसदनों को बंद किया जाये और

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

अच्छे अफसरों को इन पब्लिक सेक्टर अंडर-टेकिंग में लगाया जाये। उनको काम करने के लिए इनसेन्टिव दिया जाये। अगर वहां पर लाभ होता है, तो सम्बन्धित अफसरों वो तरहकी दी जाये, वर्ना उन्हें पनिशेंट दी जाये। क्या मन्त्री महोदय पब्लिक सेक्टर के किसी एक प्राजेक्ट या अंडरटेकिंग का नाम ले सकते हैं, जो ठीक समय पर पूरा हो गया और जिस पर निर्धारित रूपये से ज्यादा नहीं लगा? हमारे यहां ऐसे 80 प्राजेक्ट हैं और उनमें से एक भी ऐसा नहीं है, जो समय पर पूरा हो गया और जिस पर निर्धारित रकम से ज्यादा पैसा नहीं लगा।

मैं तीन महीने पहले बोकारो प्लांट को देखने के लिए गया था। श्री मोरारजी देसाई से हाथ जोड़ कर प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि वह स्वयं जा कर उसको देखें। मैंने हिन्दुस्तान के बहुत से हिस्से देखे हैं, लेकिन बोकारो के गेस्ट हाउस जैसी बढ़िया जगह मैंने नहीं देखी है। वहां पर इम्पोटिड एयर-कन्फी-शनर, सैनिटरी फ़िटिंग और दूसरी चीजें लगी हुई हैं। सेठी साहब जा कर उसको देखें, आनन्द आयेगा। पहले यह गया था कि बोकारा को प्राडक्षन 1969 में शुरू हो जायेगा। फिर वहां गया कि नहीं, 1970 में शुरू होगा। अब पुनाचा साहब ने कहा है कि इसमें छः महीने और देर हो जायेंगी। इस बारे में वहां के अधिकारियों से बात करने पर पता चला है कि इसमें जिन्नी देर हो रही है, उसके कारण एक दिन पर पचास लाख रुपया ज्यादा खर्च हो रहा है। अगर छः महीने देर हो गई, तो 100 करोड़ रुपया ज्यादा खर्च हो जायेगा। यह रुपया कहां से आयेगा? यह किसका रुपया है? सरकार इसमें बचत क्यों नहीं कर सकती है? सरकार अपने मशीनरी में हरकत नाये और अफसरों को कहे कि देश का रुपया है।

सवाल यह है कि सरकार अपनी इनएपिसोसी की मजा लोगों को क्यों देना चाहती है? यह सरकार इनएकिंशेंट है। यह अपनी

एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और अपनी इंडस्ट्रीज ठीक तरह से नहीं चला सकती है, लेकिन वह लोगों पर टैक्स लगाती है। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, यह एक लीगलाइज़ेड सारी है।

दो साल पहले बूथलिंगम कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में टैक्स स्ट्रक्चर को सिम्पल बनाने की रिकमेंडेशन की थी। पिछले साल मन्त्री महोदय ने उस पर अमल करने की बात कही थी। मालूम नहीं है कि अभी तक क्या किया गया है।

जहां तक दिल्ली के समस्याओं का प्रश्न है, हम लोग प्रधान मन्त्री और उपप्रधान मन्त्री से मिले थे। हम ने कहा कि अगर दिल्ली सरकार ज्यादा रेवेन्यू जुटाये और एडीशनल रसो-सिज पैदा करे, तो उसको उन्हें खर्च करने दिया जाये। उपप्रधान मन्त्री महोदय ने नाराज होकर मना कर दिया।

श्री मोरार जी देसाई : मैं कहा नाराज हुआ? आप नाराज हुए थे।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : हम तो श्री मोरार जी देसाई का आदार करते रहेंगे। हमारे मन में उनके लिए अनादर नहीं है।

मध्यापति महोदय, स्वयं डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने इस बान को स्वीकार है। उनका 17 अप्रैल 1968 का पत्र है जिसमें उन्होंने माना है कि एडीशनल रिसोर्सेज दिल्ली सरकार जो कुछ इकट्ठा करे वह उन्हें खर्च कर सकती है। लेकिन खर्च कैसे हो वह फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री से और प्लानिंग कमिशन से सलाह कर के करना चाहिए। मैं आप के जरिये से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह इसके ऊपर ऐसा कुठाराधात न करें, जो कमिटमेंट उन्होंने किया है, प्लानिंग कमीशन ने किया है, होम मिनिस्ट्री ने किया है और स्वयं मोरार जी भाई की कमिटमेंट है, वह उस कमिटमेंट को पूरा करें। दिल्ली सरकार ने जो एडीशनल रिसोर्सेज पैदा किए हैं उन को उसे खर्च करने दें।

सभापति महोदय, हर एक सरकार को पैसा कम भिला, इसकी शिकायत इन से हैं। लेकिन यह पैसा किसको देते हैं जो शोर करने करते हैं, हुल्लडबाजी करते हैं। मगर जिनका प्रवातन्त्र में विश्वास है, जो कॉस्टीट्यूशनल तरीके से कहना चाहते हैं, उनकी तरफ भोरार जी भाई का ध्यान कम है। मैं इतना ही कह कर समाप्त करूँगा कि प्रजातन्त्र के लिए हम चाहते हैं कि सेंटर मजबूत ही, हम नहीं चाहते कि गवर्नर खत्म हों, हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि सेंटर कमज़ोर हो, हम चाहते हैं कि सेंटर मजबूत हो लेकिन सेंटर से भी श्रेष्ठता करते हैं कि न्यायपूर्वक काम करना चाहिए। पैसा जो बांटा जाय वह न्याय-पूर्वक बांटा जाय।

SHRI M. B. RANA (Broach): I rise to support the budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister. But I should say that Rs. 100 crores taxation which he has proposed could have been reduced if there was some reduction in administrative expenses. There is duplication of work in many departments, and coffee board is an example. The duplication of work could have been avoided. Secondly, I want to say that it is a misnomer to call the wealth tax on agricultural land by that name. He says in his speech:

"I shall however consider how genuine agriculturists can be exempted from the purview of this measure and shall be moving necessary amendments to the Finance Bill at the appropriate time".

It means that his idea is to tax only those people who are big businessmen and who have invested money in agricultural land to escape the payment of tax. If that is the idea, he can increase the pressure of the income-tax department on those people who are well-known to the income-tax department and avoid the payment of wealth tax by genuine agriculturists.

The tax on fertilisers and pump sets should be avoided at any cost. The agriculturists pays tax on almost everything indirectly; there should be no more increases in tax.

An All India irrigation board is to be appointed shortly, as announced in the

Address of the President. The Narmada scheme is very vital to Gujarat, Saurashtra and Rajasthan; Gujarat will not be deficit in foodgrains if the Narmada project is taken in hand. Madhya Pradesh wants the dam to be constructed at Harinthal and Maharashtra wants it to be at Jalsindhi. But the Khosla Committee suggests the construction of the dam at Nawagam at a height of 500 feet. The advantages that accrue to the country as a whole justify the construction of the dam at Nawagam because that will yield maximum irrigation potential and maximum power. The land submerged by dams at Harinthal and or Jalsindhi, would be of the same area, as it would be if 500 feet dam is constructed. So, this project of the Nawagam dam, as proposed by the Khosla Committee, at a height of 500 feet should be implemented. If this sound proposal which is in the national interest is not acceptable either to Madhya Pradesh or Maharashtra, it means that their attitude is not reasonable. It is high time that the Centre acted immediately with a firm hand to implement the recommendations of the Khosla Committee report.

Then there is price control. The prices are rising higher and higher. They cannot be controlled. It is seen that in countries like the United Kingdom they have not allowed the prices to go very high. They have tax proposals for utility goods and non-utility goods. For utility goods they give a subsidy, with the result that they have been able to control the prices, so much so that a ready-made suit is available at seven pounds or nine pounds. In the same way, for other materials which are of utility to the people, the other countries have not allowed the prices to go up. Here, the prices have gone up by leaps and bounds. What I would suggest is that our statistical department, which is making out the figures, should be asked to count the cost of the manufacture of all articles which are required for daily use, and the manufacturer should not charge more than 10 per cent; the wholesaler should not charge more than three per cent and the retailer should not charge more than one per cent. For example, the match-box which we use daily has the price marked on it, namely, eight paise. We always pay eight paise and not nine paise. So, if things are marked out from the manu-

[Shri M. B. Rana]

facturers' standards, if 10 per cent is allowed as profit, three per cent to the wholesaler and one per cent to the retailer, then the prices will have been controlled, and nobody will be able to sell the goods at a higher price. If that is accepted, the statistical department could do a very useful job and it could do it.

Another problem affecting all India is that our intellectuals are allowed to go out, and it is a loss to the nation. Our boys, intelligent boys, go outside India and they make their living outside India. Something should be done to retain these intellectuals here by paying them higher salaries and giving them better facilities so that India does not lose these intellectuals who go abroad.

Then there is the question of education. The education which we have been imparting to our young boys does not instil two main things in them. The first thing is patriotism in the boys : they do not worry about anything. The young boy thinks, let the country go to the dogs. He does what he likes. The second thing is, discipline is not instilled into the boys as they grow up. When we see the boys educated either at Oxford or Cambridge and see the way they act, the way they talk, the way they behave, we can mark them out that they come from a public school and from the Cambridge or the Oxford University, compared to many other men of the same rank. So also, our boys who study here should have the same feeling, and they should be regular, patriotic and disciplined boys. If this happens, I am sure we shall have better boys in the next generation.

Then I may refer to the indiscriminate cutting down of forests and the burning of cowdung which is a real manure but used as a fuel. The forests should cover 19 per cent of the total area of the country, which is an all-India standard. There should be prohibition on the burning of cowdung as fuel.

Then there is the question of ports. The ports which we have not developed so far should be developed to the maximum extent possible.

By the food zones which we are creating, we find that there is nothing but

scarcity of food everywhere. They have not done any good to anybody, and so these food zones should be removed.

Lastly I would say, abolish all the linguistic States and make them into five zones of India if we want real integration of India. I am sure all the troubles which we face now between Hindi and non-Hindi, and this and that, would all go away if we have only five zones for the whole of India.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN
(Ambalapuzha) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this budget reflects the real character of this Government. If we examine the share of expenditure then we can exactly view things in the clear colour. Year after year, the expenditure on developmental activities has been coming down, whereas, the expenditure on the building up of a Police State is year after year increasing. That is what we see in this budget.

At the same time, they are giving more and more incentives to the capitalists and also the suppression of the rights of the common people is going on.

We can take the expenditure side one by one. I wish to deal with the expenditure side only as my time is very limited.

Let us see the Police expenditure. Just before independence, despite the turbulent situation of the national movement, the British Government in India was spending only Rs. one crore for the Police Department. But now, today after 21 years of independence, it has gone up to Rs. 77 crores. That is to say, after 21 years of independence, it has gone up by 77 times. This amount is equal to the total expenditure incurred in all the States for this Police expenditure. And, this includes expenditure on the Border Security Force, that is, an amount of Rs. 35 crores. But on the Industrial Security Force and other organ of the Government, lot of money is being spent on these items.

Strangely enough, if we analyse the budgetary position in the last three years, with the emergence of the non-congress Governments in the States, the expenditure on the CRP alone has gone up six times. In the last three years we have seen how the CRS is used. It has been used always

against the workers, to suppress the workers, when they fight for their rights and also it has been used to intimidate the Government servants when they fight for their rights. Never was it used against such notorious organisations like the Shiv-Sena. Never was it used against such organisations. But it is always used for the suppression of the working people.

Take the expenditure on the Tribal Areas, Demand No. 54. A provision of Rs. 24.4 crores has been shown under this Demand. Everybody will think that this amount is entirely spent for the welfare of the people of the Tribal Areas, and that this shows that they are very much interested in the welfare of the tribal people. But when we go deep into that expenditure we can see how it is spent.

More than half the amount is spent for the frontier constabulary and militia. Obviously, the suppression of the tribal people is part of our Government's idea of social upliftment of the people! Thus, if we analyse it, we find that we are going far away from building a self-supporting economy and we are building up a police State actually. On the one hand, the dependence of the country on imperialist countries is going up and on the other the pauperisation of the poor people is taking place.

I come to State-Centre relations. In the budget, there is provision for a huge expenditure by the Central Government on many items which actually are State subjects. For example, the budgetary provision, in crores of rupees, is as follows: Education 76.96, Medical 15.42, Public Health 11.85, Agriculture 23.58, Animal Husbandry 2.14, Cooperation 2.28, Industries 30.91, Community Development 0.63, Social Development 21.97. The total comes to Rs. 185.7 crores on these items, which are purely State subjects. If you allot this amount to the State Governments, they can use it in a much better way than the Centre is doing at present through its bureaucratic machinery.

To give a recent instance, the Social Welfare Board was functioning in our State. Our Government wanted to reorganise that board and to spend the money for the actual welfare of the people. The entire functioning of the board was brought under the State machinery. Till then the Centre

was giving 50 per cent of the salaries of the staff. But as soon as it was taken over, they said the State has to bear the whole expenditure. Even the minimum amount which the Centre is going to give to the projects is going to be routed through their own organisations and not through the State Governments. Actually the State Governments want to spend the amount for the actual welfare of the people, but the Centre comes in the way.

Our Union Law Minister says he is the actual "promoter of State-Centre relations". But he says, we will take over these things and we will send you all this amounts through our own organisations. I submit that if these amounts are given to the State Government directly, they can spend it properly for the actual welfare of the people. All these years, the Central Government is not prepared to think in terms of the convenience and welfare of the people.

The expenditure on defence is Rs. 1100 crores. Even the PAC has remarked that this can be reduced by Rs. 100 crores if extravagance and mismanagement is eliminated.

17.00 hrs.

We all know that in the coming years, for the amounts we have taken as loans and other things, we have to pay back nearly Rs. 568 crores and another Rs. 100 crores will be pumped out of the country as profit. Altogether the picture we get on the expenditure side is very grave and on the developmental works we can see that only a very small amount is at present being spent by us. This means more and pauperisation of the people on the one hand, and more and more building up of a police raj, on the other hand, is taking place in the country.

If you actually want a better position in the State-Centre relations and relations with the people also, you will have to reconsider all these policies and evolve a new policy, otherwise nothing can be achieved in this country. That is the present position. We know nothing of that sort is going to take place. That is the real picture that we see in this Budget. Nothing can be achieved except by getting rid of the Congress from power. Unless this class policy which only promises and

[Shrimati Suseela Gopalan]

promotes welfare to a limited section in the country whereas all other policies are directed to suppress the people, because the standard of living of the people is going down and down, is changed nothing can be achieved. We have already seen that 80 per cent of the people in this country live with less than Rs. 25 whereas our *per capita* expenditure on defence comes to Rs. 25 a year, which is equal to the amount on which a man lives in this country a month.

This Budget does not make any difference from the past two or three budgets that this Government has presented. For the last 22 years they are following the same policy. That is why we are now facing such grave situations in the States. If this continues the future of the Congress will be in danger. At least in this grave hour you will have to face realities and change your policy. If this is not changed you will be changed.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ (Wardha) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, every year the Budget Speech is very encouraging and it creates a favourable atmosphere but the budget proposals are not that much encouraging; very often they dampen the atmosphere for creating wealth in this country.

17.04 hrs.

[*Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair*]

This year, as far as the price level is concerned it has been contained or maintained within a limited range. Even the inflation has been arrested. But unless there are positive measures of taxation and fiscal policies and wealth is created and goods produced more and more in this country, it would be difficult to maintain the price line. Unless more goods are produced when wealth is created the price line will again shoot up sooner or later.

There are some good features as far as the export of tea and jute, the traditional items, is concerned. Probably the proposal will help to increase the export, but I am not very sure, but unless this relief was given it might have been difficult to maintain our exports even at the present level. Because, competition from other sources

of supply, from other countries, in the export market has increased terribly.

Similarly, some relief has been given in the budget to the textile industry. That relief might be helpful to reduce their hardship, but it is not likely to revive the sick mills in the country. More than 80 mills have already been closed. Other mills which are likely to be closed may get some life. But if we have to create a constructive atmosphere for industrial development in the country, these reliefs are not sufficient.

The Finance Minister has been saying quite often that there has been a price rise in the share market. It is correct. But let us not forget that the way this price rise in the share market has been achieved is not a healthy way or sign. Because, these shares are bought largely by the LIC, Trust and the credit institutions. Of course, the demand from others is also a little more than what it was before. Even then, during the last two or three years, those who wanted to float new companies of new ventures found to their dismay that a market is not there for equity shares. Even the biggest people in the country cannot float a new company of a new venture by selling their shares in the market. If the atmosphere is such that not only equity shares but even preference shares of renowned companies in the country are bought only by credit and financial institutions, then there is something very much wrong with our fiscal and taxation policy.

Then, during the last 15 or 20 years the government securities are not bought by the public or the market. They are bought largely, or more or less entirely, by credit institutions, banks, LIC, Unit Trust and public charitable trusts, and that also because of compulsion. They are obliged to purchase a certain percentage of the government securities under the law. If any country wants to develop and create confidence in the share market, at least government securities must be bought by the public without any compulsion. If the government securities are not bought by the public, then there is something very wrong with the policies of government. We have to create confidence of the public in the share market so that there will be

demand for government securities and the new investments by the public and they will not be bought only by credit institutions, and that too because of compulsion. Unless this policy is changed constructively positively and in a realistic manner, it is very difficult for us to realise the wealth which should be created in the country ; both in agricultural and other sectors wealth should be created ; that should be the foremost consideration when we want to develop the country, and that should be done as fast as we can.

We have the resources and talent. We have only to coordinate them and plan them in a manner so that with all our resources and talent we can take the country forward. That is all that is needed and that could be done. But we are afraid of the political approach or political slogans and that is why positive steps are not taken, because of which both the country and the people are suffering.

Government have taxed the middle income group in the slab of Rs. 10,000 to 20,000. I really fail to understand why government have increased the tax burden on this group, because it is already heavily taxed, both directly and indirectly, and needs relief and not further taxation. Even the indirect taxes which have been imposed are going to hit this class along with others.

The Finance Minister has proposed that if an adult member of a Hindu undivided family gives a portion of the income to the Hindu undivided family the income of that will be taxed in the hands of the giver to the Hindu undivided family. I am entirely for it. I do not deny that it was a loophole. But it is rumoured that it will be brought into effect retrospectively and not prospectively. If it is brought into retrospective effect, it will create many complications. If such measures are brought into effect retrospectively, naturally the taxpayers lose their confidence. If you want to do it, it should be done in future and I think it would be a good measure.

Then, under section 187 of the Companies Act the voting rights of charitable trusts are limited to Rs. 5 lakhs or 25 per cent of the capital of the company where the shares are held. There is some difficulty. If the holding was below that limit and if the company issues equity shares, they are

either not in a position to buy with advantage to the trust and they have to forego it. It is not a good thing. Very often this also happens that if the company issues bonus shares, the ratio increases and the trusts are deprived of their voting right ; it goes to the public trustees and they exercise that right. If a suitable amendment is made to that, I think it will be appropriate and just.

I have listened to many speeches regarding agricultural taxes which the Finance Minister has imposed this year. Income-tax was first introduced during the British regime in 1860. Simultaneously they had also introduced agriculture tax at that time. It was later on substituted by a cess and even that was removed afterwards. We must objectively think about the position today and not be taken away because of the voting or what the public in the rural areas is going to do.

By and large 50 per cent of our national income is created in the rural areas. Out of nearly Rs. 30,000 crores in the country, about Rs. 15,000 crores are created in the rural areas by way of wealth in the country. The total land revenue does not exceed Rs. 110 crores at the most. It does not amount even to 1 per cent. If the country is to go ahead, wherever wealth is you have gradually to introduce taxation and take that revenue. My only fear is that if you tax the agricultural sector or any layer of people in the rural areas; the revenue so collected may go towards administrative and other expenses. It should be spent on people who are having lesser income than the people who are taxed in that area.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : You can get some more funds from the Finance Ministry.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : After all, there is a limit to the Finance Minister's capacity. Unless he collects money from somewhere he cannot spend. If you want to develop, such revenue that we collect should be spent more in the agricultural area than otherwise and for creative and constructive work, which will create more wealth in the rural areas.

I am not going into the details of the tax on pumping sets, chemical fertilisers

[**Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj**]

and so on and so forth. In principle I would agree that if the sources can be tapped indirectly it is much better I would even plead that the total land revenue of nearly Rs. 110 crores can be wiped out and substituted by indirect taxes on the agricultural sector. That might be easier to collect and the expenses of collection might be less. Harassment will also be less. But that is to be scientifically studied and then done : otherwise, there would be difficulty. I appreciate and understand that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

SHRI KAMALNYAN BAJAJ : I have not taken even ten minutes. Other people speak for even 20 or 25 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am very sorry but I have to accommodate some more Members. I know, you are a senior Member and I will give you a couple of minutes more.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : I do not want more time on the ground that I am a senior member ; but I speak so less and this is my subject on which I speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I entirely agree. But I am very sorry. Please try to conclude in a couple of minutes.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : In the tax proposals, very often what happens is that when we tax a particular thing, we forget where the revenue is going. For instance, in the public sector, Rs. 3500 crores are invested and even then there are losses to the tune of Rs. 35 crores this year. This is also, probably, not commercially audited. Otherwise, the losses will be more. Therefore, the budget proposals have not shown anything by which there would be a possibility of increasing revenue from that sector. If 10 per cent depreciation is taken and 10 per cent only profit is taken, it will give you Rs. 700 crores annually. I think, it should be properly organised and done.

Lastly, the hon. Member, Shri George Fernandes, while speaking about Shiv Sena

hinted about my younger brother, Shri Ramkishan Bajaj that probably, he was assisting or giving some help to Shiv Sena. What was in his mind I do not know. But he hinted about that. I take this opportunity, as the head of the Bajaj family, to categorically state that none of us, my brother or myself or any member of the family, approves of Shiv Sena's fascist tendencies or violent methods and would like to condemn them unreservedly for the violent and anti-social acts that have taken place in Bombay during Shiv Sena's agitation on the border issue. I would also draw sir, your attention that the communists and their fellow travellers have made it a point to attack my brother, Shri Ramkishan Bajaj, day in and day out as part of their character assassination campaign since he took a lead in opposing Mr. Krishna Menon's candidature for Parliament from North Bombay in 1962. I would like to state categorically and clearly that our house and our family, in no way assist Shiva Sena or such fascist organisations in the country which are anti-social. I condemn them completely.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH (Mabasu): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Budget. The hon. Deputy Prime Minister has presented a Budget which is quite realistic and practical under the present circumstances.

He is faced with a situation to raise additional resources to meet the growing needs of defence and development. There is also a clamour from the States for more and more funds while the States themselves are reluctant to raise additional resources. This is an important factor which should not be lost sight of while discussing the Budget.

Sir, defence is the paramount responsibility of the Government and of the Parliament also. I am glad that in spite of advice from some quarters, there has been no reduction in defence budget this year. In fact, it has gone upto Rs. 1100 crores. This is an expenditure which we will have to make and, perhaps, continue to make for many years to come, whether we like it or not. We are still faced with two hostile neighbours. There is a potential threat of

Sino-Pak collusion through his urgent activities in eastern India. Therefore, because of the dangers facing the country, both internal and external, we simply cannot afford to lag behind in our defence efforts. The efforts to strengthen and streamline our armed forces must continue at a faster pace and this must receive our top priority. Even if more money is required for the purpose, I am sure, the Parliament will be too glad to give it to the Government. At the same time, care must be taken to see that there is no unnecessary and wasteful expenditure in the name of defence preparedness.

I welcome the relief given to jute, tea and textile industries. This will give a fillip to exports and will help to rehabilitate jute industry and the weaker textile mills.

The extension of tax-holiday concession will encourage promotion of new industries. This will help to review unemployment. But the proposed levy on sugar and khand-sari is not justified.

It will hit the consumers, at least the poorer ones, and add to the cost of living. Also I am not very happy about the increase in tax on incomes between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 20,000, as this will hit the middle-class, specially the salaried professional groups who are already hard put to make both ends meet. It would have been better if this burden had been put on people in the higher income groups.

I am also rather disappointed that the hon. Finance Minister has not been able to bring about a reduction in governmental spending. There is ample scope for it. But, instead, we find that non-development expenditure is going up year by year. It actually means that less and less of our resources are being devoted to productive and fruitful returns and more and more to wasteful purposes. Take, for instance, the case of government employees. Today the Centre and the States employ nearly 7 million employees—a huge army indeed!—and a situation has been reached where many States are spending a major portion of their revenues on the salaries of their employees. This is a situation which should not be allowed to go on indefinitely. While retrenchment is not possible, Government should put an immediate stop to the creation and filling up of new posts both at the Centre and in the States. Only then can

we hope to solve this problem to some extent. I am sure that if all the wasteful and necessary expenditure had been cut down, we would have been in a position to balance the Budget without new taxes and deficit financing.

The performance of the public sector industries is also rather dismal and very disappointing. We have invested nearly Rs. 3,500 crores and all that we get in return from them is a net loss of Rs. 35 crores. This is a loss which our exchequer can hardly bear. These undertakings should be run on sound commercial basis and steps should be taken to streamline their management. In fact, they should be in a position to contribute a substantial amount to the national exchequer.

I am afraid I cannot support the proposed tax on agricultural inputs like fertilisers and electric pumps. It is a fallacy to think that these levies will affect only the rich farmers. The small farmers are also going to be affected, and what is more, they are going to be discouraged from using fertilisers and from installing pumps.

I think, the talk about the so-called 'Green Revolution' has influenced the hon. Finance Minister to tax the farmer. There is no such thing as 'Green Revolution' so far. It is a fallacy as has been rightly pointed out by Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha in her speech the other day. The 'Green Revolution' has not yet come, though it may be on the anvil. It is true that, during the last two years, there has been a substantial increase in food production due to various factors, but we are still not out of the woods; we are still not self-sufficient in food production; a massive effort is still required to attain self-sufficiency. Therefore, I feel that these levies are premature and dangerous; they are premature because the farmer is yet not in a position to bear the additional burden; they are dangerous because it will kill his initiative. The Indian farmer is still poor, is still exploited, is still heavily in debt and is a classic victim of price fluctuation. The President, in his broadcast on the 25th January this year, has also warned against too much talk of an agricultural revolution. This is what he said :

"We are yet not free from vagaries of monsoon and there are too many imponderables in the agricultural

[**Shri Virbhadra Singh]**

situation. The formidable problem of agricultural organisation has yet to be tackled in all its manifold aspects if we are to ensure continuing self-sufficiency".

Agriculture is the key to our prosperity and our future. In the past, unfortunately, agriculture was neglected and we know what the consequences were.

Even today, after 20 years of independence, only about 20 per cent of the total crop area is irrigated. Even today, in spite of all the talk about helping the farmer, in spite of the talk of an agricultural bias, agriculture is not getting what it should, considering that nearly 70 per cent of the people are engaged in it. So my advice and request to the hon. Finance Minister is : please leave the farmer alone at least till such time as he is able to stand on his own legs and becomes strong and healthy. When that time comes, you can tax him as much as you like.

So far as the wealth tax on agricultural property is concerned, I support the measure in principle. I agree that all people who are in a position to pay, irrespective of whether they belong to the rural sector or the urban sector, must contribute to the development of the country and to the welfare of their less fortunate brothers and sisters. At the same time, I feel this is not the time to levy this tax, because it is likely to retard food production. He should wait for the time when we are self-sufficient in food and then impose this tax.

It is a fact that the farmers' case has been vitiated by the big business magnates who have purchased big farms and orchards in order to convert black money into white. I also know that many real estate speculators are masquerading as farmers these days. It is because of these people this tax has been levied. But I may tell you that these bogus farmers are not going to be affected by this measure at all. They are rich people with alternative sources of income and they will be in a position to pay. But on the other hand, this tax is going to hit the genuine farmers who have done much to improve agriculture by heavy investment and hard labour. I am sure the Finance Minister will not allow the genuine farmers to suffer for the misdeeds of these bogus farmers. I know that he

has held out a promise in this regard, that he will do something about it, but it has yet to be seen what he will actually do.

Steps should be taken to discourage the bogus farmers from purchasing land. One way to do it is to tax them very heavily when ever they try to divert their agriculture incomes for business purposes. I know that this is not the ultimate remedy, but it will discourage them from purchasing land, to a great extent.

I come to another problem. Because of the changed political picture of the country, there is a growing demand for a reappraisal of Centre-State relations and for giving more powers to the States. There is also a demand for a review of the allocation of the finance between the Centre and the States under the Constitution. Government should set up the India-State Council as envisaged under art. 263 of the Constitution to deal with all such matters, and ensure better co-ordination and better co-operation between the Centre and the States.

In conclusion, I would like to point out that unfortunately during the past 20 years, our development has been rather lopsided which has brought about regional imbalances and disparities. Certain States have remained backward and the gulf between them and the advanced State is becoming bigger and bigger day by day. There has been concentration of industries in some regions. The recent trouble in Telengana and elsewhere is only a manifestation of this problem. Even the demand for creation of new States can largely be ascribed to this factor. The hon. Finance Minister should take immediate steps to remove the disparities and correct the imbalances in the interest of Indian unity.

With these words, I support the budget.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Dixit.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : Is this a monologue of Congress members ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Opposition's time is not only exhausted but exceeded, except Prof. Ranga. He has requested that he would speak last before the Finance Minister replies.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakapatnam) : I have been waiting here for three days and I have not had an opportunity to speak. Everything is arranged in such a way here that those who have will get everything and those who have none will get nothing. All constituencies are not treated alike. When we have a party system, like Brahmins and non-Brahmins, where a Brahmin gets all the chance and the non-Brahmin gets no chance, I am appealing to the Finance Minister to see that at least on the Budget occasion every Member who wants to speak gets at least half an hour. We run elections every five years.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I am sorry I cannot do that.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : I know it is a matter of finance and it will cost a little more if we sit for two, three days more. At least on one occasion in a year during the Budget discussion every Member who wants to speak must get half an hour to speak; otherwise, where is democracy ?

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade) : Are you now speaking as a Brahmin or as a non-Brahmin ?

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Mr. Deputy Speaker, you just now said as a last word that Mr. Ranga will be the last speaker.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will explain.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : I know it will be a rich man's explanation. Finance Minister's explanation for industrialists.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am sorry that a senior and experienced Member like Mr. Viswanatham should talk this way.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : What can I do ? Having come here, I am obliged to say this.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : If what he says is accepted, what will happen is this. He says that every Member who wants to

speak must be given at least half an hour.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Once in a year.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Agreed. What will be the result ?

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : The result will be that we will sit longer.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : If all the 520 Members are given a chance to speak for half an hour, where are 260 hours for this ? Does he realise the implications ? I am surprised that such a capable Member like Mr. Viswanatham should make such a fantastic proposal.

Shri TENNETI VISWANATHAM : I know human nature. When you give this time, it is not that everybody will speak for half an hour. You are in the Chair, Mr. Deputy Speaker, and you are the guardian of the democratic rights of the representatives. You please arrange in such a way whereby all the constituencies are treated alike. I have been sitting here for three days and I have not yet got a chance and I don't think I will get a chance. It is true that I am a senior member. You hinting at that. I cannot talk anywhere and I must go home.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The person who gets the longest time and that too most frequently is my hon. friend.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : As the Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance has pointed out, there are certain difficulties which we must realise. The hon. Member was making some reference to Brahmins and non-Brahmins. So far as this House is concerned I must say that you are the most exalted Brahmin. On all national debates of importance invariably from the Independents Group you are getting an opportunity. Whenever there is an important debate, invariably either Acharya Kripalani or Shri Prakasvira Shastri or yourself - three exalted Brahmins according to your classification - get usually an opportunity to speak. As the Deputy Prime Minister pointed out very politely,

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

it will be very difficult to give half an hour for all those who have no chance of articulation on the floor of the House on this occasion.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : I agree with everything you have said. But I have been sitting in vain for three days.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI (Poona) : He has been sitting here for three days without *dukhshlna*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Dixit.

श्री गं० छ० दीक्षित : (खंडवा) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उप प्रधान मंत्री एवं वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने केन्द्रीय सरकार का इस वर्ष जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है उससे यह स्पष्ट संकेत मिलता है कि उन्होंने देश से यह आकांक्षा की है कि देश अपने मनोबल को पांच वर्ष की साहसिक यात्रा के लिए तैयार करे। इस बजट में एक प्रत्यह ५० के नए कर लगाने के अलावा उन्होंने २५० करोड़ रुपये का जो धाटा बताया है वह भी इस बात को उजागर करता है कि वे देश के मनोबल को तैयार करने की आकांक्षा रखते हैं। पिछले बजट में भी उन्होंने २०० करोड़ का धाटा बताया था लेकिन देश की आर्थिक अवस्था के सुधार ने उस धाटे को पचा लिया और लगता ऐसा है कि आता वर्ष भी इस धाटे को पचा जाएगा। इसका कारण यह है कि पिछले दशक की आर्थिक अवस्था और आज की आर्थिक अवस्था को यदि हम देखें तो हमें उस में आकाश और पाताल का अन्तर दिखाई देगा। पिछले बीस वर्षों में अतिरिक्त करों और धाटे के बजट के माध्यम से हमने नवीन कारखाने खोले, नवीन क्षमतायें पैदा की। लेकिन धाटे के बजट के कारण हम तत्काल फायदा उसका नहीं उठा सके। इसलिए धाटे के बजट में मुद्रा स्फीति अधिक चलती गई और हम जितना फायदा उठाना चाहते थे नवीन क्षमताओं के बल पर, उतना फायदा न भी उठा सके।

मह बात हम निःसंकोच कह सकते हैं कि

भारतवर्ष जैसे कृषि प्रधान देश में आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्थिरता का सम्बन्ध देश की भूमि की उत्पादन शक्ति से अधिक सम्बन्ध रहता है। यह भी हमें सोचना होगा कि सरकारी पूँजी निवेश में बढ़ोतरी की जाए। अगर इस में बढ़ोतरी हम नहीं करें तो आर्थिक जगत की नींव को भी हम मजबूत नहीं कर सकेंगे। पूँजी निवेश में बढ़ोतरी कोई शून्य से नहीं होती है। बढ़ोतरी तो बचत से और करों के निवारण से ही होती है।

यह बात भी बिल्कुल सत्य है जैसा मैंने पहले बताया है कि आर्थिक जगत को नींव मजबूत करने के लिए हमारी भूमि की उत्पादक शक्ति में स्थिरता आना बहुत जरूरी है। आज आप रासायनिक खाद के ऊपर उत्पादन शुल्क लगाने जा रहे हैं और साथ ही साथ शक्ति चालित पम्पों के ऊपर भी। उससे बया आप यह आशा कर सकते हैं कि कृषि क्रांति के बढ़ते हुए चरण बिना रोकटोक आगे बढ़ते रहेंगे वे भले ही वापिस न लौटें लेकिन कृषि क्रांति के जो बढ़ते हुए चरण हैं उन में वाधा अवश्य आ जाएगी। यह भी बिल्कुल सत्य है कि पहले का जो कृषक था और आज का जो कृषक है, दोनों के चित्र में बहुत फर्क है। जब हम पिछले काश्तकार के चित्र को अपने मस्तिष्क में लाने की कोशिश करते हैं तो हमें दिखाई देता है कि ढलते हुये मूरज की लालिमा युक्त क्षितिज की पृष्ठभूमि में एक लड़खड़ाते हुए आदमी की प्रतिमा जो कि कंधे पर हल लिए हुए है चली आ रही है। लेकिन आज के काश्तकार के लड़खड़ाते हुए कदम कुछ सम्भल रहे हैं। वह कुछ ऊँचा उठा है। उसकी आँखों में कुछ तेज आया है। वह सजग हो उठा है। उसकी बांहों में कुछ ताकत मार्फ़ है। लेकिन आज जब देश उत्पादक शक्ति में स्थिरता लाने के कागार पर खड़ा है तो क्या आप यह आशा कर सकते हैं कि रासायनिक खाद पर शुल्क लगाने से और साथ ही साथ शक्ति चालित पम्पों पर टैक्स लगाने से इसके लड़खड़ाते हुए कदमों में ताकत

रह सकेगी ? मुझे तो आशा इसकी नहीं है । मैं नहीं चाहता हूँ कि उसके बढ़ते हुए चरण रुके । लेकिन कहीं ऐसा न हो कि शुल्क लगाने से बढ़ते हुए चरणों के आगे पूर्ण विराम की रेखा लिच जाए । हम चाहते हैं कि हम आत्मनिर्भर बने और आत्मनिर्भर बनने की भावना हम में पैदा हो । बन्दे मातरम् गाने से हमने भारत माता को शास्य इयामलो मातरम् कह उसका गुणागान किया है उसका अर्थ यही है कि हम आत्मनिर्भर बने और विदेशों की ओर न देखें । न हम पैसा मांगे और न ही अन्न मांगें । कहीं ऐसा न हो कि हस टैक्स से हमारे काइटकार की कमर ढूट जाए । इसलिए मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करता हूँ कि कम से कम रासायनिक खाद के ऊपर और शक्ति चालित पम्पों के ऊपर उत्पादन शुल्क लगाने की जो उन्होंने ठानी है, इसको वह न ठानें । अगर उन्होंने इसको न माना तो इससे भारतवर्ष के कृषि जगत में जो एक क्राति आई है, वह ढूट जाएगी । कृषि हमारी एक संस्कृति है । अंग्रेजी में इसका पर्यायवाची शब्द एथीकलचर है । कृषि एक जीवन दर्शन देती है । कृषि एक जीवन प्रणाली है । विशेष कर भारत को जीवन दर्शन देने वाला जो यह व्यवसाय है, जीवन प्रणाली देने वाली जो प्रथा है, और जो ध्यावसायिक रूप लेने जा रही है, यदि वही खत्म हुई तो समझ लीजिये कि वह आधार-शिला जिस पर हम संस्कृति की बड़ी बड़ी अट्टालिकाओं का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं, वही खत्म हो जाएगी, वही ढूट जाएगी और हम कहीं के नहीं रहेंगे ।

इसके साथ साथ वित्त मंत्री जी से वस्त्र उद्योग में एक्साइज ड्रूटी में जो रियायत दी है उससे बड़े-बड़े साइंग वालों को राहत मिल सकती है । इससे जो मास्टर बीवर्ज है, जो बड़े भारी शक्ति चालित करके बाले हैं उनको भले ही फायदा हो जाए लेकिन जो एक दो शक्ति चालित करके बलसे हैं, उनको नहीं होगा । जिन के पास एक दो शक्ति चालित

करदे हैं उन पर एक्साइज ड्रूटी 25 रुपये से बढ़ा कर पचास रुपये कर दी गई है ।

अशोक मेहता रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि हस्त चालित करधों की आर्थिक दशा बहुत खराब है और वे अधिक कमा नहीं सकते हैं, इसलिए धोरे-धीरे हस्त-चालित करधों का स्थान शक्ति चालित करधों को लेना चाहिये । एक या दो पावरस्लूम वाला पहले पच्चीस रुपये देता था, आज अगर उसको पचास रुपये देने पड़ेंगे, तो उस की आर्थिक अवस्था नहीं सुधरेगी ।

यह भी कोशिश की जा रही है कि शक्ति-चालित करधों में रंगीन कपड़े न बनाये जायें । मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर शक्ति-चालित करधों में रंगीन कपड़े बनाना बन्द कर दिया जाएगा, तो जिन लोगों की जीविका केवल शक्ति-चालित करधों पर अवलम्बित है, उन का जीविका उपार्जन करने का माध्यम चला जायेगा । वित्त मंत्री महोदय मिल वालों को बयां नहीं कहते कि वे सफेद साड़ियां न बनायें । जब वह शक्ति-चालित करधों में रंगीन साड़ियों को रोकते हैं, तो वह मिल वालों को सफेद साड़ियां बनाने से रोके । अगर वह मिल वालों को नहीं रोकते हैं, तो शक्ति-चालित करधों बाले सफेद साड़ियों के सम्बन्ध में मिल वालों के साथ प्रतिस्पर्द्धा में खड़े नहीं रह सकते । कम से कम मध्य प्रदेश में शक्ति-चालित करके चलाने वाले जुलाहा बर्ग की आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत कमज़ोर है । मैं वित्त मंत्री से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उनके मरित्यज्ञ में यह जो विचार आया शक्ति-चालित करके रंगीन साड़ियाँ न बनायें और सफेद साड़ियों का निर्माण करें, वह जुलाहा बर्ग के लोगों के लिए बहुत ही अहितकर है ।

मुझे मालूम है कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय गीता के दर्दन को मारने वाले हैं । अगर वह गीता के सम्बन्ध दर्शन को विस्तीर्ण क्षेत्र में भी लाना चाहते हैं, और देश से स्थान की अपेक्षा रखते हैं । तो जब तक वह “तेन त्यक्तेन भुजीया。”

[श्री गं. च० दीक्षित]

की शर्त पूरा नहीं होती हैं, तब तक यह लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं होता ।

जहां तक क्षेत्रफल का सम्बन्ध है, मध्य प्रदेश राज्य क्षेत्रफल में देश का सब से बड़ा राज्य है । लेकिन अगर पिछली तीन पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं का हिसाब देखा जाये, तो मध्य प्रदेश के 43 जिलों में से प्रत्येक जिले की सड़कों के निर्माण में इन तेरह वर्षों में केवल 72,00,000 रुपया लगा है । मध्य प्रदेश का क्षेत्र इतना विस्तीर्ण है, लेकिन उसके प्रत्येक जिले में सड़क निर्माण के लिए 72,00,000 रुपये से ज्यादा नहीं लगा है । इसका कारण यह है कि केन्द्रीय शासन से जितना चाहिये उतना पैसा नहीं मिलता है ।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के खाद्य और सेती के विशेषज्ञ, प्रोफेसर किवस्ट, ने कहा है कि मध्य प्रदेश में इतनी ज्यादा घन-सम्पदा है कि उससे 92 मिलियन घन मीटर औद्योगिक लकड़ी निकल सकती है, लेकिन आज वहाँ पर केवल 9 मिलियन घन मीटर औद्योगिक लकड़ी ही निकल रही है ।

इसलिए मैं वित्त मंत्रीद्य से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह मध्य प्रदेश राज्य की आवश्यकताओं की तरफ भी ध्यान दें, ताकि उस क्षेत्र का पिछ़ड़ापन दूर हो सके ।

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the budget introduced by the Finance Minister is a businessman oriented budget. He has planned the budget to help the businessman, big industrialists, and to give them the tax-holiday.

Sir, in olden days, in the Congress party of Gandhiji's days, we stood for the poor man and the poor agriculturists and we gave them all the help. But in the present days some Congress people want to help the industrialists and harm the agriculturists. They are not interested in helping the agriculturists. Sir, it is just like killing a crow and offering it to the kite. Our Finance Minister is doing the

same thing. I have got great respect to our Finance Minister. He has sacrificed much for the country's independence. And now in these last days in his old age he is trying to get the wrath of the agriculturists and the blessings of the industrialists. By introducing such measure, people like Shri Bajaj who just now spoke, may be supporting him. But such people will be only two per cent in the country. But about 80 per cent of our people live in the villages

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Congress is Mr. Bajaj's party.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : About 80% of the people live in villages. In the congress party we have got such people. We have got poor people. We have got communists who also infiltrated into our congress. We have got all people. So, the hon. Member need not worry. The Congress party has got rich people also and poor people also. What has the Government been doing to help the people ? I will tell you about some instances. Sir, every year we are getting famine due to drought conditions and failure of rain and every year we are losing so much of money. The Finance Minister will send a team of people to the place to study these areas but what all money they provide is not enough to supply even drinking water. Some drinking water is being transported during famine time, but other reliefs are not being given. This is the only help that they are given in villages. When drought comes they don't come to our aid nor do they give sufficient funds. When we grow some crop, when drought conditions come, the entire cost of production goes up. We will lose that amount. The Government does not come to our aid. In respect of any other industry there is a scheme of insurance. They get the amount from the insurance if any damage happens. But in respect of our agricultural crops, when we lose the entire crops in that year due to drought we have got no such scheme of insurance. This Government is not able to bring up that measure, Sir. For the last so many years they are talking and talking and they are not able to bring the

Crop Insurance Scheme. We have got the cattle population running into a huge amount but still we do not have insurance for them. When diseases come they die like flies. But we do not get any help.

I want to tell this House in this connection that except for rice and wheat, the Government has not fixed up any floor price. But every year what happens is this. Take groundnut and jaggery. The prices have fallen down. Last year the jaggery price was Rs. 160. This year the jaggery price is Rs. 60 a quintal. Where is the comparison? What has Government done to come to the farmers' aid, to stabilise the prices? They never do any good to the agriculturists. If they want to tax the agriculturists they must be prepared to help them also. They are not coming to our aid, Sir.

In villages what is happening today is this. We do not have drinking water wells. Even today, after twenty years of independence, in some villages we don't have proper roads. We don't have primary schools. The small boys, the small children, have to walk three or four miles to go to their schools. We have all these troubles, but the people in the cities get beautiful roads, electricity, filtered drinking water tax holidays for industries, etc. We do not get even unfiltered drinking water.

Now they have put wealth tax on agricultural property. In one village, an acre of land may cost Rs. 100 per acre. In another village or even in the same village, another piece of land may cost Rs. 1000 acre. How will they value it? More corruption will come. Whatever amount the Finance Minister will recover from this tax, he will be spending on income-tax inspectors and ITOs. There will be nothing left.

Two years ago, Government was subsidising fertilisers. Last year this subsidy was stopped. This year they have put a 10 per cent levy on fertilisers. Why cannot the Government wait till we achieve self-sufficiency in food? They promise that by 1971 we will become self-sufficient in food, but how will it be possible if you tax fertilisers like this? A farmer who was using only 3 bags of fertilisers previously is now using 10 or 20 bags. In Maharashtra, they use 2 tons—40 bags—per acre. How

much fertiliser does the hon. minister Shri Annashib Shinde use for his land? Just now when people are taking to fertilisers more and more, if this tax is put the cost of fertilisers will go up. Less fertiliser will be used and production will go down. Is this the way to grow more food? The tax on pump sets is not proper. Rich people have acquired lands under projects and they will get water throughout the year. But a poor man who has got one acre of dry land digs a well and puts up a pump set. So, you are taxing the poor man and not the rich man. Already excise duty on electric motors was increased. Now water pump is taxed. They say, villagers are getting a lot of money which must be taxed. If we get some money in a year, we lose money for four years due to drought. Moreover, we spend money on so many things. Whenever a school or road or hospital is built in the villages, Government asks 50 per cent contribution from us. Are we not contributing for the development of the country? We are living. But the Finance Minister does not take all these into consideration. He wants to help the rich people and ruin the agriculturists. All these years the agriculturists have been the strongest supporters of the Congress. If the Government is going to do like this and ruin the agriculturists I do not know what will happen.

Sir, we all know about the scorched-earth policy. When the army retreats it does not want to leave anything for the enemy and it follows this policy. It seems our old people in their old age do not want to leave anything for the younger generation and therefore they are doing such things. I only request the Finance Minister not to ruin the agriculturists in the villages. Please leave something to the younger generation also even though we have become old.

18.00 hrs

श्री सुदिका सिंह (धौरंगाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वर्षों योजना के विश्राम के बाद इस वर्ष सम्भवतः हम चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना प्रारम्भ करने जा रहे हैं। हमारे माननीय प्रधानमंत्री ने भी अपने बजट भाषण में कहा है कि मैं सूत्रधार का पाठ अदा कर रहा हूँ, परन्तु

[श्री मुद्रिका सिंह]

सम्पूर्ण बजट पढ़ने के बाद कहीं भी साफ नहीं मालूम होता है कि आखिर हम देश को किस रास्ते पर ले जाना चाहते हैं। उस योजना के जरिये हम देश को समृद्धिशाली बनाना चाहते हैं, उस के जरिये हम इस देश में समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं या पूँजीवाद को विकसित करना चाहते हैं। सारे बजट अभिभाषण में सिर्फ यही देखने को मिलता है कि यत्र-तत्र कुछ करों में कमी की गई है, कुछ करों में बढ़ि की गई है और कहीं-कहीं पर नये कर लगाये गये हैं, इस के अलावा और कोई नई बात हमें इस में नहीं मिलती है। मैं नहीं समझता कि क्यों हमारे अर्थ मंत्री जी ने इस बजट में इस तरह के कर लगाये हैं, जिनका ज्यादा बोझा किसानों पर और मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों पर पड़े जा रहा है। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि जिस स्थिति से देश गुजर रहा है, एक विकासशील राज्य में कर लगाना ही पड़ेगा, जब तक हम कर नहीं लगायेंगे, राज्य की आय नहीं बढ़ायेंगे, हम विकास कारों को आय नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं, इस लिये जहाँ तक लैंड की सम्पत्ति पर कर लगाने का आपका विचार है, उस के साथ मैं सहमत हूँ। यह बात ठीक है कि पैसे वाले आये दिन बहुत जमीनें ले रहे हैं और कर को बचाने के लिये जमीनों की ओर मुँह रहे हैं, इस लिये जहाँ तक सैंड पर बैत्य टैक्स लगाया जाता है, वह ठीक है, लेकिन एक चीज देख कर और पढ़ कर मुझे आश्चर्य होता है कि क्या इस बजट के फोम करने वालों का, जो संकेटेरियट की बड़ी बड़ी अट्टालिकाशों में बैठे हुए हैं, वे तो से और किसानों से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। उन्होंने कैसे मान लिया कि गांवों में बहुत सम्पत्ति बढ़ नहीं है? कुछ उन्नत बीज जगजीवन राम बाबू ने इजाद किया तो एक हरी कान्ति हो गई, एक ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन हो गया और उसके फलस्वरूप अपार धन किसानों के घर में पहुँच गया है और उन के ऊपर टैक्स लगाना देश के हित में जरूरी है। लेकिन शायद उन्हें नहीं मालूम कि इसनी मेहनत करने के बाद सिर्फ पंजाब और

हरयाना में गेहूँ और मकई की प्रति एकड़ फसल में भले ही बढ़ि हुई हो परन्तु धन और अन्य खाद्य पदार्थों में कोई भी रेवोल्यूशन कोई भी कान्ति अभी तक नहीं हो पाई है। जहाँ तक सिंचाई का सवाल है जो राज्य तीन-न्तीन वर्ष तक सूखे को बजह से अकाल के कागर पर खड़े रहे और अब इन्द्र भगवान की कृपा हुई, कुछ बारिश हुई और कुछ पैदावार हुई तो किसानों ने अपना पेट काट कर कुछ बचाया और एक, दो, तीन एकड़ की सिंचाई के लिए बिना गवर्नेंट की किसी मदद के एकाध पम्प खरीद लिया तो अर्थ मंत्री की बक दृष्टि वहाँ भी पहुँच गई। उन को वहाँ पर बहुत ज्यादा धन दिखाई दिया और वह कर लगाने की बात सोचने लगे। एक तो आग सारी दुनिया से महगे भाव पर फटिलाइजर देते हैं और दो एक एकड़ में सिंचाई के लिए पम्प ले कर धन पैदा करने की कोशिश किसान करते हैं तो उस के ऊपर फटिलाइजर के ऊपर टैक्स लगा दिया। समझ में नहीं आता कि आप देश को कहाँ ले जाना चाहते हैं। आज शहर वाले वैसे ही कांग्रेस के विरोध में हैं। और गांव वाले अगर कुछ साथ देते भी हैं तो जब आप इस तरह से गलत कदम उठायेंगे तो किर हम गांवों में जाने लायक भी नहीं रह जाएंगे। आज चीनी पर टैक्स, केरोसीन आयल पर टैक्स, इस का बोझ गरीबों पर पड़ेगा। फिर फटिलाइजर और पम्प पर आप टैक्स लगाएंगे तो उस से लेती का उत्पादन कम होगा और देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है। इस से किसानों की हालत बिगड़ेगी। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि जरा गहराई में जा कर इस पर सोचना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ सरकार गलतफहमी में है कि किसानों के पास अपार धन हो गया है, उन्नत बीज और उन्नत आजारों की बजह से। जहाँ पर बाहरहमासी नहर है, पेरीनियल इरीगेशन की व्यवस्था है और उनके पास इतनी पूँजी है, पैसा है कि वे अपने पैसे से फटिलाइजर दे सकते हैं और उनको पर्याप्त मात्रा में उन्नत बीज मिल पाया है तो वहाँ पर जरूर कुछ उत्पादन बढ़ा है।

लेकिन आपके पास बीज भी कहां हैं ? आप तो चार, पांच और 6 रुपए प्रति किलो बीज देते हैं । भगर कहीं आपने सिचाई का कुछ प्रबन्ध कर दिया है और किसान अपना पेट काट कर उर्वरक ढालना चाहता है तो आप उसके ऊपर भी कर लगाना चाहते हैं । फटिलाइजर का यह हाल है कि आप सारी दुनिया से मंहगा देते हैं । आप जो सब्सीडी दे रहे थे उसको भी आपने रोक दिया है । इसके बाद भी आप किसान के ऊपर कर का बोझ लाना चाहते हैं । इसका कल यह होगा कि किसान की ज्यादा पैदावार करने की प्रेरणा समाप्त हो जायेगी और देश पीछे चला जायेगा । एक बर्ष इन्द्र भगवान की कृपा से कृषि में कुछ पैदावार हो गई तो मैं उसका केंटिट सरकार को नहीं देता हूँ । सरकार चाहे जितना हल्ला करे, कितने ही उन्नत बीज पैदा करे, कितनी ही बड़ी-बड़ी बातें कर ले फटिलाइजर के सम्बन्ध में परन्तु एक बार जब इन्द्र भगवान नाराज हुआ, आस-मान रुष्ट हुआ और बारिश नहीं हुई तो सारे देश में कोहराम मच गया और सिर्फ अमरीका में ही नहीं, सारी दुनिया में खोली लेकर हमारे खाद्य मन्त्री दे-दे राम, दिला-दे राम, का नारा लगाते हुए भिक्षक की तरह दौड़ते रहे । फिर कहाँ चले गए आपके सारे उन्नत औजार, उन्नत बीज और आपकी सारी सिचाई की व्यवस्था ? और बीच में एक बर्ष भगर बारिश हुई और कुछ पैदावार हुई तो अजीब हालत है कि आपकी बक दृष्टि उस पर पड़ गई । मैं मानता हूँ कि हमारे मोरार जी भाई और जगजीवन राम जी को खेती का अनुभव है लेकिन बजट फेम करने वाले जो व्यूरोफैट्स हैं, जोकि सेकेटेरियट में एयर कन्फीशनस में बंठते हैं, उनको भगर जी और गेहूँ के खेत में खड़ा कर दिया जाये और कहा जाय कि पौधा देखकर बतायें कि कौन सा गेहूँ है या जी है तो वे बता नहीं सकते हैं ।

उन की निगाह में आज ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन हृषा है । इस देश में बहुत पैदावार हो रही है और उन पर दैक्षण करो । टैक्स होना चाहिए

और आमदनी भी बढ़नी चाहिए । कौन रोकता है आप को बैकों का नेशनलाइजेशन करने से ? व्यों नहीं आप कदम आगे बढ़ाते ? क्यों आप के पैर कांपते हैं ? क्यों नहीं इस तरह का समाजवाद का सिद्धान्त मान कर समाजवादी कदम उठाते ? कौन आप का हाथ पकड़ रहा है यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ? हिन्दुस्तान को भगर बनाना चाहते हो तो जिनके पास प्रपार धन है उन को पकड़िये । देश को बनाना चाहते हैं तो करोड़ों-करोड़ों रुपया जो टैक्स का छिपा कर बैठे हुए हैं और आप राइट औफ़ कर देते हैं उन्हें पकड़िये । उन्हें जेलों में बन्द कीजिये । उन की सारी सम्पत्ति को नीलाम करके किसानों में लाइये तब मैं जानूँ कि देश को आप बनाना चाहते हैं और आमदनी बढ़ाना चाहते हैं । नहीं कर पा रहे हैं आप । जो बड़े लोग हैं वह जो आप के पुराने कर हैं वह भी नहीं देते हैं । टैक्स का इवेजन होता है पकड़ते भी हैं तो यह कह कर राइट औफ़ कर देते हैं कि उन में उसे देने की क्षम्ता नहीं है । कारण जो भी हो आप जानें, राइट औफ़ करने वाले जानें और राइट औफ़ करवाने वाले जानें लेकिन आये दिन यह बगावर आप कर रहे हैं । यह कोई देश बनाने का लक्षण नहीं है यह कोई समाजवादी कदम नहीं है कि आप सिर्फ़ थोड़े से किसान जोकि तीन, तीन बर्ष सुखाड़ की बजह से अकाल के कगार पर लड़े रहते हैं भगर कभी इंद्र देव की कृपा हुई और बम्पर कोप किसान की हो गयी तो शनि की तरह से आप की कही दृष्टि वहाँ पहुँचती है । यह एशियाकी इनपुट्स, पर्मिग संटैक्स, फटिलाइजर्स, पैट्रोल, किरोसीन आयल और जीनी पर कर लगा कर आप देश को बनाना चाहते हैं । याद रखें मंत्री महोदय, कि एक बार भी हृषि पीछे गयी तो फिर इंडस्ट्रियल रिसेशन होगा, किर फैक्टरियाँ बंद होगीं । जो आप की बजट स्वीच में बतलाया गया है कि कुछ हालत प्रचल्य हो रही है, हमारा एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ रहा है, इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन बढ़ रहा है और विगत बर्ष आप ने कहा कि सुखाड़ की स्थिति की

[श्री मुद्रिका सिंह]

बजह से सारा इंडस्ट्रियल रिसेशन हो गया, उत्पादन मंद पड़ गया, उस चीज की जिम्मेदारी आप के इस गलत कदम की बजह से फिर आप के माये पर पड़ेगी। अगर देश की आर्थिक स्थिति खराब हुई, ऐसी दयनीय स्थिति का निर्वाण हुआ तो उस के लिए वित्त मंत्री महोदय गुनाहगार होंगे और दूसरा कोई नहीं हो सकता है और याद रखिये देश की जनता इसे क्षमा नहीं करेगी।

पब्लिक सैक्टर का ज़रूर तक ताल्लुक है इस पब्लिक सैक्टर में अरबों रुपया लगाया हुआ है। आप आमदनी बढ़ाना चाहते हैं लेकिन पब्लिक सैक्टर का काम नौकरशाही के हाथ में छोड़ दिया है और वह आराम की जिंदगी व्यतीत करते हैं। क्या उस नौकरशाही को ज़रा भी इसका ख्याल है कि देश की जनता का पब्लिक सैक्टर में अरबों रुपया लगा हुआ है, टैक्स पेयर्स का रुपया लगा हुआ है। गरीबों का पेट काट कर पर्मिग्र सैट्स, फटिलाइजर्स, आदि पर टैक्स लगा कर हमारे अर्थ मंत्री पैसा जुटाते हैं लेकिन वह नौकरशाही जैसा मैं ने कहा उस के साथ खिलवाड़ करती है। मजा यह है कि सारी इस तरह की इंडस्ट्रीज पर मुनाफा हो रहा है, इंग्लैंड में भी जो पब्लिक सैक्टर है वहां भी मुनाफा हो रहा है और डिवीटेंड दे रहे हैं। लेकिन अजीब दुर्भाग्य का विषय है कि हमारे अपने देश में जो पब्लिक सैक्टर में कारखाने आदि चलते हैं वह प्रतिवर्ष करोड़ों, करोड़ों रुपया घाटा देते हैं। अब उस घाटे को पूरा करें डैफिसिट फाइनैंसिंग से जिसका बोझ गरीबों पर पड़े, उस को हम पूरा करें, फटिलाइजर्स, किरोसीन आयल, चीनी और पर्मिग्र सैट आदि ऐसी चीजों पर पर टैक्स लगा कर जिसका कि सीधा बोझ गांवों में रहने वाले गरीब किसानों पर पड़े जिनकी कि औसत सम्पत्ति 10-12 कट्टा प्रति व्यक्ति है तो यह एकदम अनुचित व अन्यायपूर्ण है। इस से ज्यादा उन के पास सम्पत्ति नहीं है और ऐसे

गरीब लोगों पर कर लगा कर मंत्री महोदय देश को बनाना चाहते हैं तो मेरा कहना है कि यह न हुआ है और न होगा। केवल बदनामी मिलेगी और एक भयंकर स्थिति देश में पैदा होगी। अगर इस तरीके से आप किसानों के ज्यादा पैदा करने की प्रवृत्ति को उस के इंसेटिव को मार देंगे तो यह जितनी इंडस्ट्रीज़ आप की है पर्यावरक सैक्टर में वह घाटे में जायेगी। इंडस्ट्रियल रिसेशन होगा, और फिर हमारे खाली मंत्री माननीय जगजीवन राम को और कोई दूसरा काम नहीं रहेगा इस के अलावा कि वह एक भिक्खुक की तरह दुनिया के सारे मुक्कों में दे दे राम, दिला दे राम की झोली ले कर ग्रन्त की भीख मांगते चलें और हमारे राष्ट्र का सिर शर्म से नीचे झुकावें। दूसरा कोई उपाय उन के पास नहीं रह जायेगा।

CHAIRMAN: Shri Tenneti Visw.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am sorry, a few minutes ago I let myself off. But that was because I was waiting for three days, everytime being told my name was there but not being called. At last, I have been called.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In fact, your group has exhausted all the time.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: No doubt, I have sat here and it has exhausted me.

Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has given us certain guide-lines to judge the Budget. In fact, they are very good guidelines. In paragraph 5 of his Budget speech, he says :

"In a year that is dedicated to the memory of the Father of the Nation, we cannot but remind ourselves that the ultimate objective of economic development is to serve certain larger social values. We have, therefore, to respond also to the natural urge of our people for basic amenities, such as,

drinking water, for education and medical aid, for opportunity to work and indeed for a growing measure of equality in general which is the essence of a socialist society".

He talks of "growing measure of equality". Where can it be? In this country, even after 20 years, beggary has not been eliminated. Even the disabled beggars have not got any help either from the Centre or from the States. If only 1 per cent of each grant is taken for a period of two or three years, there will be no beggary. The grants are not framed so tight that even 1 per cent cannot be taken. I would beg for 1 per cent from each grant to see that there is no beggary in this country and that there are no disabled beggars roaming about in the streets and platforms.

Not only that. What about the slums? You talk of basic amenities. In regard to housing, you always think of housing only in cities and good colonies. Even in cities and towns, a good portion is in the condition of slums. In a number of villages practically, there is no housing programme at all. I thought, while talking about Gandhiji, the Finance Minister would put some special emphasis on housing programme. But there is nothing.

Then, we talk about drinking water. I searched and searched for any special provision of Rs. 100 crores or Rs. 50 crores for drinking water. Nearly 5 lakh villages have got brackish water or no water. About a lakh of villages have no water at all. There are cases where the people, in summer, with their feet on burning sand, have to walk three or four miles to get one pot of water or two pots of water. After all, for 6 lakh villages, assuming that each village is four miles of apart, we require only about 24 lakhs of miles of 6" cast-iron pipes. Can we not connect all the rivers to go drinking water in the villages? We have so much iron ore. Can we not have pig iron factories of foundries in each district and see that there are pipelines connected? Can we not connect all the rivers for getting drinking water in a phased programme of five years or, say, ten years? Even after 20 years, everybody says there is no drinking water. When the drought comes, you say, there is no drinking water. All the rivers are going to

waste into the sea. Can we not connect them? We have got the iron ore; we have got the material. We can have cast-iron pipes. But we do not do it.

Booster pumps will be necessary. If this is left to a small organisation, it can be done. Start a Water Board, start a drinking water organisation and give them the work; in ten years, throughout India, all the six lakhs of villages will be connected where not can only ordinary drinking water but pure Ganges water can be given.

Then, take education. Look at the grants. The grants have not been increased. Just now a Member was saying that in several villages there are not even primary schools. The grants for the universities have been reduced from Rs. 1,55,00,000 to Rs. 1 crore. The grants for the local bodies have been reduced from Rs. 74 lakhs to Rs. 71 lakhs. For teachers in polytechnics it has been reduced from Rs. 75 lakhs to Rs. 49 lakhs. This is the care for education!

Then, take medical aid. What is the special medical aid which they have given, in how many villages? Thousands of villages have absolutely no medical aid at all. It is a matter which is well known to everybody.

How about opportunities for work? Even the small provision which was made for unemployment insurance in the Budget, only the heading has remained and the money has been reduced to zero. The unemployment insurance scheme which was thought of has not been given.

On the other hand, look at the waste, the wasteful way in which expenditure is made. I would request you to take any two or three big contractors into your confidence, and they will tell you that on every rupee spent not more than six annas go to the worker and the rest goes into private pockets, either official or non-official. Not only this, there are other items and other methods of wasting money. There are certain programmes which have been put here where it is said: 'Dandakaranya Scheme—works cost Rs. 80 lakhs, and establishment costs Rs. 150 lakhs. There is another item capital outlay on other works. I thought that there was some capital outlay on capital works, but here it is said, 'works—zero; establishment—Rs. 36

[Shri Tenneti Viswanatham]

lakhs'. This is on page 29 of the Demands. I am not reading from anything else.

On the other hand, look at taxation. Why do people feel miserable? The departments have given us the figures. Year after year the taxes increase. Let us see the figures relating to the last ten years, Second and Third Plans; take, for instance, the corporation tax : the figures are Rs. 160 crores, Rs. 220 crores, Rs. 287 crores, Rs. 313 crores, Rs. 330 crores, Rs. 320 crores and this year Rs. 330 crores. Now let us see the tax on income ; that also has increased : but here we do not mind very much because, perhaps many of the assessees are able to give ; but this demand has increased only by two times in these nine years look at the other things which press on the ordinary people—80 per cent are poor people in this country. The Union excise duties in 1961-62 was Rs. 489 crores : then, there has been a progressive increase year after year ; Rs. 489 crores, Rs. 598 crores, Rs. 729 crores, Rs. 801 crores, Rs. 897 crores, Rs. 1033 crores, Rs. 1148 crores, Rs. 1286 crores and Rs. 1421 crores. In nine years this is the progression of the excise duties. Similar is the case with regard to taxes on vehicles and sales tax. These taxes have increased three or four times whereas the income-tax has increased only two times. These are the taxes which trouble the entire nation, the poor people, and that is why they feel this misery.

Not only that. The Government coin money and print notes for circulation ; even there they want to make a profit. They made a revenue of Rs. 54 crores in 1960 and this year it is Rs. 94 crores. It is like some people in the hospital making money out of the food given to the patients or some jail officials making money on the food given to the prisoners.

Therefore, it is this Continuous and progressive taxation policy that is responsible for the great misery of this country. This year in his speech the hon. Finance Minister has exhibited a sense of humour. Only it was a very scornful humour. I will give a few examples of this humour and then sit down because there is no time, and because I want to conclude on a note of humour, not tragically.

He started as a *sutradhar*. What is the *sutradhar*? One part of it a dialogue between

the industrialists and Government and the other is to sit tight on the 80 per cent of the people. They talk of Gandhiji. What did Gandhiji say? Is it for the rich man, the industrialist, for the upper 10 per cent of the people that Gandhiji fought for swaraj? It was for the entire nation. We talked of the 33 crores of our people. We no talk of the 50 crores of our people. I would like to rivet the attention of the Finance Minister and other Cabinet Ministers to the unfortunate plight of the 80 to 90 per cent of our people. But no. For Government, it is only a dialogue between them and the rich men. That is the *sutradhar*.

On page 2 of Part B of his speech, there is another piece. Of course, there is a sardonic humour in it. [He taxes certain cars 100 per cent and adds :

"I propose to improve the value of imported motor cars as a status symbol .."

He wants to spread the burden by bringing more people in the net. The middle class people must be taxed more. For that purpose, those in the income brackets Rs. 10,000—15,000 have to pay more income tax. As for the big men, nothing is raised, perhaps more concessions are given.

He wants to help even exporters. They are making money by exporting. He can give them all facilities, transport and other facilities. But he pays money also to them. In this way, crores and crores go. It is just like the old mother giving peppermints to small children to induce them to go to school. I really do not understand this kind of bribery. It is a sheer waste.

The Finance Minister has given us a sort of budget which does not help the 80—90 per cent of the people. I would not have mentioned this had he not referred to Gandhiji. He gave us the guidelines. Judged by those guidelines, what is the result? I will not use any objectives.

Thank you.

SHRI INDER J. MALTHORA (Jammu) : It is quite usual in every budget debate for most of the taxation proposals

to be criticised. This year also some friends have termed this budget as industry-oriented, urban-oriented and so on. I am not in full agreement with them when the use this terminology so easily about the budget as a whole. But I would certainly like to say that this budget is nor farmer or agriculture-oriented.

We have to look at the various budget proposals from the standpoint of the basic policy on which not only our agriculture policy but all other policies are based. We have been hearing in this House for quite a number of years that from now on the policy of Government will be farmer-oriented. I do grant Government did take certain steps by which the farmers benefited by increasing agricultural production.

When the Government say that more facilities will be given to the farmers, they have a wider angle in view and that is to raise the basic agricultural production in the country. I am happy to associate myself with those friends who have seen the changes, to some extent, which have taken place in our agriculture. More farmers are using fertilisers and irrigation benefits and improved seeds for various crops. I am glad that the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture is here and I should like to know from him the clearcut policy of the Government of India regarding agriculture and the farmers in this country. Every year efforts are made to increase agricultural production and provide certain basic facilities to the Indian farmer so that he can make better use of land and other facilities which are made available. A number of friends focussed their attention on the levies on fertilisers. I am fully in agreement with the Finance Minister when he says that due to agricultural revolution a certain class of farmers had come in this country who hide their black money under this garb. But it is not difficult for the Government to know the number of such farmers in every State, who they are and how they had acquired land beyond the ceilings which are fixed in various States. For the sin of this class of farmers, the Government hold the Indian farmers as a whole responsible. The farmer is faced with a funny situation. In Jammu during the last two or three years, fertiliser became popular with the farmers.

The yield of rice, and even of wheat, went up by four times in certain parts.

Last year the Government could not provide the required loan to the farmer to buy fertiliser and since the farmer himself could not afford to buy it out of his own resources, production went down. This is the basic truth which the Government must understand. Are they really interested in putting Indian agriculture on a sound footing? Or looking at a particular year and seeing the trend of prices in that year, they want to say; this is our national agricultural policy. Many friends referred to the levy on electric pumps. It is clear that only small farmers use these pumps and they have only three or four acres of land. You are asking him on the one hand to pay more for the fertiliser; on the other you ask him to pay more for water pumps. You expect him to be a patriotic man and shoulder all these burdens and yet increase his agricultural production. If the Government is interested in finding additional resources for the development of agriculture, I suggest that the subsidy you are giving for distribution or ration of foodgrains in urban areas should be taken away. The income of people in urban areas is high compared to our farmers; they enjoy other amenities by living in cities; they have white collar jobs our country can hope to provide the facilities to our farmers only some day.

Why should they get subsidies on foodgrains? Likewise, there are so many other things which Government can seriously think over, as to how they can avoid a levy on fertilisers and water-pumps and for additional resources being raised from other sources and put that capital for the development of agriculture.

In the end, I would like to plead with the Minister of Food and Agriculture. He is the custodian of the Indian farmers; he is the individual who has to initiate the national agricultural policy of this country. I would like to plead before him that if he feels that by having these three axes put on the Indian farmer's head, things will improve, it is not going to be so; ultimately agricultural policy is going to suffer and the rapid growth in the rural areas is going to suffer. Let him be bold enough to change this, and this whole House will be behind him to see that the policy of the Government is carried out.

SHRIMATIILA PALCHOUDHURI (Krishnager) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think you for giving me a little time to speak on the budget. First and foremost, I would like to say that the budget has caused disappointment in some ways but it has also caused a certain amount of encouragement and it has had a certain buoyancy on the whole economic front.

I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister that our defence budget has gone up because that is where I think the whole country is behind the Minister. Here we want to have every expenditure that we can make so that the security of the country is not jeopardised.

I would also like to congratulate the Minister that he has increased the budget on our border security force, because the border security forces are our first line of defence. I come from a border State ; Nadia in West Bengal. We are very near the border, and the border security force has done excellent work. I think that the increase there has been in the budget for them is fully justified and I only hope that it can be increased further because that is our first line of defence and that is where the first impact of any harm to India will be felt.

In this connection, I would like to answer the lady Member who has equated our defence budget with the police State. Surely defence and a police state are not the same. Maybe the Opposition party do not want to defend our country. Hence whenever we spend on defence they seem to think that we are having a police State. Secondly, one hon. Member in the Opposition also said that we are not patriotic after 22 years. Let them search their hearts and ask who does not honour the National Flag. As he said, one has to close the doors of the cinemas to make us honour the National Flag and the National Anthem. Who is it that brought the foreign flag to India ? Let them search their hearts, (*Interruption*)

AN HON. MEMBER : The facts are there.

SHRIMATIILA PALCHOUDHURI : Search the hearts of the communist party and you will find the answer. I would like to make two more points. It is a

matter for congratulation that there has been a 14 per cent increase in our exports. Tea and jute are our traditional exports. On these exports there has been a certain amount of help given, but I would like to point out that after all, tea is a traditional export and it earns us foreign exchange. But here, what has happened ? Every year our tea exports have gone down and we have earned less and less because we cannot compete in the international market. Tea faces two taxes : excise and export duty, besides an entry tax. I would ask the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister to see that tea has a complete withdrawal of tax, because that is the only commodity that has not got the drawback of tax whereas all the other commodities have got it.

The production of Indian tea has increased to 403.38 million kg. in 1968, from 378.19 million kg in 1967 and 374.8 million kg in 1966. The producer of tea has done his bit. Although we are producing more, our export earnings have become less and less. Tea is the only item in the housewife's basket where the price has not gone up in the international market. Nobody seems to know Indian tea, Sir. They know only Ceylon tea. The Tea Board must make every effort to make the image of Indian tea prominent in the international market.

Regarding jute, our cultivators have necessarily gone from jute to paddy whenever jute prices have fallen and again come back to jute as soon as jute prices have gone up. If you want to iron it out, you must have buffer stocks. You also have to have a consultative committee on jute which exists but which is very much mill-oriented. The farmer, the businessman, the State Government and Central Government must have representation on this. It is very revealing to see the acreage. The acreage under jute varies between 21.88 lakh and 15.71 lakh acres. The output varies between 74 and 45 lakh bales. This is bound to happen unless there is even distribution and the difference is ironed out by buffer stocks. We have ample opportunity to export carpet backings, which earn any amount of money. In 11 years, it has earned Rs. 344 crores and there are possibilities to earn more.

Like others, I am absolutely distressed

at the tax on fertiliser and pumps. It cannot be denied that 80 per cent of the people in India live in villages and are agriculturists. Our national income comes from agriculture. If you do not want to relieve them of this tax, you can have insurance for their crops. Crop insurance is there in Canada, USA, and even in East Germany. If you have crop insurance, you can get money and at the same time, the farmer will not be harmed. The hon. Finance Minister said, he only wants to catch big farmers with black money. If that is so, you should catch black-marketeers through your income tax department and not by taxing the whole lot of farmers, tarring them with the same brush. Everybody does not have black money. If the Indian farmer gets water and fertiliser at a subsidised rate, as he should, I am sure he can make gold grow on our land. He is the best worker and we have to support him.

Everybody expected much from the public sector, but it has gone into a loss of Rs. 35 crores. If you want to inject into our economy any kind of activity, the public sector must make a profit. To get over this loss, you have to tax other things. How can you do that except by inducing people to put in more money for development? How can you do that unless you have a savings bank scheme in every village? There should be rural banks, so that people may have easy accessibility to them. You have put Rs. 135 crores as the target for small savings. Why not increase it by Rs. 50 crores, which you expect to get by taxing the farmer? You can get Rs. 50 crores if you plug the loopholes.

From the tourist earnings I think you can also get that Rs. 50 crores and at the same time develop India. For instance, in Bengal Darjeeling is a tourist spot. People are demanding the functioning of the Darjeeling Himalayan railway. The other day a question was answered and I was told that the Tourist Department has not been apprised of this by Railway though the matter is being looked at from the Tourist angle.

The opportunities for the orientation of tourists should be such that they go to these spots and our invisible earnings will go up to Rs. 50 crores so that there will be no need to tax the farmers and get Rs. 50 crores.

The hon. Food Minister is here. I appeal to him to take this up. I congratulate the Finance Minister for having at least put before us a budget that gives some sort of solace to certain industries. But it is regrettable that our farmers have not been thought of. I congratulate him for the provision made for defence and I hope he will allocate more funds for the Security Force. Sir, we have many promises to keep; let us keep some of those promises!

SHRI S. M. SOLANKI (Gandhinagar):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the preface of the budget our finance Minister has said that he appeared on the stage to arouse the interest of the audience and to perform the traditional of a sutradhar in our economic drama in which the hero was on the one side and audience on the other side.

I do not want to say anything about the quantity of the audience but I will say something about its quality. I will give one instance from the Ramayana. When one *kashakar* finished narrating the Ramayana before an audience, one wise man from the audience got up and said: "Maharaj, you have not said anything about Sita because in the midst of Ramayana you said that Sita was turned into a deer". Such kind of wise men we will see in our House also and opposite to us.

I will cite another example. If in 1972 God will take the form of a human being and come to India, stand for election, become a Member of Parliament, is made the Finance Minister and he presents the Budget before this House even then this audience will not be satisfied. Even God will not be able to satisfy the whole world at one stroke.

Regarding our Budget I would say to our Finance Minister that it would be prudent to add something more to remove its obscurity and it would be worthwhile to deduct something to enlighten by diminishing its rigidity.

Coming to the picture of our Indian economy one can easily survey the Indian scene today and can make an objective assessment of various problems, achievements and further expectations. The image that emerges may not be exciting too

[Shri S. M. Solanki]

much but, at the same time, it is far from gloomy also.

It would be excellent to say that the image of India today is highlighted by notable success in many spheres and notable progress in various forms and activities. If you will see the industrial map of India after foreign rule for two centuries you cannot deny that its economy was in a state of stagnation. The masses were steeped in poverty and for millions living standards were barely above the subsistence level.

Let us now turn to the picture of our economy today and look at some of the positive gains made during fifteen years of planning from 1951 to 1968. Our per capita income, which is the easily understood and accepted criterion of a country's progress, rose from Rs. 275 to Rs. 325 at 1960-61 and is expected to rise further to Rs. 417 at the end of the Fourth Plan.

The image of India will be highlighted if patience and progress are there.

Our Finance Minister is very vigorously vigilant and the machinery of government is at his disposal. The programme of our planning add to and strengthen our national solidarity. But, side by side, I must not forget to mention that planning is not an end by itself by merely formulating but it is a means to an end when it is actually adopted and put into practice. The doors of our economic resources will be opened to achieve self-sufficiency to strengthen the economic position and to improve our way of life. But it should not be forgotten to have tolerance, faith and goodwill towards our government and people.

Sir, our country is one of the poorest countries of the world. Therefore, it is quite indispensable to increase our national income, which was stationary for some decades. The minimum standards of income per month have to reach satisfactory levels and for that greater efforts will have to be made on three different sides. They are, firstly, rapid economic growth; secondly, distribution of income equally among the deprived sections of the population in such a manner that they could have a comparatively higher or

larger share in the total national income and, lastly, to control the growth of the population. Further steps should also be taken to provide employment to the people, especially educated people.

Today our economy is on the throes of recession, because our projects and enterprises are not yet gaining profitably. Some projects under completion, some have just been started and some are not producing enough to meet our requirements. That is why we are unable to settle the loans we have borrowed from foreign countries. We are also not in a position to establish all sorts of sectors that we need. Then, due to unsteady economic growth, public investment in various sectors has not been properly directed in suitable channels.

Today in our country the attention is diverted to a wrong and dangerous direction. Everything is done only for individual and selfish purpose. The result of this is inter-party rivalries, crossing of the floor, defections, boundary disputes, narrow provincial-mindedness, agitations, *gheraos* and many other countless selfish mottoes, which are injurious not only to ourselves but injurious to the intellectual life of our nation. We will never achieve social and national integration in that way. We are quarrelling like seven blind men because we have forgotten the old values of Indian culture. We have forgotten our national dignity, friendship and fraternity. We are always talking of our province and not of our nation as a whole. We are not unanimous in our opinions and decision.

We have lost our cultural wealth which is useful to solve our national questions. We are far away from creativity and cultural achievements. It is our bad luck that because of our narrow-mindedness we have not created that sense of national dignity to reach the goal. How can we reach profound internationalism without such virtues, which our forefathers possessed in the past, which is mentioned in our Indian history of ancient culture and civilisation.

Today the old values are not rooted in the traditions of the people. We have not tried to digest that sense of nationality. Our forefathers were exporting our cultural

wealth to the foreign countries, but today we are importing cultural wealth from foreign countries. Today the culture of China is imported by a few Communist people in our country, who are trying to create lawlessness here. But, Sir, I recall to the House that the holy waters of Ganga, Yamuna and Godavary are flowing in the pious land of Bharata, the mighty Himalayas is watching us from the North and, therefore, the dirty polluted waters from China will never flow on our holy earth of Bharat.

It is shameful on their part that instead of being lenders they have become bankrupts and borrowers. We have thrown out the white-skinned people from our country and we have no fear of these imported and converted shadows of China.

The entire political life of the country has been polluted by the selfish elected representatives who are led into the most immoral criminal behaviour.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly conclude. I have to accommodate two more Members.

SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : Turning to the economic wing of our country, I must say that we are only talking of self-reliance and we have always yielded to the temptation of relieving our economic difficulties through help from foreign countries. But by the realistic analysis of our practical Finance Minister, our economic phenomenon will be changed in a few years and henceforward we will make up our minds to rely solely on ourselves.

Our capital market is going to regain some of the old lustre and something will have to be done by way of bringing the corporate tax level down. A selective reduction in duties is to be made to enable industry to cut prices and sell more. Taxation should be made in such a manner that individual recovery can be made smooth and speedy.

Our Finance Minister should not keep himself aloof to deduce direct taxes and to increase indirect taxes so that the ordinary public can get good benefit of saving and investment. The Government should encourage to establish and expand investment in all directions with all desirable methods. There should be no recession in any direction for its implementation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : I am not speaking in this House very much. For two years my election was declared void.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I cannot allow you any further. If you want to conclude with one sentence, you can do so.

SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : There are three suggestions that I have. One suggestion is that Government should promote monetary aid to farmers and also to fix reasonable rates of labour of landless labourers working in fields. Side by side the question of Harijans should not be neglected. Government should remove the hitch in giving free Government waste land to the downtrodden people.

My last suggestion is—I omit the second suggestion—I draw the attention of Government and our Finance Minister to this—that one regiment of farmers should be created in our country. We know, our Government maintains a huge army in our country at the time of war and in times of peace. We have millions of acres of Government waste land lying idle for want of cultivation. If this regiment of farmers is applied there to cultivate the land in times of peace, Government will earn a lot of foodgrains. The entire difficulty will be over and due to abundant production the rates of foodgrains will be suppressed. This regiment of farmers should be divided into divisions.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey.

SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : I am sure, our practical and realistic Finance Minister will adopt these things. I support this Budget.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर) : समाप्ति महोदय, वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है सदन के सामने वह बहुत ही उद्दिष्टानी और कुशलता के साथ तयार किया हुआ बजट है। उन्होंने कोशिश यह की है कि अमीर और गरीब, कोई भी कर से बच न पाए। लेकिन उन्होंने उद्दोगपतियों को घोषी

[श्री विष्वनाथ पाण्डे]

मी छूट भी दी है। जो बड़े बड़े पूँजीपति लोग हैं उनको कर से कुछ मुक्त किया है, कुछ सह-लियतें दी हैं। मैं नहीं समझ पाया हूँ कि ऐसा उन्होंने क्यों किया है। वह जो चाहेंगे उसको करेंगे। लेकिन मैं भी जो सोचता हूँ उसको आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

इस विषय पर तीन चार दिन से चर्चा हो रही है। मैंने उसको सुना है। इस या उस पक्ष के किसी भी माननीय सदस्य ने यह निवेदन नहीं किया है कि उर्बंरकों और पर्मिंग सैटों के ऊपर जो टैक्स लगाया गया है, वह उचित है। सभी ने यह कहा है कि उसको माफ कर दिया जाना चाहिए। जब मारे सदन के लोग, सभी जन प्रतिनिधि एक आवाज से कहते हैं कि उर्बंरकों और पर्मिंग सैटों के ऊपर कर न लगाया जाए तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उनको इस बात को मान लेना चाहिए। ऐसी कोई बात नहीं की जानी चाहिये जिससे किसान रुट हों, उनके उत्पादन में बाधा पड़े।

भारतवर्ष गांवों में बसता है। अस्सी प्रतिशत लोग गांवों में रहते हैं। हम गांधी जी की शताब्दी मना रहे हैं। गांधीजी ने जो कुछ भी कहा गांव के लोगों के लिए कहा, ग्रामीण जनता के लिए कहा। उन्होंने गांव के लोगों को उठाने की बात कही। कलकत्ता, मद्रास, बम्बई, दिल्ली आदि शहरों के रहने वाले लोगों का ही उत्थान हो और गांवों में रहने वालों का न हो, ऐसा उन्होंने कभी नहीं कहा। वित्त मंत्री महोदय भी गांधी जी के अनुयायी अपने आपको कहते हैं, और उनका रूप अपने रूप में देखते हैं, और वह हैं भी। इसलिए उन का यह कर्तव्य होना चाहिये कि गांधी जन्म शताब्दी के साल में वह सम्पूर्ण देश में मद्य-निवेद्य को कार्यान्वित करें। चूंकि हमारा एक कृषि-प्रधान देश है, इस लिए वह पशुधन को बढ़ायें, गोसंबद्ध की व्यवस्था करें और सारे देश में गोवध को बन्द कर दें।

कांग्रेस पार्टी और कांग्रेस सरकार ने यह

संकल्प लिया है कि हिन्दुस्तान में समाजवादी समाज और लोक-कल्लाणकारी राज्य की स्वापना की जायेगी। इस समय देश में आर्थिक असमानता बहुत ही अधिक है। एक व्यक्ति की आमदानी तीन चार आने और दूसरे की दस, बीस हजार और एक लाख रुपये है। अगर वित्त मंत्री महोदय इस असमानता को दूर नहीं करेंगे, तो समाजवाद का नारा बिल्कुल कोरा और काशकी सिद्ध होगा। इस देश में आठ दस करोड़ हरिजनों का एक ऐसा वर्ग है, जिस की माली हालत बहुत गिरी हुई है। इस बजट में उन के उत्थान और कल्याण की योजनाओं का समावेश होना चाहिये।

वित्त मंत्री ने 150 करोड़ रुपये के जो कर लगाये हैं, उन से देश के आम आदमियों की हालत जर्जर हो गई है और उन की कमर दूट सी गई है। उन्होंने अपने बजट में 250 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा दिखाया है। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि देश में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के 80 उद्योगों में जनता का 3500 करोड़ रुपया लगा दूधा है, लेकिन उनमें 35 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हो रहा है। मैं सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्योगों का समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन मैं यह पक्षन्द नहीं करता हूँ कि उन में 35 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हो, क्योंकि उन में जो पैसा लगा दूधा है, वह गरीब जनता और टैक्स देने वालों का पैसा है। इस स्थिति में अगर यह कहा जाये कि सरकार के पास रुपया नहीं है, तो मैं यह बात मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के इन उद्योगों की तरफ विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए। इस समय देश में 2,000 करोड़ रुपये के करीब छिपा दूधा धन है। अगर सरकार उत्पक्षकर व्यापार, मुनाफालोरी और संचयक्षोरी को रोकेगी, तो उस के पास काफी रुपया हो जायेगा।

उत्तर प्रदेश इस देश का एक बहुत विशाल प्रदेश है, लेकिन मुझे ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि यद्यपि जीवी पंच-वर्षीय योजना आरम्भ होने

बाली है, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में एक योजना का कोई काम नहीं हो पाया है। वह प्रदेश शिक्षा, कृषि, उद्योग, यातायात आदि सब क्षेत्रों में पिछ़ा हुआ है। 1950-51 में उत्तर प्रदेश की प्रति-व्यक्ति आय 269.62 रुपये थी, जबकि पूरे देश की प्रति-व्यक्ति आय 247.50 रुपये थी। 1966-67 में उत्तर प्रदेश की प्रति-व्यक्ति आय 228 रुपये हो गई, जब कि सारे देश की प्रति-व्यक्ति आय 313 हो गई। इस से पता लगता है कि सारा देश तो आगे बढ़ा है, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश और भी पिछ़ा हुआ है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय उत्तर प्रदेश की जनसंख्या के मनुसार और उस के पिछ़ेपन को हिट में रखते हुए उस को वित्तीय सहायता दें।

उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल के देवरिया, जौनपुर, गाडीपुर और आजमगढ़ जिलों के लिए पटेल कमेटी बनी थी। बाद में बलिया और बस्ती को भी जोड़ दिया गया था। पटेल कमेटी की सिकारिशों को कार्यान्वित किया जाना चाहिए।

अगर मिर्जापुर में सोन नदी से पानी को उठा कर लिफ्ट इरिंगेशन से सिचाई की जाये, तो मिर्जापुर, इजाहाबाद और बाराणसी के सूखे क्षेत्र को पानी मिल जायेगा।

बाधरा नदी पर भागलपुर में और छोटी गढ़क पर नदावरराट, और भट्टनी में मुस बनाये जायें, ताकि यातायात में सुविधा हो।

जब तक ग्रामीण पंचल का ग्रीष्मोगिकरण नहीं किया जायेगा, तब तक उस की स्थिति में सुधार नहीं हो सकता है। इस लिए बलिया में सुलमुरा, मनियर, सिकंदरपुर, बंसीबाजार, बेलसर सर रोड और बगरा में उद्योग स्थापित किये जायें। इसी प्रकार देवरिया में लार, बरहज, सलेमुर, भट्टनी और भाटपार में उद्योगों की स्थापना की जाये। इस प्रकार ग्रीष्मोगिकरण करने से पूर्वांचल में बसने वाले ढाई करोड़ लोगों का लाभ होगा।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय मेरे

इन सुझावों पर विचार कर के इन को बजट में समावेश करें, जिस से उत्तर प्रदेश और उस के पूर्वांचल की तरक्की हो और आर्थिक असमानता दूर हो।

19.00 hrs.

श्री बैंगना कुरील (रामसनेहीथाट) : वेयरमैन महोदय, यह 1969-70 का बजट सदन के सम्मुख उपस्थित है। कई रोजे से इसके ऊपर विवाद हो रहा है। जैसा कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने बताया यह बजट चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना के प्रथम वर्ष का बजट है। योजनाओं के द्वारा इस देश का विकास हुआ है। अरबों लखबों रुपया इस में लगा है और इस में कोई शक नहीं कि देश का विकास इन से हुआ। देश समृद्धिशाली हुआ है, अपने पैरों पर लड़ा हो रहा है, बड़े उद्योगधन्ये लग रहे हैं। लेकिन जो पिछली पंच वर्षीय योजनाएं रही हैं उन में एक बड़ा दोष यह रहा है कि वैसे तो उद्देश्य यह रहा योजनाओं का कि जो वर्ग अविकसित है वह विकसित हो। देश के जो हिस्से अविकसित हैं वह विकसित हों, परन्तु दोष यह रहा है समानता लाने के बजाय असमानता बढ़ती गई। जिन लोगों के पास पहले ही से साधन थे, जो लोग साधन-युक्त थे उन के पास अपनी जमीन थी, उन के पास अपनी इंडस्ट्रीज थीं, उन को और साधन योजनाओं के द्वारा मिले और उन की आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी हुई। परन्तु जो लोग साधन-हीन थे, गरीब थे, बिना जमीन के थे, बिना इंडस्ट्री के थे, उन के लिए योजनाओं में कोई प्राविजन इस तरह का नहीं रखा गया था। तो मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि अब की जो यह योजना बनेगी, चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना, उस में इस बात का स्पाल रखा जाय कि जो गरीब हैं, पिछड़े हुए हैं, हरिजन हैं, जिन के पास कोई साधन नहीं हैं, उन के लिए गांव गांव में छोटे छोटे उद्योग बन्ये लगाए जायं और जो घरेलू उद्योग बन्ये हैं उन को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय ताकि उन की बेकारी दूर हो और उन की समस्याएं हल हों। योजना से उन को भी लाभ मिले।

[श्री द० ना० कुरील]

इसी तरह से दंश के कई कोने तो बहुत विकसित हो गए और कहीं कहीं पर वैसे ही पिछड़े पड़े रहे। उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ आंकड़े मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश को केन्द्रीय सरकार से 14 रुपया पर कैपिटा सहायता मिली जब कि दूसरे राज्यों का औसत 25 रुपये था। दूसरी योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश को 18 रुपया पर कैपिटा सहायता मिली जब कि दूसरे राज्यों का औसत 27 था। तीसरी योजना में यू० पी० 46 रुपया पर कैपिटा सहायता मिली जब कि दूसरे राज्यों का औसत 58 था। इस के देखने से यह मालूम होता है कि यू० पी० में जो केन्द्र की सहायता थी वह बहुत कम गई और वह पिछड़ता चला गया।

जो कर के प्रोपोजल्स हैं उन के बारे में मुझे दो एक बातें कहनी हैं कि यह जो खेती के ऊपर टैक्स लगने वाला है, इस का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। जो बड़े पूँजीपति लोग हैं वह अपना रुपया जमीन में लगा कर उस ब्लैक मनी को सफेद मनी बनाना चाहते हैं तो मैं तो वित्त मंत्री को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी नजर इस और गई और उन्होंने उनके इस पैसे को पकड़ा। लेकिन एक बात साथ ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो इस तरह से ऐप्रीकल्चर बेल्य टैक्स कह दिया इससे बड़ा भ्रम पैदा हो गया। सारे देश में यह हो गया कि यह किसानों पर टैक्स है। यह असल में किसानों पर नहीं है, यह साधारण किसान पर नहीं है, यह बात वित्त मंत्री जी को साफ करनी चाहिए। मिट्टी के तेल पर जो कर लगा है वह खत्म करना चाहिए और चीनी पर से खत्म करना चाहिए। इस तरह की चीजों पर जो कर लगाने का प्रस्ताव है वह खत्म होना चाहिए।

SHRI S. D. PATIL (Sangli): I support this Budget, but not wholeheartedly. There are many reasons for this, with which I will deal presently. This budget has got some bad as well as good features. There are some good features which have

been generally welcomed. The Finance Minister has certainly made some good proposals to remove our industry and trade.

The reduction of the excise duties on jute, tea, raw wool, mica etc. has been welcomed and appreciated. The total effect of the reductions will be a loss of Rs. 23 crores to the exchequer. Similar is the case with regard to the textile industry which has fallen sick for a considerable long time. The Finance Minister has now come with certain proposals for reduction in excise duties. This will substantially encourage the weaker textile mills if the concessions are properly utilised.

But the proposals to impose new taxes on sugar, fertilisers and power driven pumps and wealth tax on agricultural land are not good proposals. The new excise duty on sugar will adversely affect both the private as well as co-operative sugar mills. The sugar industry in certain parts of India is just like our textile industry. These units need a reduction of taxes which will encourage them. They are already heavily taxed with excise duty, and the new impost will add to their sufferings. The same is the case with regard to the co-operative sugar factories. The result will be that the producer of cane will get less price day by day and he will run into a loss. There is also the possibility of the price of sugar going up and affecting the users of sugar, even poor man. People who have been using sugar all along will also be unnecessarily taxed.

The excise duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem* on fertilisers and 20 per cent *ad valorem* on power driven pumps must be reconsidered. The argument advanced by the Finance Minister that the section of farmers who have benefited by Government's developmental programmes in the agricultural sector should contribute towards the cost of development in general, though appealing, is impracticable. The excise duty, as proposed, is equally harmful to agriculturists in dry regions instead of being beneficial to them. They too use fertiliser in their cultivation in the dry regions, though it is non-irrigated land depending upon rain water and well water and the percentage of such class of farmers to the total farming population is far more

than the class which is the beneficiary of the Government's developmental programmes for agricultural improvement. This will create danger to our increased rise in Agriculture production.

Moreover, this is not the proper time for imposing this excise duty on fertilisers. This will have an adverse effect and will mar the enthusiasm with which the farmer is increasingly taking to scientific agriculture and also making massive investment in ground-water exploitation for irrigation and mechanised methods of agriculture.

The Finance Minister proposes a tax on agricultural wealth with some aim in view and on some principle also. Agricultural income is free from wealth tax, and naturally it has attracted the richer, professional and business classes to invest their black money in purchasing lands and to make profit by way of non-taxed agricultural income. 'All income from whatever productive source must be taxed,' and hence the proposal. If this wealth tax is to be imposed, it will be fair and just to impose it upon those who are using their black money and making profit out of agricultural income which is free of any tax till

today. They should not be permitted to purchase land without previous permission of the proper authority. This will also solve the question of determining and deciding complicated question : 'who are genuine agriculturists.'

There is only other question with which I shall deal. Since the beginning of our Plans, we have been having deficit financing. So many members have spoken, but no one has this time criticised deficit financing. Deficit financing in a developed country will do good a certain extent because the prices there are not increased immediately and that will not harm the economy. In a country like India which is developing, there is every danger of the prices increasing quickly as we could see from our past experience in the last ten years. In those circumstances we must do away with deficit financing once and for all.

19.11 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 14, 1969/ Phalguna 23, 1890 (Saka).