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Thursday, February 20, 1969
Phalguna 1, 1890 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Seventh Session
(Fourth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

CONTENTS

No. 4—*Thursday, February 20, 1969/Phalguna 1, 1890 (Saka)*

Visit of Chairman of Supreme Soviet of U.S.S.R.

Oral Answers to Questions			
*Starred Questions Nos. 61 to 65 and 67	...	...	1-29
Written Answers to Questions			
Starred Questions Nos. 66 and 68 to 90	...	...	29-49
Unstarred Questions Nos. 361 to 402, 404 to 446, 448 to 467, 469 to 537, 539 to 557 and 559	...	...	49-200
Papers Laid on the Table			200-05
Committee on the Private Members' Bill and Resolutions			
Forty-third Report	...	...	205-06
Estimate Committee			
Sixty-seventh Report	...	...	206
Public Accounts Committee			
Fortieth Report	...	...	206
Committee on Public Undertakings			
Twenty-fourth Report	...	...	206
Motion of No-confidence in the Council of Ministers			206-35
Shrimati Indira Gandhi	...	...	206-23
Shri P. Ramamurti	...	...	223-30
Motion of Thanks on the President's Address			235
Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi	...	...	235-47
Shri R.D. Reddi	...	...	247-50
Shri Ranga	...	...	319-33
Dr. Govind Das	...	...	334-40
Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan	...	...	340-46
Shri S. M. Banerjee	...	...	346-58
Shri Bedabrata Barua	...	...	358-65
Shri Chengalraya Naidu	...	...	365-72
Shri R. Barua	...	...	372-78
Shri G. S. Reddi	...	...	378-382
Shri K. Narayana Rao	...	...	382
Shri Mrityunjay Prasad	...	...	388

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

LOK SABHA

Thursday, February 20, 1969/Phalgun 1,
1890 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

VISIT OF CHAIRMAN OF SUPREME
SOVIET OF U.S.S.R.

MR. SPEAKER: I have great pleasure in informing the House that His Excellency Mr. Spiridinov, Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and Mrs. Spiridinov, who are on a visit to India on our invitation, are now present in our Special Box. We are so happy that they accepted our invitation and could find time to visit our country. We welcome them most heartily.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

BEDI WORKERS IN KERALA

61. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:

SHRI A.K. GOPALAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the unwillingness of management to implement the Beedi and Cigar Workers Act, 1966 more than 10,000 beedi workers have been thrown out of employment in the Malabar area of Kerala;

(b) whether the Kerala Government have submitted a scheme to re-organise the beedi industry in Kerala;

(c) if so, the main points of the scheme;

(d) whether Government have considered the scheme; and

(e) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT & REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) The matter falls in the State Sphere.

(b) No such scheme has been formally received.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

SHRI C.K. CHAKRAPANI: Sir, the beedi industry is one of the important industries in Kerala. With the shifting of the Genesh Beedi Works, Bharat Beedi Works and Darbar Beedi Company to Mysore, a serious situation has arisen. Some 12,000 workers are unemployed owing to this. More than a lakh of people depend upon this beedi industry. The Kerala Government has effectively implemented the Beedi and Cigar Workers Act and that is why the beedi maguates have shifted from Kerala to Mysore. In view of this, will the Government of India suitably amend the Act in order to prevent the shifting of beedi factories from Kerala to Mysore?

SHRI BAGHWAT JHA AZAD: The Present Act is quite good in all aspects. We cannot force the employers, if they want to shift the factories to Mysore. As a matter of fact, the Labour Minister called a conference in which the two State Chief Ministers were present. They agreed to talk among themselves and decide this issue.

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI: I am told the Kerala Government has submitted a scheme costing Rs. 22 lakhs to help the beedi workers in Kerala. Will the Government consider this proposal to prevent a serious situation arising there on account of the shifting of the factories to Mysore? The workers in Malabar have started a cooperative society which is producing Kerala Ganesh Beedi. Does the Government of India have any proposal to help this society in Kerala?

SHRI BAGHWAT JHA AZAD: As I said in the main reply, we have received no such proposal. So far as the cooperative society is concerned, it is for the State Government to consider. I hope the State Government will consider it sympathetically.

SHRI A.K. GOPALAN: Sir the answer given by the Minister shows that he has not understood the problem at all. An Act was passed by the Central Government, and when the Act was passed we told Shri Hathi, who was the Labour Minister then. ...

AN HON. MEMBER: Is he not now? He has not been touched.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Excuse me, Sir, I do not know the changes in the port folios. We told the Minister then and wanted an amendment. About the date of implementation we said that for all the States in India it must be one date or else there is a possibility of the employers shifting the industry from one State to another. He did not heed to it then or he had not understood it then. What happened was one night the industry was shifted from Kerala to Mangalore and 20,000 workers became unemployed. There is one clause in the Bill under which beedi leaves and other things can be given to houses. What the employers did was, when they shifted the industry they again came back after a month and began to give a short of passbooks. They wanted to abolish the system of factories and give beedi leaves to homes thus turning it into a home industry. The object of the Bill was to see that the beedi workers got all the benefits like other workers. After the Kerala Government implemented the Act they came back and wanted to turn it into a cottage industry. Understanding the results of the implementation of the Act, I want to know whether the Government at least now will amend the Act in such a way as to remove all loopholes so that the benefit of the Act can be gained by the workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): I have understood the question and I understood it then also. Shri Gopalan wrote a letter to me. After that I convened a meeting of all the southern State Minister-Labour Ministers of Kerala, Madras, Mysore and Andhra. The difficulty was that the Mysore State had not yet applied our Act. They have their own Act. Madras, Kerala and Andhra have applied this Act and the rules are also framed. We have persua-

ded the Mysore Government to apply this Act and repeal their Act. They have agreed to do it and they have also made applicable the rules which they have framed. The one difficulty was, as Shri Gopalan said, that some of the employers are shifting from Kerala to Mysore. Shri Gopalan wanted that I should write to the Government of Mysore saying that they should not allow the employers to come to Mysore. I said that was not possible for me.

SHRI A.K. GOPALAN: What I said was and what I say now is that as far as the Act is concerned it is an all-India Act and whether it is in Mysore or Kerala it must be implemented so that the workers will get the benefit of it.

SHRI HATHI: After that we called the Ministers and told them that this situation where one industry goes from one State to another was not a happy one and therefore before they gave licences to the beedi employers if they were coming from another State where they were already settled it would be better if they consulted that State and then issued the licence. Both the Governments have agreed. The Government of Mysore have also agreed to this. This is all that I have done and I think I have done as much as could be done.

So far as amendment of the Act is concerned, we have applied this Act and the rules to all the States. The only thing is that Mysore has its own Act. What Shri Gopalan wants is that even if a man wants to work at his house he should not be allowed to do it. That is rather difficult.

SHRI UMANATH: The name of that all other workers are being penalised.

SHRI HATHI: We have framed rule that if only members of the family are working at the house, they should be allowed.

But no outsider can work. If any outsider is working, it will be an establishment and the rules will apply. We have done that much. I do not think we can do anything more than that. We cannot stop people from working in their own homes, if they want to do it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose

MR. SPEAKER: This question relates to labour problems in Kerala.

So, you can ask only about Kerala.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: It is a labour problem.

MR. SPEAKER: Of course, it is a labour problem. But if the hon. Member wants to know about the labour problem of UP, Bihar or Rajasthan, he should take the trouble of giving notice of a question. Then I have no objection to allow them to ask supplementaries. But they do not take that trouble and when somebody else asks a specific question about Kerala, they want to ask questions about their own States. This question does not relate to the general labour problem for the whole of India; it relates only to Kerala. So, if any hon. Member wants to ask a question about labour problem in Kerala, he may do so. But he cannot survey the whole of India.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: May I make a personal explanation? There is some misunderstanding and I want to clear it. The Labour Minister has said that we have passed an Act, we have asked the States to implement it and that the workers can do the work in their homes also. The object of that Act was to give bonus and other benefits to the workers. Now most of the workers are not direct workers of the company. They only get leaf and do the work in their homes. If you say that this Act will not apply to them then they will be deprived of benefits like holiday wages. It is not as if somebody who cannot work in the factory is given leaf to do the work in their homes. After the passing of the Act, because it will not apply to those who work in their homes, most of the workers are deprived of the benefits like holiday wages etc. So, I am suggesting an amendment of the Act so that the workers will get the benefits.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I would like to tell the members from Kerala that if they make conditions more attractive to beedi industry, the industry will not try to shift from that State. Coming to

the question, I am concerned about the condition of the beedi workers. This Act has affected the beedi workers in two ways. In the first place, as Shri Gopalan has indicated, when the beedi industry is shifted from the factory to private houses, any benefits which were previously accruing to the beedi workers would be lost. Secondly, I entirely agree with Shri Gopalan that they are capable of being exploited if the work is done in their homes and the Act is not applied to such a situation. But I entirely differ from Shri Gopalan in the remedy he has suggested. Instead of amending the Act, will the government think of completely abolishing the Act?

SHRI HATHI: No, Sir.

श्री भोलानाथ मास्टर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सवाल उस एरिया का है जहां पर दो स्थानों पर मिस अजिता और नारायणन तथा उनकी मिसेज ने हमला किया था और वह उनके हाथ नहीं लगी थी, इस वजह से वह सारी इन्डस्ट्री घरों में चली गई है और उनको खुश करने के लिए यह सवाल लाया गया है, मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे।

SHRI UMANATH. How is Ajitha Narayanan connected with bidi?

SHRI HATHI: I have no information.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Kerala Members have rightly suggested that though there is an Act in Mysore it is not in conformity with the Central Act. Shri Hathi also has conceded that the Government of Mysore has not been implementing the full spirit of the enactment. The prevailing laws are not good so far as the bidi workers are concerned. The problem in Mysore State is because the bidi factory owners are the Major financiers of the Congress funds.

SHRI UMANATH: The cat is out of the bag.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: They are not implementing the Act because of the big bidi industrialists. Instead of bringing forward legislation which will be conducive to the

labourers, they are playing the game so that the industrialists and the Congress grow at the cost of the bidi workers. Would the Government of India make an inquiry into this matter as to why the enactment has not been implemented by the Mysore State and what action is the Government of India going to take so far as labour problems in respect of bidi workers are concerned?

SHRI HATHI: Up to now politics did not figure in this question but the question itself has brought in politics. I do not know whether this question was asked for facilities and welfare of the workers or for the funds given to the Congress or to somebody else. I am not concerned with that. So far as the Mysore Government is concerned, they have published the rules and we have told them that they should bring forward legislation repealing their legislation.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: All of a sudden the Kerala Government was faced with the stupendous problem of giving employment and of rehabilitating tens of thousands of workers. In spite of the unhelpful attitude of some of the neighbouring State Governments and also of the Central Government, they had to organise these workers in co-operative societies. From the 17th of this month they have started their own production and the famous Kerala Dinesh is the new bidi introduced by these workers. I should like Members from the other States to propagate that bidi.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad said that they had not received any scheme or request from the Kerala Government for financial assistance or anything for this new scheme of rehabilitation and organisation of tens of thousands of workers in co-operative societies. Maybe, his department is not aware of it but I should like to know from him whether he will inquire from the other concerned departments in the Government of India whether they are in receipt of such a request from the Kerala Government and, if so, whether they will use their influence to render sufficient help to the Kerala Government so that these workers are rehabilitated.

SHRI HATHI: As my colleague has stated we have not received any scheme but if the workers have formed a co-operative society we wish them all success. I or our department is not dealing with it but I shall find out from the Commerce Ministry or some other ministry if they have got it. But the best way is for the hon. Member to tell me to whom they have written.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: The question has got wider implication than looks on the surface. I have no quarrel with regard to the competence of the States to have their own legislation but there are certain issues where we do legislate with a view to protecting the interests of labour as such. In this case, we were given to understand, when the enactment was made, here, when the Bill was being discussed on the floor of the House—there were already a few States which had enacted legislation; for example, in Madras, they had already enacted on those lines—that the Bill we were discussing was on the lines of the Madras enactment. Keeping all this in view, it would be a mockery of legislation if we go on having such legislation which is unable to protect the interests of the labourers. This is a serious problem. This problem was pointed out while the Bill was being discussed on the floor of the House. In the interest of protecting the labour, particularly, the beedi workers who are the lowest paid in the country, I would like to know, if the hon. Minister is not going to concede to the demand of Mr. Gopalan for amending the Act, what else he is going to do in a concrete measure, in addition to persuading them, to see that the interests of the labour are protected.

SHRI HATHI: The Act was passed with a view to giving uniform benefits to the workers throughout the country. All the Southern States have applied it. Only the Mysore Government had its own Act and, therefore, they said that they would notify the rules. But looking to the difference in the benefits that the workers get, we have persuaded them and they have agreed that they will repeal their

Act. Therefore, there is no need for any amendment.

Second Cotton Textile Wage Board

62. SHRI D. R. PARMAR:
 SHRI R. K. AMIN :
 SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
 SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
 SHRI UMANATH :
 SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
 SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
 SHRI K. RAMANI :
 SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
 SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
 SHRI VISWA NATH PANDEY :
 SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
 SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
 SHRI BRIJ BHUSAN LAL :
 SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE :
 SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
 SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI:
 SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
 SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH :
 SHRI ONKAR SINGH :
 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
 SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
 SHRI MOHAMAD IMAM :
 SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
 SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
 SHRI C. C. DESAI :
 SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

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

(a) whether the Second Wage Board for Cotton Textiles has submitted its report;

(b) if so, details of the recommendations and Government's decision thereon :

(c) whether it is a fact that the representatives of the mill owners have expressed the inability of the industry to pay higher wages for workers as recommended by the Board; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to get these and other recommendations implemented by the mill owners ?

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

(b) The Board's recommendations are under examination. These will be

announced, along with Government's decisions, as early as possible.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The question of implementation of the Wage Board's recommendations will arise after Government's decisions thereon are announced.

SHRI D.R. PARMAR: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that about 20 textile mills have been closed down and about 20,000 labourers have become jobless? I have heard that some labourers have started hunger-strike also before the Gujarat Assembly. If this thing is continued for some longer period, it will effect the cotton growers, the farmers also. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government have taken any action to get the closed mills in working condition and, if not, the reasons therefore ?

SHRI HATHI: These recommendations of the Wage Board are with the Government. But the Report is not unanimous. In order to expedite it, we have called the meeting on the 25th of this month to consider them.

SHRI D. R. PARMAR: May I know whether the Government have suggested any other alternative to give work to the jobless workers ?

SHRI HATHI: This does not arise out of this. This relates to the recommendation of the Wage Board.

SHRI R. K. AMIN: It is a common practice of appointing the Wage Board in our country which raises the wages, raises the prices and as a result of that the consumers suffer. Now, we are facing a situation in the textile industry where the mills are closing down. The labour and capital are willing to work at lower wages but they cannot work. There are certain textile mills where the workers are ready to work at lower wages but they are prevented from having that sort of lower wages in order to find employment. In Japan, there is a good deal of wage flexibility and because of the wage flexibility, they do not have to face unemployment and there are no problems of sick mills. Is the Government thinking of

having that sort of wage flexibility while appointing the Wage Board in any industry and, specially, in the textile industry, and making the overall review of the situation and asking the second Wage Board to make the review from that point of view.

SHRI HATHI: The Wage Board are appointed to see whether the wages earned by the workers are adequate or whether increase is need. It is true that some of the mills are not working at a profit but, on the contrary, at a loss, and some of them have been closed. As has been rightly said, some of the workers have agreed to work at a lower rate. But this is a question for all other mills which would be making profit and which may have capacity to pay, to consider. So far as sick mills are concerned, the workers and employers can come to an agreement between them. But so far as other mills which have capacity to pay are concerned, the Wage Board recommendations, after discussion with the workers will apply.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: May I know whether it is a fact that not only a few but most of the recommendations of the Board were not unanimous because the representatives of the employees on the Board did not sign the recommendations and did not agree to the report? If this is so, may I know whether the employees have not agreed because the wages recommended were low and whether the employers have not agreed because the wages recommended were high? If this is so, may I know whether the Government will consider reducing the excise duty for the mills, so that the employers can pay some more money to the employees?

SHRI HATHI: This question should be addressed to the Finance Ministry,

SHRI UMANATH: The so-called Second Wage Board has ultimately turned out to be a Himalayan hoax on the textile workers of the country. The present minimum wage in the industrial field was fixed about nine years ago, in 1960, and I find from the report that they have denied revision of minimum wage—an absolute denial of revision of minimum basic pay. I also find that they have totally denied dearness allowance also to

a substantial section of the workers. Only a small section of the workers have been recommended a pittance of a rupee or two. In essence, the whole recommendations turn out to be a recommendation for wage freeze for 15 years from 1960. I would like to know, in these conditions, what steps Government propose to take to scrap the Wage Board recommendations and compel the employers to see that the minimum wages which were in force from 1960 are revised as well as category basic wages and dearness allowance as otherwise there would be a stiff resistance from the textile workers throughout the country.

SHRI HATHI: The question is whether the recommendations of the Wage Board have been accepted by the Government or not I have replied that we have not yet taken any decision on that. We have called a meeting on the 25th January to discuss the question between the employers and the workers. If the view of the workers at that meeting is that the recommendations should be scrapped, Government will consider that. But then the question is whoever is getting something more will have to wait for some time more.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बार-बार यह सवाल उठता है कि एक तरफ कपड़े की कीमतें बढ़ाई जाती हैं और दूसरी ओर मुनाफा न होने के कारण कपड़े की मिलें बन्द की जाती हैं। पिछले कुछ वर्षों से लगातार ये दोनों बातें होती रही हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात पर स्पष्ट हैं कि घाटा होने की वजह से मिलें बन्द की जाती हैं या मुनाफा बढ़ाने के लिए मिलें बन्द की जाती हैं तथा मजदूरों की मजदूरी न बढ़ा कर कारखाना बन्द करके बेकारों की संख्या बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है? मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कपड़े की वे मिलें भी बन्द हैं, जिनके ग्रुप की दूसरी मिलें चालू हैं और ऐसा सिर्फ बेकारों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिये किया गया है? आपने कहा है कि ग्राम बोर्ड की सिफारिशों पर विचार करेंगे, क्या ग्राम इस दृष्टि से भी विचार करेंगे?

श्री जयसुखलाल हाथी : सभी दृष्टियों से विचार करेंगे, एक दृष्टि से नहीं ।

SHRI K. RAMANI: The policy of setting up a Wage Board is to have an upward revision of the existing wage. It is a well known fact that the present wages should be increased. That is why the Wage Board is set up. But is there any reason to link up the increase in wages, whether it is a paltry sum or otherwise, with the workload ?

May I know whether it is a fact that in this wage board, because of the tremendous pressure put on the wage board by the millowners...

MR. SPEAKER: No reasons need be given. Let him come to the question straight.

SHRI K. RAMANI: It is a very relevant point that I am raising.

MR. SPEAKER: I am glad that he has understood it.

SHRI K. RAMANI: May I know whether it is a fact that there has been a tremendous pressure upon the wage board from the millowners that if at all anything comes out of the wage board's recommendations, there must be a linking up of the wages with the workload ? It is a good thing that Government have not come to any decision, as the hon. Minister has just now stated so, they have got room to change even the recommendations of the wage board. Shri Umanath suggested that they should be scrapped. But I would submit that they have got a chance now to re-think about it. May I know whether Government are going to re-think on those recommendations and increase the basic wage to a substantial amount and also drop the idea of linking it up with the workload ?

SHRI HATHI : We have yet to think on the recommendations.

So, as yet there is no question of re-thinking. The recommendations have to be considered at the meeting of the 25th. So, there is no question of re-thinking.

SHRI UMANATH: We are able to think so soon. Why should the hon. Minister not be able to think so soon ?

SHRI K. RAMANI: Government have got a chance to think now.

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM: Soon after the constitution of this wage board four years ago, the millowners were pressurising the wage board members and the Government so that the wage board may recommend lesser than what the former wage boards had recommended. They were creating an artificial crisis in the textile industry by closing down the mills, by effecting retrenchment and cutting out dearness allowance, wages etc. They did all this just to pressurise the wage board. Since Government are convening a meeting during this month will Government take note of this artificial crisis and recommend a higher wage to the workers?

SHRI HATHI: As I have said, whatever the recommendations of the wage board, we shall consider them. The question is not one of not recommending a higher wage than what the wage board has awarded, but that question comes in only when we consider the recommendations as a whole.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The hon. Minister replies as if he is not even aware of what the recommendations are. He knows very well that this wage board after being in labour for four years has produced a report—of course, it is not unanimous—in which they have recommended among other things the following things. Regarding the merger of dearness allowance with basic wages, the recommendation of the first wage board eight or nine years ago has not yet been implemented, and it should be implemented now. Secondly, they have recommended that the basic wages of workers should be increased by one rupee a year. Now, a meeting has been called on the 25th; of course, I have no illusion that they are going to modify the award to increase the wages, but I am apprehensive that they have called a meeting in order to cut down even this, because the employers are objecting and they are saying that they cannot pay even this. I want to know this from the hon. Minister. When only one rupee incre-

ment has been recommended and when the previous recommendations of 1960 have not yet been implemented, what is the purpose of calling this meeting, unless it be to force the workers to accept further compromises and further reductions ?

SHRI HATHI Shri Indrajit Gupta has said as if the recommendations were not read by me. It is not a question of my knowing or not knowing then. The point is that the recommendations are not unanimous. The employers have said something; the workers have said something else, and the chairman and independent member have said another thing, and again the independent member has said that he has said a certain thing but his interpretation is something different. Therefore, I cannot place the recommendation of the wage board as such; I can only place the decision of Government. But I may assure the hon. Member that the idea is not to cut from what the wage board has recommended. The idea is that if there is some correct understanding between the workers and the employers, the implementation would be easier than would otherwise be the case.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: After four years, a lifeless child has been given birth to by the wage board.....

SHRI UMANATH: A still-born child.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: When the employers resist the recommendations favourable to the workers, the Labour Minister is not prepared to implement those recommendations. We had an evidence of this on the first question today relating to biris and cigarettes, and now we are having the question relating to the wage board.

Further, the wage board had recommended by a majority that only one per cent increase per year should be given but the employers are resisting even that. Particularly, the Birla textile mills are resisting to give even the one rupee increment. While Government may not take a lenient attitude towards the workers, will they be prepared to raise the meagre wages which the workers are getting now and whether Government

will be prepared to resist the millowners' recommendations?

SHRI HATHI: There are the recommendations of the workers' representatives also. The workers have also been associated with the wage board. We have their recommendations also, and we shall certainly consider their recommendations and see that the workers get something more.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: He is surrendering when the owners resist.

SHRI HATHI: There is no question of surrender.

श्री रामगोपाल शालबाले : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सूचना के अनुसार हिन्दुस्तान में लगभग ६ सौ ऐसी कमजोर मिलें हैं जोकि निरन्तर घाटा होने के कारण बन्द होने जा रही हैं और उसमें लाखों मजदूरों के बेकार होने की सम्भावना है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने इस बात की इन्कवायरी की है और क्या इसमें कोई सच्चाई है ? यदि यह सच है तो उन मिलों को अपने पैरों पर खड़ा करने के लिए और लाखों मजदूरों को बेकार होने से बचाने के लिए सरकार के पास कौन सी योजना है ?

SHRI HATHI: This question does not relate to that. We have the Textile Corporation for that.

MR SPEAKER: I think we have had enough supplementary questions. If further questions are asked, they will only be repetitions. So, may I go over to the next question

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: rose—

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: My name is also there in the list. So, I may be permitted to ask a question.

MR. SPEAKER: If I were to call Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, then I would have to call several others whose names appear earlier to his.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai may be permitted. He is a worker.

MR. SPEAKER. We should follow the procedures laid down. I have to call first those whose names are printed on the list before I call others. So, why should the hon. Member give encouragement for other whose names are not there in the list?

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सेक्रेड वेज बोर्ड की जो रिक्मेंडेशन है वे सन् 1966 में लागू हो जानी चाहिए थीं, ये पहले ही चार साल लेट हो गई हैं। ये अब इसकी जो रिक्मेंडेशन आई है वह बहुत पहले आनी चाहिए थीं। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब ये पहले ही लेट आई हैं, क्योंकि पहले ही इनको लागू हो जाना चाहिए था, क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह एवोरेंस देंगे कि जो भी सरकार फैसला करे, एक तो वह फैसला जल्दी करेगी, यह नहीं कि साल दो साल उसको और लटकाये रखे और दूसरे यह कि जो सरकार फैसला करे उसको लागू करने के लिए सरकार कोई ऐसे कदम उठायेगी जिससे यह न हो कि मिल-मालिक या इन्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट उसको और ढिले करें या कोर्ट में चले जायें ? क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई स्पेसिफिक स्टैप्स उठा रही है ?

SHRI HATHI: This is rather a very wide question. The wage board recommendations were received a month back. Both the workers and employers are represented on this wage board. We could at the most request then only to expedite the report. But the other question is rather a wider question, namely what steps we can take to get the recommendations implemented: Today the wage boards are not statutory. It is a non-statutory machinery, and so, the implementation cannot be done statutorily. That whole question is being discussed. It is before the national Labour Commission. The Standing Labour Committee has also appointed a sub-

committee. I think they have completed their deliberations. As soon as we get the report, we shall see what further steps should be taken to make these recommendations either statutory or binding.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Since the textile industry is in a way a monopoly either of the employers or of the employees, what steps have Government taken, while setting up the Wage Board, to protect the consumers' interest also?

SHRI HATHI: The independent member there looks to the economics of it, and the Chairman is also there.

श्री सूरजभान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मजदूरों की बढ़ती हुई बेचनी को मद्देनजर रखते हुए और उनकी कई सालों की कोशिशों के बाद एक वेज बोर्ड मुकर्रर होता है और वह सालों तक बैठता है और तब अपनी रिपोर्ट देता है। उसके बाद जब रिपोर्ट गवर्नमेंट के पास आ जाती है तो सालों गवर्नमेंट लगा देती है, और जब कोई फैसला हो जाता है तो उसकी इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिए कोई मशीनरी नहीं है, तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मजदूरों की बढ़ती हुई बेचनी को दूर करने के लिये, जिसका असर आप पब्लिक पर भी पड़ता है क्योंकि वह मिलों का बना हुआ कपड़ा पहनती है, सरकार कोई निश्चित कदम बढ़ाना चाहती है और उसको सरकार कैसे इम्प्लीमेंट करायेगी, यह मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करें ?

SHRI HATHI: I have just replied in answer to the previous question that this is a wider question and we are actually considering it.

श्री हुकुम चन्द कच्छाय : मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी कमीशन बनता है या वेज बोर्ड बनता है, पहले बनता है, बैठता है, लेटता है, सोता है और उसको उठाने के लिये फिर एक कमीशन बनता है, तो मेरा कहना है कि जो रिपोर्ट आयी है

उसकी सिफारिशों को कपड़ा उद्योग के मालिक नहीं मान रहे हैं क्योंकि उन्होंने इस झुण्ड को घेर रखा है, कांग्रेस सरकार उनसे घिरी हुई है और उसीके कारण वह उनके पक्ष में रहते हैं और मजदूरों के हितों के बारे में विचार नहीं करना चाहते। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब से इस रिपोर्ट को लागू होना चाहिए था तब से यह लागू नहीं हुई इसके लिए सरकार कोई विशेष कदम उठायेगी ? और भविष्य में कभी भी कोई कमीशन विलम्ब से अपनी रिपोर्ट न दे उस के लिए भी सरकार कोई कदम उठायेगी ?

श्री हाथी : माननीय सदस्य ने जो यह कहा कि जबसे लागू होना था तबसे नहीं हुआ है, यह गलत बात है। अभी कोई तय नहीं हुआ है कि कब से लागू होना चाहिये।

As for the delay and all that, we are also aware that it takes a long time and therefore, we are considering the whole structure of the Wage Board.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 63.

SHRI S. KUNDU: May I suggest that Qn. No. 77 may also be taken with this.

MR. SPEAKER: No.

Study Group of National Commission on Labour on Indian Railways.

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*63. SHRI G.C. NAIK :

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

SHRI D. AMAT :

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

(a) whether the Study Group which was appointed by the National Commission on Labour for fixing wages of employees of Indian Railways has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the report;

(c) whether the recommendations have since been considered by Government; and

(d) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

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

(a) to (d). The Study Group on Rail Transport has submitted a report to the National Commission on Labour. Government is not seized of the matter now and will consider it on receipt of the recommendations of the Commission.

SHRI G. C. NAIK: Besides wages, whether the National Labour Commission went into the other conditions of service of various categories of railway employees, specially guards, drivers, pointsmen, firemen and those in charge of the control room at various stations and if so, what were the recommendations made by the National Commission in the regard?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: The National Labour Commission has not yet submitted its recommendations. So there is nothing to say on this now.

SHRI C. AMAT: If the National Commission could not submit its report by the expected time, may I know from the hon. Minister why the Railway Minister while presenting the Railway Budget yesterday has taken into consideration the additional financial burdens the railways would have to bear?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: You would appreciate that we could not comment on this matter.

Export of Millet to China

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*64. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA :

SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 10,000 bags of Sava (Millet) from Maharashtra were exported to China via Shalimar in West Bengal;

(b) whether the traders had sought permission of the State Government for export of the commodity;

(c) whether the Sava was loaded by the Railway authorities and if not, the circumstances in which it was loaded; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government against the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) About 10,000 bags of Sava (Millet) were booked from Maharashtra mainly to Shalimar in West Bengal. There is no evidence to indicate that the Sava sent to Shalimar was exported to China.

(b) One party had asked for a no objection certificate for a similar export stated to have been already made earlier, which was refused. No permission was sought for any of the exports before they were made.

(c) and (d). The Sava was booked by rail. The circumstances in which the booking took place and all other relevant matters are still under investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation. Further action will be taken on receipt of their report.

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि इनको जब यह सूचना मिली कि यह 10,000 बोरीयां इस सवा की शालीमार तक पहुंची हैं और उसके बाद जब शिकायतें आयी हैं कि यह माल दरमसल चीन पहुंचा है और वहां पर इसका उपयोग नहीं हुआ है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने इस दृष्टि से इसकी पूरी जाँच पड़ताल शीघ्र कदम उठाकर करवायी है ? और अगर नहीं करवायी है तो इसमें इस प्रकार का विलम्ब अभी तक क्यों हुआ है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have submitted that the Central Bureau of Investigation is going into all these matters. So far there is no evidence to indicate that the exports have taken place as alleged, I do not want to express an opinion but the C.B.I. is doing everything

to find out whether such a thing took place at all.

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल : मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या सरकार के पास इस प्रकार की शिकायतें आयी हैं कि तस्करी के द्वारा बिहार से नेपाल मार्ग से, और पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के मार्ग से खाद्यान्न की तस्करी होती है और यह माल चीन में जाता है ? इस किस्म की शिकायतों की भी सरकार ने कोई जाँच पड़ताल करवाई है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: This is much beyond the purview of the question. This is a special question relating to exports from Maharashtra to Shalimar.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: I should like to know the policy of the Government. Does the Government of India favour or disfavour exports to China through Nepal, Macao or Hongkong because goods find their way through Nepal and other places to China?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: The hon. Member can put a separate question to the Commerce Ministry about the general policy of the Government of India regarding exports.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: About food products.

THE MINISTER OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): We do not export any foodgrains through any country to China. That is the policy at present.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Apart from things smuggled into China from India and into India from China, last year a number of things were smuggled from China into India via East Pakistan-Assam border; they were to the tune of Rs. 7 crores and they were detected. How is it possible for persons here to export millets to China when we do not have any trade agreement with China? What steps have the Government taken to prosecute the culprits who have violated the common law and international ethics also?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: Some Sava was booked from some railway station in Maharashtra to a railway station in West Bengal and to some station in U.P. and also New Delhi. I have already said that the CBI investigations so far do not indicate that such exports have taken place.

Development of Malpe Port for Fishing

***65. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for the development of Malpe Port for fishing purpose in collaboration with a Yugoslav firm;

(b) if so, whether the plans and estimates have also been finalised; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Government of Mysore have proposed construction of a fishing harbour at Malpe for which a preliminary project report has been drawn up by a Yugoslav firm.

(b) No, Sir. The State Government have been requested to furnish a detailed project report for consideration.

(c) The detailed project report is awaited.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: In view of the serious shortage of food in the country, may I know whether the Government of India would have a new line of thinking for implementing the development of Malpe port in order to increase fishing in this country? Recently, the Government of Mysore has said that they met the Government of India with a view to taking action in this respect. What steps have the Government of India taken in this aspect to accelerate the action in order to develop this port?

MR. SPEAKER: The report is awaited.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: The scheme is awaited. I would like to add

that recently I myself visited some of these ports and harbours. During the last one year and a half, Rs. 42 lakhs have been sanctioned to the Mysore Government, for developing these harbours, by the Government of India.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Second question.

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. He would not give any better answer. Next question.

FOOD ZONES

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***67. SHRI R. BARUA :**
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI J. SUNDER LAL :
SHRI LOBO PRABHU :
SHRI S.S. KOTHARI :
SHRI S.M. SOLANKI :

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

(a) the present position of the Government stock of foodgrains;

(b) whether it is a fact that the prices of foodgrains in States have comparatively dropped;

(c) whether in view of this, Government propose to do away with the Single State Food Zone system; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The present stock of rice, wheat and coarse grains with Central and Governments is about 4 million tonnes. (b) to (d). Although the prices of foodgrains have generally been easy the situation does not warrant a major change in the zonal pattern of restrictions on movement of foodgrains in the middle of the season. The policy will be reviewed as usual in the next Chief Ministers' Conference before the ensuing Rabi harvest.

SHRI R. BARUA: In view of the improved food position, public opinion is gaining

ground for the abolition of the food zones, but, at the same time, we cannot forget that India's food policy is largely dependent on the vagaries of Nature. Therefore, may I know whether the Government will give the assurance that they are not going to change this position before getting a greater assurance or more proof that the scientific improvement in food production is largely developed, particularly the irrigation aspect?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: As I have already indicated in the main part of my reply, generally the food policy is formulated on the basis of the advice of the Chief Ministers of the various State Governments. We usually have a conference twice a year, one before the Kharif harvest and the other before the Rabi harvest. We will naturally consult the Chief Ministers and on the basis of a consensus emerging, we shall formulate the future policy on food.

SHRI R. BARUA: In view of the different political complexion of the governments in different States, may I know whether the Government have finally decided to follow a uniform policy in the matter of food procurement?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: Our general experience has been that despite the different parties ruling in the different States, there has been the necessary co-operation forthcoming from the State Governments.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Government have been promising to reconsider this question of zonal barriers for nearly two years. Ever since I came to Parliament, that has been the promise: that the Government will consider it the next season. There are three factors which have to be considered here. First, the big, steep difference in price in the producing areas and the consuming areas rising from 40 to 100 per cent. Is it fair to the grower that he should get a price which is 40 to 100 per cent less? Is it fair to the consumer that he should pay 40 to 60 per cent more than what is obtaining in the place where it is grown? The third point is this: it is more important and I hope the Minister will not deny it. These barriers are maintained to sustain smuggling.

Because of this steep difference, smuggling arises. I would like to know, without imputing motives, and find out from Government if they are concerned with supporting smugglers.

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): These are arguments often heard from the hon. member. He should remember that except for rice and wheat, as and when the situation in the country cases, the various restrictions on the foodgrains are being relaxed or removed. In many States, restriction on the movement of all other grains except rice and wheat has been relaxed. But it is not an unmixed blessing. Recently there was a fall in the price of maize in Mysore and I advised the removal of restrictions. Only a few days back, I have received a letter from Mysore Government that although for a few days after the removal of the restriction there was some rise in prices, it has not been an unmixed blessing to farmers in Mysore. This oft-repeated argument of the hon. member that removal of restriction itself will give a very high price for the producers is not correct.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: The country's balance of payments position has considerably improved, thanks to increase in exports and reduction in imports. It is expected that in two or three years, the balance of payments is likely to balance, if — it is a big 'if' — the Food Ministry does not require any import of foodgrains. Would the hon. Minister assure the House that he will make every effort to ensure that the foodgrain imports will be stopped within the next few years? What are his plans in this regard and what are his expectations?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: We are making every effort to see that the production goes up and as early as possible we become self-sufficient in food production. If the hon. member examines the figures for the last few years, he will find a progressive reduction in imports.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: We have said so many times in the House that we have fixed that by the year 1970-71, all con-

cessional imports of foodgrains will be stopped.

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, फूड जॉस के सवाल पर यह हाउस बहुत समय से एजिटेटेड है। इस मिनिस्ट्री में कई मिनिस्टर्स बदले गये। जब श्री जगजीवनराम इस मिनिस्ट्री में इन्चार्ज होकर आये तो हमें यह आशा बंधी थी कि वह इस बारे में एक व्यावहारिक एप्रोच लेंगे और इस बारे में कोई एक उचित फैसला लेंगे लेकिन दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमें निराशा ही पल्ले पड़ी है। क्रीप के आने के पहले जब हम यह फूड जॉस एबालिश करने के लिए कहते हैं तो वह कह देते हैं कि क्रीप जब तक आ नहीं जाती तब तक बीच में हम अपनी फूड पालिसी में कोई फर्क नहीं कर सकते। लेकिन जब क्रीप आ जाती है तब कहते हैं कि उस के आँकड़े आदि इकट्ठे करने हैं और सारे देश से आँदाजा मिलायेंगे। कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि सरकार के इस तरह के दृष्टिकोण से प्रोड्यूसर्स और कंज्यूमर्स दोनों को भारी नुकसान हो रहा है। मैं समझ रही हूँ कि इस नीति से किसानों को कितना नुकसान हो रहा है। मुझे ताज्जुब है कि वह हरियाणा के हमारे किसान भाई कहाँ गये जो कि इस बात में मेरा समर्थन करें कि बाकूई सरकार की इस नीति से किसानों और जनता को बहुत नुकसान हो रहा है। देश का भारी नुकसान हो रहा है, जनता बहुत नाराज़ है। मेरी सरकार से प्रार्थना है कि इस फूड जॉस को हटाने के लिए शीघ्र कदम उठाये और मैं जानना चाहूँगी कि कब तक वह इन जॉस को हटाने के लिए कार्यवाही करेंगे ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: I have said that when the position improves, we have been relaxing the restrictions. Even the wheat zones have been enlarged. I do not think the hon. member can arrogate to herself the right to speak on behalf of all the farmers.

SHRI S. M. SOLANKI: We have discussed this question often in this House and Government is persisting in not abolishing the food zones. Either the Government should abolish the food zones or they should allot sufficient quotas to the States. Regarding the quota of rice, the claim of Gujarat Government is being ignored without justification and the Government of India is not allotting sufficient quota of rice to Gujarat. We are not shouting in this House because, we are not accustomed to shouting. I request the Government to increase the quota of rice to Gujarat.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a question; it is only a request.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : सरकार ने जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है 1971 में बाहर से अनाज मंगाना बन्द करने का उसके सन्दर्भ में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह साल के हिसाब से चलना चाहती है या जो पैदावार होगी उस के हिसाब से चलना चाहती है, क्योंकि सालों का क्रम तो बहुत दिनों से चलता आया है। सरकार ने जो अनाज का बफर स्टॉक इकट्ठा किया है उस को वह उन लोगों पर थोपना चाहती है जो कि उसको खरीदना नहीं चाहते। ऐसी स्थिति में अगर आप पैसे की कमी की वजह से उस अनाज को निकालेंगे तो यह देश के लिये बड़ा खतरनाक होगा। सरकार क्यों नहीं ज्यादा रुपये का इन्तजाम करती और ज्यादा अनाज इकट्ठा रखती ? अगर वह 1971 के बजाय भ्रगले साल ही बाहर से अनाज मंगाना बन्द कर दे तो क्या हर्ज है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैं तो यह मानता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य स्वयं किसान हैं और अनाज का कुछ तजुर्बा उन को है। कोई स्टॉक रखेंगे तो उनको उसे बदलते रहना होगा। वह स्टॉक साल के बाद दो या पांच साल तक नहीं रह सकता है। जब हम देखेंगे कि स्टॉक खराब हो रहा है तब हमारे पास रुपये की इफरात रहते हुए भी हमें उस स्टॉक को निकास देना होगा।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती: अपना स्टाक आप एक साल में बदलेंगे लेकिन जो आप अमरीका से ले रहे हैं वह आठ साल पुराना है।

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैंने यही कहा कि मैं समझता था कि माननीय सदस्य को अपना रखने का कुछ तजुर्बा है। अगर अपने घर में अपना खराब होता रहेगा तो उसको बेच ही देना पड़ेगा, चाहे रुपये कितना भी हो। हमारे पास बहुत स्टाक है और उसको हमें जल्दी निकालना है। मैं दन को आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि रुपये की कमी का कोई असर हमारे बफर स्टाक पर नहीं रहेगा।

Written Answers to Questions

उत्तर प्रदेश के इटावा जिले में विकास परियोजनायें

*66. श्री अर्जुनसिंह भवौरिया : क्या साख तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि: (क) क्या सरकार को संसद सदस्यों से एक विस्तृत रिपोर्ट मिली है, जिसमें इटावा जिले में कौशलपुरी, अशोकपुरी और महेवा की विकास परियोजनाओं के भूतपूर्व अधिकारियों द्वारा बहुत बड़ी राशि के दुविनियोग और गबन का उल्लेख किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुप्रसाद) : (क) तथा (ख) : राज्य सरकार से जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Satellite Station at Arvi (Poona)

*68. SHRI N.K. SANGHI:

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA VEERAPPA:

SHRI Y.A. PRASAD :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Atomic Energy Department has been entrusted to set up a Satellite Station at Arvi, near Poona;

(b) if so, what would be the estimated cost of the project; and

(c) by what time the project is proposed to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) The Department of Atomic Energy have been entrusted with the construction of the Satellite Communications Earth Station at Arvi, which on completion will be operated by the Overseas Communications Service.

(b) Rs. 522 lakhs approximately.

(c) 31st October, 1969.

एक समान सिविल संहिता

*69. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

कुमारी कमला कुमारी :

श्री राम स्वरूप बिष्टाणी:

क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में चंडीगढ़ में आयोजित किये गये अखिल भारतीय महिला सम्मेलन द्वारा सर्वसम्मति से पारित किये गये संकल्प की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है जिसमें यह मांग की गयी है कि समूचे देश में एक समान सिविल संहिता के बारे में संविधान के अनुच्छेद को 44 अविलम्ब लागू किया जाये :

(ख) क्या उस सम्मेलन में भाग लेने वाली मुस्लिम महिलाओं ने भारत में इस्लामी कानूनों में संशोधन करके, जैसा कि तुर्की, ईरान और पाकिस्तान में किया गया है, बहुविवाह तथा ऐसी ही अन्य बुरी प्रथाओं से उन्हें मुक्ति दिलाये जाने की मांग की है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बिधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री गोबिन्द मेनन) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) जी हाँ ।

(ग) यदि विवाह सम्बन्धी इस्लामी विधियों में ऐसे संशोधन भी कर दिये जाएँ, जैसे कि तुर्की, ईरान और पाकिस्तान में किए गए हैं, तो भी विवाह सम्बन्धी कोई एक रूप संहिता नहीं बन सकती । इन देशों की यथा संशोधित विधियाँ विवाह और विवाह विच्छेद की हिन्दी विधि से तात्त्विक रूप से भिन्न हैं ।

Scheme of Customs Service in Agricultural Machinery for Farms

*70. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:

SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :

SHRI P.C. ADICHAN :

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

SHRI D.C. SHARMA :

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

SHRI BHOLA NATH MASTER :

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

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to organise a customs service in agricultural machinery for farms; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and total cost involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE): (a) A scheme for the establishment of Agricultural Machinery Hiring Centres for the benefit of farmers has been drawn up for implementation during the 4th Five Year Plan.

(b) The scheme provides for establishment of Agricultural Machinery Hiring Centres in the different States during the 4th Plan, each centre having a number of crawler and wheeled tractors and other agricultural machinery depending upon the requirements of the area where the centres would be set up.

Each centre would have a workshop attached to it. The workshop would also undertake repairs of machines hired under the scheme as well as of other machines of cultivators on charge basis.

The centres would be organised and operated by Agro-Industries Corporations, wherever these have been set up. In the other States, State Governments may take up the scheme directly. It is proposed to set up 30 tractor hiring centres during the 4th Plan period and the number would be increased later based on experience. The scheme would be taken up in such of the States and areas where intensive cultivation and multiple cropping are developing at a fast rate. It will also be taken up in areas where mechanisation is needed and has to be popularised.

The cost of setting up of one Agricultural Machinery Hiring Centre would come to about Rs. 20.37 lakhs—Rs. 17.87 lakhs for machinery and equipment and Rs. 2.50 lakhs for buildings, etc. The scheme would be financed on 50% equity and 50% loan basis. The Central and State Governments would contribute in equal proportion towards the equity share capital of the Corporation. The loan would be provided by the Government of India to the State concerned depending upon the need of the State Corporations for loan assistance.

Seminar on Agricultural Finance

*71. DR. RAVEN SEN:

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV

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

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India had recently organised a seminar on agricultural finance in Bombay;

(b) if so, suggestions made in the seminar to improve the existing structure of farm finance in the country;

(c) whether Government have considered these suggestions; and

(d) if so, decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, the Reserve Bank of India had organised a Seminar from 6th to 8th December, 1968 at Bombay.

(b) to (d). Suggestions made in the Seminar to improve the existing structure of farm finance in the country and action taken by the Government of India is indicated in a statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed on the Table of the House. See No. LT-40/69.]

Post Office in Laccadive Islands

*SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices functioning in Laccadive Islands at present;

(b) whether Government have got any plan to increase their number during 1968-69; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Nine, Sir.

(b) None, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

पाकिस्तान से आये शरणार्थी

*73 श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत एक वर्ष में पाकिस्तान से कितने शरणार्थी भारत आए हैं;

(ख) उनमें से अधिकांश लोगों को किन किन स्थानों पर बसाया गया है;

(ग) इन शरणार्थियों को रोजगार आदि दिलाने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की गयी है; और

(घ) शरणार्थियों से प्राप्त जानकारी के आधार पर क्या पाकिस्तान सरकार से भी पत्र-व्यवहार किया गया है ?

भ्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) 1968 के अन्तर्गत पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से 11,464 व्यक्ति भारत आये ।

(ख) और (ग). 2640 व्यक्ति आसाम के शिविरों में हैं और 1940 त्रिपुरा के शिविरों में हैं ।

विस्थापित व्यक्तियों का कृषि में पुनर्व्यवस्थापन करने के लिये बहुत से राज्यों में पुनर्वास स्थल स्थापित कर दिये गये हैं । पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये प्रवासियों की भारी संख्या को दण्डकारण्य परियोजना में भी बसाया जा रहा है । इसके अतिरिक्त, अन्दमान तथा निकोबार द्वीपों तथा महाराष्ट्र के चान्दा जिले में विशेष क्षेत्रों का विकास किया जा रहा है । गैर-कृषकों को व्यापार चालू करने के लिये और मकानों/दुकानों इत्यादि के निर्माण के लिये ऋण दिये जाते हैं । उनके लिये उद्योग तथा अन्य उपयुक्त उपक्रमों में रोजगार दिलाने के भी प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

**Enforcement of Awards
By Labour Courts**

*74. SHRI MOHAMED ISMAIL :

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :

SHRI NAMBIAR :

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

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to give power to the Labour Courts to enforce their awards;

(b) if so, broad features of the proposal; and

(c) when this proposal is likely to be enforced?

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

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

केरल सरकार द्वारा अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए दिए गए अनुदानों का दुरुपयोग

*75. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री 26 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5890 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केरल में पिछड़ा वर्ग कल्याण क्षेत्र की निधियों के प्रयोग सम्बन्धी व्योरे की सरकार ने इस बीच जांच कर ली है ; और

(ख) उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और इस बारे में क्या निवारक उपाय किये गये हैं ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय अनुदानों का दुरुपयोग किए जाने सम्बन्धी आरोप निम्नलिखित अवलोकनों पर आधारित था—

1. केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित मंडिकोत्तर छात्र-वृत्ति योजना के अधीन भारत सरकार ने विभिन्न पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए विशिष्ट दर विहित किए थे। केरल सरकार ने अपने आप इन दरों को बढ़ा दिया और दोहराये गए दरों के अनुसार भारत सरकार से वर्ष 1965-66 के लिए प्रतिपूर्ति मांगी। यह राशि भ्रष्टा कर दी गई थी। केरल सरकार से दी जाने वाली सही राशि बताने के लिए कहा गया है।

2. केरल सरकार ने एकतरफा रूप से मंडिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति योजना के अधीन अनुसूचित जातियों के आवेदकों के लिए विहित की गई साधन-परीक्षा भी समाप्त कर दी। भ्रष्टा, केन्द्रीय सहायता मांगते समय वह यह नहीं बता सके कि कितनी छात्रवृत्तियाँ विहित सीमा के भीतर दी गई थीं और कितनी उससे बाहर। राज्य सरकार से सम्बद्ध व्योरा देने के लिए भी कहा गया है।

3. केरल सरकार योजना कार्यक्रम के अधीन भी हमेशा मंडिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति के लिए बहुत कम राशियाँ बजट में रखती रही है। चूँकि मंडिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति-योजना पर किए गये खर्च की पूरी प्रतिपूर्ति की जानी है, इसलिए उसके लिए पहले उपलब्ध साधन नियत किए जाने चाहिए थे। वैसे न करके उन्होंने उन साधनों का अन्य योजनाओं पर उपयोग किया और अब बड़ी शेष राशियाँ माँग रहे हैं। यह मामला ऊँची प्राथमिकता की मदों के स्थान पर नीची प्राथमिकता की मदों पर निधियाँ खर्च करने को कहा जा सकता है।

4. केरल सरकार द्वारा 1961 में नियुक्त की गई मूल्यांकन समिति ने भी उस राज्य में हरिजन/आदिम जातीय कल्याण के प्रशासन में कमियाँ बताई थीं। अनुमान किया जाता है कि केरल सरकार ने रिपोर्ट में बताई गई कमियों को दूर करने के लिए उपाय किए हैं, भ्रष्टा, किए गए विशिष्ट उपायों के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

5. 1959 में अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए आवास योजनाओं के अधीन अनुदानों वित्तीय वर्ष के अंत में ली गई थीं। पर उन्हें व्यक्तिगत लाभार्थियों के नामों में पोस्ट आफिस सेविंग बैंकों में जमा करा दिया गया था। केरल सार्वजनिक लेखा समिति को राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया था कि सेविंग बैंकों में जमा कराया गया रुपया अभी भी उपलब्ध है और पास बुकें जिला कल्याण अधिकारियों के पास हैं। समिति के अनुसार राज्य सरकार को पूरी तरह पता नहीं था कि कितने परिवारों ने घरों को छोड़ दिया था और कितने अभी भी जीवित थे। समिति ने उपयोग न की गई राशि के बारे में तथा की जाने वाली अगली कार्यवाही के बारे में जानकारी मांगी थी।

6. इसी प्रकार राज्य सरकार ने सहकारी संस्थाओं को राशियाँ नियत की हैं, जिन्होंने उन्हें जिला सहकारी बैंकों में जमा करा दिया है, पर उन सहकारी संस्थाओं के सदस्यों को कर्जों के रूप में राशियाँ नहीं दी गई हैं। बहुत सी सहकारी संस्थाएँ सक्रिय नहीं हैं। 30 जून, 1968 को उपयोग न की गई पूँजी अनुदानों के रूप में 146 हरिजन सहकारी संस्थाओं के नाम में जिला सहकारी बैंकों में जमा की गई राशि 4.54 लाख रुपये की थी।

7. केरल सरकार को ऊपर बताई गई स्थिति के बारे में पता है और निःसंदेह वह उपयुक्त उपचारात्मक उपाय कर रही है। अलबत्ता, की गई कार्यवाही के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Schemes for Deep-Sea Fishing

*76. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of FOOD & AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes so far finalised for deep-sea fishing and the lay-out thereof;

(b) whether any of the deep-sea fishing project is being launched in Kerala, if so, the details thereof, and the progress made so far in pursuance thereof;

(c) the targets fixed for deep-sea fishing in respect of Kerala and the country's coasts as a whole for 1968-69 and the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(d) whether any foreign aid/Assistance is being secured therefor and if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE). (a) The formulations for the Fourth Plan envisage the introduction of approximately 300 fishing vessels involving a total investment of about Rs. 30 crores in the private and public sectors. Orders have already been placed on Indian firms for the construction of forty trawlers, and a scheme for import of thirty trawlers and construction of an additional number of fifteen trawlers in the country is being implemented.

(b) The Government of Kerala have proposed the introduction of 31 vessels in the public sector and 169 vessels in the private sector during the Fourth Plan. The vessels are proposed to be operated from 9 fishing harbours which have either been developed or are proposed to be developed. Six out of the forty trawlers for which orders have been placed on Indian firms have been indented for by the Government of Kerala. It is expected that a substantial proportion of the trawlers imported under the scheme for import of 30 trawlers will be based in Kerala.

(c) No target has been fixed for 1968-69. However, with the introduction of 300 deep sea fishing vessels by the end of the Fourth Plan the resulting additional annual production of fish is estimated at 1.5 lakh tonnes and the additional annual foreign exchange earning from export of fish and fish products at Rs. 15 crores. In terms of the proposals received from the Government of Kerala, the state will be introducing 200 vessels in the public and private sectors accounting for a fish production of one

lakh tonnes and foreign exchange earning of Rs. 10 crores per annum on full development.

(d) Technical assistance for survey and training in improved methods of fishing and fish-technology will continue to be obtained under the F.A.O./Expanded Technical Assistance and Colombo Plan Programmes. Assistance of the United Nations Development Programme is expected for a survey of sardine and mackerel resources. Two large training vessels have recently been obtained as a gift from the Government of Sweden and are being used for training operatives. Assistance from Norway through the Indo-Norwegian Project is also being utilised for survey, demonstration and training. So far as vessels are concerned, it is proposed to utilise indigenously built vessels as far as possible for deep sea fishing. A limited number of vessels may have to be imported. Such vessels may be obtained through trade or credit agreements. Under an agreement entered into with the Government of Norway a credit of 15 million Norwegian Kroner is available specifically for purchase of equipment (including vessels) for the fishing industry. Proposals for foreign collaboration in specialised fields of deep sea fishing will also be considered.

Report of National Commission on Labour

*77. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI:
SHRI S. KUNDU :
SHRI SHARDANAND :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received the report of the National Commission on Labour;

(b) if so, its main recommendations;

(c) whether Government are considering to convene a meeting of the Indian Labour Conference to discuss the report; and

(d) the other steps taken to implement the report?

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

(b) Does not arise

(c) and (d). These would be considered after Government have received the report.

Allotment of Rice to States

*78. SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :

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

(a) whether Government have laid down any criteria for the allotment of rice to the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have verified the present allotment system in view of the shortage of supply *vis-a-vis* the allotment from various States to Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNA SAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Allotments of rice to the deficit States from the Central pool are made on the basis of the anticipated overall availability with the Centre and the minimum distribution requirements of the different States.

(c) On account of reasons beyond control actual movements are not equal to allotments. This is, however, not the fault of the present allotment system.

Central Warehousing Corporation

*79. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :

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

(a) whether Government of India have made an assessment of working of Central Warehousing Corporation during the last 5 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 COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) A review of the working of the Central Warehousing Corporation is made every year on the basis of their annual accounts. The Committee on Public Undertakings (1967-68) have also made a detailed assessment of the working of the Corporation in their 9th Report (4th Lok Sabha).

(b) No irregularities of any serious nature have been brought to the notice of Government so far.

(c) Does not arise.

Report of Committee on Untouchability

*80. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :
SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI R. K. SINHA :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Elayaperumal Committee on untouchability has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations contained in the report;

(c) the decisions taken thereon; and

(d) whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) (a) to (d). The Committee on Untouchability, Economic and Educational Development of the Scheduled Castes was appointed on 27th April, 1965, and consisted of seven members. On the 30th January, 1969, Shri L. Elayaperumal handed over to the Department a report signed by four members. A few days later, he informed the Department that the Committee had received a note of dissent from one of the members, Shri R.

Achuthan, but had decided not to include this minute of dissent in the report. The circumstances under which two of the other members could not sign the report are also not yet clear. The former chairman has been requested to indicate the facts in this regard, and also to send the note of dissent.

The report will be released soon after the aforesaid matters are clarified. Meanwhile, the substantive recommendations are being examined.

Strike by the Workers of Hope Tea Garden, West Bengal

*81. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 1,000 workers of the Hope Tea Garden in Nagrakata P.S. in Jalpaiguri are on strike from the 8th May, 1968 protesting against the dismissal of workers including the Unit Secretary;

(b) whether it is also a fact that on the morning of the 5th May, 1968 the Manager of that garden (Mr. W. J. Douglas) with some hired goondas with swords and guns in hands entered the houses of the workers and dragged female workers from their rooms to join work;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the goondas and the Deputy Commissioner, Nagrakata opened fire upon a peaceful meeting of workers injuring many; and

(d) if so, whether Government will hold a judicial enquiry into the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

National Dairy Development Board Anand

*82. SHRI N. R. LASKAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a novel self-financing project costing Rs. 100

crores has been proposed by the National Dairy Development Board at Anand to preserve high-yielding milk cattle to stimulate milk production;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the scheme;

(c) in how many States the project will solve the milk problem; and

(d) when the project is likely to start working?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) A proposal based on donated milk products from overseas has been submitted by the National Dairy Development Board.

(b) The proposal envisages (i) obtaining 1,26,000 tonnes of skimmed milk powder and 42,000 tonnes of butter oil from World Food Programme of the United Nations spread over a period of five years, i.e. from 1969 to 1973; (ii) to secure a dominant position in the liquid milk market at each of the four cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras; (iii) a programme for eviction and resettlement of 100,000 high-yielding milch animals in 3-years' period, commencing from the year 1969; (iv) generated funds from out of the sale of the donated milk products estimated at Rs. 99.51 crores being utilised on the objectives mentioned in (ii) to (iv) above and (v) the project being entrusted to the National Dairy Development Board which will assist the respective State Governments.

(c) The proposal envisages solving the milk problem in four major cities only viz., Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras.

(d) The proposal is under scrutiny.

Prices of Sugarcane

*83. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sugar industry expressed unwillingness to give cultivators last year's price of cane;

(b) if so, whether Government have decided to fix a bottom price of cane; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons?

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

(b) and (c). Government have fixed a minimum price of sugarcane at Rs. 7.37 per quintal linked to a recovery of 9.4 per cent or less. The sugar industry has, however, been advised to pay a cane price of Rs.10/- per quintal.

Family Pensions to Industrial Workers

*84. SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 669 on the 14th November, 1968 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the recommendations of the Working Group on family pensions to Industrial workers;

(b) if so, decision taken thereon; and

(c) if not, when the decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT & REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). The recommendations are still under examination. It is proposed to place the matter before the next session of the Standing Labour Committee.

Mid-Term Elections

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

(a) the percentage of polling in the mid-term elections in West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab, State-wise; and

(b) the steps being taken to make the election process peaceful?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) The percentage of poll according to preliminary assessment in the Mid-term Elections held in West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab in February, 1969 was as follows:—

1. West Bengal	66.58%
2. Bihar	50.47%
3. Uttar Pradesh	53.50%
4. Punjab	71.67%

(b) The elections were held, by and large, in a peaceful and orderly manner. However, the Election Commission are examining proposals to ensure orderly and peaceful poll.

भिक्षा वृत्ति के उन्मूलन के लिए अध्ययन दल

*86. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि योजना आयोग ने देश में भीख मांगने की प्रवृत्ति को समाप्त करने हेतु 1965 में भिखारियों की समस्याओं पर विचार करने के लिये एक अध्ययन दल नियुक्त किया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या अध्ययन दल ने सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्टें दे दी हैं;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो रिपोर्ट में क्या मुख्य सिफारिशें हैं; और

(घ) उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती) फूलरेणु गुहः (क) तथा (ख). हाँ, श्रीमान ।

(घ) सामाजिक सुरक्षण कार्यक्रमों का, जिन में भिक्षावृत्ति की रोकथाम तथा नियन्त्रण शामिल हैं, प्राथमिक उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकार पर है। राष्ट्रीय विकास

परिषद द्वारा किए गए निर्णय के अनुसार ये सभी कार्यक्रम अब राज्य योजनाओं में शामिल होंगे और उन्हें कार्यान्वित भी राज्य ही करेंगे ।

योजना आयोग द्वारा स्थापित किए गए भिक्षावृत्ति सम्बन्धी अध्ययन दल की मुख्य सिफारिशें इस प्रकार हैं :

(1) दण्ड अथवा अर्ध-दण्ड के उपागम की नीति को सभी भिखारियों पर लागू करना अपर्याप्त है और इसलिए उसे अपनाए जाने में विभेद किया जाए। जो भिखारी आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर हैं तथा भिक्षा की प्रवृत्तियों में पाए गए हों उन्हें प्राथमिक रूप से सामाजिक सहायता की आवश्यकता है, जबकि अन्यो के लिए सुधारात्मक उपागम की जरूरत है ।

(2) सामाजिक सहायता का उपागम बनाने के लिये राहत प्रदान करने का आधार भिक्षा के खुले कार्य के स्थान पर जरूरत की परिस्थितियां हों ।

(3) सामाजिक सहायता उपागम को अपनाने के लिए कानूनी सहारे की आवश्यकता है ताकि सहायता दिए जाने वाले वर्गों को परिभाषित किया जा सके ।

(4) चुने हुए क्षेत्रों विशेषतया यात्रा और पर्यटन केन्द्रों में भिक्षावृत्ति के उन्मूलन के लिए मार्गदर्शी प्रायोजनाओं के रूप में श्रम प्रधान कार्यक्रम शुरू किए जायें ।

(5) वर्गीकरण केन्द्रों, कार्य केन्द्रों तथा रोगी भिखारियों के लिए विशेष गृहों, जैसी विभिन्न प्रकार की संस्थाएं भिक्षावृत्ति उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के एक समाकल भाग के रूप में स्थापित की जाएं ।

Agricultural Development and Research Programme

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

(a) whether the President of World Bank, Mr. Robert McNamara, studied the progress of agricultural development and research programmes in India during his recent visit; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The general purpose of the visit of Mr. McNamara was to acquaint himself with the facts of the economic development which had so far taken place in India and therefore he was given only a general background of the agriculture development and also a general resume of the research programmes in agriculture.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में डाक
सेवाओं में विलम्ब

*88. श्री श्रीगोपाल साहू :
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भबौरिया :
श्री शिवचरण लाल :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में पत्रों, तारों तथा मनीग्रार्डरों इत्यादि के वितरण इत्यादि में विलम्ब होता है;

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

(ग) राज्य के अन्य भागों में जिस दक्षता से कार्य होता है वैसे दक्षता लाने के लिये क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे कारणों को दूर करने के लिये कार्यवाही करने का है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह): (क) इस तरह की कोई शिकायतें नहीं मिलीं जो खास तौर से पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों से संबंधित हों।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) निर्धारित मानकों को नरम बना कर डाक और तार की पर्याप्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए कदम उठाये जा चुके हैं और उठाये जा रहे हैं।

Arrest of Manager, Gujarat Unit of Food Corporation of India

*89. SHRI GANESH GHOSH : Will the Minister of FOOD & AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:]

(a) whether the Manager, Gujarat Unit of the Food Corporation of India was arrested on the 30th December, 1968 ;

(b) if so ; the reasons for his arrest; and

(c) action taken thereon ?

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

(b) During investigation of a case involving theft of stocks of foodgrains belonging to the Food Corporation of India and stored in Janta Rice Mills, Lambha, Ahmedabad District, the Police alleged evidence of conspiracy against him.

(c) The officer has been placed under suspension with effect from the 9th January, 1969, pending further proceedings in the case registered against the officer.

Committee on Colourisation of Vanaspati

*90. SHRI HEM RAJ :
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 707 on the 12th December, 1968 and state :

(a) for how long the report of the Committee on the colourisation of Vanaspati has been under consideration ; and

(b) by what time a final decision will be taken on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA SAHIB SHINDE): (a) About three years.

(b) The final decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Allotment of Rice to Kerala

*361. SHRI E. K. NAYAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rice and wheat supplied to the Kerala State in the years 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1968, separately and

(b) the price at which these were supplied, separately, for each year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA SAHIB SHINDE): The quantities of rice & wheat supplied to the Fair Price Shops in Kerala and other nominees of the Kerala Government from F.C.I. Central depots in Kerala during the years in question are as under :

(Quantity in lakh tonnes)
Rice Wheat

1965	9.10	3.37
1966	8.03	3.21
1967	5.37	5.48
1968	5.85	4.27

(b) The Central Issue prices at which these supplies were made varied from time to time as follows :

Price (Coarse)
Period Price in Rs. per quintal

3.1.1965 to 14.11.65	63.00
15.11.1965 to 11.6.66	66.00
12.6.1966 to 14.12.66	69.00
15.12.1966 to 14.7.67	80.00
15.7.1967 to 31.12.67	80.00
1.1.1968 onwards	96.00

Wheat (Imported)
Period Price in Rs. per quintal

1. 1.1965 to 14.11.65	48.00
15.11.1965 to 12.11.66	50.00
13.11.1966 to 31.12.67	55.00
1.1.1968 to 16.6.68	67.00
17.6.1968 onwards	
Red Variety	70.00
White Variety	90.00 upto 15.12.68 85.00 from 16.12.68

Ford Foundations Aid to Madhya Pradesh for Intensive Agricultural District Programme

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

(a) the amount of Ford Foundation aid given to Madhya Pradesh during the Third Five Year Plan for Intensive Agricultural District Programme;

(b) the names of districts selected in Madhya Pradesh for experimentation with dates and reasons for selection;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Intensive Agricultural District Programme failed miserably in Raipur and if so, to what extent and why;

(d) names of other districts in Madhya Pradesh where the intensive programme was tried with a short summary of results achieved in each district; and

(e) what amount of aid on similar lines will be available to Madhya Pradesh in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Rs. 36.73 lakhs.

(b) The district of Raipur alone was selected by the State Government for the implementation of the Intensive Agricultural District Programme (IADP) on the basis of the criteria laid down by the Government of India for the selection of districts namely the availability of reasonably assured rainfall or irrigation facilities over large areas; comparatively less of natural hazards such as drought, flood, drainage and acute soil conservation pro-

blems, etc; existence of well developed village institutions like Panchayats and Cooperatives and maximum potentialities for increasing agricultural production within a short period of time. The district of Raipur in Madhya Pradesh was one of the seven districts selected in seven different States for implementation of the Intensive Agricultural District Programme with financial assistance from the Ford Foundation during the Third Five Year Plan. The programme was launched in this district from the kharif season of 1961.

(c) No. I.A.D.P. has been successful in Raipur district as evident from the increase in per hectare yields of paddy which is the main crop of the area, after the introduction of the programme in the district. The average yield of paddy in the district increased from 9.1 quintals per hectare, during the pre-package period (1958-61) to 9.6 quintals per hectare, as against the average yield of 8.2 and 7.4 quintals per hectare in the adjoining distts. and the State as a whole, respectively during 1967-68. The increase in per hectare yield of paddy in the district was directly as a result of considerable improvement in the adoption of improved methods of farming under the programme. The total consumption of nitrogenous fertilizers in the district has gone up from 8172 tonnes in 1961-62 to 17276 tonnes in 1967-68 (in terms of ammonium sulphate) and that of phosphatic fertilizers (superphosphate) from 2148 tonnes to 4068 tonnes during the same period. Similarly there have been considerable improvement in the district in the use of improved seeds and adoption of plant protection measures by the farmers.

(d) The I.A.D.P. was not tried in any district other than Raipur in Madhya Pradesh.

(e) Raipur is one of the five 'Innovative Districts' selected for greater concentration of efforts during the Fourth Five Year Plan. The Ford Foundation have provided a team of Agricultural Experts in different subject matter fields to assist in the Planning and implementation of the programme in the innovative districts, including Raipur. They have also agreed to provide experimental equipment and

material to these districts as and when needed to support the programme during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Election Symbol of Progressive Muslim League Party

363. SHRI BABURAO PATEL:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new communal political party called the Progressive Muslim League has been formed in West Bengal and the mid-term elections were fought by this party with strictly communal appeal;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the above party has adopted a flag which closely resembles the Pakistani Islamic flag and whether they had applied to the Election Commission for permission to adopt it as their election symbol and if so, with what result; and

(c) the descriptions of the final election symbol which this new communal party was allowed to adopt?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) Yes, Sir, a new party called the Progressive Muslim League has been formed. However, the Government and the Election Commission have no information whether the candidates sponsored by the party fought the election with avowed communalism.

(b) The Election Commission has no information whether the party has adopted a flag similar to that of Pakistan. The Party had applied to the Election Commission for permission to adopt the symbol "Crescent and Star" as its election symbol. The Commission at first agreed to include this symbol with slight modification in the list of free symbols for West Bengal but on receiving a representation from a national party against the inclusion of a symbol which had political and religious implications, the symbol was withdrawn from the list of free symbol.

(c) The party, being a registered unrecognised party, was not entitled to a

reserved symbol and it had to choose one of the free symbols for the State. The free symbols which were available to the candidates belonging to the said party are as under:—

(1) Bicycle, (2) Two Leaves, (3) Horse and Rider, (4) A pair of Pigeons, (5) Hal-dhar, (6) Elephant, (7) Swastik within a circle, (8) Railway Engine, (9) Ship, (10) Flaming Torch, (11) Camel, (12) Pot, (13) Sewing Machine, (14) Tractor, (15) Hand Pump, (16) Bow and Arrow, (17) Cultivator cutting crop, (18) Radio, (19) Fish, (20) Eagle about to fly and (21) A woman carrying basket on her head.

प्रत्येक जिले के लिए टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति

364. श्री बेवराज पाटिल: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार प्रत्येक जिले में टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति स्थापित करने का है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह): (क) तथा (ख). तार इंजीनियरी मंडलों के स्तर पर टेलीफोन सलाहकार समितियाँ स्थापित करने का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

Cost of Production of Sugar

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

(a) the average cost of production per kilogram of sugar in India from 1960-61 to 1967-68, year-wise; and

(b) the average retail selling price in each State, both controlled and open markets separately from 1960-61 to 1967-68, year-wise?

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

sugar depends on several factors like cost of sugarcane, actual recovery, duration of the crushing season, cost of stores, salaries and wages, depreciation, maintenances and repairs, other overheads and return on capital employed. The Tariff Commission had studied the cost structure of sugar and submitted its report in 1959. The Commission recommended four Cost Schedules which were used from 1960-61 to 1964-65. Later on, a study was also made by the Sugar Enquiry Commission, which submitted its report in October, 1965 and recommended five Cost Schedules which were used from 1965-66 to 1967-68.

(b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See. No. LT—41/69.]

Annapurna Cafeteria, Calcutta

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the 'Annapurna Cafeteria' on the Esplanade East, Calcutta, is on the point of being wound up; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Government is not associated with the activities of the 'Annapurna Cafeteria' Calcutta and has no information in the matter.

Scholarships to Students of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in States

367. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government sanction the amount for scholarships and freeships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Government of Gujarat divide the amount between low income caste Hindus and other Backward Classes and as a result, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

students are not getting full advantage of the scheme; and

(b) if so, whether the Central Government has enquired into this matter and has made any suggestions to the Government of Gujarat in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (Dr. (SHRIMATI, PHULRENU GUHA): (a) No; Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Cooperatives

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

(a) the number of each type of co-operatives in India and in West Bengal from 1950-51 to 1968-69, year-wise;

(b) the number of owned capital and loan capital of each type of co-operative in India and in West Bengal from 1950-51 to 1968-69;

(c) number of each type of moribund co-operative in India and in West Bengal during the above period; and

(d) how many co-operatives in India and in West Bengal have gone into liquidation during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (d): Four statements (a), (b), (c) & (d) indicating the available information are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library see No. LT-42/69.]

नैनीताल जिले में चकबन्दी अधिनियम की क्रियान्विति

369. श्री जं० ब० सिंह बिष्ट: क्या साध तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नैनीताल जिले के तराई भाबर क्षेत्र में चकबन्दी अधिनियम अब भी पूरी तरह क्रियान्वित नहीं किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा इस अधिनियम की क्रियान्विति के बाद कितने लोगों की तथा कितने एकड़ भूमि अर्जित की गई और कितने लोगों पर इस अधिनियम के उपबन्धों को लागू नहीं किया गया तथा उनके पास कितने एकड़ भूमि है;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस अधिनियम को एक समान लागू करने के लिए कार्यवाही करेगी;

(घ) क्या सरकार इस प्रकार अर्जित भूमि को केवल कुमाऊँ निवासियों को ही देगी; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

साध, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्हे): (क) से (ङ) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

नैनीताल में सरकारी भूमि पर कब्जा

370. श्री जं० ब० सिंह बिष्ट: क्या साध तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नैनीताल के तराई भाबर क्षेत्र में कुछ लोगों ने सरकारी भूमि पर बलात कब्जा कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो लोगों की संख्या कितनी है और उन्होंने कुल कितनी भूमि पर अवैध रूप से कब्जा कर रखा है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उन लोगों को उक्त भूमि से बेदखल करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो कब, और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

साध, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्हे): (क) नैनीताल के तराई क्षेत्र में कुछ सरकारी भूमि कुछ वर्षों से लगातार कुछ लोगों के अनधिकृत कब्जे में है ।

(ख) 1967 में अतिक्रमण के 15,951 मामले प्रकाश में आये जिनमें कि 29,046 एकड़ भूमि का अतिक्रमण किया गया।

(ग) और (घ). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जुलाई 1967 में यह निर्णय किया कि यदि एक व्यक्ति के पास उसके परिवार के सदस्यों सहित, 10 एकड़ से अधिक भूमि नहीं है और वह 30 जून, 1966 से पूर्व उसके कब्जे में थी तो ऐसे मामलों को नियमित कर दिया जाये, उपर्युक्त आदेशों के अन्तर्गत न आने वाले व्यक्तियों को बेदखल करने के लिये आदेश प्राप्त किये जा रहे हैं।

कुमाऊं क्षेत्र (उत्तर प्रदेश) में भूमिहीन लोगों के लिए भूमि का नियतन

371. श्री जं० ब० सिंह बिष्ट: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री 5 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3450 के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का इरादा कुमाऊं क्षेत्र (उत्तर प्रदेश) के भूमिहीन लोगों की विषम समस्या पर पुनर्विचार करने का है;

(ख) क्या सरकार के पास इस सम्बन्ध में लोगों से अनेक ज्ञापन आते रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्हे): (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार भूमि नियतन में अग्रता देने के बारे में नीति निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार नहीं कर रही है और काफी भूमि की अनुपलब्धि के कारण इन्हें अधिक उदार बनाने की भी कोई सम्भावना नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). जो ज्ञापन या आवेदन पत्र भूमि के नियतन के लिये सरकार को प्राप्त होते हैं, उनका निपटान उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के दिनांक 27-2-67 के भूमि नियतन

आदेश में निर्दिष्ट सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार किया जाता है।

अल्मोड़ा जिले में तारघर

372. श्री जं० ब० सिंह बिष्ट: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार से अल्मोड़ा जिले (उत्तर प्रदेश) में तमढौन, देघाट, जीरासी, मटेला-मनीला और भिकियासेन में तारघरों की स्थापना के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है तथा किन स्थानों में तारघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में घाटे पर भी अधिक डाक तथा तार सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह): (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) तमढौन में तारघर खोलने की मंजूरी पहले दी जा चुकी है। देघाट, जीरासी, मटेला और मनीला में तारघर खोलने के प्रस्ताव जाँच के बाद मंजूर नहीं किये गये क्योंकि इनसे विभाग को घाटा दिखाई देता था जिसकी मौजूदा नीति के अनुसार माफी नहीं दी जा सकती थी। भिकियासेन में तारघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव अभी विचाराधीन है।

(ग) सिर्फ पहाड़ी क्षेत्र होने के कारण कहीं घाटे पर भी तारघर की व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकती। किन्तु योजनाओं के घाटे में होने पर भी प्रशासनिक महत्व, जनसंख्या और तार के लिए जो जाल बिछाया गया है उससे दूरी के आधार पर ऐसे प्रस्तावों की मंजूरी दी जा सकती है। जहाँ तक डाक सुविधाओं का सम्बन्ध है ऐसे स्थानों पर डाकघर खोलने के प्रस्तावों की लगातार जाँच होती रहती है ताकि निकटतम डाकघर से दूरी, जनसंख्या और घाटे के लिए

निर्धारित सीमा सम्बन्धी विभागीय मानकों के अनुसार जहाँ कहीं प्रोचित हो नये डाकघर खोले जा सकें।

Management of Cooperative Societies

372. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1602 on the 21st November, 1968 regarding management of Co-operative Societies and state:

(a) whether suggestions from the State Governments have since been received; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) The matter is still under examination of the State Governments.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Foodgrains to Kerala

374. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM :

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

(a) the quantity of foodgrains, rice and wheat separately, supplied to Kerala by the Central Government during the year 1968;

(b) the quantity of rice requested to be supplied by the State Government;

(c) whether there has been any shortfall in the supply; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA SAHITH SHINDE): (a) The quantities of rice and wheat despatched to depots in Kerala during the year 1968 were 6.4 lakh tonnes and 3.4 lakh tonnes respectively,

(b) to (d). The Kerala Government require for issuing 160 grams of rice per adult per day throughout the State, about 75 thousand tonnes of rice per month. Due to general shortage of rice in the country, limited availability with the Centre and the need to meet the minimal needs of other deficit States, it has not been possible to maintain regular supplies of rice from the Central pool to Kerala at this level. The Government of India have, however, agreed to make up the shortfall of rice by the additional supplies of wheat and are maintaining sufficient stocks. The card holders in Kerala have the option to draw extra wheat in lieu of shortfall in the quantum of rice ration in addition to their normal wheat ration.

Sugar Production

375. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI P.M. SAYEED :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI:
SHRI S.M. BANERJEE :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of sugar this year will reach the target;

(b) if not, the reasons for the shortfall;

(c) the comparative figures of production this year *vis-a-vis* last year;

(d) whether it would ease the position for home consumption and whether the official selling price will be lowered by Government to benefit the consumer in India; and

(e) whether there will be increase in export of sugar as compared to the previous years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No target of production of sugar has been fixed for this year.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The production of sugar this year up to the 7th February, 1969, has been

14.31 lakh tonnes, as against 14.23 lakh tonnes up to the corresponding date last year.

(d) The higher production of sugar expected this year is likely to ease the supply position of sugar in the country. As a matter of fact, the quantity released monthly has already been increased from 1.66 lakh tonnes in 1967-68 to 1.95 lakh tonnes per month from January, 1969. The ex-factory selling prices of levy sugar were fixed zone-wise on the basis of the estimates of working results of the factories in the respective regions and in accordance with the schedules framed by the Sugar Enquiry Commission. These prices will be revised after the crushing season is over on the basis of the actual working results.

(e) During 1968-69, it is at present proposed to export about 95,000 tonnes against the export of 99,000 tonnes in 1968.

निर्धारित आयु से कम आयु के स्नातकों को मतदान का अधिकार

376. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

कुमारी कमला कुमारी :

श्री भोमप्रकाश शर्मा त्यागी :

श्री राम स्वरूप बिष्टार्थी :

क्या बिधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जहाँ तक मतदान करने के अधिकार का सम्बन्ध है, किसी व्यक्ति की आयु की अपेक्षा शैक्षिक योग्यता का महत्व अधिक है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि निर्वाचन की वर्तमान पद्धति में केवल आयु को ही महत्व प्राप्त है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार मतदान करने में शैक्षिक योग्यता के महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए उन सभी नवयुवकों और युवतियों को मतदान का अधिकार देने का है, जिन्होंने बी० ए० या उसके समकक्ष कोई और परीक्षा पास की हो, चाहे उन्होंने निर्धारित आयु प्राप्त न भी की हो : और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बिधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सु०यूनस सलीम) : (क) वह विवाद का विषय है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में जिला निर्वाचन अधिकारी को विशेष वेतन

377. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

कुमारी कमला कुमारी :

श्री भोम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री राम स्वरूप बिष्टार्थी :

क्या बिधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम 1966 के वित्तीय जापान में उत्तर प्रदेश में जिला निर्वाचन अधिकारियों को चुनाव संचालन करने के लिए विशेष वेतन के रूप में 100 रुपये देने की व्यवस्था थी और क्या सरकार ने इसको लागू किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसे किस तरीके से लागू किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बिधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सु०यूनस सलीम) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है । (पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । [देखिये संख्या LT--43/69])

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Trilingual Money Order Forms in non-Hindi Areas

378. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Un-

starred Question No. 5602 on the 28th March, 1968 and state:

(a) the progress since made in regard to the proposed introduction of trilingual money order forms in non-Hindi areas; and

(b) the difficulties in the way of implementing the proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Translations into different regional languages duly vetted by State Governments have been received and trilingual dummies are under preparation.

(b) After the dummies are got ready, they will be examined by the CCP & S from the technical point of view whether trilingual printing will be possible without appreciably changing the size of the forms so that they can fit in the existing machines.

Wage Structure In Tea Plantation Industry

379. DR. RANEN SEN :

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

SHRI P.C. ADICHAN :

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :

SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

SHRI SITARAM KESRI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a re-examination of the basis for wage structure in the tea plantation industry has been recommended by the study group on plantations constituted by the National Commission on Labour.

(b) whether Government has examined this recommendation; and

(c) If so, decision taken thereon ?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). Government understand that the study group has submitted a report to the National Commission on Labour, Government is not seized of this matter now and will consider it on receipt of the recommendations of the commission.

Social Welfare scheme Of Laccadive Island

380. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of schemes formulated under social welfare for Laccadive Islands during the last three years; and

(b) the amounts sanctioned and spent thereon during the last three years ?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) and (b). Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the house.

भारतीय भाषाओं में कानून की शिक्षा

381. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय भाषाओं में कानून की शिक्षा देने के बारे में और क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या समानता लाने और एक समान स्तर को बनाये रखने के लिए भी कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस की क्रियान्विति कब तक होगी ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुन्शी सलीम) (क) से (ग). विधि कालेजों में शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में हिन्दी के प्रयोग के विषय में श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद द्वारा पूछे गये तारीख 4 जुलाई, 1967 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4548 से सम्बन्धित आश्वासन के विषय में जो जानकारी सदन को दी जा चुकी है उस के अतिरिक्त कोई और जानकारी इस मंत्रालय के पास नहीं है ।

बैबिंग एण्ड बैल्टिंग कम्पनी, गाजियाबाद

382. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री सिधकुमार शास्त्री :

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

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बैबिंग एण्ड बैल्टिंग कम्पनी, गाजियाबाद के कर्म-

चारियों को वर्ष 1961 और 1962 के लिए 81,184 रुपये का बोनस देने के बारे में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के 30 अगस्त, 1967 के निर्णय और बोनस पर 6 प्रतिशत के ब्याज देने सम्बन्धी 10 सितम्बर, 1964 के उनके 'स्टे ऑर्डर' को उक्त कम्पनी द्वारा अभी तक क्रियान्वित नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कारखाने में कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों की ओर से कुछ आवेदन पत्र उन्हें प्रस्तुत किये गये थे ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो किन कारणों के आधार पर अब तक यह भुगतान नहीं किया गया है ; और

(घ) क्या इस बारे में सरकार का विचार कोई और कार्यवाही करने का है ?

अथ, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) :

(क) से (घ). यह मामला राज्य के क्षेत्राधिकार में जाता है और इस विषय पर प्राप्त एक अभ्यावेदन उचित कार्यवाही के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को भेज दिया गया है ।

Report of Committee on Labour Welfare

383. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
 SRRI P. RAMAMURTI :
 SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
 SHRI SATYANARAIN SINGH :
 SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
 SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :
 SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL :
 SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
 SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE :
 SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

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

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Committee on Labour Welfare appointed in August, 1966;

(b) If so, details of the recommendations made;

(c) Action taken thereon; and

(d) If not, when the report is likely to be submitted?

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

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

(d) The Committee has been requested to submit its report by the 31st March, 1969.

Indifferent Attitude of Government Towards Committee on Untouchability

384. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the already meagre staff given to the Elaya Perumal Committee appointed by Government to look into the question of untouchability, etc. was withdrawn therefrom before the Committee could finalise its report;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the office of the said Committee had also been locked and sealed on the 25th January, 1969, thereby making it impossible for the Committee members to perform the duty assigned to them;

(c) whether it is further a fact that the Committee members had to sit at the house of a member for 5 days, engage their own stenographers and typists and arrange for getting the matter cyclostyled and stitched at their own cost; and

(d) if so, the reasons for this indifferent attitude towards this Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA):

(a) to (d). The tenure of the Committee expired on 25-1-1969, and no formal extension was asked for. During the last two weeks of the tenure of the committee nearly ten members of the staff of the Department were assigned to assist the Committee, and all typing work relating to the report was completed by 25th January; some members had also signed the report by that date.

The Committee voluntarily surrendered the following members of its staff with effect from 9-2-1968:—

Senior Investigators	3
Junior Investigator	1
Steno Typists	2
Lower Division Clerks	2

The rest of the staff was continued as long as the Committee desired.

On the 27th January, the Secretary of the Committee indicated that the Committee's work was completed, and he made over charge of the rooms, office equipment, furniture etc. No request was received from the Chairman or any member of the Committee for the use of office premises after that date.

Model Standing order for Coal Mines

385. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
 SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
 SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
 SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no model standing orders for Coal Mines;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering any model standing orders for coal mines;

(c) if so, details of the draft model standing orders;

(d) whether Government have ascertained the views of labour on these orders; and

(e) if not, the reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No Sir. The model standing orders appended to the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Central Rules, 1946 are applicable to all industrial establishments including coal mines in the Central sphere till certified standing orders are made applicable to them.

(b) to (e). Separate Model Standing Order for the Coal Mining Industry were

framed by the Government of India to meet the special needs of the industry and were circulated to various employers' Associations/Federations in August, 1969. While framing these Orders the views expressed by the representatives of the employers and workers organisations at the meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Industrial Committee on Coal Mining held in Calcutta on the 12th and 13th March, 1959 had been taken into account. A number of proposals for the amendment of these Model Standing Orders for Coal Mining Industry were then received. These proposals were placed before the 9th Sessions of the Industrial Committee on Coal Mining held at Calcutta on the 10th and 11th August 1964. The Industrial Committee referred the matter to a sub-Committee. In the light of the decisions taken at the meeting of the aforesaid sub-committee and by the Government, revised Model Standing Orders were circulated on 13.8.1965 to the employers' Associations, Federations for adoption. To give legal shape to the Model Standing Orders for coal mines, they were published in Government of India Gazette vide notification No. GSR 1414 dated 9.9.1966 inviting objections/suggestions from all concerned. These suggestions received from employers organisations and workers unions are under consideration for incorporating in the Model Standing Orders for Coal Mines.

Problems of Sugar Industry

386. SHRI N.K. SANGHI :
 SHRI R.R. SINGH DEO :
 SHRI B.K. DAS CHOUDHURY :
 SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
 SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA:
 SHRI Y.A PRASAD :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that representatives of the Sugar Industry held discussions with the Central Government on the problems of the Sugar Industry in the 1st week of January, 1969; and

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held and the out-come thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA SAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The representatives of the sugar industry met the Minister for Food and Agriculture on the 8th January, 1969. The question of sugarcane price, the prospects of sugar production and expected prices of sugar in the free market were broadly discussed. The desirability of the industry paying Rs. 10/- per quintal as the price of sugarcane was emphasised.

Amount Outstanding against Pakistan for P & T Services.

387. **SHRI N.K. SANGHI :**
SHRI R.R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI Y.A. PRASAD :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the outstanding amount against Pakistan Government for telecommunication and Postal Services;

(b) the amount of telecommunication equipment seized by Pakistan during 1965 conflict; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Rs. 225.25 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 46.75 lakhs.

(c) The question of settlement of past accounts in respect of Postal and Telecommunication traffic as well as return of telecommunication equipment which was detained in Pakistan during 1965 conflict has been pressed from time to time. The settlement of Telecommunication accounts was raised and pressed on the last occasion in March-April 1968 at the meeting between the representatives of Indian and Pakistani Telecommunication Administrations. The Pakistan delegation refused to discuss this matter at

that meeting and expressed the view that this related to overall financial settlement between the two countries.

More Rice Mills

388. **SHRI N.K. SANGHI :**
SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI
SHRI D.N. PATODIA :
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA:
SHRI Y.A. PRASAD :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India propose to set up 24 Rice Mills in different parts of the country ;

(b) If so, what would be the capacity of each mill; and

(c) the location of each and by what time the final decision is likely to be taken in this matter?

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

(b) The capacity of each unit will be 4 tonne per hour.

(c) The locations for all the 24 mills have not yet been finalised. The decision is expected to be taken soon.

बारे की कमी

389. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**
श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले :
श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :
श्री सुरज भानु :
श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

क्या ज्ञात तब कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन राज्यों में बारे की कमी है; और

(ख) कमी को पूरा करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

साध, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख). यह जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा-शीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

चुनाव में मोटरगाड़ियों का दुरुपयोग

390. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री सूरज भान :

क्या बिधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चुनाव में मतदाताओं को 'पोलिंग बूथों' तक लाने के लिए मोटरगाड़ियों के दुरुपयोग के बारे में सरकार को कोई जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसकी रोकथाम के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

बिधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मु० घनश्याम सलीम) : (क) निर्वाचन आयोग को समय-समय पर ऐसी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि मतदाताओं को मतदान केन्द्रों को मुफ्त ले जाने के लिए मोटरगाड़ियाँ भाड़े पर ली जाती हैं या उपाप्त की हैं।

(ख) सरकार, निर्वाचन आयोग के परामर्श से इस बिधि को और कड़ा बनाने के लिए प्रस्थापनाओं की परीक्षा कर रही है जिस से इस परिपाटी को समाप्त कर दिया जाए।

Fertiliser Production and Consumption of Targets:

391. SHRI HIMATSINGKA:

SHRI P.C. ADICHAN:

SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH:

SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether his Ministry have lately evolved revised targets of fertiliser production and consumption for the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, what are the revised targets and how far they are below or above the originally proposed targets; and

(c) the main reasons for these changes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA SAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). This Ministry has prepared tentative estimates of fertilisers during the Fourth Plan. The Department of Petro-chemicals has prepared tentative estimates of production of fertilisers during the same period. These estimates have not been finalised and so the question of revised targets does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Surplus Workers in Esso

392. SHRI HIMATSINGKA:

SHRI P.C. ADICHAN:

SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH:

SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY:

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE:

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:

SHRI D.N. PATODIA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Esso authorities had declared over 350 of its workers surplus despite the Tripartite Committee meeting held in November last;

(b) if so, at what stage the matter stood after the last meeting of the Tripartite Committee, and Government's reaction to the action of the Esso company in declaring its workers surplus; and

(c) at what stage the dispute between the private oil companies and their workers in general stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) At the tripartite meeting the representative of the ESSO stated that the Company had surplus workers but had no proposals for effecting any retrenchment.

(b) Later, the company proposed retrenchment of 190 clerical staff and 160 labour staff in their Eastern Region. Thereupon conciliation proceedings were started and a settlement in respect of the clerical staff was arrived at between the management and the union on January 15, 1969. A settlement in respect of labour staff was reached on February 6, 1969.

(c) The Commission of Inquiry which was set up in July, 1967 to look into the general question of job security in oil companies, is expected to submit its report by the end of March, 1969.

Per Capita Income of Agriculturists

393. SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the *per capita* income of agriculturists during the year 1967-68 and the estimated *per capita* income for 1968-69 in the country and how it compares with the corresponding figures in respect of the States of Kerala, Bihar and Rajasthan; and

(b) how these figures in respect of Kerala, Rajasthan and Bihar compare with those for other State/Union Territories;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Data on *per capita* income of agriculturists are not compiled separately in the National Income at the All India Level or at the State level. However, a statement show-

ing the net income from Agriculture, number of occupied persons, and net income per occupied person in selected States for 1960-61 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-44/69]. Similar estimates regarding net income per occupied person for later years could not be worked out due to non-availability of data in respect of number of occupied persons in agriculture.

Agricultural Production

394. SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH.
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA:
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

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

(a) how far the actual agriculture production including food and other agricultural products, during the first half of the agricultural year 1968-69 compares with during the first half of the year 1967-68 and 1966-67 respectively in each State;

(b) what is the rate of increase in agricultural production likely to be achieved during this year in each State; and

(c) what, in the light of the actual agricultural production so far, is the likely target of agricultural production to be struck during this year in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Firm estimates of actual agricultural production including food and other agricultural crops during the first half of agricultural year 1968-69 (*i.e.* kharif) would become available only after the close of the agricultural year *i.e.* sometime in July-August, 1969.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) The targets of production of principal crops envisaged in the Plan for 1968-69 were as under:

Foodgrains	102 million tonnes.
Sugarcane (Gur)	12.5 million tonnes.
Oilseeds	10.0 " "
Cotton	6.7 " bales.
Jute	6.9 " "

These targets were visualized for normal weather and since this year in some parts of the country there has been drought it is not possible to say if these targets are likely to be achieved.

Andamans Development Corporation

395. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

SHRI R. BARUA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Andamans Development Corporation has started functioning;

(b) if so, the total share capital of the Corporation; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that State and Centre will share the amount of capital in the Corporation?

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

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

Extension to Officers in the Ministry

396. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which extensions or reappointment in his Ministry had been given to Class I Officers who were to be retired at the age of 58 years during the year 1968;

(b) the names of those officers, and

(c) the reasons for their extension or reappointment?

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

(a) Three.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Cases in which extension or re-appointment has been given to Class I officer in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation who were to retire at the age of 58 years during 1968.

S. No.	Name of Officer	Reasons for the Extension or Re-appointment
1.	Shri S. L. Khanna, P. S. to Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation.	Granted re-employment as his services were required to be continued in the public interest.
2.	Shri H. K. Bhattacharjee, Deputy Director of Mines Safety (Electrical).	Due to paucity of senior experienced Deputy Directors of Mines Safety (Electrical).
3.	Shri K. S. Misra, Superintending Engineer, (Irrigation) Dandakaranya Project.	Re-employed for two months in public interest for continued supervision of Paralkote Dam which was at a crucial stage of construction.

Delegation sent abroad by Ministry

397. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:

SHRI D. AMAT:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:

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

(a) the number of delegations sent abroad, during the last two years by his Ministry;

(b) the names of countries visited by those delegations;

(c) the amount spent by each delegation; and

(d) the result achieved thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). Information concerning the Departments of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-45/69].

(d) As the list shows, these delegations have been to either technical meeting for Specialists or to Conferences called by bodies of which India is a member and as such has obligations to participate in the meetings etc. The conclusions and decisions of these Conferences and meetings have been of considerable value to Agricultural development in India.

Partial Decontrol of Sugar

398. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the aims of partial decontrol of sugar have been achieved; and

(b) if not, what steps are being taken by Government this year to assure cultivators reasonable price for cane?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE): (a) By and large, yes.

(b) Does not arise.

Bifurcation of Central Assam Division of the postal department, Assam

399. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to bifurcate the Central Assam Division of the Postal Department in Assam into two; and

(b) if so, when the bifurcation is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under active consideration.

Retrenchment of employees of Food Corporation of India

400. SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:
SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact the Food Corporation of India have retrenched large number of direct recruited employees with one and a half years service in Madras and Kerala Region in December, 1968;

(b) if so the total number of employees retrenched so far;

(c) reasons for the retrenchment; and

(d) steps taken by Government to reinstate them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Out of 150 messengers' watchmen appointed at Tanjore in Madras region, 27 persons were given notices of discharge in December, 1968.

(c) These persons were appointed purely on temporary and *ad-hoc* basis and did not possess prescribed educational qualifications and were over-age.

(d) The Food Corporation is considering how best the problem on these 27 employees could be satisfactorily settled.

गोरक्षा समिति का प्रतिवेदन

401. श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री भट्टाकर सूपकार :

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महोडा :

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

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

(क) सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त गोरक्षा समिति का प्रतिवेदन कब तक प्रकाशित किए जाने की आशा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस समिति द्वारा साक्ष्य देने के लिये बुलाये गये कई व्यक्तियों ने उसके समक्ष साक्ष्य देने से इन्कार कर दिया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(घ) साक्ष्य देने में असमर्थता व्यक्त करते हुए उन्होंने क्या मतभेद व्यक्त किये हैं ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकारी अधिकारियों के परामर्श से किया गया निर्णय ही उचित होगा ?

साक्ष्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे): (क) रिपोर्ट के प्रकाशन का प्रश्न तब ही उत्पन्न होगा जबकि समिति अपनी रिपोर्ट सरकार को प्रस्तुत कर देगी।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) और (घ): एक विवरण, जिसमें उन व्यक्तियों के नाम दिये गये हैं, जिन्होंने

समिति के सम्मुख साक्ष्य देने से इन्कार कर दिया था और उनके ऐसा करने के कारण भी दिये गये हैं। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-46/49]

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं होता, क्योंकि 29 गैर-सरकारी व्यक्तियों की तुलना में जिन्होंने समिति के समक्ष साक्ष्य देने से इन्कार किया है, 31 गैर-सरकारी व्यक्तियों ने, जिनमें श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा और श्री हंसराज गुप्त जैसे भारतीय जनसंघ के नेता सम्मिलित हैं, पहले ही समिति के समक्ष अपना साक्ष्य दे दिया है और 13 गैर-सरकारी व्यक्ति समिति के समक्ष साक्ष्य देने के लिये तैयार हैं।

मद्रास तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में लोकसभा के स्थान

402. श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी:

श्री बलराज मधोक:

श्री शिवचरण लाल:

श्री मोलू प्रसाद:

क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) तमिलनाडु तथा उत्तर प्रदेश की जनसंख्या क्रमशः कितनी है और प्रत्येक राज्य को लोकसभा में कितने-कितने स्थान दिये गये हैं ; और

(ख) लोकसभा का एक सदस्य इन दोनों राज्यों में से प्रत्येक में कितनी जनसंख्या का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मु० यूनस सलीम): (क) 1961 की जनगणना के अनुसार, मद्रास (अब तमिलनाडु) और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों की जनसंख्या क्रमशः 33686953 और 73746401 है और इन राज्यों के लिए आवंटित लोकसभा के स्थानों की संख्या क्रमशः 39 और 85 है।

(ख) मद्रास (अब तमिलनाडु) और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों में लोकसभा का एक सदस्य जितनी जनसंख्या का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है वह क्रमशः 863768 और 867605 है।

शिक्षित तथा निरक्षर बेरोजगार व्यक्ति

404. श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री जार्ज फर्नेडीज :

श्री शशि भूषण :

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री एस० धार० बामानी :

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय :

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

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में देश में विभिन्न राज्यों में शिक्षित तथा निरक्षर बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी थी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या प्रति वर्ष बढ़ती जा रही है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को रोजगार देने के लिए कोई ठोस योजना बनाई है और

(घ) यदि हां, तो योजना की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और उन्हें क्रियान्वित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री हाथी): (क) और (ख). इस विषय में उप-सूचक जानकारी केवल रोजगार दफ्तरों के चालू रजिस्टर में दर्ज नौकरी चाहने वाले उम्मीदवारों की संख्या से सम्बन्धित है जो कि सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-47/69]

(ग) और (घ). चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना तथा 1969-70 की वार्षिक योजना में सम्मिलित कृषि, उद्योग यातायात व संचार तथा शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन और समाज कल्याण की सामाजिक सेवाओं के विभिन्न विकास कार्यक्रमों द्वारा, शिक्षित

तथा अनपढ़ बेरोजगार लोगों के लिए शहरी तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, अधिकाधिक रोजगार के अवसर प्राप्त होने की आशा है।

डलचौड़ी (पीड़ी गढ़वाल) शाखा डाकघर को उप-डाकघर बनाना

405. श्री श्रीगोपाल साबू :

श्री श्रीकार सिंह :

श्री झा० सुन्दरलाल :

श्री बंशनारायण सिंह :

श्री शारदानन्द :

श्री अर्जुनसिंह भवौरिया :

श्री शिवचरण लाल :

श्री जमुना लाल :

क्या संचार मन्त्री 19 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5190 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पीड़ी गढ़वाल में डलचौड़ी शाखा डाकघर को उप-डाकघर बनाने के प्रस्ताव पर पूर्णतः विचार कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका पूरा व्यौरा क्या है और इसे कब उप-डाकघर बना दिया जायेगा और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेरसिंह): (क) से (ग). डलचौड़ी शाखा डाकघर का दर्जा बढ़ाकर उप-डाकघर बनाने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया गया था, किन्तु यह मंजूर नहीं किया जा सका क्योंकि प्रस्तावित उप-डाकघर में प्रतिदिन 2 घण्टे 48 मिनट और 53 सेकण्ड का काम होने का अनुमान है, जबकि विभागीय मानकों के अनुसार कम से कम 5 घण्टे का काम होना चाहिए। इसके अतिरिक्त प्रस्तावित उप-

डाकवर के 2,504 रुपये 76 पैसे के घाटे पर चलने का अनुमान है।

Ban on Outsiders in Trade Unions

406. SHRI SITARAM KESRI:

SHRI R.K. SINHA:

SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided not to permit outsiders from assuming leadership of trade unions of all Industries and Services;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have also decided to fix a maximum number of trade unions of which an individual can become an office-bearer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). No such decisions have been taken. The Government propose awaiting the recommendations of the National Commission on Labour before initiating any steps in this regard.

System of Distribution of Tractors

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the system of distribution of tractors to farmers is very defective and has led to a number of complaints from farmers;

(b) what is the total requirement of tractors from different States in the country; and

(c) the steps which Government have taken or propose to take in regard to matters mentioned in parts (a) and (b) above?

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

AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE): (a) The distribution of tractors is one of the basis of first-come-firsts served. There have, however, been some complaints of general nature against actual distribution.

(b) 50,000-60,000 tractors during 1968-69.

(c) The Government have decided to import and distribute tractors to farmers through the various State Agro-Industries Corporations which are Government companies. Besides accelerating and intensifying production of tractors in the country, the Government propose to import tractors from abroad to the extent necessary. During the current financial year, the Government has cleared import of tractors to the extent of 15,000 nos. of various makes and sizes.

Use of religious places for Election Campaigns in Mid-term Elections

408. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) the parties which used the religious places and religious gatherings for their election campaigns in the recent mid-term elections in the States of Punjab, U.P., Bihar and West Bengal; and

(b) whether their use has in any way affected the holding of fair elections in these States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) and (b). The information is being collected.

Diversification of Indian Dietary

409. SHRI HEM RAJ:

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:

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

(a) whether a programme for the diversification of Indian dietary is going to be implemented with the help of International Organisation of Freedom from Hunger Campaign and Food and Agricultural Organisation; and

(b) if so, its main features?

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

(b) Assistance under the Freedom From Hunger Campaign has been given to four Institutes of Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi and also for establishing a number of Mobile Food and Nutrition Extension Units. The Catering Institutes provide technical education in the specialised fields of catering technology and applied nutrition and also function as an Extension Centre for propagating the concepts of nutrition and promoting suitable dietary habits. The mobile units located in different States organise demonstrations relating to balanced diet and utilisation of subsidiary foods and educate masses on menu planning, scientific and hygienic handling and cooking of foods, avoidance of wastage, preservation of foodstuffs and allied matters relating to conservation and utilisation of foodstuffs.

Minor Irrigation Works in Hilly Areas

410. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme for minor irrigation works in Hilly areas by different modes viz. wells, water lift, spraying, small dams has been finalised for the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, what is the allocation for it and which States and Union Territories will derive benefits from it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The minor irrigation programme of the States and Union Territories for the Fourth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised. However, in the Fourth Plan proposals for minor irrigation submitted by the

State Government of Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Nagaland and Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Tripura and Manipur, adequate provision has been made for minor irrigation works like Kuhls, lift irrigation etc. in Hilly areas. It has since been decided that central assistance to the State Governments for State Plan schemes from 1969-70 onwards will be in the form of block grants and loans and will not be tied to each Head of Development e.g. 'Minor irrigation', 'Agricultural Production' etc. The question of schemewise Central allocation does not, therefore, arise as even the existing practice of allocation of funds according to Heads of Development has been dispensed with.

बेरोजगारी पर सम्मेलन

411. श्री देवराज पाटिल :
श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री बलराज मबोक :
श्री हरबयाल देबगुण :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा :

क्या अब तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में हाल ही में बेरोजगारी पर एक राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन हुआ था जहाँ एक संकल्प पास किया गया था जिसमें यह माँग की गई थी कि शिक्षित व्यक्तियों को रोजगार देने हेतु कुछ विशिष्ट और तुरन्त उपाय किये जायें ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस सम्मेलन में क्या विशिष्ट सुझाव दिये गये थे तथा उनके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

अब तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री हाथी):
(क) और (ख). समाचार जगत के एक भाग में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार एक ऐसा सम्मेलन 1 जून, 1968 को हुआ था। सम्मेलन में प्रस्तावित सुझावों के विषय में सरकार को जानकारी नहीं दी गई।

खेतिहर मजदूरों को ऋण

412. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे राज्यों के नाम क्या-क्या हैं जहाँ खेतिहर मजदूरों को सरकार तथा सहकारी समितियों द्वारा ऋण दिये जाने की व्यवस्था है ; और

(ख) यदि ऐसा ऋण देने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख) : जानकारी राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और पूरी होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

कपास का उत्पादन

413. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कपास का प्रति एकड़ उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ा है यद्यपि गत दस वर्षों से इसकी किस्म सुधारने तथा कपास का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए विशेष उपाय किए गए हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख) : जी नहीं । 1957-58 से 1967-68 तक कपास की कुल तथा प्रति हेक्टेर उपज को प्रदर्शित करने

वाला एक वर्गान सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT—48/69]

नई चीनी मिलों की स्थापना

414. श्री देवराव पाटिल :
श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी :

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

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने देश में नई चीनी मिलें स्थापित करने के बारे में एक नई नीति बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो नई नीति का व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) नई नीति के अनुसार गत वर्ष किन-किन स्थानों पर नई मिलें खोलने की अनुमति दी गई थी तथा मंजूरी निमित्त कितने प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख) : नये चीनी कारखानों के लिये लाइसेंस देने की नीति में कोई मूल परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है और सहकारी क्षेत्र में नये चीनी कारखाने स्थापित करने की दिशा में अब भी तरजीह दी जा रही है । जिन नये सहकारी-चीनी कारखानों को लाइसेंस दिया गया है वे अपनी पूंजी संबंधी अधिकांश जरूरतों के लिए औद्योगिक वित्त निगम से रुपया ऋण लेने पर निर्भर कर रहे हैं । क्योंकि इन यूनिटों के लिए ऋण व्यवस्था करने में कठिनाई थी इसलिए और कारखानों को लाइसेंस दिया जा रहा है । अतः मार्च 1958 में यह निर्णय किया गया था कि कुछ देर के लिए नये कारखानों को लाइसेंस देने के लिए केवल उन आवेदन-पत्रों पर विचार

किया जाएगा जो आवेदक केन्द्रीय वित्त संस्थानों से सहायता प्राप्त किए बिना आवश्यक धनराशि की व्यवस्था करने की स्थिति में होंगे।

(ग) अब तक निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर तीन नये सहकारी चीनी-कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिए आशय पत्र जारी किये गये हैं। लेकिन यहाँ प्रवर्तक परियोजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए वित्तीय व्यवस्था औद्योगिक वित्त निगम औद्योगिक विकास बैंक आफ इण्डिया के भलावा खेतों से करेंगे :—

(1) पेटलाद, जिला कैरा (गुजरात)।

(2) सावराले ग्राम, ताल्लुक वालवे, जिला संगली (महाराष्ट्र)।

(3) पूंज, ताल्लुक बई, जिला सतारा (महाराष्ट्र)।

नये चीनी कारखाने स्थापित करने के बारे में इस समय 80 आवेदन-पत्रों पर विचार हो रहा है।

Popularisation of Indian Stamps in Foreign Countries

415. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while India produces about Rs. 72 lakhs worth of Indian Stamps annually, the foreign exchange earned is only Rs. 1.5 lakhs in a year inspite of the fact that India has large variety of subjects to provide fetching design for the Indian Stamps;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to popularize Indian Stamps abroad with a view to tapping the foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNI-

CATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes; but exact figures regarding foreign exchange earnings cannot be furnished as no information regarding direct sales abroad by stamp dealers is available. But so far as sales by the Post Office itself is concerned, the foreign exchange earned averages about Rs. One lakh per year.

(b) As our stamps are not printed in multi-colour, they are not attractive to the foreign collectors.

(c) A multi-colour printing machine is being imported and is expected to be installed in about a year's time when colourful attractive stamps can be issued. Steps have also been taken to improve the marketing arrangements and advance publicity abroad.

Development of Cotton Production during Fourth Plan

416. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:

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

(a) whether Government have formulated any programme for the centrally sponsored schemes to develop cotton production during the Fourth Plan period;

(b) if so, the allocation proposed to be made by Government for the purpose; and

(c) the salient features of the proposed programme?

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

(b) During the Fourth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to incur an expenditure of about Rs. 390 lakhs on centrally sponsored schemes to develop cotton production.

(c) The following schemes are proposed to be implemented;

(i) Intensive Cultivation (Central Package areas) in irrigated and assured rainfall areas, over nearly 4.70 lakh hectares annually.

- (ii) Organisation of Mass Plant Protection Campaigns in unirrigated areas.
- (iii) Production of Nucleus and Foundation seed of cotton.
- (iv) Grading of *Kapas* in Central Package Areas.
- (v) Development of Sea Island Cotton in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore.

Smuggling of Wheat into Delhi

417. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
 SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
 SHRI ONKAR SINGH:
 SHRI J. B. SINGH:
 SHRI SHARDA NAND:
 SHRI RANJIT SINGH:
 SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:
 SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
 SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
 SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:
 SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
 SHRI R. BARUA:
 SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:
 SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
 SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that with the ban on free movement of wheat into Delhi there has been large scale of smuggling of wheat into Delhi resulting in the rise of grain prices;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is a difference of Rs. 30 per bag in the price of wheat in Delhi and U. P.;

(c) whether it is further a fact that to stabilize prices and to check smuggling of foodgrains into Delhi, the Delhi Administration has proposed a single wheat zone comprising Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, U. P. and Madhya Pradesh;

(d) if so, whether Government have agreed to the proposal;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the alternative steps proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Delhi is part of Northern Food Zone. Wheat could move into the Union territory from the States of Panjab and Haryana. With effect from 13-1-69, wheat and wheat products could move freely into Delhi from the State of Uttar Pradesh as well. Since movement to Delhi is free from all neighbouring major producing States, there is no question of smuggling of wheat into Delhi.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No such proposal has been received.

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

(f) Movement of wheat from U. P. to Delhi has been permitted with effect from 13-1-1969. Issue of wheat under the public distribution system through fair price shops continues to be in force and the maintenance of this distribution helps to keep prices of wheat in the open market under check.

Release of P & T Workers who participated in last General Strike

418. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
 SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have since taken a decision to release the Post and Telegraphs workers who had been suspended/prosecuted in connection with their participation in the strike on the 19th September, 1968;

(b) whether it is also a fact that not all Government employees had been released under this scheme;

(c) the number of employees who are still under suspension/prosecution; and

(d) Government's attitude in their regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The orders issued by Government relate to re-examinations in case of employees who have been suspended, arrested or prosecuted solely under sec. 4 of the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance 1968 or for mere absence on 19th Sept. 1968 in the connection with the last strike.

(c) The information is being collected from the subordinate units and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha shortly.

(d) The cases of employees not covered by the decision cited above, i.e. those involved in instigation incitement under sec. 5 of the ordinance or under any other criminal law; will take their own course depending on the outcome of the court/departmental proceedings.

Rice Crop during Rabi Season.

419. **SHRI D.N. PATODIA:**
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

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

(a) what are the prospects of rice crop during the rabi season;

(b) what would be the total shortage of rice within the country after rabi crop season; and

(c) the sources from which it is likely to be procured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Firm estimates of area and production of summer rice crop sown during the current rabi season would become available only after the close of the Agricultural year, i.e. sometime in July-August, 1969.

(b) and (c). The demand for food-grains like that for other commodities is elastic. One type of foodgrain can also be substituted by another to a certain extent. It is, therefore, difficult to assess the requirements and shortage of rice in the country after the current rabi crop

season. Arrangements have, however, been made to import some rice from Burma, Thailand and Australia. Some more rice may also be imported from these and other foreign countries.

Marketing of Farm Produce and Fertilizers through Cooperatives

420. **SHRI D.N. PATODIA:**
SHRI SITARAM KESRI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to give a great share to the cooperatives for marketing of farm produce and fertilizers during the Fourth Plan period;

(b) if so, whether the targets have been drawn up in this connection; and

(c) how the targets compare with those during the Third Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Yes. The cooperatives are expected to play a significant role in the marketing of farm produce and distribution of fertilisers during the Fourth Plan period.

(b) Yes. Tentative targets for the country as a whole have been drawn up.

(c) The cooperatives are expected to handle Rs. 900 crores worth of agricultural produce during the last year of the Fourth Plan as against Rs. 360 crores during the last year of the Third Plan period. As regards fertilisers, the cooperative distribution system is likely to handle Rs. 650 crores worth of fertilizer in the last year of the Fourth Plan as against Rs. 80 crores worth of fertilizer distributed in the last year of the Third Plan.

Corporation for State Farms

421. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA:**
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI SITARAM KESRI:
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to replace departmental management and bring the State farms under a corporation;

(b) in what way the departmental management has been found lacking;

(c) the main functions proposed to be assigned to this corporation; and

(d) when a decision in this regard will be taken?

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

(b) A departmental set-up does not give the operational and administrative flexibility necessary for running commercial organisations like State Farms. Such a set-up also results in delays which are detrimental to efficient business management.

(c) The main functions of the Corporation will be to set up and run agricultural farms for the production of seeds of foodgrains, fibre crops, plantation crops, oilseeds, fruits, etc.

(d) A decision to set up the Corporation has already been taken. It will start functioning after the funds needed for the purpose are voted by Parliament.

C.B.I. Investigation into Medical Reimbursement cases in P & T Regions

422. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of different Posts and Telegraphs regions where the claims of medical reimbursement bills appear to be excessive; and

(b) whether Government proposed to solicit the assistance of the C. B. I. to probe into some cases in these regions to check submission of bogus Medical Bills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a)

No financial limits have been laid down for allowing reimbursement of medical expenses. However in Andhra, Madras, U. P. and Rajasthan the claim is above the all India average.

(b) Assistance of the C.B.I. in investigating suspicious medical claims is sought as per orders of the Government.

New Telephone Connections in Coimbatore

423. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:

SHRI NAMBIAR:

SHRI K. RAMANI:

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Posts and Telegraphs Department is unable to provide new telephone connections as sanctioned by the Telephone Advisory Committee due to shortage of parts and other materials in Coimbatore; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to expedite the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) There is no general shortage as such of stores or parts in Coimbatore proper and telephones approved by the Telephone Advisory Committee are being provided in the normal course. There is, however, shortage of underground cables in some of the suburbs and 24 connections are held up on that account out of a total of 750 approved by the Telephone Advisory Committee.

(b) There is a general shortage of Telephone cables in the country. As soon as the position of supply improves, the provision of connection will be expedited.

Sale of Imported Wheat

424. SHRI BHAGBAN DAS:

SHRI UMANATH.

SHRI K. RAMANI:

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the speech made by the Deputy Prime Minister in the Annual General meeting of the Associated Chamber of Commerce and Industry at Calcutta on 14th December, 1968 in which he said that Government are making profit on the sale of imported wheat;

(b) if so, the total profit during last two years, year-wise;

(c) whether Government propose to sell the wheat at no loss no profit basis; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

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

(b) During the last two Financial years i.e. 1966-67 and 1967-68, no profits were made in the sale of imported wheat. The Government of India subsidized the distribution of imported wheat during these two years. With the fixation of uniform issue prices for similar varieties of imported and indigenous wheat w.e.f. 17-6-1968, profits are expected to accrue in the sale of imported wheat during the current Financial year.

(a) and (d). It is not possible for the Government of India to sell imported wheat only on 'no profit, no loss' basis with the production of comparable varieties indigenously. The policy of the Government is, however, to sell both imported and indigenous wheat at 'no profit, no loss' basis. Uniform prices both for imported and indigenous wheat of comparable varieties have, therefore, been fixed. The losses involved in the sale of indigenous wheat, the procurement and the issue prices of which are Rs. 76/- and Rs. 70/- per quintal respectively are expected to be made good by the profits made in the sale of imported wheat.

Super Bazaars in Delhi

425. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Super Bazaars have been opened in most major cities of the country on a co-operative basis;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such Super Bazaars in different States are under the control of the Department of co-operation in the respective States;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Co-operation is a transferred subject according to Delhi Administration Act; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not vesting control of Super Bazaars in Delhi Administration?

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

(b) The Department Stores (Super Bazaars) in the different States are controlled and managed by consumer co-operative societies. The State Governments and the Registrars of Co-operative Societies of the States concerned exercise statutory powers, under Co-operative Law, in respect of them, in the same way as other co-operative societies.

(c) Yes; under Section 27 of the Delhi Administration Act of 1966, the Executive Council of Delhi is competent to deal with matters relating to co-operative societies.

(d) The Delhi Admn. and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies of Delhi exercise all statutory powers under Co-operative Law in respect of department stores (Super Bazaars) in Delhi, as in the case of other co-operative. In the case of the Co-operative Stores Ltd., Delhi, which runs three out of the four department stores (Super Bazaars) in Delhi, the bye-laws provide for nomination of the Managing Committee, including its President, Vice-President and Secretary by the Central Government for the first five years, and this power is accordingly exercised by the Central Government.

Informal Consultative Committees of Parliament

426. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:

SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI:

SHRI ONKAR SINGH:

SHRI J.B. SINGH:

SHRI SHARDA NAND:

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE:

SHRI RANJIT SINGH:

SHRI BRIJ BHUSAN LAL:

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain members of parliament had made some concrete suggestions to end the deadlock between the Government and the opposition parties regarding Informal Consultative Committees;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the question was discussed with the leaders of the opposition parties; and

(c) if so, what was the outcome of the meeting and what changes are proposed to be made in the functioning of such Committees to meet the opposition point of view?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Certain suggestions have been received from the Opposition Parties in order to improve the functioning of the Informal Consultative Committees for various Ministries.

(b) Yes.

(c) The suggestions received are under active consideration.

ग्वालियर में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की इमारत का निर्माण

427. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ग्वालियर शहर (मध्य प्रदेश) में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के लिए भवन का निर्माण-कार्य पूरा हो गया है ;

(ख) नये भवन में एक्सचेंज का काम कब शुरू किये जाने की सम्भावना है;

(ग) क्या इस एक्सचेंज के चालू होते ही ग्वालियर शहर में स्वचालित टेलीफोन सेवा शुरू कर दी जाएगी ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) ग्वालियर शहर में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के लिए भवन निर्माण कार्य लगभग पूरा हो चुका है। फिर भी कुछेक छोटी-मोटी मंदे बाकी हैं, जिन पर शीघ्र ही काम शुरू किया जा रहा है।

(ख) और (ग). जी. हाँ, इस भवन में एक 4000 लाइनों के क्रासबार स्वचालित एक्सचेंज लगाने का प्रस्ताव है। इसके लिए मंसस भारतीय टेलीफोन उद्योग से अधिकांश उपस्कर प्राप्त हो चुके हैं, हालाँकि कुछेक महत्वपूर्ण चीजें अभी प्राप्त होनी बाकी हैं। आगामी कुछ महीनों के दौरान इनके भी प्राप्त होने की संभावना है, जबकि स्थापना-कार्य प्रारम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव है। आशा है कि एक्सचेंज 1970-71 तक चालू हो जाएगा।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Radio Telephone Exchanges for the Benefit of Farmers

428. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY:
SHRI SITARAM KESRI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to instal a very high frequency radio telephone exchanges at selected rural areas in the country for the benefit of farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and cost involved; and

(c) the benefits likely to be derived by the farmers as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) The Govt. proposes to instal very high frequency radio telephone links between telephone exchanges as well as between exchanges and PCOs in rural areas in the country. The Govt. also proposes to open telephone connections in the rural areas using very high frequency radio telephone links.

(b) The Tele-communication Research Centre of the Indian P&T Deptt. has developed VHF transceivers for opening links between telephone exchanges and between PCOs and telephone exchanges. The equipment will be manufactured by M/s. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore. This equipment would be suitable for a distance upto 50 Kilometers. The cost of the apparatus along with accessories and land etc. is estimated at Rs. 30,000 for each end. It is expected that this equipment would be available in bulk from ITI in 1970.

The Tele-communication Research Centre of the P&T Deptt. is also developing a lower power very high frequency equipment for opening of telephone connections in those cases where the normal landline media would either not be suitable or would not be feasible. The estimated cost of this equipment is between Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 7,000 for a terminal. Manufacture of this equipment would also be undertaken by ITI.

(c) These techniques would enable provision of rural tele-communication facilities a little more easily and cheaply. With these facilities the farmers would be able to contact the tehsil or taluka headquarters for various purposes like seeds, fertilisers and repairs of their machinery and other equipments.

अनाज के भावों में वृद्धि

429. श्री झोंकार सिंह :

श्री जि० ब० सिंह :

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री यशवन्त शर्मा :

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

डा० सुशीला नायर :

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महीडा :

श्री सीताराम केसरी :

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

(क) गत दिसम्बर और जनवरी में अनाज के भावों में कितनी वृद्धि हुई ;

(ख) सरकार ने अनाज के भावों को बढ़ने से रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार यह आश्वासन दे सकती है कि भविष्य में अनाज के भाव नहीं बढ़ेंगे ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अम्नासाहिब शिन्हे) : (क) उलटा दिसम्बर, 1968 में चावल, गेहूं, ज्वार और चने के मूल्यों में गिरावट आयी थी। जनवरी, 1969 में सभी अनाजों के मूल्यों में भी गिरावट आयी थी लेकिन गेहूं के मूल्य में मामूली मौसमी बढ़ोतरी हुई थी।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) खुले बाजार के मूल्यों में दैनिक घट-बढ़ को रोकना सम्भव नहीं है लेकिन सरकार की नीति उचित स्तर पर मूल्यों को स्थिर करना है।

मध्यावधि चुनाव

430. श्री प्रोफ़ेसर सिंह :

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री भट्टाकर सुपकार :

श्री हेमराज :

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या बिधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य में मध्यावधि चुनाव कराने पर राज्यवार कितना खर्च आया है और प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने-कितने सरकारी कर्मचारी चुनाव सम्बन्धी कार्य पर लगाये गये;

(ख) क्या मध्यावधि चुनाव के अनुभव के आधार पर सरकार निर्वाचन की वर्तमान व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या-क्या परिवर्तन करने का विचार है ?

बिधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मु० युनस सलीम) : (क) जानकारी सम्पृक्त राज्यों से संगृहीत की जा रही है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Animal Husbandry Programme in Bihar

431. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD & AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to reply given to Starred Question No. 550 on the 5th December, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar have since prepared and coordinated animal husbandry programme utilising financial assistance offered by the gricultural Revenue Corporation and the Commercial Banks between the 1st July to 1st October, 1968;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme;

(c) if the scheme is not yet prepared the reasons of delay; and

(d) the time to be taken in implementing the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE): (a) The State Government have not yet completed the Scheme.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The information is being collected from the State Govt.

(d) Does not arise.

Charges of Forgery and Fabrication of Evidence against Returning Officer, Jammu and Kashmir.

432. SHRI VISWANATH MENON: SHRI SATYANARAIN SINGH: SHRI B.K. MODAK: SHRI UMANATH: SHRI A.K. GOPALAN: SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: SHRI NAMBIAR: SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 5068 on the 19th December, 1968 regarding charges of forgery and fabrication of evidence against Returning Officer, Jammu and Kashmir and state:

(a) the details of the statement filed by the offices against the notices issued by the J & K High Court;

(b) whether Government have ordered any enquiry by C.B.I. or Vigilance Commission;

(c) if so, the progress made in the enquiry; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) As the matter is pending before the High Court, the Government does not consider it proper either to ask the officers concerned to furnish the details of the show cause petitions filed by them against the notices issued by the High Court or to call for that information from the Court.

(b) to (d). As the matter is pending before the High Court, the Government does not consider it proper to refer this case to the C.B.I. or Vigilance commission.

Buffer Stock of Foodgrains

433. SHRI J.B. SINGH:
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI SHARDA NAND:
SHRI D.N. PATODIA:
SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI P.C. ADICHAN:
SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI M. SUDARSANAM:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:
DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY:
SHRI S.R. DAMANI:
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO:
SHRI SITA RAM KESRI:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI:

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

(a) the prospects of food production this year;

(b) whether Government would be able to achieve the buffer stock target;

(c) if not, what will be the shortfall; and

(d) the steps to be taken to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Despite the damage caused by drought and floods in several States, the overall prospects of food production in 1968-69 are good.

(b) Government expects to be able to achieve the target by the end of the crop year.

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

Profit by Sugar Mills

434. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have collected information about the profits earned by private and cooperative sector sugar mills after the new sugar policy was announced for 1967-68 season;

(b) the likely trend of profit this year;

(c) the prices actually paid to the sugarcane growers this year; and

(d) the prevailing open market prices in different areas of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. The sugar produced in 1967-68 was allotted up-to December, 1968. The accounts years of the factories, in a large number of cases, do not coincide with the crushing year. The sales of the 1967-68 season sugar will appear in the returns of two years which may include income from other sources. A very elaborate enquiry will be necessary to determine the profits made after partial decontrol.

(b) The profit this year will depend on various factors viz., the recovery obtained by sugar factories, the duration of the season and the prices of sugar in the open market. These can be known only after the year closes.

(c) A statement, showing the prices of sugarcane being paid by sugar factories during the year 1968-69, is attached.

(d) A statement, showing the prevailing whole-sale prices of sugar in different consuming centres of India, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-49/69].

Growing of Giant Tomatoes in Assam

435. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India are aware that a progressive farmer named Shri Anandeswar Berua of Bahali village in Assam had succeeded in growing giant tomatoes each weighing two kilos; and

(b) whether there are any proposals to propagate this new technique of growing tomatoes in other parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Refugees in Assam

436. SHRI BISWANARAIN SHASTRI:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that hundreds of refugees have been pouring into Assam every month;

(b) if so, the number of such refugees who come to Assam during the last six months of 1968; and

(c) whether Government are aware that influx of refugees has created a problem in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). During the year 1968, on an average 394 migrants entered Assam from East Pakistan every month. During the six months ending on the 29th December, 1968, 2098 migrants came to Assam from East Pakistan.

(c) The Government of Assam undertook to rehabilitate 12,000 families of new migrants i.e. those who came over to Assam from 1.1.1964 onwards. The process is nearly completed. Arrangements have been made for the rehabilitation, outside Assam, of families who are in relief camps opened in Assam and who are in excess of the quota of 12,000. Some of these families are showing their reluctance to move outside Assam. Efforts are being made to persuade them to go to sites of rehabilitation prepared for them outside Assam. As regards persons who have been entering Assam in recent months, the Government of Assam were advised during discussions

which took place in the month of May last year, when Shri D. R. Chavan, the then Deputy Minister, Rehabilitation, visited Assam in this connection, to send these persons, after necessary screening, direct to the relief camp at Mana near Raipur in Madhya Pradesh, which is managed by the Government of India. All refugees who enter Assam and who are in excess of the quota of 12,000 families will, according to present plans, be resettled outside Assam.

Financial Assistance to Scheduled Castes/Tribes for Development of their Agricultural Lands

437. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:
Will the Minister of FOOD & AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme for giving financial assistance and other concessions to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes for the development of their agricultural lands;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the State-wise allocation during the Fourth Five-Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA SAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). There is no scheme for financial assistance to scheduled castes/Tribes for development of agricultural lands in the Central sector. There are separate schemes for soil conservation, minor irrigation, construction of field channels, supply of fertilizers, etc. All these schemes, however, fall in the State sector programmes. Revised proposals have not yet been received from the State Governments after the finalization of their Fourth Five-Year Plans by the Planning Commission. Allocation in respect of these schemes in the State Sector are not yet available.

A proposal is under consideration of the Government of India to provide necessary facilities to that category of small farmers, who are not viable and economic to-day, but who can easily become credit worthy after certain improvements are made to their land. The proposal envi-

sages taking up of this programme in selected areas through an appropriate agency to be set up in the area concerned. This agency will concentrate on providing the necessary facilities, such as community wells, private tubewells for a group of farmers, State tubewells, custom service for land levelling, power sprayers, tractors and other equipments, etc. Under this scheme, no financial assistance is to be given directly to the small farmers. Farmers would have to pay economic rents for using the equipment and the facilities. The agency selected is however proposed to be provided with adequate funds to equip itself with the equipment necessary and also to cover the risk of advancing loans to small farmers. The scheme is still under consideration.

As far as cooperative credit is concerned, the primary credit societies which provide medium term loans and land development banks which provide long term loans for development of agricultural land do not at present offer any special concession regarding rate of interest or repayment period to any particular section of the community. In order to ensure equitable apportionment of available loan funds and to see that the small cultivators, who constitute a significant section of Scheduled Castes/Tribes, get a fair share, credit policies of the cooperative credit societies are being re-oriented and liberalized in favour of the smaller cultivators. It has been accepted as a general policy that the loan should be granted on the basis of the repaying capacity and not exclusively on the value of the security offered in terms of land. Fixation of maximum credit limit for individual members is one of the measures adopted for limiting the amount of loan an individual can get so that the available resources are not availed of only by a few big cultivators in the form of large-sized loans. Some other measures which have been suggested include fixation of minimum viable units in terms of acreage for various items relating to land development so that loans can be advanced to small farmers and repayment schedule in respect of such loans can be fixed on the basis of their repaying capacity. The implementation of these suggestions by cooperatives which are autonomous non-official institutions is

sought to be achieved through continuous persuasion.

Sheep Breeding Centre in Kutch Region

438. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of FOOD & AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government were contemplating to open a sheep breeding centre in Kutch region;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard; and

(c) the expenditure to be incurred and the expected earnings per annum?

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

(b) The Government of Gujarat has proposed a site measuring about 4,700 acres area near Nalia in Abdasa Taluka of Kutch district for establishment of a large sheep breeding farm as a centrally sponsored scheme. The suitability of this site with regard to its soils and ground water resources and the possibility of increasing the area to about 7,000 acres is under consideration with the State Government.

(c) A detailed project report for the proposed farm indicating *inter alia* the number of sheep to be maintained, estimated expenditure and the expected receipts would be drawn up after a site is finally selected. However, under the model scheme for establishment of large sheep breeding farms prepared some years ago, the estimated outlay for such a farm for a period of 4 years is Rs. 17.85 lakhs and the estimated annual receipts from 5th year onwards is Rs. 2.07 lakhs. The stud sheep that would be produced at the farm would help to improve the productivity of sheep thereby resulting in stepping up of their income.

Export of Foodgrains

439. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of FOOD & AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of foodgrains with quantities thereof exported to various countries during the years 1967 and 1968;

(b) the names of countries to which these were exported;

(c) the rate at which the sales were effected; and

(d) the foreign exchange earned thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA SAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) & (c).

EXTENSION TO CLASS I OFFICERS IN MINISTRY

440. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:

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

(a) the number of cases in his Ministry in which extension of service or re-appointment has been given to class I Officers who were going to be retired at the age of 58 during the year, 1968;

(a) the names of those officers; and

(c) the reasons for their extension or re-appointment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Eight (8).

Names of the officers who attained the retiring age of 58 years during 1968 and were given extension or re-appointment.	Whether extension or re-appointment.	Reasons.
1	2	3
1. Shri N. S. Verma, Asstt. Director National Sugar Instti. Kanpur.	Extension	This is the only Institute of its kind in the country. It is engaged in teaching, research and advisory activities in relation to the sugar industry and allied matters. All these officers were Scientific/Technical personnel and were employed on very important work in the National Sugar Institute. It was decided to allow them extension in public interest.
2. Dr. J. P. Shukla, Professor of Bio-Chemistry.	—do—	
3. Shri S. L. Phansalkar, Chief Technologist, Poona Cell, National Sugar Instt.	—do—	
4. Shri S. K. Aga, Director Central State Farm, Suragarh.	Re-employment	Continuation of an experiment to post retired Inspector General of Police for bringing discipline in to the system and to minimise losses due to pilferage etc.
5. Dr R. V. Tamhane, Jt. Commr. (SC)	Extension	In the case of Animal Husbandry Commissioner and Inspector General of Forests action has already be taken for appointing
6. Dr. P. Bhattacharya, Animal Husbandry Commissioner,		

1	2	3
7. Shri Hari Singh, Inspector General of Forests.	Extension	substitutes on their retirement and only very short term extensions were given so that top technical posts of the Department may not lie vacant till the substitutes join. In the case of Joint Commissioner (SC), extension was given for only one year as his Deputy's posts was vacant due to his temporary deputation abroad and as another officer under him had resigned and his post was also vacant. It was felt that in the interest of performance and continuity of work, the continuation of Joint Commissioner (SC) would be necessary. A requisition has, however, already been sent to the Union Public Service Commission to select a suitable officer for the post.
8. Shri K. S. Subbarao, Director Regional Office, Sugar- cane Development, New Delhi.	Extension	He was employed through the Union Public Service Commission on deputation for a period of 4 years. He was selected through the Commission in February 68. At the time of his selection, he was considered together with younger officers available, but UPSC found him more suitable for appointment and recommended his appointment to the post for 4 years. i.e. up to 30th March, 1970. He attained the age of 58th years in the same year that he was selected by UPSC. He has, therefore, been given an extension of service up to the age of 60 years since this post carried highly specialised functions and suitable younger officers were not available.

CULTIVATION OF FALLOW LAND BY A SCIENTIST BY APPLYING ISRAELI METHODS

441. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUD-
HURI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND
AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news published in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of the 1st January, 1969 to the fact that one Shri Satish Chandra Das Gupta, a scientist

has turned, by applying Israeli methods, an eight acre plot of fallow land in village Gogra in Bankura District (West Bengal) into fertile soil and has grown on it about 5.25 tonnes of paddy;

(c) whether it is a fact that he claims that similarly other fallow lands in other parts of West Bengal could be brought under cultivation; and

(c) if so, the steps taken, if any, to contact Shri Satish Chandra Das Gupta

with a view to utilise his talents and experience to bring fallow lands in India under cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) A letter to that effect has appeared in the 'Letters' column of the Paper.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible.

Labour Policy for Tribal People

442. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:

SHRI D. R. PARMAR;

SHRI P. N. SOLANKI;

SHRI DEVEN SEN;

SHRI KIKAR SINGH;

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA;

SHRI R. K. AMIN;

SHRI R. G. AMIN;

SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA;

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE;

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH

MAHIDA:

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA;

SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL;

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI;

SHRI SHARDA NAND;

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA;

SHRI ONKAR SINGH;

SHRI J. B. SINGH;

SHRI RABI RAY.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a study group for tribal labour, constituted by the National Commission on Labour, in its exhaustive report has recommended the need to evolve a suitable employment policy for tribal people in industrial jobs and for undertaking an intensive programme for strengthening and diversifying of tribal economy;

(b) the other suggesting made in the report; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Government on these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOY-

MENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). Government understand that the Study Group for Tribal Labour has submitted a report to the National Commission on Labour. Government is not, however, seized of the matter now and will consider it on receipt of the recommendation of the Commission.

WASTE LAND SURVEYS AND RECLAMATION COMMITTEE

443. SHRI CHENGALRYA NANDU: Will the Minister of **FOOD & AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that waste Land Surveys and Reclamation Committee have submitted in their report that one-seventh of India is waste land ;

(b) if so, whether it is also fact that they have pointed out that the reclamation of waste land and effective pest control measures would have helped India to become self-sufficient in food and that progress of land reclamation was slow;

(c) what other recommendations have been made by the waste land Reclamation Committee; and

(d) Government's reactions thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The wasteland Survey and Reclamation Committee set up by the Government of India in 1959 indentified 12.23 lakh acres of culturable wastelands in blocks of more than 250 acres.

(b) The wasteland Survey and Reclamation Committee estimated that by reclaiming land identified by it additional annual production of the order of 3.74 lakh tonnes should accrue. No specific recommendations about pest control programme has been made by this Committee.

(c) The Committee made separate set of recommendations for each State surveyed by it and its reports in respect of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are published documents.

(d) The State Governments are taking necessary action the recommendations made by the Committee. On the recommendations of the Committee, a Centrally sponsored scheme was also taken up by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation and so far 1.08 lakh families have been resettled on 4.72 lakh acres of reclaimed land. On the recommendations of N.D.C. this scheme now stands transferred to the State Sector from 1969-70.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में 'तराई भाबर' भूमि का वितरण

444. श्री काशीनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लोगों में 'तराई भाबर' भूमि का वितरण किये जाने के फलस्वरूप उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लोगों में असंतोष है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस वितरण का आधार क्या है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रति-क्रिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश के तराई-भाबर क्षेत्र में कृषि भूमि की अलॉटमेंट की नीति के सम्बन्ध में कुछ भावेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने बताया कि असंतोष का मुख्य कारण यह है कि वहाँ सभी भावेदकों की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए सरकारी भूमि काफी नहीं है।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के एक प्रादेश दिनांक 27-10-1967 के अधीन, तराई भाबर क्षेत्र में भूमि की अलॉटमेंट केवल कुमाऊँ के वास्तविक वासियों को ही प्रति-बन्धित है। कुमानी भावेदकों में निम्नलिखित प्राथमिकता रखी गई है :—

1. उन लोगों के प्राप्ति को जिन्होंने सेना में लड़ते हुए अपनी जान गंवाई।

2. वीर चक्र सिरिज के प्राप्तकर्ता।

3. नैनीताल जिला के उन वासियों को जिनकी भूमि किसी अधिनियम के अधीन सार्वजनिक कार्यों के लिए अर्जित की गई है।

4. उन भूमिहीन श्रमिकों को जो किसी अन्य व्यवसाय में लगे हुए नहीं हैं।

5. वे कर्मचारी जो सेना में काम करते हैं और जिनके पास कोई भूमि नहीं है।

(ग) सरकारी क्षेत्रों में भूमि के अभाव के कारण, इस क्षेत्र में भूमि की अलॉटमेंट सम्बन्धी नीति को और अधिक उदार नहीं किया जा सकता है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी की सफाई

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों में प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के लिए प्रति मास चीनी का 50 ग्राम का कोटा है जबकि उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी का सबसे अधिक उत्पादन होता है और वहाँ पर वितरण प्रणाली में कुप्रबंध है जिससे लोगों को निर्धारित कोटा भी नहीं मिलता है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो क्या सरकार ने चीनी का कोटा बढ़ाने के लिए तथा वितरण प्रणाली में सुधार करने के लिए कोई कार्य-वाही की है ; और

(ग) क्या ऐसी कोई जानकारी मिली है कि 'गढ़वाल नव जागरण समिति' ने इस सम्बन्ध में व्यापक आन्दोलन शुरू करने की धमकी दी है ?

खाद्य, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) उन राज्यों में राज्यवार लेबी चीनी का कोटा चीनी उत्पादन के आधार पर निर्धारित नहीं किया जाता है बल्कि चीनी की उपलब्धि, पिछली खपत और जनसंख्या पर विचार करने के बाद किया जाता है। राज्यों में

राज्य के अन्दर आर्बिट्ररी कोटे के वितरण की व्यवस्था सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा की जाती है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा आन्ध्र-प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में चीनी के कोटे का निर्धारण प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति मास 35 ग्राम के आधार पर किया गया था। चीनी की अपर्याप्त पूर्ति के सम्बन्ध में शिकायतें मिलने पर पहाड़ी जिलों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का कोटा 71 मीटरी टन से बढ़ाकर 133 मीटरी टन कर दिया गया था। कुछ जिलों में प्रति यूनिट 50 ग्राम चीनी सुलभ की गई होगी। राज्य सरकार की कुप्रबन्ध के बारे में कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली थी।

(ख) जनवरी, 1969 मास से राज्य के चीनी के कोटे में बढोतरी करने के परिणाम-स्वरूप पहाड़ी जिलों के, ग्राम क्षेत्रों में राशन कार्डों पर अब प्रति परिवार, प्रति मास एक किलो चीनी उपलब्ध होगी।

(ग) राज्य के मुख्यालयों से नव जागरण समिति द्वारा आन्दोलन चलाने के बारे में कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

Commemorative Stamp in memory of Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaekwad Baroda.

446. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had received some suggestions in the past to issue commemorative postal stamps in memory of a great reformer Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaekwad of Baroda;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to issue a commemorative stamp and if so when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The proposal had been examined by the Philatelic Advisory committee on several occasions in the past but the committee did not find it feasible to accommodate the issue.

Intensification of Fishing Activity in Certain Areas

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of Dr. N.K. Panikar, Director of the National Institute of Oceanography, New Delhi that there is a big scope for boosting prawn exports from India; and

(b) if so, the steps which are being taken to intensify fishing activity in areas such as Gulf of Kutch, head of the Bay of Bengal, parts of the eastern coast, mouths of the Krishna and Godavari and Bombay and Goa coast?

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

(b) Government are conscious of the importance of increased exploitation of prawn particularly in view of its export potential and have already taken several measures with this end in view.

An exploratory survey station is proposed to be established at Kandla when vessels for which orders have already been placed, become available. These vessels will conduct survey for fish resources including shrimp in the Gulf of Kutch. The number of prawn fishing boats in the Bombay-Goa Coast is being increased under Govt. aided programmes as well as with financial assistance from the Agriculture Refinance Corporation. Exploratory survey by the Deep Sea Fishing Organisation of the Govt. of India in this area will also be intensified when the additional vessels for which orders have been placed, are received. The number of mechanised boats operating around the mouths of the Krishna and Godavari is also being increased. Under the Exploratory programme, the head of the Bay of Bengal will be surveyed by medium sized vessels of the Govt. of India. Part of the East Coast has already been surveyed and the remaining areas will be covered during the 4th Plan by the Deep Sea Fishing Stations located in Tuticorin and Vizagapatnam.

Estimate of Production of Rabi Crop

449. **SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA:**

SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the estimates of production of rabi crop in the various state;

(b) how these compare with the actual production of rabi crop of last year; and

(c) what steps are being taken to further increase the food production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA SAHIB SHINDE): (a) Firm estimates of production of rabi crops for different States for 1968-69 would become available only after the close of agriculture year, 1968-69 i.e. some time in July-August, 1968.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) For increasing food production a "New Strategy" has been adopted since 1966-67. The main plants of the strategy are cultivation of the high yielding varieties of seed, multiple cropping, minor irrigation for intensive cultivation, organised provision of inputs like fertilisers and pesticides, timely and liberal credit facilities including institutional finance, farmer's education and training and intensification of research. The efforts for raising food-grains production are proposed to be further intensified under the Fourth Five Year Plan, which also plays strong emphasis upon credit for small farms institutional and financing of agricultural development farm machinery services and area development particularly bases upon water uses.

Sugarcane Breeding Institute

450. **SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH: SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:**

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

(a) whether the Sugar-Cane Breeding Institute is conducting some research in collaboration with the Agriculture Depart-

ments of some of the State Governments on Sugar-cane breeding;

(b) if so, total amount of money sanctioned by the U. S. Government and the Indian Government respectively; and

(c) whether the U. S. Government is giving money from PL. 480 fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION, (SHRI ANNA SAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir, Sugarcane Breeding Institute Coimbatore, assists the various sugarcane growing States of India, like U. P., Bihar, Punjab and Andhra Pradesh, by supplying to them sugarcane "fluff" (true seed) from certain varieties and crosses which are made at Coimbatore at the specific requests of the State Departments of Agriculture. The latter also receive seed material of new varieties evolved through breeding and released by the Sugarcane Breeding Institute from time to time. The "fluff" received by the State Departments of Agriculture are utilised by them for selecting out superior varieties adapted to the local conditions in the States.

(b) The U. S. Government has not sanctioned any money for the kind of work indicated in part (a) of reply. The Government of India also have not allocated separate funds for this purpose, but it is one of the normal items of duty of the Sugarcane Breeding Institute at Coimbatore to supply the "fluff" to the State Departments of Agriculture.

(c) Does not arise.

Procurement of Milk from Gujarat

451. **SHRI M. L. SONDHJI:** Will the Minister of **FOOD & AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of milk is being obtained for Delhi Milk Scheme from Gujarat; and

(b) if so, how long it will take for Delhi Milk Scheme to issue milk tokens to the persons who are on the waiting list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA SAHIB SHINDE): (a) Procurement of milk from Mehsana in Gujarat State has been taken up on an experimental basis. Arrangements for obtaining milk on the long term basis are still under consideration. Lack of railway milk tankers is a limiting factor. Steps are being taken to overcome this.

(b) with considerable improvement in procurement of milk from local sources, and receipt of small quantity from Mehsana, the Scheme has been able to clear about 45,000 applications out of about 80,000 applications received by it. It is difficult to indicate how long it may take to issue milk to all applicants on the waiting list.

Settlement of Refugees at Beluri, Shri Krishnapuri (Purnea)

452. SHRI M. L. SONDHİ: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 55 refugee families from East Bengal, who are to be rehabilitated as businessmen have not yet been rehabilitated at Beluri Shri Krishnapuri in District Purnea;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which they are likely to be rehabilitated and provided with essential social amenities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a): The State Government has reported that 64 displaced families from East Pakistan were settled as Small Traders at Beluri Shri Krishnapuri in the year 1952. As 6 families had left, their vacancies were filled in by 6 new migrant families who were sent to the colony in October, 1968. All the old migrant families are reported to be doing well. New migrant families have also been paid Rs. 1,000/- each as first instalment towards business loan and they have started some business.

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

Rehabilitation of Refugees in Madhubani Colony

453. SHRI M. L. SONDHİ: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 68 refugee families of East Bengal were given assurance for rehabilitation as small businessmen in the New Town Scheme at Madhubani Colony, Purnea District, Bihar;

(b) if so, the reasons for which they have not so far been rehabilitated; and

(c) the period by which they are likely to be rehabilitated and provided with other facilities like roads, bridges and a school for education of their children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). Some of the families of displaced persons from East Pakistan, who had been settled as small businessmen/traders in the Madhubani Colony in Bihar by grant of business/house-building loans, came to Delhi in December, 1968, to represent that they had not been able to rehabilitate themselves and requested for further assistance. Their case was considered in consultation with the State Government and instructions have since been issued to the State Government for further assistance to the families settled in this Colony. The main items of further assistance sanctioned, *inter-alia*, are as under:—

- (i) Additional business loans may be given, where necessary, to the families on merits of each case to enable them to start their business afresh;
- (ii) Families, who were neither provided stalls/business sites nor given a loan of Rs. 500/- for construction of stalls, should be given a loan of Rs. 500/- per family for putting up stalls for carrying on business;
- (iii) A loan of Rs. 500/- may be given to such families who requires this assistance for carrying out repairs to their houses;
- (iv) A bridge over the nala, which separates the colony from the main town, should be constructed;

2. Since the families in question have to settle afresh, it has been decided, as a special case, that maintenance assistance according to the approved scales, may also be given to them afresh. This should be given from the date on which the additional loan was given to the family.

3. It is not possible to indicate the exact period by which these families are likely to be rehabilitated. The additional rehabilitation assistance, as enumerated above, will be extended to these families immediately. Further progress of rehabilitation will largely depend on the efforts of the families concerned. It is hoped that they will soon be able to rehabilitate themselves.

Rehabilitation of East Pakistan Refugees in Sarguja District

454. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that adequate arrangements for rehabilitation of East Pakistan refugees settled in Chandannagar Colony (District Sarguja) have not yet been made;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which they are likely to be rehabilitated at Sarguja?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) THE State Government report that it is not a fact that adequate arrangements for rehabilitation of new migrants from East Pakistan in Chandannagar Colony in Sarguja District in Madhya Pradesh have not yet been made;

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Chandannagar is an agricultural rehabilitation colony. Rehabilitation on land is inevitably a process-in-time and requires not only Government assistance but *inter-alia* also some enterprise, initiative and determination on the part of the migrants themselves. The migrants in this colony are in the process of

rehabilitation and success and completion of the scheme will depend amongst other things on the migrants hard work and determination.

East Pakistan Refugees in Madhya Pradesh

455. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of refugee families from East Pakistan sent to Madhya Pradesh for resettlement originally;

(b) the number of families which deserted the area and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the facilities which have been provided to them by Government including provision for water sufficient for agricultural purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) 8,844 families in all so far, as reported by the State Government.

(b) The Government of Madhya Pradesh have reported that 3,842 families have deserted rehabilitation sites. The soils and climatic conditions in Madhya Pradesh are different from those obtaining in East Pakistan; this partly accounts for the migrants' inability to adjust themselves to their new environment. Besides, reliance on doles in camps for long periods of time, desire to settle down in West Bengal or in its vicinity, rumours about improvement in conditions and return of normalcy in East Pakistan and drought and scarcity conditions in the rehabilitation sites during the three years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 have further contributed to desertions. Some mischievous elements are also reported to have played on the sentiments of the migrants by holding out promises of alternative resettlement opportunities in West Bengal and elsewhere.

(c) The Government of India are spending, on an average, about Rs. 12,000/- on rehabilitation of each migrant agriculturist family in these Projects. This consists of the cost of construction of residential

accommodation, roads, school-cum-community centres, medical facilities, water supply arrangements, seeds, fertilizers, bullocks, pesticides, maintenance assistance and supply of rice/wheat at subsidize rates, provision of subsidiary occupation for migrant agriculturist families, etc. Provision is also made for business loans for non-agriculturist families. In addition, irrigation schemes involving an estimated expenditure of Rs. 34.66 lakhs have been sanctioned for providing irrigation facilities to the migrant settlers in Panna and Sarguja Rehabilitation areas.

Increase in the Rate of Interest on Employees Provident Fund.

456. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Trustees, Employees Provident Fund, had at its meeting held in New Delhi in January this year recommended enhancement in the rate of interest and that 50 per cent of the Fund accumulation should be invested in Central Government securities and the remaining 50 per cent in State Government and other guaranteed securities; and

(b) if so, Government's decision on these and other recommendations, if any, made at that meeting?

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

(b) The recommendations of the Board which require Central Government's approval including those referred to in part (a) are under consideration of Government.

Second Telephone Manufacturing Factory

457. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:
SHRI BHOLA NATH MASTER:
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI R. K. SINHA:
SHRI LOBO PRABHU:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to build a second telephone manufacturing factory;

(b) if so, the proposed site and the total expenditure involved on the plant; and

(c) the like date of completion and the number of telephones to be manufactured in a year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) There is a proposal to set up a new factory for the manufacture of long distance transmission equipment to augment the production of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore.

(b) No decision has so far been taken about the location of the proposed new factory. According to preliminary estimates, the capital expenditure on the new factory is expected to be about Rs. 245 lakhs.

(c) The factory is expected to reach full production in stages in five years. It is estimated to manufacture long distance transmission equipment of the value of Rs. 15.5 crores during the first five years.

रायपुर (मध्य प्रदेश) में स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्र का निर्माण

458. श्री लक्ष्मण लाल गुप्त: क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रायपुर (मध्य प्रदेश) में स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्र का निर्माण कार्य कब प्रारम्भ करने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस कार्य को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) प्राप्ता है कि स्वचालित एक्सचेंज की इमारत का निर्माण कार्य 1970 के मध्य में शुरू हो जाएगा ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रस्तावित बीबी योजना में देश में टेलीफोन के विकास के लिए

निर्धारित राशि को मद्देनजर रखते हुए इस काम को समुचित प्राथमिकता दी गई है। उपर्युक्त तारीख को निर्माण-कार्य शुरू होने से स्वचालित एक्सचेंज लगाने का काम 1972 में किया जा सकेगा।

Scholarship to Orissa Students of Post-Matric Classes

459. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many students belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other Economic Backward Classes were studying in Orissa in post-matric classes in the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 till 1st February, 1969;

(b) how many of them applied for scholarships during the same period and how many got it; and

(c) the amount of money that the Central Government gave to Orissa in 1967-68 and 1968-69 for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA):

(a) to (c). The information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of House when received.

Automatic Telephone Exchanges in Orissa

460. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places where automatic telephone exchanges are proposed to be opened in Orissa during 1968-69; and

(b) the names of the places where the 12 long distance P.C.O.s and 15 local P.C.O.s are proposed to be opened in 1968-69?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH):

- (a) 1. Barpalli;
2. Basudevepur;
3. Jaleswar;
4. Junagarh;
5. Nimapara;

(b) (i) Long distance PCOs are proposed to be opened in Orissa during 1968-69 at the following places.

1. Darakote
2. Antai
3. Tigeria
4. Konarka
5. Badasahi
6. Aul.
7. Malkangiri
8. Bongamunda
9. Bargaon
10. Pitala
11. Bari Cuttack
12. Dasrathpur.

(ii) Local PCOs are proposed to be opened at the following places.

1. Ghasipur
2. Jaganath Vallab
3. Charbatia P.O.
4. Bhajipet P.O.
5. Keonjhar Bazar (N.D.S.O. PO)
6. Chitrakar Street, Parlakhemendi
7. Talcher Thermal Station P.O.
8. Cuttack (Tulasipur)
9. Joda
10. & 11. Bhubaneswar (2 PCOs)
12. Sorting Office (Parlakhemendi)
13. Rourkela
14. Sambalpur
15. Berhampur.

Withholding of press despatches and telegrams from Cuttack and Bhubaneswar

461. SHRI S. KUNDU:
SHRI RABI RAY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the post and telegraph authorities at Cuttack and Bhubaneswar withheld press despatches and telegrams in the months of November-December, 1968;

(b) whether Government have received protest from the Utkal Journalist Association in this regard; and

(c) if so, whether Government have held any person responsible for this act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. In the month of November 16 press telegrams were either withheld or delayed on the advice of the District Magistrate, Cuttack.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is being looked into and the enquiry is in process. Necessary action, as called for, will be taken in due course.

Bye-Election in Jatusana Constituency in Haryana

462. SHRI SHRICHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Election Commission has received complaints regarding the misuse of Government machinery in the bye-election at Jatusana in Haryana, held on the 15th December, 1968;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) On the 15th December,

1968, the date of poll, a telegram was received from Rao Birender Singh, President Vishal Haryana Party, complaining that the whole government machinery was openly helping the Congress candidate and that the police was detaining and terrorising his party workers. Another telegram was also received from Shri Mani Ram Bagri, complaining that police was terrorising voters.

(b) and (c). The Chief Election Commissioner accompanied by the Deputy Election Commissioner toured the constituency from the morning of the day of the poll till the completion of the poll. In almost the first polling station which the Chief Election Commissioner visited, he was met by Shri S.M. Joshi, M.P., Rao Birender Singh, M.L.A., Shri Mani Ram Bagri and others. He asked them whether they had any complaints regarding the election and they said that they were satisfied with the manner in which the poll was going. The Election was peaceful.

Ban on use of Milk for Making Sweets

463. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of FOOD & AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Womens' Conference in its 37th Annual Conference held at Chandigarh in December, 1968, has adopted a unanimous resolution demanding of Government enforcement of the strict ban on the use of milk in the preparation of sweets and diversion of the same for the use of children, the sick and for nursing expectant mothers; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA SAHIB SHINDE): (a) There solution in question is as follows:

Resolution No 4. (Seventh Meeting of N.N.A.C.)

"The Committee noted with grave concern the indiscriminate use of milk

for the production of sweets and ice-cream in the country, while the vulnerable segments of the population do not get even the barest minimum of this nutritious food. The Committee accepted in principle the policy of prohibiting the use of milk for making sweets in country and all supplies of milk and milk products should be preferably reserved for the vulnerable segments of the population. However, in this connection, the Committee further recommended that until and unless social awareness is created among the people to favour a suitable enforcing machinery for equitable distribution of milk for the needy population, the prohibition of milk for the production of sweets and ice-cream will not be of much use."

(b) this has been sent by the Director General of Health Services to all State Govts. and Union Territories for suitable action.

Theft of Telephone poles and Wire in Punjab

464. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that telephone poles along with wires have been stolen along a 15-miles stretch of the Moga Canal in Punjab;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the theft of wire-poles of telephone is on the increase; and

(c) the steps taken, if any by Government to check such thefts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) 21 Posts and 1750 K.G. iron wire were found stolen on Moga/Phidda Canal Telephone line by E.S.T. Frozepore during Inspection on 7-3-1968.

(b) No.

(c) The case was immediately reported to the Police authorities who are investigating in the matter. Close liaison is being maintained with Police authorities and periodical meetings are being held to

devise ways and means to protect lines open to frequent thefts.

दिल्ली में सुपर बाजार

465. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने दिल्ली में निधन लोगों के क्षेत्र में सुपर बाजार की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की है जिससे निधन लोगों को कुछ राहत मिलती ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या अगले दो वर्षों में सरकार का विचार निधन लोगों के किसी क्षेत्र में, विशेषतः सब्जी मन्डी और कादम सरीफ क्षेत्रों में सुपर बाजार की व्यवस्था करने का है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक बिकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुप्तबस्वायी) : (क) दिल्ली में चल रहे चार सुपर बाजार (बहु-विभागी भंडार) बृहद् क्षेत्रों, जिनमें सभी आय-वर्गों के उपभोक्ता हैं, की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करते हैं।

(ख) सुपर बाजार प्रमुख बाजार केन्द्रों में स्थापित किए जाते हैं और आर्थिक जीव्यता, स्थानीय माँग और उपयुक्त स्थान की सुलभता जैसी बातों को ध्यान में रखना पड़ता है। तथापि, दिल्ली के लगभग सभी क्षेत्रों, जिनमें सब्जी मन्डी तथा कादम सरीफ भी शामिल हैं, में प्राथमिक उपभोक्ता भण्डार पहले से चल रहे हैं।

Theft of Copper Wire at Jullundur

466. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 52½ quintals of recovered copper wire (300 lbs per mile) is missing in Jullundur East Engineering Division of Punjab Circle; and

(b) whether any responsibility has since been fixed for the said loss and if so, the action taken against the delinquents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) No.

(b) Question does not arise.

Gazetted Officers in the Posts and Telegraphs Department

467. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Posts and Telegraphs gazetted officers working at Delhi/New Delhi, continuously for more than ten years;

(b) the period of stay of the officers of longest stay at Delhi/New Delhi at present;

(c) the period of tenure of the gazetted officers in the Posts and Telegraphs Department; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the orders of transfer of some gazetted officers in Posts and Telegraphs Department posted at Delhi were cancelled last year on account of lack of finances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) 20.

(b) November, 1949.

(c) The period of tenure is four years on a post, but if during this period or in continuation thereof, an officer is transferred or promoted to another post in the same station he can be retained in that station for a period not exceeding six years. However, in certain cases officers are allowed to stay beyond this period in the exigencies of service or on compassionate grounds.

(d) No. A general ban on rotational transfers was, however, imposed last year.

Refugees from Pakistan

469. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of refugees who came to India from Pakistan by the end of 1968; and

(b) the total amount spent on their rehabilitation by the end of 1968?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) About 97.65 lakh persons.

(b) Total amount spent upto 31-3-68	Rs. 482.56 crores
Budget provision (R. E.) for 1968-69	Rs. 27.12 crores
Total:	Rs. 509.68 crores

Delimitation of Constituencies in Kerala

470. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some discussion took place between the local Congress leaders of Kerala and the Chief Election Commissioner during his recent visit to Nagercoil; and

(b) the main topics discussed with regard to the delimitation of constituencies consequent to the proposed formation of two new districts in Kerala?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

New Public Call Offices in Kerala Region

471. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new Public Call Offices opened in the Kerala region during the last six months;

(b) whether any survey was, conducted by the Postmaster General or the Posts and Telegraphs Directorate in this regard; and

(c) the additional expenditure involved thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH):

(a) Number of new long distance Public Call Offices opened in Kerala during the last six months is 5. Besides this 23 local PCOs were also opened.

(b) The general policy to open new P. C. O.'s is laid down by P & T Directorate. The proposals to open new PCO are examined by the Postmaster General in accordance with that policy, after engineering survey of individual schemes. A total of 109 schemes including 40 long distance ones have been sanctioned after survey.

(c) The total expenditure involved in opening 28 new Public Call Offices (local & long distance) is about Rs. 2 lakhs. The execution of 109 sanctioned schemes will involve a further out-lay of about Rs. 7.5 lakhs.

चावल के बीजों की अधिक उपज वाली किस्म

472. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या साध तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बासमती और टाम्रोचुंग नेटिव 1 धान के मेल से तैयार की गयी भच्छी और अधिक उपज देने वाली बीज की किस्म कब तक किसानों को उपलब्ध की जायेगी और इस आई० आर० 8 की तुलना में इसकी उपज कौसी है ?

साध, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : बासमती चावल और टाम्रोचुंग नेटिव 1 धान के संकर मेल से प्राप्त भच्छी और अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों की दो मौसमों के लिए समन्वित परीक्षणों में जांच की गई थी और नवम्बर,

1968 में कटक में हुए राइस रिसर्च वर्कर्स वर्कशॉप द्वारा सिफारिश किये जाने पर इन किस्मों का सम्बंधन किया जा रहा है और पर्याप्त मात्रा में इनके बीज स्टॉक होने पर इनको निर्मुक्त करने के लिये विचार किया जायेगा ।

उपरोक्त संकर मेल से प्राप्त इन दोनों सर्वोत्तम किस्मों से उपज आई० आर० 8 के 7,000 कि० ग्रा० की तुलना में 6000-6500 हुए और 5000-5500 के० जी०/के बोच प्राप्त हुई । ये किस्में क्रमशः 125 दिन और 110 दिन में परिपक्व होती हैं, जबकि आई० आर० 8 को इसमें 135 दिन लगते हैं ।

गन्ने के रोग

473. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या साध तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में आगामी वर्ष की गन्ने की फसल को बचाने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

साध, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ने की फसल सितम्बर-अक्टूबर, 1968 से किसी रोग से नहीं बल्कि एक कीड़े 'गन्ने का पायरीला' के प्रकोप से ग्रस्त है । प्रापद् सहायता-निधि से उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की सहायता दी गई है और 4.07 लाख एकड़ में गन्ने की फसल पर कीट नाशक-औषधों का (हवाई जहाज से लगभग 2.33 लाख एकड़ में और शेष 1.74 लाख एकड़ में भूमि कार्यवाही द्वारा) छिड़काव किया गया और कीड़ों को सफलतापूर्वक नष्ट कर दिया गया ।

जनवरी, 1969 में पायरीला 'निम्फ' और 'बयस्को' ने गेहूं की घोर प्रवासित होना प्रारम्भ कर दिया था और राज्य सरकार को गेहूं की फसल पर कीट नियन्त्रण

के लिये आपद् सहायता निधि के अन्तर्गत हर संभव सहायता प्रदान की गयी। नियन्त्रण के लिये कार्रवाई की जा रही है। आगामी गन्ने की फसल को पुनः पायरीला के प्रकोप से बचाने के लिये उपयुक्त सुरक्षात्मक कदम उठाये जायेंगे।

गुड़ का बनाया जाना

474. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गन्ने में रोग लग जाने के कारण गुड़ नहीं बनाया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो गुड़ बनाने के मौसम से इतर मौसम में उचित मूल्य पर गुड़ की सप्लाई बनाये रखने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Wheat Imported under PL 480

475. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quality of wheat now being received under PL 480 is somewhat inferior as compared to the past; and

(b) if so, whether this question has been taken up with the Government of U.S.A. and if so, with what results?

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

(b) Does not arise.

खाद्यान्नों की बसूली

476. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री:

श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार:

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

(क) रबी की फसल में विभिन्न खाद्यान्नों की बसूली के लिए राज्यवार कितने-कितने लक्ष्य नियत किये गये हैं ;

(ख) विभिन्न खाद्यान्नों के लिए क्या-क्या बसूली मूल्य नियत किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) इस पर विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) चालू 1968-69 मौसम के लिए गेहूँ के राज्यवार अधिप्राप्ति लक्ष्य इस प्रकार निर्धारित किये गये थे :—

(हजार मीटरी टन में)

बिहार	25
गुजरात	25
हरियाणा	100
मध्य प्रदेश	225
महाराष्ट्र	25
पंजाब	1200
राजस्थान	75
उत्तर प्रदेश	400
	<hr/> 2075 <hr/>

1969-70 विपणन मौसम के लिए अधिप्राप्ति लक्ष्य अभी तक निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग). 1968-69 विपणन मौसम हेतु गेहूँ के अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य, गेहूँ पैदा करने वाले राज्यों की सरकारों के परामर्श से साधारण सफेद/मिक्सकन और बढ़िया गेहूँ के लिए, क्रमशः 76 रुपये और 81 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित किए गए थे। आगामी मौसम (1969-70) के लिए

अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य अभी तक निर्धारित नहीं किए गए हैं।

FCI Warehouse in Faizabad Division, U. P.

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

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has a plan to open a warehouse/godown in the Faizabad Division of U.P.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA SAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The F.C.I. are already operating hired godowns at Faizabad, Balrampur, Bhabraich, Nanpara, Partapgarh and Barabanki. They have now sanctioned construction of godowns of 5,000 tonnes capacity each at Faizabad and Barabanki.

Old Rajinder Nagar Colony, New Delhi

478. **SHRI NIHAL SINGH:** Will the Minister of **LABOUR AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses in the old Rajinder Nagar colony, New Delhi;

(b) the number of houses in this colony which have boundary walls/hedges/fencing around them; and

(c) the policy of Government/Municipal Corporation of Delhi in connection with the demolishing of boundary walls of the houses in this colony?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member wishes to know the number of houses in Old Rajindernagar Colony built by the erstwhile Ministry of Rehabilitation. This number is 2347.

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

Recommendation of National Commission on Labour on Jute Industry

479. **SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:**
SHRI SITARAM KESRI:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of **LABOUR AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3399 on the 5th December, 1968 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the recommendations of the National Commission on labour in respect of Jute Industry;

(b) if so, whether they have also been considered by Government; and

(c) if so, the extent to which they have been accepted?

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

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

अनाज की कीमत

480. श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मंडियों में अनाज पहुंचने के कुछ दिन पश्चात् अनाज की कीमतों में असाधारण वृद्धि हो जाती है जिसके फल-स्वरूप किसानों को लाभ न होकर बिचौलियों को लाभ होता है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस प्रवृत्ति को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अना-साहिब सिन्घे) : (क) जी नहीं, इसके विपरीत, सामान्य वर्ष में नई फसल के आने

पर खाद्यान्नों के मूल्य आम-तौर पर गिर जाते हैं और कटाई के बाद तीन-चार माह की व्यस्ततम विपणन अवधि में मूल्यों में नरमी बनी रहती है।

(ख) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि उत्पादक को लाभकारी मूल्य मिलता रहे, जब कभी और जहाँ कहीं मूल्य सम्बन्धित अनाज की उचित औसत किस्म के घोषित अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य से नीचे गिरने लगेंगे तब सरकार बिक्री के लिए पेश की जाने वाली सारी मात्रा खरीद लेगी।

किसानों को ऋण

481. श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किसानों द्वारा उत्पादित खाद्यान्नों के बदले में उनको ऋण सुविधायें देने के मार्ग में क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं ; और

(ख) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत किसानों को बड़े पैमाने पर कब तक लाभ प्राप्त होगा ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) खाद्यान्नों को गिरवी रखने के विरुद्ध सहकारी समितियों के सदस्यों को या तो सहकारी विपणन समितियों या प्राथमिक कृषि क्रेडिट समितियों से कर्जा उपलब्ध है। ऐसे कर्जे लघु-अवधि रियायती वित्त में से जो रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया ने राजकीय और केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंकों को प्रदान किये हैं, उच्चतर सहायता देने वाली एजेंसियों से प्रति पूरित होते हैं।

कृषक, जो सहकारी समितियों के सदस्य नहीं हैं, भी या तो खाद्यान्नों या मालगोदाम रसीदों को गिरवी रखने के विरुद्ध व्यापारीय बैंकों से उधार ले सकते हैं बशर्ते कि कर्जा नियंत्रण उपायों के अन्तर्गत रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया के द्वारा लगाये हुए प्रतिबन्धों से शासित हो। खाद्यान्नों के विरुद्ध सहकारी

समितियों से गिरवी-कर्जा के विस्तार में बड़ी-बड़ी कठिनाइयाँ ये हैं (i) समुचित साधनों की अनुपलब्धि (ii) सहकारी समितियों के पास उपलब्ध सीमित भण्डारण सुविधायें।

(ख) चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में विपणन समितियों के साधनों का संवर्धन और उनकी भण्डारण सुविधायें और कर्जा का विपणन के साथ अधिक प्रभावी शृंखलन पर अधिक बल देने की आशा है और फलतः खाद्यान्नों के विरुद्ध गिरवी-कर्जा जो सहकारी समितियों के द्वारा दिया जायेगा का आयतन भी बढ़ेगा।

C.B.I. Probe of Delhi Milk Scheme

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

(a) whether it is a fact that members of Delhi Milk Scheme Advisory Committee have made charges of misappropriation and maladministration of the Scheme and demanded a probe by C.B.I.;

(b) if so, what charges have been made by the members and whether any preliminary enquiries have been made and if so, the results of the same; and

(c) whether Government agree to make a thorough probe into the allegations and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). In the meeting of the Advisory Committee held on the 10th October, 1968, one of the members alleged that skimmed milk powder intended for the Delhi Milk Scheme was being sold in the market. The member was requested to furnish details, so that further enquiries could be made. No details have been furnished by the Member so far. A physical verification of the milk powder stock was, however carried out on 12th September, 1968 in the normal course, and minor discrepancies in stocks were found which are under reconciliation.

(c) Yes, Sir. Government would get thorough enquiries made into any specific allegation.

Import of Rice483. **SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH:****SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY:**

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

(a) whether Government have imported rice during the last twelve months;

(b) if so, the quantity thereof and the countries from which it has been imported;

(c) whether all imports have been on Government to Government basis or has

been purchased from private parties as well; and

(d) the rates of each import and the total amount of foreign exchange spent?

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

(b) and (c). A statement giving the required information is attached.

Statement

<i>Name of the country</i>	<i>Quantity purchased On Government account</i>	<i>Quantity purchased through Private Parties</i>
		<i>(Qty. in '000 M. T.)</i>
Thailand	118.0	112.1
Burma	108.7	—
U.A.R.	39.6	42.8
Philippine	—	18.8
Cambodia	—	6.3
Total Rice	266.3	180.0

(d) The price of rice which arrived in India in 1968 ranged from \$ 118.47 to \$ 163.00 per metric ton FOB in the case of Government to Government purchases and from \$ 146.50 to \$ 171.00 per metric ton on C&F basis in the case of purchases from private parties. The total amount of foreign exchange spent on import of rice during January, 1968 to December, 1968 was Rupees 4415.6 Lakhs.

Parliament Session in South

484. **SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY:**
SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI:
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of **PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Parliamentary Committee appointed for to explore the feasibility

of holding a Parliament Session in South has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the decision of Government in regard thereto; and

(c) whether Government propose to lay a copy of the report of the Committee on the Table?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) No, Sir.

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

New procedure for issuing Ballot papers

485. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:**
 Will the Minister of **LAW** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new procedure of issuing ballot papers with the counter signature of returning officers and sealing of each ballot box after tying it and putting it in a cloth bag had been experienced in the mid-term elections; and

(b) if so, the reactions of the voters and the political parties to the new experiment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) Yes, Sir. (The ballot papers are signed by the Presiding officers of the polling stations before the commencement of the poll and not by the Returning officer of the constituency as mentioned in the Question).

(b) The reaction of the voters and the political parties seem to be good as not a single objection has been received to the new procedure from anybody.

Installation of Tube-Wells in Samastipur sub-Division of Darbhanga Distt. (Bihar)

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

(a) how many tubewells have been installed in Samastipur Sub-Division of Darbhanga District (Bihar) up-till now;

(b) what are the proposals during the year 1969 for the installation of tubewells in that fertile area of Samastipur Sub-Division of Darbhanga (Bihar).

(c) how much financial aid has been sanctioned by Government and how much invested uptill now; and

(d) whether there is any proposal for the utilisation of underground water by boring through electricity pumping sets?

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 Government of Bihar and will on receipt be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Scrutiny of Labour Policy by International Labour Organisation

487. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the approach made to the International Labour Organisation by the Joint meeting of all central organisations of labour except the INTUC, that the International Labour Organisation to send a fact-finding Mission to India to inquire into the suppression of trade Union rights in the country;

(b) whether Government would endorse this move and agree to submit its labour policy to scrutiny by the I. L. O.; and

(c) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Government has no information that such an approach has been made.

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

Refusal by Barbers to cut hair of Harijans in Sisoli town of Muzafarnagar

488. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI SURENDRANATH
DWIVEDI:
SHRI J. AHMED:
SHRI DINKER DESAI:
SHRI BABURAO PATEL:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a P. T. I. dispatch in the news papers of the 8th January, 1969 that barbers in Sisoli town in Muzafarnagar district have refused to cut the hair of Harijans;

(b) whether the harijans in a complaint to Minister of Food and Agriculture have stated that the district authorities have failed to take action in this matter;

(c) whether the facts of this case have been investigated; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA):

(a) Reports to this effect have appeared in the press.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). The State Government have been asked to make an investigation and report on the action taken.

Cooperative Societies in Delhi

489. SHRI RANJIT SINGH:
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:
SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:

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

(a) whether 500 cooperative societies are under liquidation and 200 defunct in Delhi out of a total of 2,300 cooperative societies;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (c). Out of 2881 societies in Delhi, at present, 611 are under liquidation and 285 are dormant. Those societies whose working and financial condition were unsatisfactory and which had stopped functioning were brought under liquidation as the investigation by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi, showed that there was no hope for their revival. As regards societies brought under liquidation, liquidators have been appointed to complete the formalities connected with liquidation. As regards the dormant societies, investigation is in progress and necessary action will be taken after completion of investigations.

Self-Sufficiency in Food Production in States

490. SHRI RANJIT SINGH:
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:

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

(a) the States which are self-sufficient in the matter of Food production at present;

(b) the States which have a shortfall and the quantity by which they fall short; and

(c) the steps taken to make the deficit States surplus?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). On the basis of the pattern of Government distribution of foodgrains during the last few years, it can be said that during a year of normal production and taking all foodgrains together, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Punjab can be classified as surplus States, Assam, Haryana, Rajasthan and Madras are more or less self-sufficient States and the rest as deficit States. The estimates of production of foodgrains for different States for 1968-69 are not yet available. It is therefore, not possible to indicate how far the production in the deficit States will fall short of their requirements in the current year.

(c) Steps to increase production of foodgrains have been taken in deficit States as well as surplus States including introduction of high-yielding varieties, 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. These steps will help the deficit States to reduce their deficit. However, each State is not expected to become self-sufficient since the crop pattern in each State is determined by agro-climate and other factors.

**Decline of Loan by I.D.A. for setting up
Telecommunication Facilities**

491. SHRI M. N. REDDY:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI R. BARUNA:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA:
SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA:
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had requested the International Development Agency to grant substantial loan for setting up the telecommunication facilities;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the International Development Agency has declined the request on the grounds that the loan advanced in the past of the order of Rs. 120 crores for identical purpose has not been utilised properly;

(c) the reaction of Government as a result of the International Development Agency not agreeing to grant the loan; and

(d) how and in what manner the telecommunication facilities would be strengthened in the next three years without depending upon loan from the International Monetary Agencies;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The two loans so far obtained by the P & T Department from IDA were for 75 million U.S. dollars and these have been fully utilised. Negotiations for a third IDA loan are in progress.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Foreign exchange is essential for direct import of equipment and cables not manufactured in the country or in short

supply, and also for import of raw materials and components for sustaining the production in the State-owned factories. Efforts are also being made to get bilateral credits from advanced countries. The foreign exchange requirements during the first three years of the Fourth Five Year Plan are of the order of Rs. 81 crores. The development of telecommunication facilities will be adversely affected in case foreign exchange is not made available.

**Loan for Telecommunications Facilities
by International Development Agency**

492. SHRI M.N. REDDY:
SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the Quantum of loan advanced by the International Development Agency for setting up telecommunication facilities during the last five years with the terms and conditions in regard to the repayment;

(b) how far that amount had been utilised, detailing the major heads against which the amount had been spent;

(c) whether the returns from this are enough to repay the interest and principal;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, why not and how the repayment is effected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Two credits for a total amount of U.S. dollars 75 million (approximately Rs. 35.71 crores pre-devaluation) were obtained from the International Development Association (an affiliate of the World Bank). The first loan was for \$ 42 million and the second for \$ 33 million.

The main terms of these credits are:

- (i) The credits are interest-free but there is a service charge $\frac{3}{4}$ three-fourth of one per cent ($\frac{1}{4}$ of 1%) per annum

on the principal amount of the credit withdrawn and outstanding from time to time.

- (ii) There shall be no re-payment during the first 10 years but the principal amount is to be repaid in half-yearly instalments over a period of 40 years thereafter.

(b) The credits were utilised to the extent of U.S. \$ 74.79 million (approx. Rs. 35.61 crores pre-devaluation). Details showing the major heads against which the credits were utilised are shown in the statements placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-50/69].

(c) to (e). Foreign exchange loans are taken by the Government of India and repayment of these loans is also arranged by Government of India. The rupee investment for the Telecommunications Programme including the rupee equivalent of the Foreign exchange component, is met partly out of the P&T Department's own resources and partly out of borrowings from the Government of India on which interest at the rate of 6.75% per annum is paid.

Stamp in Honour of Bharatidasan

493. SHRI MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal for the issue of postage stamps in honour of the eminent Tamil poet, Bharatidasan; and

(b) if so, the decision taken on the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) The proposal was examined by the Philatelic Advisory Committee, but it could not be accommodated.

Take-over of Food Department Work by Food Corporation of India

494. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of Food Department is being taken over by the Food Corporation of India gradually;

(b) if so, how many wings of the Department have been taken over by the Corporation so far; and

(c) whether Government are going to open new avenues and projects to enlarge the scope of the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The executive functions of the Food Department relating to the handling of grains both imported and indigenous internal procurement, movement storage and distribution are being taken over by the Food Corporation in a phased manner.

(b) The field operations in the Northern Eastern and Southern Regions have been taken over. Of the Western Region only depots in Madhya Pradesh have been taken-over.

(c) There are no proposals at present under consideration.

Social Service Wing

495. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Social Service Wing is manned by Government officers with no practical social service field experience; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to replace the existing Welfare Officers by experienced social workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Data on Unemployment

496. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no reliable data has been collected in regard to the unemployment by his Ministry; and

(b) if so, steps Government propose to take to rectify this defect?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) The only information collected by the Ministry of Labour and Employment which gives some indication about the extent of unemployment relates to the figures of employment-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges.

(b) The Planning Commission have set up a Committee of Experts on Unemployment Estimates in August, 1968. The Committee will examine and make recommendations *inter alia* on the various aspects regarding employment, unemployment and under-employment in the rural and urban areas and the methodology for estimating labour force growth.

Educated Unemployed

497. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state; the number of educated youngmen in the country who are registered with the employment exchanges at present?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): Total number of educated job seekers * on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31.12.68 was 13,09,340.

Tripartite Machinery

498. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tripartite Machinery set up after so many years of labour is cracking;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) steps Government propose to take to save and strengthen this Machinery?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Measures to strengthen the tripartite machinery will be considered after the receipt of the recommendations of the National Commission on Labour which is looking into the matter.

Second Cotton Textile Wage Board

499. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY:

SHRI DINKAR DESAI:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

SHRI J. AHMED:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the report submitted by the Second Central Wage Board for the Cotton Textile Industry has not been unanimous;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to appoint a third Wage Board for the Textile Industry; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to refer the report for consideration to the Indian Labour Conference?

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

(b) No.

(c) The report is to be considered at a meeting on the 25th February, 1969, to which the representatives of employers, workers, Central and State Governments, have been invited.

*Matriculates and above.

चावड़ी बाजार बिल्ली में रघुगंज से ताम्बे की तार की बरामदगी

500. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चावड़ी बाजार में रघुगंज की एक दुकान से जनवरी, 1969 में भारी मात्रा में ताम्बे की तार बरामद की गई थी ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है तथा उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ। किन्तु यह टेलीग्राफ की तार नहीं है।

(ख) कोई भी व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया था।

सूलाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में सहायता

501. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

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

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान और बिहार के ऐसे जिलों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है तथा उनके नाम क्या-क्या हैं जिन्हें सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों ने सूलाग्रस्त घोषित किया है ;

(ख) उपर्युक्त प्रत्येक जिले में कितने-कितने गाँव हैं ;

(ग) उपर्युक्त जिलों में काम करने वाले प्रत्येक केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी को केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से सूला सहायता के रूप में कितना ऋण दिया गया है ; और

(घ) कुल कितना ऋण दिया गया है तथा उसे कितनी किस्तों में वसूल किया जाएगा ?

स्नाय, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्हे) : (क) और (ख). राजस्थान के 22,797 गाँवों में कमी की स्थिति घोषित की गई है। जिलेवार म्योरा इस प्रकार है—

क्रम संख्या	जिला	कमी से प्रभावित गाँवों की संख्या
1	अजमेर	899
2	अलवर	166
3	बाड़मेर	852
4	बीकानेर	680
5	भीलवाड़ा	1326
6	बूंदी	387
7	चित्तौरगढ़	1608
8	चुरू	833
9	डगरपुर	790
10	जयपुर	2605
11	जैसलमेर	512
12	जालौर	607
13	झालावाड़	314
14	झुंझुनू	699
15	जोधपुर	726
16	कोटा	445
17	पाली	853
18	नागपुर	972
19	सीकर	694
20	सिरोही	455
21	सवाईमाधोपुर	486
22	गंगानगर	609
23	बांसवाड़ा	1461
24	टोंक	1037
25	उदयपुर	2578
26	भरतपुर	201

उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई भी क्षेत्र ग्राम-चारिक रूप से कमी से प्रभावित घोषित

नहीं किया गया है। लेकिन निम्नलिखित जिलों में इस समय सूखे की स्थिति है :—

क्रम संख्या	जिला	गाँवों की संख्या
1	इलाहाबाद	4,080
2	बांदा	695
3	वाराणसी	3,788
4	मिर्जापुर	3,447
5	जौनपुर	3,455
6	गाजीपुर	3,410
7	भ्राजमगढ़	5,283
8	प्रतापगढ़	2,242

फिलहाल बिहार सूखे से प्रभावित नहीं है।

(ग) 1968 और 1969 के वर्षों में सूखे से प्रभावित किसी भी क्षेत्र के केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को कोई भी ऋण या अग्रिम वेतन स्वीकृत नहीं किया गया है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

देश में डाकघरों की संख्या

502. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री हुकम चंद कछबाय :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में गत पाँच महीनों में कितने नए डाकघर खोले गए हैं ; और

(ख) आगामी वित्तीय वर्ष में कितने नए डाकघर खोलने का विचार है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेरसिंह) : (क) 1,019.

(ख) अभी प्रस्ताव अन्तिम रूप से तैयार नहीं किए गए हैं।

Fall in Employment Market

503. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a sharp fall in the employment market in the country;

(b) if so, the fields of employment where the fall is bigger; and

(c) the steps being taken to keep up the plan target?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) According to Employment Market Studies employment in the organised sector recorded a fractional increase of 0.8% during 1966-67 and 0.1% in 1967-68 as against 5.3% in 1964-65 and 3.1% in 1965-66.

(b) According to the same studies employment dwindled during 1967-68 in Mining & Quarrying and Construction.

(c) Various development programmes proposed to be undertaken in the Fourth Plan are expected to provide more employment opportunities.

Proposal to send Trade Union Leaders Abroad

504. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY:
SHRI J. AHMED:
SHRI DINKAR DESAI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have made plans to send a large number of trade union leaders to some European countries to undergo training in trade union working where the trade union movement is most successful; and

(b) if so, the countries where they are being sent?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Rice Procurement in West Bengal

505. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: SHRIMATI ILPALCHAUDHURI:

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

(a) the total amount of rice procured by Government agencies in West Bengal from December 1968 up-to-date;

(b) whether this is adequate to meet the state's statutory ration requirements during the coming year; and

(c) if not, the monthly quota sanctioned from Central stocks to meet the anticipated deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The total quantity of rice procured for Government during the current crop season which started from 1st November, 1968, up to the 7th February, 1969, was 2.1 lakh tonnes.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Further procurement in West Bengal is in progress. On present indication, no substantial deficit of rice is expected in West Bengal this year. However, allocations of rice from Central stocks to that State will continue to be made on the basis of actual need, Centre's availability and the demands from other rice eating States.

Compensation to Refugees from East Pakistan

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

(a) whether it is a fact that payment of compensation for the properties left by the refugees from West Pakistan helped their speedy rehabilitation;

(b) whether the East Pakistan refugees were not given compensation for their properties left in East Pakistan on an understanding that facilities for movement of refugees on the two sides of the dividing line of East Pakistan and India will remain unhampered and freedom to deal with their properties will not be denied in any way;

(c) whether the freedom for movement of refugees now does not exist as a result of introduction of passport system between East Pakistan and India and the right to deal with their properties has been denied by the Government of Pakistan; and

(d) If so, whether Government propose to re-open the issue of giving compensation to the refugees from East Pakistan in order to help them in their efforts for economic rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c): Compensation for the properties left by the refugees from West Pakistan was paid in pursuance of the arrangements made between India and Pakistan, according to which, due to mass migration, evacuee laws were legislated in both the countries. This has, undoubtedly, helped the refugees from West Pakistan in their rehabilitation. The refugees from East Pakistan could not be paid compensation for the properties left by them in East Pakistan as, according to the provisions of the Nehru-Liaquat Pact of April, 1950 they retain their proprietary rights in these properties and they can sell or exchange their properties. The Government of Pakistan have, however, made it extremely difficult for the refugees to visit East Pakistan and dispose of their properties.

(d) There is no such proposal before the Government at present.

Expenditure on Displaced Persons from East Pakistan

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

(a) the total amount spent so far by Government for rehabilitation of refugees from West Pakistan;

(b) the amount given to the West Pakistan refugees as compensation for the properties left by them in West Pakistan,

(c) the amount spent by Government for relief and rehabilitation of the refugees from East Pakistan;

(d) the amount spent for keeping the refugees from East Pakistan in camps since partition and the amount spent for their rehabilitation; and

(e) the number of refugees from East Pakistan kept in camps since partition (upto 1968) and the number of them still in camps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Rs. 204.11 crores upto the 31st March, 1968.

(b) Rs. 190.46 crores upto the 31st December, 1968.

(c) Rs. 278.45 crores upto the 31st March, 1968.

(d) Relief—Rs. 88.77 crores
Rehabilitation—Rs. 189.68 crores
upto 31-3-68.

(e) The number of refugees from East Pakistan kept in camps varied from time to time and was dependent on fresh admissions therein and dispersals therefrom to the rehabilitation sites. The largest number of refugees kept in the camps was 2.84 lakhs in January, 1965. At the end of January, 1969, 61,391 persons were living in camps.

Bank credit against security of Wheat

508. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 667 on the 14th November, 1968 and state:

(a) whether information with regard to the Bank credit against the security of wheat provided by the Commercial Banks, up to the beginning of 1969 has since been received; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). According to the latest information published by the Reserve Bank in the monthly bulletin for December, 1968, the credit against the security of wheat provided by the scheduled commercial banks as on 27-9-1968 stood at Rs. 116.68 crores. Information about later period is not yet available.

Indebtedness of Agriculture Labourers

509. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 699 on the 2nd December, 1968 and state:

(a) whether information from States regarding charging of more than double of the principal loan as interest as a punishable offence has by now been collected; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. Information from the State Union Territories have been collected except the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland and Rajasthan and Union Territory of NEFA.

(b) Details are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-51/69.]

मैसर्स ब्रेडबरी मिल्स लिमिटेड, बम्बई

510. श्री शारदानन्द :

श्री बंस मारामण सिंह :

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

(क) मैसर्स ब्रेडबरी मिल्स लिमिटेड, बम्बई में कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं ? कम्पनी द्वारा कितने कर्मचारियों के वेतन से भविष्य निधि काटी जाती है और गत दस

वर्षों में इस प्रकार भविष्य निधि के रूप में कितनी धनराशि काटी गई है ;

(ख) गत दस वर्षों में कर्मचारियों को कितनी बार बोनस दिया गया ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कागजों में मजूरी का जो भुगतान दिखाया गया है वह वास्तविक रूप से किए गए भुगतान से बहुत अधिक है ?

भ्रम, रोज़गार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भगवत झा झाड़ा) : (क) इस उपक्रम के कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि का प्रशासन न्यायियों के केन्द्रीय बोर्ड, जो कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम, 1952 के अन्तर्गत एक स्वायत्त संगठन है, का ताल्लुक है और भारत सरकार से मूलतः सीधा ताल्लुक नहीं रखता । भारत सरकार के पास सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग). इस उपक्रम में बोनस तथा मजूरी की प्रदायगी के बारे में उपयुक्त

सरकार राज्य सरकार है । अतएव केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास इन विषयों के संबंध में कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

Educated Unemployed in U.P.

511. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educated unemployed persons registered with the employment exchange in Uttar Pradesh during 1967-68;

(b) the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them;

(c) total number of technically qualified persons among them;

(d) the number of persons employed through employment exchanges; and

(e) the number of technically qualified persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes separately?

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

<i>Type of applicants</i>	<i>No. of registrations effected during July 1967—June, 1968.</i>
1. Educated job-seekers* (Matriculates & above)	2,18,068
2. Scheduled Castes* (including illiterates)	93,210
3. Scheduled Tribes* (including illiterates)	77
(c) Number of applicants registered for technical trades who were on the live register as on 30th June, 1968:**	23,888

* Statistics of educated job-seekers are being collected at half-yearly intervals ending June and December each year. Separate figures of educated Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not available.

** Information in regard to educated applicants who technically qualified is not separately available.

(d) and (e)

<i>Type of applicants</i>	<i>No. of placement effected during July, 1967—June, 1968.</i>
1. Educated job-seekers (Matriculates & above).	17,453
2. Scheduled Castes* (including illiterates)	9,801
3. Scheduled Tribes* (including illiterates)	12

Cultivable Land in U.P.

512. **SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total cultivable land in Uttar Pradesh and how much of it has yet to depend upon the vagaries of nature and has not been provided with irrigation facilities so far;

(b) the progress made in the various minor irrigation projects in Uttar Pradesh so far, by what time each is likely to be completed and how far additional land would come under irrigation thereby; and

(c) how far cultivable land in Uttar Pradesh would still remain unirrigated at the end of the Fourth Five Years Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Govt. of Uttar Pradesh and will on receipt be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Agricultural Commission

513. **SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question

No. 4251 on the 12th December, 1968 and state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the proposal to set up an Agricultural Commission; and

(b) if of the details of its terms of reference and personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Not yet. Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

Crop. Insurance Scheme

514. **SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY:**
SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI:
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL:
SHRI RANJIT SINGH:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 577 on the 14th November, 1968 and state:

(a) whether Government have since finalised the consideration of the crop insurance scheme;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) when it is going to be implemented?

* Separate figures of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes having technical qualifications are not available.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The details of Crop Insurance Scheme are still under consideration of the Government.

(c) The Scheme will be implemented as and when the State Governments decide to do so after the Bill on Crop Insurance is passed by Parliament.

Dasabhai Nalk Committee on Harijans of Gujarat Villages

515. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the finding of the Dasabhai Nalk Committee appointed by the Gujarat Government to inquire into the conditions of Harijans that in several villages in Surat District harijans are not allowed to draw water from the public wells and that hair dressers do not offer their services to harijans;

(b) whether the Committee has also found that the harijans are also used as slaves in these villages by the landlords;

(c) if so, action taken to eradicate these practices and action taken against the officials who have failed to report this matter so far; and

(d) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA): (a) to (d). The Committee appointed by the State Government has not yet submitted its report. If the observations ascribed to the Committee are correct, that body will

itself, no doubt, suggest remedial measures to the State Government in due course.

Wage Board for Port and Dock Workers

516. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the Wage Board for the port and dock workers was set up;

(b) whether any time-limit was set for the Board to submit its report;

(c) whether there has been an inordinate delay in the submission of the report; and

(d) when the Wage Board is finally expected to submit its reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) 13th November, 1964.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Board has to deal with complex issues which have important implications both for the port undertakings and labour. The Board is trying to arrive at agreed decisions to the maximum extent possible and this has prolonged its deliberations. The Board's final report is now expected by the end of April next.

बैनेट कोलमैन एण्ड कम्पनी

517. श्री एस० एम० जोशी : क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बैनेट कोलमैन एण्ड कम्पनी के कर्मचारियों को फरवरी-मार्च, 1967 में हड़ताल तथा तालाबन्दी की अवधि के लिए वेतन का भुगतान करने व्यवस्था न करने का मामला एक न्यायाधिकरण को सौंपा गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या न्यायाधिकरण द्वारा प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किए जाने के लिए कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई थी, और यदि हां, तो कितनी ;

(ग) क्या न्यायाधिकरण ने अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और प्रतिवेदन के कब तक प्राप्त हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

भूम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भगवत झा आज़ाद) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की गई थी ।

(ग) अभी तक नहीं ।

(घ) देरी का मुख्य कारण यह है कि इस मामले से संबंधित पक्षों ने कार्यवाही के स्थगन की मांग की । अब सुनवाई पूरी हो गई है और न्यायाधिकरण के पंचाट की मार्च, 1969 में आशा की जाती है ।

Public call office for Sangrampur, Monghyr

518. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a representation has been made by the people of Sangrampur district Monghyr, Bihar that a Public Call Office be established there;

(b) whether it is a fact that this is a block headquarter and an important trading centre;

(c) whether it is also a fact that already Tarapur is connected with Belharby a telephone line and that Sangrampur connection will not require large outlay on telephone lines;

(d) whether such demands in respect of other blocks have been conceded; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government to this demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) The case for opening a PCO at Sangrampur was initiated by a letter dt. 15-1-69 from the Hon. Member addressed to the Minister for Communications.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The scheme for providing a Public Call Office at Sangrampur envisages connecting it by a pair of wires for a distance of 25 miles including erecting a new line for 13 miles from Tarapur to Sangrampur, involving an outlay of about Rs. 35,000/-.

(d) As per the present policy of the Department the provision of long distance PCOs at block headquarters is limited to schemes which are remunerative.

(e) However the scheme for opening a Public Call Office at Sangrampur has been sanctioned even though it involves loss to the Department considering the fact that this is 25 miles from the nearest telephone exchange, entitling it to be treated as a remote locality in accordance with the policy of the Government.

Agricultural Credit in West Bengal

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

(a) amount of agricultural credit advanced to the farmers in each police station of 24-parganas district (West Bengal) through cooperative and various Government agencies year by year from 1964-65 to 1968-69; and

(b) the number of farmers covered in each police station of the district year by year from 1964-65 to 1968-69?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Unclaimed Children

520. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any data of unclaimed children in India;

(b) the total number of unclaimed children in each State from 1965-66 to 1968-69, year wise;

(c) whether Government have any scheme to bring them up; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA): (a) and (b). No statistical survey has been undertaken in respect of the unclaimed children in India and as such no data is available in this regard.

(c) and (d). Homes and orphanages are being run by Government as well as by voluntary organisations for care and maintenance of destitute and unclaimed children to the extent of financial resources available.

Fisheries Corporation of India and West Bengal Fishery Corporation

521. SHRI BADRUDDUJA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Fishery Corporation of India and West Bengal Fishery Corporation are functioning;

(b) if so, the details of their activities during the years 1967-68 and 1969-70;

(c) whether Government have any deep-sea fishing scheme in West Bengal;

(d) if so, whether the scheme is in operation; and

(e) if not, when the same is expected to be in operation?

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

(b) Since its inception the Central Fisheries Corporation has been undertaking the marketing of fish, mainly in Calcutta, and also taking over water areas for development. During 1967-68 and 1968-69 (upto 30-11-68) the Corporation procured and marketed 1108 and 1291 tonnes of fish respectively. The Corporation has taken over a number of reservoirs in the States of Gujarat and West Bengal as well as in the D.V.C.

Information on the activities of the West Bengal Fishery Corporation is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

(c) to (e). The Central Government do not have any scheme for commercial deep sea fishing in the public sector. The Government of West Bengal have drawn up a scheme under the Fourth Five Year Plan for commercial deep-sea fishing with three trawlers, out of which one is programmed for acquisition in 1969-70.

Retrenchment of Employees in Private Firms in West Bengal

522. SHRI S. N. MAITI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of industrial and merchantile firms in West Bengal have adopted a policy of dispensing with the services of sons of the soil in a planned manner;

(b) whether "Philips India", "Bird and Co." and "Basanti Cotton Mill" have recently dispensed with the services of a large number of employees;

(c) if so, the names and the designations of the employees thus dismissed by the management of the abovementioned concerns; and

(d) steps if any, taken or being taken to ensure service security for the sons of the soil in every State?

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

(a) No specific complaint or allegation has been received from any union or organisation.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-52/69.]

(d) Apart from the procedure laid down in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 no special steps have been taken.

Supply of Sugarcane to Sugar Mills

523. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugarcane supplied to the various sugar mills in various States during the current crushing period since the 1st November, 1968 upto the 15th January, 1969 as also the terms and rates paid at which supplies were made;

(b) the quantity of sugarcane supplied to the various sugar mills and price paid to the farmers in various States during the same period in the last crushing season (i.e. from 1st November, 1967 to the 15th January, 1968);

(c) whether Government are aware that some of the factories are not taking the entire cane as per contract entered for the current crushing season;

(d) the names of factories which are not taking the cane; and

(e) if so, what steps have been proposed by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-53/69.]

(c) and (d). No specific complaint has been received, but a general complaint

was received from the Andhra Cane Growers' Association that sugarcane millers in Andhra Pradesh were refusing to crush the entire bonded cane.

(e) The State Government was requested to enquire into the matter.

Installation of Tube-wells in Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) how many tube-wells installed during 1968-69 in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether all those tube-wells were installed by Government or by individuals, with District-wise details; and

(c) the details of financial assistance and other facilities which were given to the farmers by Government for installing tube-wells by individuals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Government of Andhra Pradesh and will on receipt be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Landless Peasants Settled in Dandakaranya Project

525. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of landless peasants from Kerala resettled in Dandakaranya project;

(b) whether it is a fact that their living conditions are not satisfactory; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve their conditions of living?

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

no landless peasants from Kerala resettled in Dandakaranya Project.

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

Branch Post Offices at Velivila and Vadur in Andhra Pradesh

526. SHRI D. B. RAJU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several representations were made to open branch post offices at Velivila village in Naraspur Taluq and Vadur village in Tanuku Taluq in West Godavary district in Andhra Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Representations for the opening of a post office at Velivila village were received and the Postmaster General, Hyderabad has approved the proposal to establish a post office at Velivila village.

There was a branch post office at Vadur and this was closed down on 31-1-1966 because of non-payment of the due non-returnable contribution by any of the interested party. There were no fresh representations since then for the opening of a post office at Vadur. However, the Postmaster General, Andhra Circle has now been requested to re-examine the proposal.

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के लिए सलाहकार समिति

527. श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर :

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री नि० र० लास्कर :
श्री बंगलराया नायडू :
श्री सीताराम केसरी :

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

(क) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के लिए जो सलाहकार समिति नियुक्त की गई थी, क्या वह समाप्त कर दी गई ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्धे) : (क) जी हाँ। सलाहकार समिति समाप्त कर दी गई है।

(ख) वहाँ पर तीन समितियाँ थीं, नामतः शासी निकाय, सलाहकार समिति और प्रबन्ध समिति। शासी निकाय और सलाहकार समिति के कुछ परस्परव्यापी कार्य थे। समितियों की गुण्यता के उन्मूलन के लिए, मंत्रालय ने सलाहकार समिति को समाप्त कर दिया और शासी निकाय और प्रबन्ध समिति को रख लिया।

यह लोक लेखा समिति की 27वीं रिपोर्ट में सुझाव दिया गया था कि सरकार को दूध की विक्रय कीमत बनाम क्रय कीमत के पुनर्विलोकन के लिए एक अधिक व्यापार तुल्य प्रक्रिया प्रस्तुत करनी चाहिये। यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि जहाँ तक भी सम्भव हो योजना लाभ रहित हानि रहित आधार पर चले, इसका समुचित समंजन किया जा सके।

उत्तर प्रदेश में सहकारी ग्रामोशन

528. श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में सहकारी ग्रामोशन को अफसरशाही, फिरकापरस्ती तथा दलगत राजनीति के कारण धक्का लगा है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन बुराइयों को दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपबस्वामी) : (क) और (ख). यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि सामान्यतः उत्तर प्रदेश में सहकारी आन्दोलन को धक्का लगा है। तथापि, सम्पूर्ण देश के बारे में दृष्टि में आई आन्दोलन की कुछ त्रुटियों तथा कमियों पर जून, 1968 में मद्रास में हुए मुख्य मंत्रियों तथा सहकारिता मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में विचार किया गया था। इस सम्मेलन के निष्कर्ष तथा सिफारिशों राज्य सरकार को उपयुक्त कार्यवाही के लिए भेजी गई हैं।

‘माडर्न बेकरी’ का उत्पादन

529. श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा स्थापित की गई ‘माडर्न बेकरी’ ने उत्पादन और व्यापार में नया रिकार्ड स्थापित किया है ;

(ख) इसके लिए क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था और इसने लक्ष्य से कितना अधिक उत्पादन किया और इसे कुल कितना शुद्ध लाभ हुआ ; और

(ग) बेकरियों द्वारा ग्रहमदाबाद, बम्बई, कोचीन, मद्रास और दिल्ली में डबल रोटी की बिक्री के लिए क्या योजना तैयार की गई ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि इन कारखानों द्वारा तैयार की गई डबल रोटियाँ सामान्य व्यक्तियों तक पहुँच सकें ?

खाद्य, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) जनवरी, 1969 में माडर्न बेकरी ने 27.64 लाख (प्रत्येक डबल रोटी 400 ग्राम) डबल रोटियाँ तैयार की हैं जोकि इस कम्पनी का कीर्तिमान उत्पादन है।

(ख) 1968-69 के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्य 290 लाख मानक डबल रोटियाँ हैं।

इस वर्ष में कुल कितना उत्पादन और लाभ होगा, इसका पता तो वित्तीय वर्ष की समाप्ति पर लेखों को अन्तिम रूप दिए जाने के बाद ही लगेगा।

(ग) कम्पनी द्वारा विभिन्न एककों पर तैयार की गई माडर्न डबल रोटी बहुत बड़ी संख्या में अनेक खुदरा दुकानदारों को दी जाती है ताकि जनसाधारण में इसका उचित वितरण हो सके। छोटी डबल रोटी (75 ग्राम) तैयार करने के लिए भी एक प्रस्ताव है जिससे विशेषकर समाज के अपेक्षाकृत गरीब लोगों की माँग पूरी की जा सकेगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा खाद्यान्नों की खरीद

530. श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम को गत वर्ष अपने समाहार कार्यक्रम में मध्य प्रदेश में 17 लाख रुपये का घाटा हुआ है ; और

(ख) क्या यह घाटा इस कारण हुआ है कि समाहार प्रयोजन के लिए एजेंटों के रूप में नियुक्त किए गए व्यक्तियों को अग्रिम धन की काफी राशि दी गई थी लेकिन उनमें से बहुतों का अब कोई पता ही नहीं है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

बिहार में बिना बिके पड़े आयातित उर्बरक

531. श्री रामाचतार शर्मा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 3.50 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य के विदेशों से आयातित रासायनिक उर्बरक पिछले एक वर्ष से बिहार राज्य में बिना बिके पड़े हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इसके लिए जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

साहू, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) से (ग). पूछी गयी जानकारी बिहार राज्य से माँगी गयी है और मिलने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Farm Production During 1968-69

532. SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI S. M. SOLANKI:

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

(a) the estimated farm production in 1968-69, State-wise; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Firm estimates of agricultural production for the current year 1968-69 for different States are expected to become available after the close of the agriculture year i.e. by July-August, 1969.

गुलरभोज तथा दिलबारी गोसदन

533. श्री रामगोपाल शालसाहे : क्या साहू तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुलरभोज गोसदन को उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को और दिलबारी गोसदन को मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को सौंपने के प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारार्थीन हैं ;

(ख) क्या दिलबारी गोसदन को प्रति वर्ष 25-30-हजार रुपये की हानि हो रही

है और वह अब तक खुद अपने पाँवों पर खड़ा होने की स्थिति में नहीं रहा है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि छः वर्ष पूर्व सरदार दातार सिंह ने इस गोसदन को बिना किसी सहायता के चलाने का वचन दिया था और क्या यह वचन अब तक पूरा नहीं किया गया है और हानि प्रति वर्ष बढ़ रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार सरदार दातार सिंह से प्रबन्ध-व्यवस्था वापस लेने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी ?

साहू, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) दोनों गोसदनों का नियन्त्रण सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों को सौंपने का निर्णय किया गया है । इस बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को पहले ही लिखा जा चुका है और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को अब लिखा जा रहा है ।

(ख) दिलबारी गोसदन का प्रशासनिक नियन्त्रण नवम्बर 1963 में लिया गया था और उस समय से हुए व्यय और आय का ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिया गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT-54/69]

(ग) परिषद ने 1960 में माउन्ट घाबू में गोसंवर्धन विचार-गोष्ठी का आयोजन किया था । विचार-गोष्ठी में गोसदन योजना के कार्य का पुनर्विलोकन किया गया था और यह अनुभव किया गया था कि अनुत्पादक गायों के रखरखाव व पृथक्करण की किसी अन्य उपयुक्त योजना की अनुपस्थिति में गोसदन योजना ही इस समस्या का केवल मात्र हल है, अतः योजना को गतिमान करने के बारे में कदम उठाने के लिए सिफारिशें की गईं । तत्पश्चात्, परिषद ने यह निर्णय किया कि परिषद की सिफारिश पर भारत सरकार द्वारा स्थापित गुलरभोज गोसदन का प्रशास-

निक नियन्त्रण मुंशी भूमि संस्थान से ले लेना चाहिए और उसे परिषद् को स्वयं चलाना चाहिए। 1 अक्टूबर, 1961 से गोसदन को सरदार दातार सिंह के अधीन सौंप दिया गया। इस गोसदन के संचालन से यह स्पष्ट हो गया कि गोसदनों को किफायत से चलाया जा सकता है। और सरदार दातार सिंह ने दिलवारी गोसदन की यथासम्भव आत्मनिर्भरता के आधार पर चलाने की पेशकश की और नवम्बर 1963 में दिलवारी गोसदन का प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण भी परिषद् ने अपने हाथ में ले लिया। यद्यपि गुलरभोज गोसदन को लगभग आत्मनिर्भरता के आधार पर चलाना सम्भव रहा है, तथापि जहाँ तक दिलवारी गोसदन का सम्बन्ध है यह उद्देश्य अभी पूरा न हो सका। फिर भी दिलवारी गोसदन के मामले में हानि घटती रही है।

(घ) यह निर्णय किया गया कि गुलरभोज और दिलवारी गोसदनों का प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण क्रमशः उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्यप्रदेश सरकारों को सौंप दिया जाये।

मतपत्रों का रद्द करना

534. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या बिबि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मेरता विधान-सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में सम्बन्धित अधिकारी के विरुद्ध राजस्थान उच्च न्यायालय तथा उच्चतम न्यायालय में आरोप लगाया गया है कि उसने चुनाव में अनियमित ढंग से मतपत्र रद्द किए हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उच्च न्यायालय तथा उच्चतम न्यायालय दोनों ने ही इस आरोप की पुष्टि की है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो यह मुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है कि भावी चुनावों में ऐसी अनियमिततायें न होने पावें ?

बिबि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मु० यूनस सलीम) : (क) जी हाँ !

(ख) जी हाँ !

(ग) 1967 की निर्वाचन अर्जी सं० 1— नाथूराम मिर्धा बनाम गोरधन सोनी और एस० डी० आर्य (रिटनिंग आफिसर) में राजस्थान उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा तारीख 22 अगस्त, 1967 को दिए गए निर्णय में रिटनिंग आफिसर की कठोर भर्त्सना की गई थी। अर्जीदार श्री मिर्धा द्वारा उच्चतम न्यायालय के सामने अपील किए जाने पर उच्चतम न्यायालय ने भी गम्भीर अनियमिततायें पायीं और अर्जी को मतपत्रों की पुनर्गणना के लिए उच्च न्यायालय को प्रति प्रेषित कर दिया। उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा मामले के निपटाए जाने के पश्चात् आयोग ने निर्देश दिया कि आफिसर की चरित्र-पुस्तक में निम्नलिखित टिप्पणी अभिलिखित की जाए :

“ऐसा कोई निर्वाचन कार्य सौंपा जाने के लिए अयोग्य, जिसमें उत्तरदायित्व अन्तर्बलित हो।”

आयोग ने यह भी विनिश्चय किया कि भविष्य में इस आफिसर की नियुक्ति किसी भी निर्वाचन कार्य के संसर्ग में नहीं की जाएगी और रिटनिंग आफिसर, सहायक रिटनिंग आफिसर या निर्वाचक रजिस्ट्रीकरण आफिसर के रूप में किसी पद पर यदि वह नियुक्त हो तो वह नियुक्ति तुरन्त रद्द कर दी जाए। निर्वाचन आयोग की प्रेरणा पर, राज्य सरकार ने इस आफिसर के विरुद्ध अनुशासनिक कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ की और 19 दिसम्बर, 1968 से उसे निलम्बित कर दिया। इसी बीच अर्जीदार ने, तारीख 8 अक्टूबर, 1968 को राजस्थान उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए निर्णय के विरुद्ध भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय के सामने अपील फाइल कर दी। इस अपील को ध्यान में रखते हुए, श्री आर्य ने अपने विरुद्ध चलाई गई अनुशासनिक कार्यवाही के

स्थगन के लिए एक आवेदन राजस्थान सरकार के सामने प्रस्तुत किया। राजस्थान सरकार ने, निर्वाचन आयोग से परामर्श करने के पश्चात्, इस आफिसर के विरुद्ध निलम्बन आदेश 23 जनवरी, 1969 को प्रतिसंहृत कर दिया।

Demonstration by the Residents of Indian Enclaves in Pakistan before the Deputy Commissioner Office at Jalpaiguri

535. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 200 people residing in the Indian enclaves in Pakistan territory came in procession and staged an hour's stay in front of the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri on the 13th January, 1969 to press their demands for the rehabilitation of distressed Indians in these enclaves; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) The Government of West Bengal have reported that about 50-60 persons displaced from Indian enclaves in East Pakistan came on the 13th January, 1969, in front of the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri.

(b) It has been decided that the persons affected by the proposed transfer of Indian Enclaves, will be treated on the same footing, as the new migrants from East Pakistan, for rehabilitation benefits.

Statutory Base to Social Welfare Board

536. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering giving a statutory base to the Social Welfare Boards;

(b) if so, the salient feature of the proposed statute; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to give any other legal status to these Boards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government have taken a decision to register the General Social Welfare Board as a charitable Company under Section 25 of the Companies' Act, 1956.

Centre-State Relations

537. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has recently communicated to the Administrative Reforms Commission that the Constitution does not visualise any machinery for Centre-State relations; and

(b) if so, the reasons and grounds on which such interpretation has been made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) No communication was sent in recent months.

(b) Does not arise.

बारगढ़ जिला बांदा (उत्तर प्रदेश) में टेलीफोन सेवा

539. श्री जगेद्वर यादव : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बारगढ़, जिला बांदा, उत्तर प्रदेश में टेलीफोन सेवा की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बारगढ़ मध्य रेलवे का एक स्टेशन है और वहाँ पर काँच बनाने के लिए रेत का बड़े पैमाने पर व्यापार होता है और वहाँ पर कद-विक्रय केन्द्र तथा पुलिस थाना भी है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या वहाँ पर टेली-फोन सेवा की व्यवस्था की जाएगी ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्रालय में राज्यमन्त्री (श्री शेरसिंह): (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) बारगढ़ में टेलीफोन सेवा की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh

540. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the economic, educational and social development of Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh is satisfactory;

(b) whether the entire Tribal area of Madhya Pradesh has been covered by Tribal Development Blocks.

(c) if not, by what time it is likely to be covered in Full;

(d) whether all tribal villages of Madhya Pradesh are provided with wells; and

(e) if not, the time by which this would be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR.(SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA): (a), Yes, Sir, development is commensurate with the investments made from time to time.

(b) and (c). All areas with a concentration of tribal population of 66½% and above have been covered. There is no proposal to establish blocks in other areas.

(d) and (e). There is no comprehensive programme for wells in the Backward Classes Sector. This is a matter which has to be dealt with by the State Government under the Public Health Sector.

Supply of Free Water for Growing of Green Manure

541. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the blames of States providing water free of cost or at concessional price for growing green manure; and

(b) the extent of concessions given by States with details for each States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information State-wise is laid on the Table of Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-55/69]

Tribals in Madhya Pradesh

542. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of education amongst Tribals of Madhya Pradesh in comparison to Assam, Maharashtra and Gujarat;

(b) the reasons for the disparity;

(c) the hostel accommodation so far provided for Madhya Pradesh Tribals and the number of hostels provided for them;

(d) whether more hostel accommodation is proposed to be provided for tribals in Madhya Pradesh; and

(e) if so, by what time and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR.(SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA): (a) and (b). The percentage of literacy in the Scheduled Tribes population according to 1961 Census, is 5.10, 23.58, 7.21 and 11.69 in Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Maharashtra and Gujarat respectively. The Socio-economic conditions vary from area to area and from tribe to tribe.

(c) 715 hostels with 18140 seats.

(d) and (e) More hostels are provided for in the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

New Hybrid Varieties of Seed Released by Central Variety Release Committee

543. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Variety Release Committee has approved the release of new hybrid varieties of maize jowar, bajra, potato and rice seeds for general cultivation in the country;

(b) if so, the specific advantages of the new varieties *vis-a-vis* the past ones and details thereof; and

(c) the States in which these new varieties have been recommended for cultivation and the estimated yield per acre that will go up because of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA SAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See. No. LT-56/69*].

Election Campaign by Prime Minister

544. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister made the mid-term election campaign tour in Bihar in general and in the Darbhanga District (Bihar) in particular;

(b) if so, the specific places where she addressed public meetings and the kinds of arrangements made by Government for and the total amount of money spent thereon by Government for those meetings;

(c) whether she addressed an election public meetings at Behipur in Behera Constituency in Darbhanga District (Bihar) and whether there was any disturbance in the meeting; and

(d) if so, the details thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) to (d). The information is being collected.

टीकमगढ़ (मध्य प्रदेश) में घाटे की मिल

545. श्री नाबूराम अहिरवार : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने टीकमगढ़ जिले (निवारी तहसील) में गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में घाटे की मिल खोलने के लिए लाइसेंस जारी किया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपरोक्त घाटे की मिल खोलने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की अनुमति मांगी गई है; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार कब तक अपनी स्वीकृति दे देगी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहब शिन्डे): (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार से सूचना मांगी गई है और प्राप्त होने पर उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

(ग) इस अवस्था में इसका प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

टीकमगढ़ (मध्य प्रदेश) में टेलीफोन के कनेक्शन

546. श्री नाबूराम अहिरवार : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) टीकमगढ़ (मध्य प्रदेश) में ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने छः मास पूर्व टेलीफोन कनेक्शन लेने के लिए धनराशि जमा की थी;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अपेक्षित शुल्क जमा करा देने के बाद भी उन को टेलीफोन के कनेक्शन नहीं दिए गए ; और

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

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) एक ।

(ख) जी, हाँ !

(ग) यह कनेक्शन लम्बी दूरी का है जिसके लिए ६ किलोमीटर लम्बी नई लाइन बिछानी पड़ेगी। नई लाइन के लिए प्राक्कलन की मंजूरी देने और आवश्यक साज-सामान प्राप्त करने के लिए औप-चारिकताएं पूरी कर ली गई हैं और आशा है कि मार्च, १९६९ में कनेक्शन की व्यवस्था कर दी जाएगी।

स्वचालित मशीनों के प्रयोग के कारण बेरोजगारी

547. श्री नाथू राम ग्रहिवार : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गैर-सरकारी तथा सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों में स्वचालित मशीनों के प्रयोग से अब तक कितने कर्मचारी बेरोजगार हो गये हैं ; और

(ख) एक स्वचालित मशीन एक घंटे में कितने श्रमिकों का काम करती है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, किसी भी श्रमिक को काम से नहीं हटाया गया है।

(ख) ऐसा कोई माप निश्चित नहीं किया गया है।

मध्यावधि चुनावों के लिए उम्मीदवार

548. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम बंगाल, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब में मध्यावधि चुनाव लड़ने

के लिये जो उम्मीदवार मैदान में रह गये थे, उनकी पृथक्-पृथक् संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य में उनकी, दलवार संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) निर्वाचित उम्मीदवारों की, दलवार संख्या कितनी है ; और

(घ) जिन उम्मीदवारों की जमानतें जब्त हो गई थीं, उनकी, राज्यवार और दलवार, संख्या कितनी है ?

विधि मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मु० यूनस सलीम) : (क) से (ग). चार विवरण (उपाबन्ध 1, 2, 3 और 4) सदन के पटल पर रख दिए गए हैं। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिये गये। देखिये संख्या LT-57/69]

(घ) जानकारी संगृहीत की जा रही है।

पटना और रांची टेलीफोन सलाहकार समितियाँ

549. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यदि यह सच है कि बिहार में पटना और रांची में टेलीफोन का प्रयोग करने वालों को सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिये टेलीफोन सलाहकार समितियाँ स्थापित की गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके सदस्य किस आधार पर चुने गये और उनके नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या गत दो वर्षों में सेवा में कोई सुधार हुआ है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ङ) इन दो शहरों में भ्रम-भ्रम कितने-कितने नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शन लगाये गये हैं और वे किस श्रेणी से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं ;

(च) क्या इन समितियों की बैठकों में कोई कठिनाइयाँ अनुभव की गई हैं ;

(छ) यदि हाँ, तो वे किस प्रकार की हैं ;
और

(ज) इनको दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्य-
वाही करने का विचार है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों और ऐसे हितों के संगठनों से जिन्हें इन समितियों में प्रतिनिधित्व देना होता है, सुभाव माँगे जाते हैं । इसके बाद मंत्री अपने विवेक पर नामांकन करते हैं ।

पटना और रांची की टेलीफोन सलाहकार समितियों के सदस्यों की एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखी है । [पुस्तकालय में रख दी गयी । देखिये संख्या LT—58/69]

(ग) जी, हाँ ।

(घ) खामियों को शीघ्र दूर करने, टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं की शिकायतों में कमी और मिलने वाले ट्रंक कालों का प्रतिशत अधिक होने के मामलों में टेलीफोन व्यवस्था में काफी सुधार हुआ है ।

(ङ) 31 दिसम्बर, 1968 को समाप्त होने वाले पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति द्वारा मंजूर किये गये कनेक्शनों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

पटना रांची			
विशेष वर्ग	...	257	78
सामान्य वर्ग	...	899	203
(अपना टेलीफोन योजना समेत)			

(च) जी, नहीं ।

(छ) और (ज). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

पटना में टेलीफोन से आय तथा उन पर व्यय

550. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पटना में कुल कितने व्यक्तियों के पास टेलीफोन हैं ;

(ख) गत पाँच वर्षों में उनसे कितनी आय हुई है और सरकार द्वारा इस सेवा की व्यवस्था करने पर कितना वार्षिक व्यय होता है ;

(ग) पटना की टेलीफोन सेवा लाभ पर चल रही है अथवा हानि पर और प्रति वर्ष कितना लाभ अथवा हानि होती है ; और

(घ) हानि को कम करने अथवा लाभ को बढ़ाने के लिए, जैसा भी हो, सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) 31-1-69 को 6388 ;

(ख) गत पाँच वर्षों में पटना के टेलीफोनों के लिए जितनी धनराशि के बिल बनाये गये हैं, उनको नीचे दिखाया गया है :—

1963-64	31.91 लाख रुपये
1964-65	35.50 लाख रुपये
1965-66	42.11 लाख रुपये
1966-67	61.56 लाख रुपये
1967-68	68.79 लाख रुपये

व्यय के आँकड़े देना सम्भव नहीं है चूँकि विभिन्न शहरों के व्यय के आँकड़े अलग-अलग नहीं रखे जाते ।

(ग) विभागीय नियमों में विभाग की चार शाखाओं, यथा डाक-तार, टेलीफोन और रेडियो के सम्बन्ध में हानि और लाभ के हिसाब का एक प्रोफार्मा रखने की व्यवस्था की गई है और एक विशेष स्टेशन पर एक विशेष सेवा का हिसाब रखने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

पटना में टेलीफोन के बिलों की बकाया राशि

551. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पटना में 31 मार्च, 1967 को टेलीफोन-धारकों पर टेलीफोन बिलों की कुल कितनी राशि बकाया थी ;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकारों, व्यापारियों तथा ग्राम जनता पर अलग-अलग कितनी राशि बकाया थी ;

(ग) 1 अप्रैल, 1967 से 31 जनवरी, 1969 तक उपरोक्त बकाया राशि में से कितनी राशि वसूल हो गई है और अलग-अलग कितनी राशि वसूल हो जानी शेष है ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ राजनीतिक नेताओं और व्यापारियों पर अब भी काफी राशि बकाया है ;

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ; और

(च) सरकार ने उनसे बकाया राशि वसूल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) 11.26 लाख रुपये

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार 1.58 लाख रुपये
राज्य सरकार 3.86 लाख रुपये
निजी

(व्यापारी

तथा ग्राम

जनता सहित) 5.82 ल.ख रुपये

(ग) वसूली

(31-11-68 तक) 8.11 लाख रुपये

वसूली जो अभी

की जानी है

(उसी तारीख तक 3.15) लाख रुपये

(घ) तथा (ङ). हिसाब टेलीफोन नम्बर-धार रखा जाता है न कि श्रेणियों के अनुसार जैसे राजनैतिक नेता, व्यापारी इत्यादि। अतः सूचना फिलहाल उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(च) समय पर बिलों का भुगतान न करने वाले उपभोक्ताओं के सम्बन्ध में, उपभोक्ता के पेशा या व्यवसाय का कोई ध्यान न रखकर बकाया बिलों की धनराशि की वसूली के लिये नियमों में निर्धारित कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

Closure of Tyre Manufacturing Concerns

552. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3452 on the 5th December, 1968 and state:

(a) whether in view of the continued closure of the Tyre Manufacturing concerns due to labour trouble Central Government propose to take any step to solve the dispute;

(b) whether in view of the grave reduction in production affecting both public and private transport and leading to black-marketing all over the country, Government consider it their responsibility to advise the State Government to end the strike by referring the dispute for adjudication; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). The matter falls in the State sphere.

Purchase of Rice and Ragi by Food Corporation of India

553. SHRI LABO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantities of rice and ragi which the Food Corporation of India would purchase at commercial prices and the areas in which such purchases would be made;

(b) the percentage of difference between procurement prices and current commercial prices; and

(c) the reasons for the distinction between those who pay procurement prices and those who pay commercial prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA SAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Food Corporation of

India have not so far made any purchase at commercial prices of rice and ragi during the current *kharif* season nor is any such purchase contemplated during the remaining part of the season.

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

Postage rates for Newspapers

554. SHRI LOBO PRABHU:
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI SEZHIYAN:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
SHRI DEORAO PATIL:
SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEER-
APPA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sample survey of a number of newspapers has been conducted after the introduction of higher postal rates;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action which Government have taken on the recommendations of the Southern Zone Ministers of Public Information that the postage rates on newspapers should be reduced; and

(d) whether Government propose to tax light in order to earn the paltry difference by revising the Postal Rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir, a sample survey of number of newspapers transmitted by post has been conducted.

(b) A statement showing the number of newspapers transmitted by post during one week in August in each of last five years is laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library. See No. LT—59/69.*) The postage rates for newspapers were revised with effect from 15th May, 1968. It would be seen from the statement that the August, 1968 enumeration figures do not reveal any significant fall in the number of newspapers transmitted by post.

(c) The recommendation has been received on 17-2-69 and is being examined.

(d) No, Sir, the postage rate is not a tax, but a fee to cover the cost of the service rendered by the P&T Department.

Retrenchment of Workers in Manipur P.W.D.

555. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an application for reference to Tribunal was received from two Manipur P.W.D. Workers' organisations on the issue of retrenchment of nearly 400 workers from the Manipur P.W.D.;

(b) if so, the action taken thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in referring the dispute to the Tribunal?

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

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

Minimum Income Limit For Scholarships for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

556. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government has decided to fix the minimum income limit of Rs. 5,000 instead of Rs. 3,600 annual income limit for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to get freeships and scholarships; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA): (a) and (b). The maximum income limit already prescribed is Rs. 6,000/- per annum.

Projects Assisted by World Food Programme

557. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) the particulars of the projects which are presently receiving assistance from the World Food Programme (WFP);

(b) the terms under which this assistance is received;

(c) whether Government have approached the World Food Programme for further assistance to any old or new projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA SAHIB SHINDE): (a) The particulars of the projects which are presently receiving assistance from the WFP are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—60/69.]

(b) World Food Programme Assistance in the form of food and food-stuffs is received free of cost at the port of delivery in India.

(c) and (d). The Government of India have approached the WFP for assistance in respect of seven projects, details of which are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT—60/69.]

कुमाऊं क्षेत्र में भूमिहीन लोगों के पुनर्वास की योजना

559. श्री जं० ब० सिंह बिष्ट : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री 5 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अतारक्षित प्रश्न संख्या 3449 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने तराई क्षेत्र में कुमाऊं क्षेत्र (उत्तर प्रदेश) के भूमिहीन

लोगों के पुनर्वास के लिये श्री बी० डी० सनवाल की अध्यक्षता में एक उच्च शक्ति प्राप्त आयोग नियुक्त कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस आयोग के निर्देश पद क्या हैं और इसे किस तारीख तक अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करने के लिए कहा गया है ; और

(ग) क्या इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में विशेष धन तथा भूमि की व्यवस्था की जायेगी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने तराई जिले में भूमि की उपलब्धि और भूमिहीन लोगों की समस्याओं के स्वरूप और सीमा का पता लगाने के लिये श्री बी० डी० सनवाल की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति नियुक्त की थी। यह समिति भूमिहीन लोगों के पुनर्वास के लिये नियुक्त नहीं की गयी थी बल्कि यह उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में इस समस्या को आँकने और उपयुक्ततम भूमिहीन लोगों में भूमि वितरण के लिये अपनायी जाने वाली प्रणाली का सुझाव देने के लिये नियुक्त की गयी है।

(ख) समिति के निर्देश पद प्राप्त किये जा रहे हैं और यथाशीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दिये जायेंगे। समिति से 15 फरवरी, 1969 तक अपना अन्तिम प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करने को कहा गया था।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार समिति के प्रतिवेदन पर विचार करने के उपरान्त ही उपयुक्त निर्णय करेगी।

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Audit Report (Civil) on Revenue Receipts, 1968 (Hindi version)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): On behalf of Shri Morarji R. Desai, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the

Audit Report (Civil) on Revenue Receipts, 1968 (Hindi version) under article 151(1) of the Constitution read with sub-section 3(ii) of section 3 of the Official Languages Act, 1963 [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-28/69.*]

**WEST BENGAL PANCHAYAT ACT
AND UTTAR PRADESH PANCHAYAT RAJ (AMENDMENT) ACT**

SHE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications, under sub-section (4) of section 120 of the West Bengal Panchayat Act, 1957 read with clause (c)(iv) of the Proclamation dated the 20th February, 1968, issued by the President in relation to the State of West Bengal:
 - (i) Notification No. 74/74-Panch Published in Calcutta Gazette dated the 26th December, 1968 making certain amendments to the West Bengal Panchayat Rules, 1958.
 - (ii) Notification No. 7518-Panch published in Calcutta Gazette, dated the 26th December, 1968 making certain amendments to the West Bengal Anchal and Gram Panchayat (Account and Audit) Rules, 1959.
- (2) A copy of the Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Act, 1968 (Hindi and English versions) President's Act, No. 38 of 1968 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th December, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1968. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-29/69.*]

ANNUAL REPORT OF U.P. STATE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION LTD.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA SAHIB SHINDE): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report of the U.P. State Agro-Industrial Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 1967-68 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-30/69.*]
- (2) A copy of the Audited Accounts of the Animal Welfare Board for the year 1967-68, under sub-rule (4) of Rule 24 of the Animal Welfare Board (Administration) Rules 1962. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-31/69.*]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Uttar Pradesh Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings (First Amendment) Rules 1967 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 312/I-A-12/165 in Uttar Pradesh Gazette dated the 16th September, 1967 under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Uttar Pradesh Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1960, with the clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 25th February, 1968 as varied by Proclamation dated the 15th April, 1968, issued by the President in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-32/69.*]
- (4) A copy each of the following President's Acts (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the Bihar State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1968:
 - (i) The Bihar Land Reforms (Validation) Act, 1969 (President's Act No. 2 of 1969) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 1969.
 - (ii) The Ranchi District Tana Bhagat Ralyats' Agricultural

[Shri Annasahib Shinde]

Lands Restoration (Amendment) Act, 1969 (President's Act No. 3 of 1969) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 1969.

(iii) The Chhota Nagpur Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1969 (President's Act No. 4 of 1969) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th January, 1969.

(iv) The Bihar Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1969 (President's Act No. 7 of 1969) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th February, 1969. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-33/69.]

REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS COMMISSION ON ADMINISTRATION OF UNION TERRITORIES AND NEFA.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): On behalf of Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Administrative Reforms Commission on Administration of Union Territories and NEFA. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-34/69.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT AND UNDER ARTICLE 309 OF THE CONSTITUTION.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.
- (i) The Indian Telegraph (Ninth Amendment) Rules 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 57 (English version) and G.S.R. 58 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 11th January, 1969.
- (ii) The Indian Telegraph (First Amendment) Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 98 (English version) and G.S.R.

99 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 18th January, 1969.

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under article 309 of the Constitution:
- (i) The Posts and Telegraphs Department Operator-cum-Mechanic for Trench Digging Machines Recruitment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2037 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd November, 1968.
- (ii) The Posts and Telegraphs Despatch Riders Recruitment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2120 in Gazette of India dated the 7th December, 1968.
- (iii) The Posts and Telegraphs Department Postal Machine Assistants (class III) Recruitment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2121 in Gazette of India dated the 7th December, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-35/69.]

PAPERS UNDER SECTION 36 OF THE EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE ACT.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): On behalf of Shri S.C. Jamir I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948:—

- (1) Audited Accounts of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the year 1966-67.
- (2) Annual Report of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the year 1967-68. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-36/69.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2)

of section 9 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950:

- (i) S.O. 4388 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th December, 1968, making certain corrections in the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1966 in respect of Pondicherry.
- (ii) S.O. 4657 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1968 making certain corrections in the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1966 in respect of the State of Nagaland. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-37/69.*]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 169 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951:
 - (i) The Conduct of Elections (Third Amendment) Rules, 1968 published in Notification No. S.O. 4542 in Gazette of India dated the 20th December, 1968.
 - (ii) S.O. 269 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 1969 containing corrigenda to Notification No. S.O. 4542 dated the 20th December, 1968. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-38/69.*]
- (3) A copy of the Uttar Pradesh Hindu Public Religious Institutions (Prevention of Dissipation of Properties) (Temporary Powers) Continuance Act, 1968 (Hindi and English versions) (President's Act No. 36 of 1968) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th December, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1968. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-39/69.*]

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTY-THIRD REPORT

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR (Dohad); I beg to present the Forty-

third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

SIXTY-SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): I beg to present the Sixty-seventh Report of the Estimates Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-ninth Report of the Estimates Committee on Ministry of Railways—Commercial and other cognate matters—Travel Concessions allowed to Railway Employees.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

FORTIETH REPORT

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot): I beg to present the Fortieth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Appropriation Accounts (P & T), 1966-67 and Audit Report (P & T) 1968.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT

SHRI G. S. DHILLON (Taran Taran): I beg to present the Twenty-fourth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-sixth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings (Third Lok Sabha) on Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (Refineries Division).

12-03 hrs.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS—Contd.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is after a long time that we have a motion of no-confidence which is on some specific issues. Even though such motions have become matters of routine, which was what my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee objected to, if you have them on specific issues it is certainly better than the usual omnibus ones. Although the motion is on specific issues there were many hon. Members, and some parties, who did not want to join in the

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

censure motion, but they still took the opportunity to bring in issues of their own which had been deliberately left out by the movers of the motion.

First of all, I would like to congratulate all those who have succeeded in these elections. We would certainly have liked our Congress colleagues to win but we accept the verdict of the electorate. And those who are sitting in this House or in the Assemblies should not feel that we resent their presence. On the contrary, we welcome them and we hope they will make valuable contribution to the debates and the work of this House and of the various Assemblies.

AN HON. MEMBER: Very kind of you.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Somebody said "very kind of you". Certainly, I am always kind. I will take this opportunity to congratulate them.

I do not know why Shri Vajpayee is hiding behind there. I was very unhappy about what he said yesterday. He said that I had abused his party during the elections, but I am glad to say that he took the right attitude with regard to abuses namely, that he did not mind abuses. However, I would like to make it very clear that I did not abuse his party or any others. I did not abuse, but I did speak very strongly about certain aspects, not only concerning his party but with regard to other parties also, which to my mind were not in the national interest.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Except the Congress.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Well, I will come to that point later.

It was with regard to communalism. I do not want to deal with that matter now. I will come to that also later. In respect of Jan Sangh, I said we are not against Jan Sangh; nor did I tell anybody not to vote for Jan Sangh. But I did appeal to the public that in respect of the parties which had certain postures which were not conducive to national peace, harmony and unity, the public themselves should make these parties understand that this attitude must be discarded. On that

I spoke strongly. I did not speak strongly against any particular party but against what I considered was a wrong attitude, and I certainly spoke very strongly about that.

Now I do not really have to say anything against the hon. Member, Shri Dandekar. It was a little amusing to see what paper he chose to quote from, because we all know that amongst the newspapers which appear in England, *The Daily Express* is one which has been consistently anti-Indian. During our freedom struggle, after our freedom struggle, whether we were fighting with Pakistan or whatever we were doing, it has taken a very consistent anti-Indian stand, and it was a little amusing that of all the newspapers which appeared there, he should have chosen this particular one from which to quote.

The main question raised by the mover of the motion was with regard to the Senas. When I spoke just now about the Jan Sangh, and in all the speeches I made a point not only to speak against the communal point of view, in an anti-communal stance, but also against any kind of attitude which promoted casteism, regionalism or parochialism which could make anybody who was an Indian citizen feel that he did not enjoy equal rights with any other citizen, regardless of where he was living. He might not be living at a place today but he might like to live there tomorrow. Today he may be living in Delhi, but tomorrow he may want to live in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal or somewhere else. Every Indian citizen must have that freedom.

I do not know what to say. We use strong words on all occasions and sometimes when we really want to stress something, we have to use the same words. What has happened recently in Bombay, what has happened between the people of Telengana and Andhra, or what has happened in other parts of India, is certainly most deplorable and absolutely indefensible.

I have spoken out very strongly against Shiv Sena and all such senas on various occasions, and I have absolutely no hesitation in saying here also that such move-

ments constitute a very serious threat to the development, progress and unity of the country.

Yesterday the Home Minister dealt at length with the unfair charge that there had been either inaction or neglect in this matter by the State Government or by the Centre. It is not always easy to decide when action is to be taken. Sometimes when you take action a little earlier, it provokes agitation and the hon. Members are the first to ask "Why was action taken merely when a person had said something, but actually nothing had been done?" So, it is very difficult, sitting at a distance, to judge the time for taking action. I am very clear in my mind that, apart from this incident—and I want also to assure the many Members of the Opposition who took up this point yesterday—we must not think that the matter is over. We have now to consider how this should be dealt with. But this is not a matter which can be dealt with only by Government. This is a matter in which we must all do some heart-searching among ourselves.....(*Interruption*).

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): What is the contribution of Government? You have taken up the responsibility.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Certainly it is a responsibility of the Government but in the state of affairs and the politics of the country as they are today, I think, every party plays an important role. Previously other parties were not in government and they could perhaps say that they had nothing to do with such issues, but now every party has a hand in government. Some of them have it today; some may not have it today. But it is not only a question of being in government; the question is when you find a solution what attitude will the people take, because if any party decides then to exploit the situation no matter how good the solution may be it cannot be a lasting solution and it can only bring forth new problems. This is what has been happening. Many solutions have been found but somehow the question gets re-opened. There are many in our country—we cannot deny it—who do feel very much emo-

tionally involved whenever it is a question of community, region, language or caste. Conditions in the modern world are such that it is somewhat natural because people want things, and there are not enough things to go round. Therefore matters like caste, region and so on are exploited.

I am very sorry that the name of one of our great and lion-hearted heroes has been associated with such a movement. I had the privilege of having part of my education in the part of the country where Shivaji operated, that is, Poona, and most of our excursions and so on were to some of the old forts which he captured. I grew up to regard him as a national hero and not as a Maharashtrian hero or as a hero of a particular region. Although I have not been connected in the same way with Sardar Lachit of Assam, he also had a great name in our history. These are people who belong to the nation and I think that it is very unfortunate that their names should in any way be associated with movements which are limited to a very small or particular part of the country.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Who did that?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Obviously it is the Sena that is using his name. His name should be for all-India movements which go towards building up the country and making the country greater.

Bombay is one of our great countries.

SHRI RABI RAY (Puri): It is a city, not a country.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I am sorry. I meant, city.

It is a cosmopolitan city. All these big cities have been built by many communities. People from different parts of the country have brought in their money, their industry and their talent. This is how these cities have grown and prospered and any movement which aims at shutting out anybody from them will result in bringing the cities down; instead of their rising and growing and adding to the general strength of the country, they will become much narrower in character.

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

I would like to make one brief point in passing and that is, in all such debates, some hon. Members have a great deal to say about the police and we talk about them as if the police belongs to some other country. Now, they may behave well or not well but they are Indians. Most of them are from relatively poor families also. They do not come from the top families or from what are called the 'exploiting classes' as some people call them. We all have to help in creating an atmosphere where they can have a more positive attitude and a more friendly attitude. I think, this also is the responsibility of all of us. Much has changed already. The police training is not as it was. There is a constant effort made to see that they view their job not only as a law and order job but also of helping the people.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): Are you satisfied with what the police did in the Indraprastha Bhavan?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: No. I am certainly not satisfied. We have had plenty to say about that in this House. The Home Minister spoke about it. We have spoken about it in the House and outside. That is not the only occasion. There have been other occasions also which are not satisfactory. There are times when they lose their heads, or certain individuals amongst them lose their heads. That happens amongst many other people also, not only amongst the police.

All that I am trying to say is that these issues should not be exploited for narrow party loyalties nor used for mutual recrimination or blaming one another. These are, as many Members have pointed out, larger national issues and we must all do some heart-searching about them.

I was deeply touched by the manner in which the hon. Member, Shri Nath Pai, spoke yesterday because he, obviously, felt the matter very deeply and he was speaking with great emotion. We share that emotion and that deep distress. As I said, unless we raise these matters to a higher level, it will not be possible to solve them. I do not wish to indulge in any accusations because I am fully

aware that these narrow-minded elements of one kind or the other do exist amongst us all. Perhaps, no party is free from them. But some parties have stressed various points. For instance, as I said earlier, the Jan Sangh has a point of view about minorities which I do not think is in the interest of the unity of the country. Then, we have other parties here who think that only some of the people are "people" and the others are somebody else. It is not being made clear at all as to who the others are. If they are not people of the country, who are they, where can they go, if they leave the country?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर): मैं प्रधान मंत्री महोदया को बीच में टोकना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन जन संघ वन-पीपल में विश्वास करता है। जनता एक है।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : मैंने आपकी बात नहीं की। दूसरी एक पार्टी की बात की है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : दोनों को मिला देती हैं, उसी से गड़बड़ होती है।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : मैंने बहुत साफ कहा है कि एक और पार्टी है जो ऐसा कहती है।

श्री ठाकुर चन्द कलबाय (उज्जैन) : उसका नाम क्या है ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: As I said earlier, there are still many people in the country who do fall prey to feelings of communalism, casteism, regionalism, etc. I have not said, neither during the elections nor in this House nor anywhere else, that the Congress Party is perfect. But we have made a constant effort to try and fight these divisive tendencies from the beginning. We do not deny them...

SHRI RANGA: Not afterwards.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: From the beginning, which means in the beginning and also afterwards.

SHRI RANGA: But not now.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: And even now.

So, the question is of seeing how, if this kind of feelings persist in the country, we can see that, instead of their being exploited, they are channelised in a direction where they add to national strength, because I am not against...

SHRI RANGA: Will the Prime Minister be good enough to tell us as to what is the contribution that the Government is making? What is the good of philosophising on the advice of some friends? We can all philosophize... (*Interruption*) You are responsible for law and order in the country. What is the positive contribution that the Government is making? (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Government has done many things. I do not think that I am expected now to take each item and say what the Government has done in the matter. Usually, when something has happened each matter, has been taken up for discussion and the Home Minister or whoever is in charge has dealt with it in great detail and every member, or at least many members, have been given full opportunity of expressing their views. This is not the time to go into those details...

SHRI RANGA: That is exactly what you are expected to do as Prime Minister. You are not a philosopher.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Unless we agree on the philosophy, it is very difficult to go on. The major philosophy to be now agreed upon is whether all parties represented in the House do consider this as a national problem and are, therefore, willing to help in its solution. This is the philosophy that has to be agreed upon. Government can, and does, deal with it through many methods. I have been in constant touch with the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh throughout these days, trying to find out what has been happening from day to day and what other measures could be taken. They are doing all they can. There are many problems which are not solved.

I am not saying that all the problems are solved. But whenever any solution is found—there is no solution which can please everybody—, there is always room for creating a movement or creating a feeling or rousing emotion or rousing passions among the people to exploit whatever is not to their liking. That is why I am asking for the co-operation of all parties. There are many matters in which some of us are not involved; the people of some States are involved; there are other matters in which the people of other States are involved...

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : पहले नये मकान न बनाने के बारे में हमारा सहयोग लीजिए। (व्यवधान) यह छोटी बात नहीं है। इस देश के करोड़ों लोग बेघर हैं।

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I do not think that this is a point that has to be replied to. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. I can understand interruptions, but not this way of shouting. In Parliamentary democracy, a little interruption by leaders of the Opposition is allowed, but not shouting. Human beings talk; they don't shout. May I, therefore, request the hon. members to allow her to talk? You cannot compel her to say what you want her to say...

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रधान मंत्री सहयोग माँग रही थीं। हम सहयोग दे रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs. Mr. Madhu Limaye may please resume his seat.

There is as much freedom to reply to the debate as she chooses to and not as you want her to do. You may like it or may not like it. Later on, if you want some other information, that is a different matter. But she should not be disturbed during her speech. A little interruption now and then is permitted in Parliamentary democracy; it is not objected to. But the speech must not be disturbed throughout.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I had not thought of reply to such a point, but I do want to say that the whole House is aware that I am living, and quite happily living, in an exceedingly small house. But I do not think that it is the right house as permanent residence for a Prime Minister mainly because of the inconvenience which it causes to the people who come to visit the Prime Minister; I am not only talking of high dignitaries but also of all Members of Parliament. I might say that Members of Parliament from almost all parties—not the hon. Member's Party but many other parties—have complained to me... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): Your staff did not allow us to go inside.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The proposal is not to build a large house but to build a house which will be functional for the duties of the Prime Minister of this great country.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): Formerly we had Teen Murti House as the Prime Minister's residence; then we had 10, Janpath; now we are going to have 20, Janpath; after some time it will be 50, Janpath; every time the Prime Minister changes, is there going to be a new house for the Prime Minister?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I think the Hon. Member had not heard what I had said. I said 'permanent residence'.

In the course of the debate it was perhaps natural that a lot should be said about the mid-term elections. In a democracy, parties do go up and do go down also. There is nothing strange about this. Yet, we seem to get very excited every time one seat goes here or goes there. The non-Congress parties are not used to winning. So, naturally, when they win, there is a great deal of excitement. We also are not used to losing; so, when we lose we also have a good deal of excitement.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE: We have to lose but our chains.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: It is time now that we take democracy in its stride, and we welcome those who win and sympathise with those who do not win.

The political scene has changed. I think it is ridiculous to say, as some hon. Members have said, that nothing has been done for the last 20 years. Just before I started speaking, it was the tail end of the Question Hour, and I come into the House just in time to see here an hon. Member from the Swatantra Party talking about the improved economic picture, the going up of exports...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: He was from the Jan Sangh and not from the Swatantra Party. Let her not mix up.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): The Swatantra Party knows better.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur): I was talking only about exports.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Whether the hon. Member from the Swatantra Party or the Jan Sangh would like to believe it or not, the economic picture has improved. It has not improved a very great deal but it has improved and it has improved after a great deal of hardship and very many hardships which the country faced. As the President has rightly said in his Address, it is not the Government alone which has faced all these difficulties, but it is the people of India, and I think that every time we make these remarks that nothing has changed, we are casting aspersions not merely on the Government but really on the people of India who have faced these difficulties with tremendous courage and endurance.

Recently, during these elections, I had the opportunity of going to many villages. Of course, no one will deny that there poverty in this country, but no one will deny also that there have been vast changes, changes not only on the visible tangible things that one can see—these are also there—but changes in the outlook of the people. I do not want to depend upon the verdict of foreigners, but quite often our friends opposite are quoting from

them. Recently, there was somebody who had lived in a certain village about seventeen years ago and who had worked there. He has returned there now and has now spoken about the many changes which have come about. This village is not one where there any special programme or any special effort. It is just one of the ordinary villages of North India, and it is not a village in one of the advanced States like Punjab or any other State which is advanced in agriculture or in anything else.

AN HON. MEMBER: Name the village.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: What has changed the people? It is democracy which has changed them. It is development which has changed them. It is progress which has changed them, and we have brought about these changes. We have to take cognizance of the fact that this has brought about an entire change in the outlook of the people because there is today a whole new post-Independence generation which takes freedom for granted, not only national freedom but freedom of speech and all the other freedoms that we have....

SHRI PILOO MODY: Fun lamental freedoms.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: They want the benefits of science and technology. They have new problems. They are facing new challenges and they seek new answers to them. I do not think that this is our failure. I think it is our success that the people today are going up their old sense of resignation and apathy. Today, they have new problems and they are seeking new answers and they are out to get them, and in that process they will try out many things; they may make mistakes; they may do something which we may not consider right, but nevertheless, they have the freedom to do it, and we accept that freedom. We certainly do not want our people to be resigned to poverty or want or to any of the other difficulties to which they are subject now. But we know that all these things cannot be done suddenly.

I am not saying that there are not regional disparities. We do know that in every State, even in the so-called advanced

States, there are pockets which are economically backward and where much needs to be done. We are making an effort in the Plan to see how it can be done. But it cannot be done even in the range of a plan because the problem is far too large.

I think it was Shri George Fernandes who had made some remarks about illiteracy. I have got the census figures in regard to how literacy has grown. I am sorry that paper has got mixed up and I do not find it just now, but I am willing to send the information to him later. Again, I might say that I am saying this not because I am complacent or satisfied; I am not, I do not think that any of us can afford to be satisfied. But it is not right to keep on repeating that nothing has been done. I can say that things are being done, but they are not sufficient, and much more has to be done and that is a position with which nobody will quarrel.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): How much has been done?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: A tremendous deal has been done for those who are willing to see; but if he keeps his eyes closed, it does not matter what amount of progress has been made.....

SHRI PILOO MODY: Is she also taking credit for the population explosion?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Yesterday, the Home Minister expressed our view by wishing well to the Opposition and to all the non-Congress Government that may come into being and he added our wish that the United Front might also be able to keep their unity, whatever their friends, and whatever their views and mixed persuasions may be. We know that last time they were not able to stand the weight of their unity. I hope that now their friends are even larger in number and the weight is even greater they will have the strength and broad enough shoulders to keep them.

I have said this on various occasions and I would like to repeat it here that we offer full co-operation to all those who have been elected and all the Government which have come or will come into

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

being. The Government of India will deal fairly with all the States. Here, you must realise that it is not only the non-Congress States that think we are unfair, but it is also the Congress States that think so, and that is due to something which is beyond our control, namely the very limited resources at our disposal. But within those limited resources, we shall certainly do whatever we can. Certainly, I must say here that whatever the Members of the various parties may say on the floor of the House, some of their leaders who were Chief Ministers in the States have tried to be helpful and co-operative, but of course on some matters they have not been, and I am sure the hon. Members are fully aware of this also.

The Centre does want to co-operate. But co-operation is not so easy when it is unilateral. In this, we have to sit together. We do expect some co-operation from the State Government also, specially on matters which concern not only that Government but have repercussions in other parts of the country. So I sincerely hope that since we are looking at some of these problems from the much larger national point of view, we will also keep this in view as to how we can co-operate. hon. Members have remarked, the political picture has changed and we have to see how to keep the unity of the country in this changing picture where there are governments of different persuasion in different States which have to work together, to keep the country together. This can only be if we all sit together and find some way of co-operation. It may be that you cannot do it all at once but if every party would like to lay stress on its own points then again it will be very difficult to keep the different States together.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let us all decide.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: It is enough if the Chief Ministers decide, not all of us.

Talking of elections again, this time also there were many prophecies about them, but our people have belied the prophecies of cynics and prophets of doom. The House is aware that there was even an attempt to boycott the elec-

tions. Nevertheless, a large number of people did participate and only in 28 out of a lakh odd stations was a repoll found necessary. I think we should take satisfaction from these results which do not belong to one party or another but to the great people of India and to this great country.

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI (Moradabad): What about the corruption going on in the country?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The matter of corruption also has been repeatedly discussed. It is not limited to any one part of the country or another.

SHRI RANGA: Ask Shri Hanumanthaiya.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: We have said repeatedly that wherever there is something wrong, certainly it should be looked into and a remedy found. What I am trying to say here is that I have not gone into some very specific issues raised because they are going to come up in this very budget session, whether during the budget debate or in the debate on the President's Address. Therefore, I did not wish to take up time on that here now (*Interruptions*).

When we speak of unity, we have to see that we transcend our narrow party interests and reject any course intended to bring our system into contempt or bring about the slightest crack in the unity of the country or the slightest feeling of insecurity to any citizen of India. I am sure that with this all rightminded people will agree.

I know that sometimes people take up a cause which seems to them just. But we have found in every case that it is not possible to fully control these things. I am specially unhappy to hear from many places where there was trouble that a large number of children get involved. This is neither promoting the cause which they have at heart nor promoting the interests of these young people who are at an impressionable stage of their lives. We must all see how we can keep them out of such disturbances.

SHRI GIRRAJ SARAN SINGH (Mathura): She herself started it. -

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: We have never started anything like this. When the country was not free, it was an entirely different situation. At that time, all citizens had to get together to free the country. I am glad that we did it. I am glad during the fighting on our borders, the entire country got together. But this is not the way to solve problems between one State and another or between Indians living in the same State.

It is this kind of violence and disturbance which must be deplored and condemned in the strongest possible terms. I have no hesitation in doing so. I should like to assure Members from all parts of the country—in this we seek the co-operation of all the parties—that it is the Government's endeavour to enable all the Indian national to live and work freely in any part of the country. We must work for an India which is one and which is not fragmented, as our great poet Tagore said, by narrow domestic walls, an India in which there are no high or low, no privileged or under-privileged, and no 'sons of the soil' other than free and equal citizens.

We should take up these problems at this level. We have been discussing various problems. If in this session we can narrow them down to specific problems, I am sure it will be possible to deal with them in a way which would be satisfactory to all people and which would be helpful to the State Governments. I should like to express my deep sorrow at what happened in certain places.....

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): What have you done to remove the basic causes of this unrest?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I have touched upon the basic causes. They are partly economic, partly political and partly social.

SHRI HEM BARUA: In Assam the number of unemployed is four lakhs.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Unemployment comes within the economic

problems. That is why I say that we must sit together and try to work out some solutions...(*Interruptions.*)

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the implementation of the Mahajan report?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I do not think that this is the right place to take up all these matters. I have made an indirect reference to all these matters, though I have not mentioned them specifically. When a solution is found to a difficult problem, it cannot please everybody; it leaves a loophole over which some sections of the people are aroused and they are exploited by different parties...(*Interruptions.*) I am sorry we cannot have a dialogue here in this way...(*Interruptions.*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Even the two of you who are in the Opposition are unable to agree among yourselves.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Any solution that is found leaves some cause for dissatisfaction for some sections of our people. We must get together and find the largest measure of agreement and arrive at a basis and all the political parties should help in this role. Then only can difficult problems be solved. Otherwise, no matter what report is accepted, the way is left open for some kind of disturbance and agitation. All problems cannot be solved merely by the Government; they can only be solved if all the parties agree to a common understanding since the country is facing such serious problems. We may have different views with regard to economic development and so on, but on other matters which affect us all we should get together.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: When there are disputes among States, there should be some national criteria on the basis of which a settlement can be made. You do not lay down any criteria but work up the regional feelings.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: This is not the place to discuss the whole matter. It had been discussed and some criteria was suggested. We have to see

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

that everybody accepts the criteria. I request my hon. friends to withdraw their motion of no-confidence and decide to get together and try to find solutions to our great national problems.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am afraid that after listening to all the speeches from the Treasury Benches and from the Congress party, what we have heard is nothing but a futile and profound exercise in evasion. Specific questions were asked, specific problems were raised, specific issues were raised and specific charges were made. What is the answer that the Congress Government, the Minister and the members of the Congress party have given to these specific charges?

I just take these three things one by one. First, the Shiv Sena. There is my friend Mr. Shantilal Shah. When I heard his speech, I was reminded of the professional witnesses in the criminal courts. He said that the Congress party did not take the help of the Shiv Sena in the elections. There was Mr. Chavan who was there to contradict him. He said that the Congress party unfortunately was the victim of its own gullibility. Therefore, I do not want to argue that. Everytime I have seen this, and therefore, I said that Mr. Shantilal Shah was speaking just like a professional prosecution witness in the criminal court.

Then, with regard to the elections, what did Mr. Chavan say? Mr. Chavan stated that every party became gullible. He said that the Shiv Sena took advantage of the gullibility of every party including the Congress party. What is this gullibility, I do not understand. Here was the Congress party which knew that during the elections the Shiv Sena was raising anti-social feelings against the other people. It was indulging in burning houses, in violence against different sections of the people and it was looting. What is the gullibility about? But gullibility—yes, all these things might happen but still it might help me in my elections! That is his idea about it, and therefore he does not answer that. He tried to evade that question. He said that every party was gullible and therefore you cannot

blame the Congress party alone. I do not want to go into the details.

We had again Mr. Shantilal Shah coming as a Daniel to deliver the judgment. He comes and says that the communist party is as bad as the other party. I am not now concerned with the communist party being good or bad. He can have his opinion. But granting that the communist party is also as bad a party, granting that it is so for argument's sake, I would ask, what did this Government do when the Shiv Sena was indulging in arson and loot and murder and rape. It is a specific question. What did his Government do when from 1948 to 1951, the members of the communist party were put in jail? Our entire party was shut up in jail without trial, in detention. What is the attitude? Why this discrimination towards the Shiv Sena? And you say it is as bad as the communist party. That is the crux of the whole problem.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore): They have also been arrested.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: Yes; but what did this Government do two years back? A specific question was asked, and somebody said, "After all, how can the Congress party hurt against itself?" That is what somebody asked I am amazed at it. Mr. Chamberlain first supported Hitler, but ultimately Hitler turned against Great Britain. Is that an argument to say that Chamberlain did not support Hitler in the earlier period? What is this answer? He did have some reasons. Similarly, the Shiv Sena was supported and encouraged, both, for solid class reasons. Therefore, this argument does not at all cut any ice.

The Home Minister again was trying to evade the issue. Here was a specific question of that drama. He talks of the heading. He was not aware of what was going to happen and what the drama was about. But ultimately the Chief Minister did attend the drama. In that drama, the Chief Minister, Mr. Naik, who attended it—the drama conducted at the anniversary of the *Marmik*—sat through it, and what did he say? No paper has published what Mr. Chavan now says that he has said. First, the Chief Minister praised

the drama. He told them of the story of his own village. And he blessed that whole ideology, and now, when Mr Chavan asked for an explanation, two years after, he gives the story thus: "I also said that poor South Indians are after all our brethren." After having said all that, he says that poor South Indians are after all our brethren. This is his story. (*Interruptions.*) Does this matter call for an enquiry or not? In 1946 and 1947 how many people were beaten up and how many huts were burnt? We also asked, what is the action taken by the Maharashtra Government in all these cases? To these questions, Mr Chavan dare not give an answer because the answer will be nil.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga): Who will answer Naxalbari in Bengal? (*Interruptions.*)

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: That is why I say that it is an exercise in evasion:

Mr. Chavan was trying to make out that I was speaking with great gusto because of the victory of the United Front in Bengal. I never talked about victory. After hearing many Congress members, it appeared to me that when the Bengal, Bihar and other Governments were toppled the Congress Party was not in power, but it was the Jan Sangh or the SSP or some other party which was in power these were their handiworks and not the handiwork of the Congress. We are not concerned now about the result of the elections with regard to Jan Sangh or other parties. The simple question here was that the Congress Party adopted a certain political philosophy, i.e. toppling elected Governments with minorities. Under what plea did the Congress lend its support to such puppet minority Governments? For that purpose, you misused the authority of the Government, This is not something new. In 1956, the strength of the PSP was only 19 in a House of 134 in Kerala. But still you supported the PSP in forming a Government. This degradation of public morality, this degeneration, has been practised by the Congress after the last general elections. This was the question we raised. We never asked about who won or who did not win the election. I never raised

the question, how many seats the Congress got.

What was the attitude of the Congress in early years? In 1937, when the late Dr. N.B. Khare defeated, we asked him to resign and face the electorate. When Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim who was elected on a Muslim League ticket later on joined the Congress as minister in U.P., the Congress asked him to resign and stand for election from UP again. Where is that Congress Party and where is the Congress Party of today which has degenerated to this extent? It is this degeneration that has been given the order of the boot by the electorate not only in Bengal but in every State. That was the question raised, to which there is no answer.

When you cannot answer that simple question, other points are being raised. It is said, for example, that those people who are now in the United Front after two years will come and probably regret. Well, Shri Chavan can see only his own face in the mirror; he cannot see other people's faces in the mirror. After all, let him look back as to what happened in 1960 when the Congress Party formed a United Front with Muslim League, PSP and other parties in Kerala to fight the Communist Party. What happened to your alliance with the PSP? What happened to your alliance with the Muslim League? Let them answer. After all, you can see your own face and not the faces of other people. That is why you are raising that question.

The other question is about Telengana. Shri Chavan again tries to evade the whole issue. He says every body is responsible for those mistakes that have been committed. It is not a question of a general problem. Here was a specific problem. There is a statutory provision. That law passed by Parliament, which has been agreed to by the entire elected legislators of Telengana, lays down the principle in which the revenues of the State can be spent between Telengana and other parts. The ratio is 40:60. Allegations have been made that during the last five years, after you left the State, Sir, in 1964, year after year more than Rs. 10 crores earmarked under the provisions of this Act for expenditure in Telengana have been

[Shri P. Rama Murti]

returned without being spent. This issue has been raised in the Council. Yet no remedy was there. I would ask, does that man deserve to continue as Chief Minister of a State who deliberately defies the law made by Parliament and creates a situation in which people's anger is roused? Why don't you have an inquiry into that? I would have withdrawn my resolution if you had agreed to institute an inquiry into the whole question. You dare not do that because that would upset the nicety of balance of forces inside the Congress Party. That is where the whole question comes. The incidents that have happened there are not ordinary incidents. Rape has been committed, murder has been committed, programmes have been there against some people and it is admitted that certain people belonging to your own party, certain disgruntled politicians are responsible for all that.

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE (Betul): Did Narayana belong to that party?

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Dabhoi): What about George in Kerala who was recently murdered?

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: Narayana is in jail but not your disgruntled politicians. If, for example, the Home Minister or the Prime Minister had said that they would institute an enquiry and find out who are the culprits behind this orgy of violence then I would have accepted that. But they dare not do it because I know that it would upset the nicety of balance of force inside the Congress Party. They are moral lepers. When they could get the people of Telengana set against the people of Andhra Pradesh they are not ordinary people, they are not ordinary criminals; they are moral lepers who have to be shunned by society, and the party which screens these lepers, the party which has no guts to take action against them, that party is also a moral leper in the country; nothing more than that. Otherwise they would have come forward and pilloried those people. That is why I say that the government run by such a party must go. Where is the high pedestal that the Congress Party had 25 years ago and to what degrading depths has it fallen today?

13 hrs.

They talk of backward areas. There was a team from the Planning Commission which went to Uttar Pradesh and made certain recommendations with regard to these backward areas. The Central Government will take the responsibility of developing them. On the basis of that report, when Shri Umanath put a question in Parliament and raised the issue with regard to Padukkotan, the then Planning Minister, Shri Bhagwat, said that it is for the State Government to identify the areas and once the areas are identified the Central Government will take up the responsibility of allocating additional funds for the development of those backward areas. Then, subsequently, Shri Umanath pursued it and asked a question whether the Madras Government has identified certain such areas. Pat came the answer from another Minister, Shri Asoka Mehta, yes they have identified the areas, but the responsibility for developing such areas rests with the State and the Centre has no responsibility whatsoever. Therefore it is not a question of asking for the co-operation. What was the attitude of the Central Government on this very question and attitude even today? Your attitude is one of total neglect.

When Shrimati Tarkeshwari Shinha was speaking yesterday, I was under the impression that two or three years back Bengal, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh were flowing with milk and honey and only when the United Front Governments or non-Congress Governments came to power all the factories were closed down and starvation was the order of the day whereas earlier wonderful things had happened. This is what I thought when I heard her say that there was no such thing as recession, all the factories were closed down in Bengal and other places because of the policies of the United Front Governments. May I ask her: why were factories closed down in Uttar Pradesh, Bombay and Mysore which is the homeland of the Congress President himself? Why were they closed down in so many places if there was no recession and the Central Government has nothing to do with it? I was only sorry for her. After all, it is a sikka, a bad coin which has been rejected by the people. After the election propaganda they did in the country, in West Bengal and

other States, I thought she would have learnt the verdict of the people that this coin is a bad coin which will not be taken by the people.

Then I would only point out that she is in very dangerous and slippery ground when she referred to the incident in Venmani in Tanjore. Yes, a gruesome incident has happened there. When that incident took place we were in Ernakulam and we came to know about it over the radio. The moment the Chief Minister came to know about it, he shed tears and issued a statement in downright condemnation of that act and stated that strong action will be taken against the people who are responsible for it. Since he was ill, he sent two Ministers to Venmani to go and see the position. May I ask what Shri Vasant Rao Naik was doing when Shiv Sena goondas were burning hutments or pulling down shops? What was he doing?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: He was conferring with Bal Thackeray.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: Did he go and at least try to console the people? Where is the statement that he has issued? When I reached Madras on hearing of the Venmani incident, the message of Shri Annadurai was their "come immediately". The moment I reached Madras I was woken up very early to see him. We discussed the problem and decided what we should do. We decided that energetic steps should be taken for prosecuting the people responsible for the incident and for changing the police officers so that prosecution can be conducted by others. It was decided within one hour. May I ask whether Shri Vasant Rao Naik has ever condemned the incidents at Bombay or took prompt action to deal with the culprits? Therefore, let them not talk very lightly of other parties. He belongs to a party which has a shameful and regrettable record. Among all parties in Madras, the Congress was the only party which till today did not shed any tear over this incident.

They did not come out in condemnation of the incident. On the other hand, the statement they had issued only stated that it was the Communist Party that was responsible for this.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Pear-made): Political.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: Yes. They said, "Because you demanded the wages of the agricultural labourers, those people were angry; they beat you and ultimately they killed you; therefore, you are responsible: do not raise the question of wages." This is the party for which Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha was flowing so eloquently.

As I said, not a single point that I had raised has been answered by them. here has been an attempt at evasion. People were talking about the necessity of this debate. This debate has convinced many people, I am sure, of the necessity of this motion of no-confidence. As a result of this discussion, I am sure, the DMK Party, who might have felt otherwise, would support me today. After I have heard the speech of Shri Vajpayee yesterday, when he said that after hearing the debate for two days he was convinced that the people who moved the motion were not so very wrong, I am sure that he will feel convinced that we were not only not wrong but we were absolutely right and he also will support it. I am absolutely certain that if there is conscience among people on the other side and if they are given the freedom to vote, at least some of them will vote for the motion. Therefore I am putting this motion not on ordinary grounds but on grounds of public and political morality. On every one of these counts the Congress Party which runs the Government has been found to be wanting. It is dragging the country down the drain. Therefore I say that this motion must be accepted. All people who have got conscience will accept this motion and all those people, who are not prepared to accept the dictates of their conscience for the sordid interests of the party, may vote against it but history will record that all people with a conscience voted for the motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Now I shall put the motion to the vote of the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Why do you not ask them whether they are prepared to resign?

MR. SPEAKER: I thought, after the Prime Minister's appeal, I should ask the Mover whether he is withdrawing the motion. The question is:

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council Ministers."

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No. 1]

AYES

[13.11 hrs.]

Abraham, Shri K. M.
Ahmed, Shri J.
Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh
Banerjee, Shri S.M.
Barua, Shri Hem
Behera, Shri Baidhar
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Bhagaban Das, Shri
Bharat Singh, Shri
Bharti, Shri Maharaj Singh
Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
Chandra Shri Shekhar Singh,
Devgun, Shri Hardayal
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Esthose, Shri P. P.
Fernandes, Shri George
Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
Goel, Shri Shri Chand
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Gowda, Shri M. H.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
Janardhanan, Shri C.
Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Jha, Shri S. C.
Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao
Joshi, Shri S. M.
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand

Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
Kamalanathan, Shri
Kameshwar Singh, Shri
Kandappan, Shri S.
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
Khan, Shri Latafat Ali
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Kothari, Shri S. S.
Krishna, Shri S. M.
Kuchelar, Shri G.
Kundu, Shri S.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Madhok, Shri Bal Raj
Madhukar, Shri K. M.
Maiti, Shri S. N.
Mangalathumadom, Shri
Maran, Shri Murasoli
*Master, Shri Bhola Nath
Mayavan, Shri
Meghachandra, Shri M.
Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
Modak, Shri B. K.
Mohammed Sheriff, Shri
Molahu Prasad, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan
Nair, Shri Vasudevan

Nath Pai, Shri
Nayanar, Shri E. K.
Nihal Singh, Shri
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Paswan, Shri Kedar
Patel, Shri J. H.
Patil, Shri N. R.
Ram Charan, Shri
Ramani, Shri K.
Ray, Shri Rabi
Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sambandhan, Shri S. K.
Satya Narain Singh, Shri
Sen, Shri Deven
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Sharma, Shri Yogendra
Shastri, Shri R.
Sivasankaran, Shri
Somasundaram, Shri S.D.
Sondhi, Shri M. L.
Suraj Bhan, Shri
Thakur, Shri Gunanand
Umanath, Shri
Vajpayee, Shri A. B.
Viswambharam, Shri P.
Viswanathan, Shri G.

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
Agadi, Shri S.A.
Aga, Shri Ahmad
Ahmed, Shri F.A.
Anjanappa, Shri B.
Ankineedu, Shri
Anthony, Shri Frank
Arumugam, Shri R.S.
Asghar Husain, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Ba bunath Singh, Shri
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
Bajpai, Shri Shashibhushan
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Barrow, Shri

Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barua, Shri R.
Barupal, Shri P.L.
Basu, Dr. Maitreyee
Basumatari, Shri D.
Baswant, Shri
Besra, Shri S.C.
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhandare, Shri R.D.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhargava, Shri B.N.
Bhattacharyya, Shri C.K.
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal

Buta Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri R.L.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj
Singh
Chavan, Shri Y.B.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Das, Shri N.T.
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Deoghare, Shri N.R.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri B.D.
Deshmukh, Shri K.G.

*Wrongly voted for 'AYES'.

Devinder Singh, Shri
 Dhillon, Shri G.S.
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G.C.
 Ering, Shri D.
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K.R.
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati
 Gautam, Shri C.D.
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal
 Girja Kumari, Shrimati
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Gudadmini, Shri B.K.
 Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri
 Hazarika, Shri J.N.
 Hem Raj, Shri
 Himatsingka, Shri
 Iqbal Singh, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jadhav, Shri V.N.
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
 Kahandole, Shri Z.M.
 Kamble, Shri
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A.S.
 Katham, Shri B.N.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khadilkar, Shri
 Khan, Shri M.A.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kot'oki, Shri Liladhar
 Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
 Krishna, Shri M.R.
 Krishnan, Shri G.Y.
 Kureel, Shri B.N.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shri-
 mati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N.R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahajan, Shri Bikram
 Chand
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mahida, Shri Narendra
 Singh
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Mane, Shri Shankarrao
 Marandi, Shri
 Masuria Din, Shri
 Mehta, Shri Asoka

Mehta, Shri P.M.
 Melkote, Dr.
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Minimata, Shrimati Agam
 Dass Guru
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri G.S.
 Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Mudrika Singh, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Murthi, Shri B.S.
 Murti, Shri M.S.
 Nageshwar, Shri
 Naghnoor, Shri M.N.
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
 Nanda, Shri
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K.C.
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patel, Shri Manibhai J.
 Patel, Shri Manubhai
 Patil, Shri A.V.
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri S.B.
 Patil, Shri S.D.
 Poonacha, Shri C.M.
 Pramanik, Shri J.N.
 Qureshi, Shri Shaffi
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajani Gandha, Kumari
 Raju, Shri D.B.
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Dhani Das, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh,
 Shri
 Rana, Shri M.B.
 Rane, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jaganath
 Rao, Dr. K.L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V.K.R.V.
 Redi, Shri G.S.
 Reddi, Shri Ganga

Reddy, Shri M.N.
 Reddy, Shri P. Antony
 Reddy, Shri R.D.
 Reddy, Shrimati Sudha V.
 Reddy, Shri Surendar
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S.K.
 Saigal, Shri A.S.
 Saleem, Shri M.Y.
 Sambasivam, Shri
 Sanghi, Shri N.K.
 Sanjit Rupji, Shri
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayyad Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayana
 Sen, Shri P.G.
 Sethi, Shri P.C.
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
 Shah, Shri Shantilal
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri
 Sharma, Shri M.R.
 Sharma, Shri N.K.
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Sheth, Shri T.M.
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib
 Shinkre, Shri
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shukla, Shri S.N.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddayya, Shri
 Siddeshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri D.N.
 Sinha, Shri R.K.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Sonar, Dr. A.G.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tiwary, Shri K.N.
 Tripathi, Shri K.D.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Uiker, Shri M.G.
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Prem Chand
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

MR. SPEAKER: The result* of the division is:

Ayes—83; Noes—213.

The motion was negatived

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Shame, shame!

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we adjourn for Lunch to meet again at 14.15 hrs.

13.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes past fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at nineteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO in the Chair]

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up the motion of thanks on the President's Address.

Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi:

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी (विल्होर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करती हूँ :

राष्ट्रपति की सेवा में इत शब्दों में एक समावेदन प्रस्तुत किया जाय :

“कि इस सत्र में समवेत लोक-सभा के सदस्य राष्ट्रपति के उस अभिभाषण के लिए जो कि उन्होंने 17 फरवरी, 1969 को एक साथ समवेत संसद् की दोनों सभाओं के समक्ष देने की कृपा की है, उनके अत्यन्त आभारी हैं।”

मैं अत्यन्त आभारी हूँ कि आज का इतना बड़ा अवसर मुझको मिला है कि मैं राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने जो अभिभाषण 17 फरवरी को दिया है उसके सम्बन्ध में अपने कुछ विचार रख सकूँ और उसके बारे में इस सदन के सदस्यों तक अपनी बातें पहुँचा सकूँ। With your permission, I would like to draw your kind attention to a few things. First and foremost, it is a ceremonial ritual every year that the President takes the trouble of coming and addressing both the Houses; but though it is a ceremony and a ritual, it is a very solemn occasion; it is not only heralded by the sounding of bugles, followed by the taking of a procession here, but it is also a solemn occasion when the President takes the trouble of taking stock or having a reappraisal of what has happened in the country during the last year and also pinpointing the difficulties and turmoils which are confronting the nation at present. While mirroring those difficulties at the same time asking the nation to reflect upon the shape of things to come. Therefore, I say that it is an extremely solemn occasion; it is solemn not merely because the most exalted person and the most

*The following Members also recorded their votes.

AYES: Shri Janeshwar Misra; Shri Jai Singh and Shri Mohammad Ismail.

NOES: Shri Narendra Kumar Salve and Shri Bhola Nath Master.

esteemed personality of the country comes here to give his Address, but it is solemn because the various important facets of our national life are brought before us, and we as the representatives of the country here have to face them and discharge the duties which we are called upon to do.

Now, what are the main factors to which our very esteemed President has drawn our attention? First and foremost, there is a dual note present in his Address, a note of great optimism so far as our agricultural production is concerned, and at the same time a note of pessimism so far as our political, social and economic conditions as prevalent in the country today are concerned. This duality runs through the entire Address. We as the Members of this sovereign Parliament have to pinpoint our attention on those main factors, keeping in view the optimism shown by him on the one hand and also the note of pessimism which he has sounded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to make an announcement with regard to the amendments. I would like hon. Members who want to move amendments to select the amendments which they want to move and be ready with the numbers of those amendments, and afterwards, I shall call them and they may stand up and mention the numbers and the amendments will then be taken as moved.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Last year when the President was pleased to deliver his Address, there was a lamentable state of affairs in the country. The country had just then faced two famines. We had to face a difficult state of affairs. Large tracts of land had been parched. People in various States had been facing starvation and hunger. The sources of drinking water had dried up, and it was an extremely difficult and lamentable state of affairs that we had to face. But in spite of this, the country under the rule of this Government which has been for the last two days censured by the sponsors of the censure motion, and which had the courage and the vision and the broad mindedness to come to their relief,

faced the situation well; relief was rushed to the famine-stricken people; aid was sent where it was necessary and medicine was sent where it was necessary and a difficult state of affairs was brought under control.

Then, another situation which had engulfed the country immediately after the famine was floods. The floods had submerged large tracts in West Bengal, Assam and Sikkim; it was more or less like a deluge and large tracts of areas were under water. The rivers had overswept their banks; bridges had collapsed and roads had collapsed. Some of us who had occasion to tour as Members of the PAC had occasion to see the havoc caused by the Tista river, for instance. We know what amount of havoc has been caused on account of land slides and flood waters. It must be said to the credit of the Army and it must be said to the discretion and fortitude and the power of resilience of our people and their courage and strength and to the vision of this Government which has been castigated for nothing for the last two days, that we stood unitedly in the face of all these difficulties. When the President pays a tribute, surely we wholeheartedly endorse it and say that at that juncture of turmoil the nation had stood firmly as a rock behind the Government, and aid was rushed wherever it was necessary. It is in the face of these turmoils that the President has been pleased to commend the remarkable achievement in the field of agricultural production.

Today, we now that because of the policy enunciated by this Government, because of the speedy implementation of these policies, because of the planning of this Government, because of the support given by the people as a whole and because of planning, agricultural production has leapt up by bounds. There is an overall increase of 6 million tonnes. What has this been due to? This has been due to the fact that there has been planning. This planning is not the planning done by the Government alone but it is planning done based on the needs of the people and for the people, in which the people had reposed confidence. The people gave their support. So, it is the people's

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

planning. They realised the importance of planning. With the co-operation of the people as a whole, whether it be the farmer in the farms or the factory worker in the factories, and with the harnessing and mobilisation of resources, we find that today there has been an improvement so far as agricultural production is concerned. On account of this increase in national production, the national income has gone up by Rs. 1400 crores, which is not a small sum when we realise that this has been achieved in the course of just one year.

Apart from the incentives given by Government in the form of scientific methods, improved seeds, fertilisers, and irrigation and electricity and remunerative prices to the farmers and the loans given by the various banks, we should also remember that there has been price stability. The index of prices had gone down from 211 to 205 as pointed out by the President. We find that there is an air of faith which has been restored among the people as a whole. That is not a small achievement by any means.

While endorsing thoroughly the policy launched upon by Government and which has been accepted by the people at large, I would like to point out that certain changes are absolutely necessary in this direction. First and foremost, I would suggest that the time has come when the system of zones must go. We must not think in terms of different States or zones and how much each State produces but we must think in terms of food as a national commodity, and the zones being a disincentive should go. The sooner Government remove these zones, the better it is for all of us.

I would also welcome the setting up of the Irrigation Commission. Those of us who have been touring the constituencies either because of the elections or on our own have found that in our villages there are two things which require the topmost priority. The first is the provision of irrigation facilities to our farmers. I would pay a tribute to our farmers for the patient manner in which they have improved the production. The scientifically im-

proved seeds require more irrigation and water but they are not able to get them. Therefore, I welcome the setting up of the Irrigation Commission. I would plead with Government that they should rush irrigational facilities and other facilities at the cheapest rates possible to the rural areas. The second thing which should receive priority in the rural areas is the setting up of a network of roads. Those of us who stay in the cities hardly know the conditions prevailing in the interior rural areas.

Now that we are drawing up the Fourth Plan in its final form, I would beg of the Planning Commission, the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister—fortunately the Finance Minister is present in the House; I am sure he would welcome this idea—when Government are straining their utmost to give all their attention in thinking out the plans necessary for the country to take into consideration the necessity of setting up of a network of roads throughout our rural villages and to give higher priority to that type of activity and less to the construction of big buildings in all the big cities like Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay. The stage has come, when we who have accepted socialism as our goal, must give priority to the right things. Government offices can do without big palatial buildings and funds can be diverted to the construction of a network of roads in the villages so that the villages get the roads which are necessary, which are not only a means of communication but also provide other facilities.

The note of optimism is also to be noticed in the field of industry. We have passed through great turmoil herein the field of industry. I can only say that it is heartening and encouraging to see that our exports have gone up by Rs. 117 crores and imports are reduced by Rs. 107 crores. But to create an industrial environment, it is absolutely necessary to have stability and an air of certainty. In this connection, I would like to ask a question of my friends in the Opposition, specially Shri Ramamurti, who waxed eloquent two days ago while he was condemning the activities of Shiv Sena, which he should have condemned, which every Indian should rightly have done, what was happening preciously at this

time two years ago when the UF Government was in power in Bengal. Was there not the same air of uncertainty, the same air of intimidation, terror, lawlessness, chaos and confusion prevailing in West Bengal? In such an atmosphere of lawlessness, can any industry flourish?

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA (B-gu-sarai): You have got the popular verdict whether there was lawlessness or not.

AN HON. MEMBER: We know what it is. They are rowdies.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: For you the people are rowdies. You have become such sort of people.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I have got the people's verdict and I bow to it. At the same time, I would like my hon. friend to remember what is the verdict of the people in UP also, where there has been intimidation, where there has been terrorisation, where people have been forced to vote against their conscience.

We are fully aware of what happened in Bengal. I was there for a week and I know. While our Government was rushing food to the needy, the hungry and the starving, here are our friends in the Opposition, who have the gumption and audacity to blame and censure Government, were putting obstacles for putting through such schemes. I would ask of them: was it their duty only to indulge in gheraos and bundhs and closing down of industrial establishments? Will such tactics help us to raise ourselves to the status to which we all aspire?

Shri Ramamurti quoted and compared some figures of man-hours lost. He said that Government had lost 3½ million man hours in disputes, in arbitration and so on and loss due to gheraos was only 67,000 hours. I would ask of him and every other member of the Opposition, is this the time when we should be indulging in such acts of retardation of industrial progress, is this the time to do such things when we should be doing everything in our power to achieve the higher things to which we all aspire, things which will do good to our people and usher in the welfare state which is our aim and goal? Can we afford to waste 67,000 valuable hours at this juncture? I would ask him and his

colleagues to search their hearts and give an answer whether we can do it or not.

Secondly, can an entrepreneur have the enterprise, courage and wisdom to launch on new industrial ventures under such inhibiting conditions? Therefore, I would beg of the Opposition friends not to fritter away their energies in these destructive pursuits but harness them to the national interest so that industrial development can go ahead with speed, unimpeded and accelerated, so that our economy which is self-generating now may rise to higher levels and we might be in a position to do greater good to our people, which is the ultimate goal of all of us in the country.

Coming to the third point, I would like to draw attention to the fact that there were many of us on that side who blamed the Government at the time food scarcity and famine conditions were prevailing. From the Swatantra party, Prof. Ranga had been speaking. I have gone through some of his post speeches; they are brilliant speeches and I place him on a high pedestal and I have great appreciation and admiration for his speeches. Probably in 1961 or 1965, he expressed his grave doubts about PL 480 and enquired whether this assistance under PL 480 would not lead to complacency in the nation in the matter of food production. He is a great logician and I hope he would correct himself on this particular point when he realises that foodgrains production has gone up in this country because of programmes launched by the Government with PL 480 assistance a couple of years back. Many of our friends condemned planning. Some said that the Government should not have a plan holiday. But is it not necessary for a responsible Government to pause and weigh whether every penny in its public exchequer is used properly? Is it not necessary to do so especially in the climate of uncertainty about foreign assistance? Should not the Government take stock of the resources which are limited and try to fall back upon its own resources, earnings and savings. I think the Government should be congratulated having embarked upon this policy so that they will be in a position to give us all these things by doing things

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

on an ambitious scale. The Planning Commission says that there are priorities before the country. Things have to be considered in different light now. Luxury aspect must be given a lower priority and there should be focus on the basic necessities of life. I do not see why there is so much need of second chambers in the States. This is my own personal view; Government may disagree with this view. But we should look at things from the economic angle. The amounts spent on them can be utilised for better uses.

Another point which had been highlighted by the President and touched upon by the Members is youth and education. Never before in history had there been such a cataclysm. Why is it so not only in our country but in other places also? Is it not necessary for us, as responsible persons, to give them lead and direction? The youth of even affluent countries like the USA, France and Japan have gone astray. Is there not a great deal of frustration and disillusionment and discontent among our youth? As responsible Members of the Congress, we must analyse the reasons. Not long ago, in 1967, in my maiden speech on the budget I suggested the creation of a Directorate of Youth and I congratulate the Prime Minister for having taken initiative in this matter. She had always sympathy and appreciation for the students and their problems and I am sure the new department will diagnose the malaise correctly and find out the reasons why the youth are behaving in this manner and how are they played upon by the political parties. The Congress and the Opposition parties are all equally concerned with the future of the country and we cannot mortgage the future of our country and the aspirations of our youth by quibblings and bickerings and narrow mindedness. I make this appeal to all Members. There is the creed of violence and it is spreading all over the world now.

It may be in other countries, but can India subscribe to a creed which is absolutely alien and foreign to us? Can we, Members sitting here, subscribe to a creed of violence, which is against the very traditions of our country? Can we subscribe to a creed, those of us who believe in justice and non-violent theories of

Ashoka—it is the Ashok Chakra which we have accepted as our own symbol—can we give in so easily and take it for granted that violence has become the order of the day? It is for us to think over it, for those who propound the theories of non-violence, non-interference and non-involvement in our foreign affairs, for those of us who have got a place in international affairs. India has got a place in international affairs today and the high pedestal which has come to us through our policy of peace and non-violence and non-involvement which India has chosen, which follows intrinsically a policy of non-violence. How is it that we can just sit and let those violent actions to take place, whether they are in Maharashtra, whether they are in West Bengal, whether they take place in Uttar Pradesh or in any other part of the country? We have to have a policy of introspection and find out the reason. It is not only economic; it is not only social; it is not only educational. It is malaise which has a cancerous growth. I would beg of the Opposition leaders to think of it; let us unite our hearts together and ask ourselves, how is it that the creed of violence which is so alien to our country has come up, and is it going to sweep us off our feet. We have to think about it in a very, very serious manner.

It is not a question of Shiv Sena alone. I remember two years ago when the Shiv Sena came into existence, I was the first person from the Congress Party to have moved a resolution under the No-Day-Yet-Named Motions which never came up because the day is not yet named! But the motion is there. Shiv Sena, Gopal Sena, Lachit Sena, whatever be the Sena, they have no existence in this country where we have accepted a democratic way of life. Therefore, I would like to say that it is for us to sit together and search our hearts and consider and wax eloquent on a matter which concerns our very existence and the very survival of the people in this country.

Last of all, I would like to draw your attention to a matter which is extremely vexing but which is extremely clear to us. Some of our fine speakers yesterday and the day before waxed eloquent on the matter of Centre-State relations. The

Prime Minister has very categorically and very clearly laid down that it for the West Bengal Government to behave properly and that the Centre would be following the actions which the Government have laid down according to the terms of the Constitution. I would like to pay my tribute to the great man who has departed, Mr Annadurai, who have laid down a very great example to show how good relations could exist between the Centre and the States even in these abnormal times.

But I would like to point out and tell my Jan Sangh friends who are somehow absent today...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : बैठे हुए हैं।

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : मैं माननीय सदस्य को भूल गई। क्षमा करें।

He alone represents his party now, but he is quite big enough; I can quite understand; of course, he is equal to a party. Now, all I have to say is that the Centre-State relation is a new phenomenon which has developed in the last few years, following the harrowing experiences of the last two years because of various defections, because violent sections came into existence; because of various unholy and unprincipled alliances, certain things have been happening which have not done credit to any party, the Congress or any other party sitting there. All I would like to say is that in this delicate matter of Centre-State relationship, we have seen the wisdom and tested the wisdom of our Constitution-makers, the vision and the broad-mindedness which inspired the framers of our Constitution. We have seen that it is explicitly laid down therein, that we have just to behave in a proper manner, in a disciplined manner and it is necessary.

Here, I have to submit one thing. I was reading through the speeches and I find that our friend, Shri Nath Pai, a couple of years back, had accused the Congress party by saying that it is a party which is going on a ship on the uncharted seas without any leader and without any rudder. All that I would like to say is

this: now, what is happening? What was happening in the past elections and what is happening now? In Uttar Pradesh, all the constituents of the Opposition, as we have been seeing, were going on a ship of political adventure. They were without any leader and without rudder. They had no policy even. Their nineteen point common programme had floundered on the uncharted seas. In the absence of any discipline, each party was going at the other's throat and the boat capsized. The only persons who would reach the shore safely was the person who had 20 years' training under the Congress—Mr Charan Singh. If they say that the Congress should not sit at the centre, because it has forfeited the confidence of the people, I would say that in spite of the reverses, the Congress is still the party which has come out in a majority... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I am wondering whether you are replying to the no-confidence motion or speaking on the President's Address.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: During the discussion on the no-confidence motion, people were speaking on the President's Address instead of on the no-confidence motion.

SHRI PILOO MODY: So, you are reversing the tables?

SHRI SUSHILA ROHATGI: No; I am setting them straight. At this stage, it is not for us to say which party is in the right and which is in the wrong. If by a simple process of logic, they say that because Congress has been ousted from these States, it should vacate, let it be applied to every constituent of the SVD in UP, where every party except the Congress has been thrown out. If we have no right to sit here, none of the constituents of the opposition have the right to stay there either.

The President's Address is an occasion of great solemnity and it behoves the dignity of the President and the Members of Parliament who represent the sovereignty and supremacy of the ballot—even if the ballot goes against us, it is the people will and we respect it. The challenge today is not to any party. The challenge

[Shri R. D. Reddy]

today is the anti-democratic elements in the country. There I hope all the cynicism all the fears and doubts expressed by so many people, including Sir Winston Churchill who said that Indian people were a people of straw and if they were given power, they would not be able to run the government for a single day, have been falsified and we have shown that democracy will live in this country. We have shown that the people have survived it. In the name of democracy, I beg of the opposition parties to think together, to plan together and to work together in cooperation with the Government.

SHRI R. D. REDDY (Kavali): Sir, I rise to second motion of thanks moved by the hon. lady member. Two years ago, when the country was in the grip of famine, we all realised that no self-respecting nation can afford to be deficit in food and we made a solemn resolve to wipe off this deficit and become self-sufficient in food in the course of two or three years. Since then, the Government has taken every step to achieve this objective. No doubt the agricultural season was favourable last year. This year it has not been so good; The increase in food production which we have achieved is not due entirely to the good agricultural season. It has been entirely due to the several steps that Government has taken in the direction of helping the ryots to produce more food.

The less ryots have now begun to develop agriculture in a scientific manner. They are exploiting all the ground water and using improved agricultural machinery. Manure has been given to them in good quantities in proper time, even if it had to be imported. High yielding varieties and intensive cropping patterns have been introduced. Due to all these things, even when the season was not good and the crop had to be grown late, we have been able to increase food production.

Credit facilities, by cooperatives was considered not to be sufficient and therefore, under the social control legislation, commercial banks have been asked to provide a large volume of additional Credit to the farmers. I would therefore submit that these steps that have been taken by the Government have helped the agriculturists in good manner and they have been able to use all these facilities and

enable the country to produce more food-stuffs.

The national income has been reported to have gone up by 9.1 per cent. The national objective last year of eliminating reliance on foreign aid for foodstuffs is likely to be achieved. In the field of industry also the process of recovery has been achieved. Imports have gone down and exports have gone up. This would clearly indicate that we are trying to realise our objective and in course of time we will be able to export from this country the goods that we manufacture and they will be in demand in other countries. In the same direction we are also trying to have import substitution in this country and in that way help the indigenous industries. Thus we will be able to rely more upon locally manufactured goods and less dependent on imported machinery.

These are things which have been prominently mentioned in the President's Address. The President spoke eloquently of how the country has already turned the corner in both agriculture and industrial recovery. He also paid a glowing tribute to the fortitude of the people who worked hard to overcome the distress of two droughts. They have proved to us beyond all doubt that God helps those who help themselves. And let us all, as Members of this great Parliament, try to emulate their noble example and be worthy of the trust imposed in us.

The President's Address has highlighted the imperative need for national discipline at a time when all kinds of parochial, regional and communal forces are again raising their ugly heads in the country. Whether it be in Bengal, Andhra Pradesh or Bombay, wherever, it is, parties, leaders of all sections have condemned these acts of violence. When it suits some persons they condemn some activities at some time and some others condemn them at other times. But I appeal to all Members of this House that all of us should be united in condemning these activities whether it be in Bengal, Andhra Pradesh or Bombay. It is absolutely necessary that stern steps should be taken by the Government to see that

most of these Senas, wherever they have acted improperly, wherever they have been responsible for these atrocities, they should be liquidated or wiped out. There are other organisations which are helping the country and doing some service. I am not speaking of such organisations. But organisations of this kind must be sternly dealt with whether they are persons who had at some prior time helped the Congress Government or their elections. We must now take stern action against all these organisations.

There can be no political stability or economic progress without a sense of discipline amongst the people. We must bring back the spirit of high patriotism and sense of participation which characterised the freedom movement to galvanise the enthusiasm of the people for creating a better India of Gandhi's and Nehru's dreams. That should be our effort and in that the Parliament has a great duty to give the necessary lead to the people through constructive debate and responsible criticism. The opposition is there to criticise the actions of the Government wherever they are faulty. But wherever they are good it must be appreciated.

The Prime Minister also a year ago invited leaders of the Opposition to co-operate with her. She has convened a number of meetings in order to seek their cooperation and advice and thereupon to take decisions to conduct herself under Government in the interest of the country. I appeal to all Members of the House, particularly the leaders of the Opposition, that they should cooperate with the Prime Minister and give a helping hand to her to administer the affairs of the country in the best interests of the people.

What India needs today is orderly development and our parliamentary system offers the necessary political forum for it. In the last 22 years of independence, India has gone through many trials and tribulations—including wars, famine and civil strife—but it has managed somehow to emerge stronger from these ordeals because of its sound political foundations.

The big challenge that is facing the nation today is to bridge the gulf between poverty and progress. The Central Government, under the leadership of

Nehru, Shastri and now Shrimati Gandhi, has made a gallant effort to rebuild the Indian society on the basis of social justice and equality of opportunity for its people. But what the country is now facing is essentially a race against time. We have to build ourselves, as it were, from the cow-dung age to the atomic age. We are a poor country with one foot still deeply imbedded in the murky past but the other foot jauntily poised for a major step forward into a new era of opportunity and promises for its people. In the ultimate analysis, human beings matter more than atom bombs. If we have the will to progress, we can easily generate the capacity of march ahead as a nation.

A country is also measured by the electricity it consumes. There are regional imbalances in several States and it is necessary to set those things right. In Andhra Pradesh we have got regional imbalances in the matter of power. Whereas the all India average of power is very high, the average for Andhra is very low. Therefore, if in the Fourth Plan additional aid is not given to Andhra Pradesh to generate more electricity, the disparity will become greater. I, therefore, appeal to the Central Government either to assist the State Government to take up more power projects or the Centre themselves should have a scheme as they are having in Madras and Bombay, which will help us to move forward. Because most of our resources have so far been spent on agriculture, we find it difficult to raise resources to meet this demand.

Both in her own right and as Nehru's daughter, Shrimati Indira Gandhi today symbolises in herself all that is best in us as a people deserving a better opportunity for ourselves and our children. She stands out as a shining example of our patriotism, sense of unity and all that is best in us as a people. And it is our duty as good Indians to give her a helping hand in creating a better India, an India worthy of Gandhiji's and Nehru's sacrifice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved that an address be presented in the following terms:—

'That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grate-

[Mr. Chairman]

ful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 17th February, 1969.'

There is a large number of amendments to the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their amendments may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the amendments they would like to move.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: It is against your earlier ruling.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is the procedure that is being followed. I do not have a list of all the amendments on my Table. So, I would request hon. Members to give the numbers of their amendments for which they have given notice.

SHRI RANGA: Mr Chairman, I am sorry I could not send the amendment sufficiently early. Therefore, it has not been numbered. I would seek your permission and the permission of the House for moving it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made of the steps to improve the conditions of Harijans and Scheduled Tribes." (1)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made of steps to settle the Maharashtra Mysore border dispute leading to disturbances in Bombay." (2)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made of any steps to liberate the illegally occupied Indian territory by Pakistan and China." (3)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made of any steps to establish diplomatic relation with Israel and Taiwan." (4)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made of any specific steps to check the misuse of Government machinery and funds in future as was done in recent elections of five States and to take effective steps so that voters may be able to cast their votes freely." (5)

That at the end of motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made of any steps to ensure that Radio Peace and Progress of Russia does not interfere in our internal affairs." (6)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made that the money taken from Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee for the site of Kotwali in Delhi where Gurus made sacrifices will be returned to the Committee and the site will be given free." (7)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the steps Government propose to take to meet the situation created by Pakistan's not carrying out the principles of Tashkent Agreement." (8)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention why Government wants to talk with China and Pakistan when they have not agreed to vacate our territory." (9)

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that no effective measures have been outlined in the Address to stop the orgy of arson, loot and murder that is being periodically unleashed in Bombay by the Shiva Sena against the people and communities of South India.” (10)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that no effective measures have been outlined in the Address to give a better deal to the States in view of the rapidly worsening Centre-State relationship.” (11)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that no positive steps have been outlined in the Address to help the backward States like Kerala, to catch up with the more advanced States by rendering better financial help and by enforcing an effective policy of licensing in the Private Sector and establishing Public Sector undertakings in such States.” (12)

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the appalling and disastrous conditions in the drought affected areas of Bikaner, Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur in the State of Rajasthan, where there is paucity of drinking water, food and fodder for human beings as well as cattle.” (13)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no Assurance regarding the establishment of a desert development authority.” (14)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention at the Russian interference in our internal affairs through the Moscow Radio and the Radio Peace and Progress, during the recent mid-term election campaign and the consequent failure of the Government to lodge a timely, strong and effective protest in this behalf.” (15)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the failure of the Government to vacate all punishments which had been awarded to the Central Government employees as a consequence of the strike of September 19, 1968.” (16)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address neither any anxiety has been expressed regarding the ever increasing prices of essential commodities nor any steps have been suggested to check them.” (17)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention of any scheme to bring at par the industrially backward States like Haryana, Rajasthan and Union Territory of Chandigarh, with the industrially advanced States.” (18)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address neither any anxiety has been expressed regarding the increasing economic disparity nor any directions have been issued to fix the minimum and the maximum expendable incomes.” (19)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the ‘Plan Holiday,’ that has resulted from the failure

[Shri Shrichand Goyal]

of the Government to formulate the Fourth Five Year Plan in time." (20)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of any steps for recovering areas of Kashmir occupied by Pakistan and the Indian territory grabbed by China and the failure of the overall foreign policy of the Government." (21)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the growing unemployment of the educated as well as uneducated people in the country and the failure of the Government to check the same." (22)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the failure of the Government to introduce the three-tier Panchayati Raj System throughout the length and breadth of the country." (23)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the failure of the Government to introduce prohibition throughout the country even after 22 years of Independence." (24)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the fact that separation of judiciary and the executive has not been effected in the entire country, even though 19 years have elapsed after the enforcement of the Constitution." (25)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the failure of the Government to ban the slaughter of cows

and calves and other milck cattle in the country." (26)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the failure of the Government to check the recurring losses in Public Sector Undertakings." (27)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not contain any programme to correct regional imbalance in development work and the failure of the Government to rapidly develop backward areas of the country." (28)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to take note that even after 19 years of the enforcement of the Constitution, the universally condemned practice of untouchability is being practised in one form or the other." (29)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the failure of the Government to provide drinking water to all human beings and cattle in the country even after 22 years of Independence." (30)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address contains no assurance of reorienting our education system to serve more adequately the needs of the nation." (31)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not spell out the Government's stand on manufacture of nuclear weapons in view of the failure to check nuclear proliferation and particularly in view

of the fact that China is making great strides in that field." (32)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not make a mention of the glaring malpractices committed during the mid-term elections, more specially the vicious propaganda carried out appealing to the religious, cast and regional sentiments of the people and the colossal use of money." (33)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not suggest any satisfactory solution of the serious students' trouble, brewing in most of the parts of the country." (34)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not make a mention of the said plight of primary teachers in the country and fails to mention the measures to improve their lot." (35)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention of any effective steps for bringing about a happier relationship between the Union and the State Governments in the changed circumstances due to the emergence of non-Congress Governments in a number of State in the country." (36)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to provide irrigation water wherever irrigation is possible." (37)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the scrapping of the policy of automation in L.I.C., Railways and oil companies." (38)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure of the Government to provide for any representative elected body for the administration of the Union Territory of Chandigarh." (39)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the failure of the Government to provide for a Rajya Sabha seat for the Union Territory of Chandigarh, which is altogether unrepresented in Rajya Sabha at present." (40)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the failure of the Government to convert the Punjab University, Chandigarh into a Central University, devoted to research and higher studies." (41)

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM (Kottayam):
I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure of the Government to reinstate all the victimised Central Government employees after the strike of the Central Government Employees on the 19th September, 1968." (72)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure of the Government to institute judicial enquiry into police firings during the Government employees strike at Pathankot, Bikaner and other places." (73)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure of the Government to give sufficient food subsidy to Kerala Government." (74)

[Shri K. M. Abraham]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure of the Government to include Cochin Shipyard as a priority project in the Fourth Five Year Plan." (75)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure of the Government to take adequate steps to improve Centre-State relations." (76)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure of the Government to consider sympathetically the alternative Fourth Five Year Plan suggested by the Kerala Government." (77)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure of the Government to take strong measures against the activities of Shiv Sena in Bombay." (78)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure of the Government to take constructive steps to improve relations with People's Republic of China and Pakistan." (79)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure of the Government to take firm steps against the activities of C.I.A. in India." (80)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure of the Government to nationalise foreign oil companies and banks." (81)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure of the Government to ban the introduction of electronic computers in Public and Private Sector Industries in India." (82)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure of the Government to intervene in the disputes in Hotels in New Delhi over the question of non-implementation of the Wage Board Report." (83)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the delay in taking decisions by the Government on the Wage Board Report for the Engineering Industries." (84)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure of the Government to criticise the police firing on the peaceful demonstrators protesting against compulsory vasectomy in Haryana State." (85)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure of the Government to put an end to the repression of backward communities in Andhra Pradesh." (86)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure of the Government to criticise the police repression on the Telengana people during the recent agitation for a separate State." (87)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure of the Government to criticise the action of the Jammu & Kashmir Government for the repressive measures against the State Government employees." (88)

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure of the Government to criticise the victimisation of trade union leaders by the management of Central Electronic Engineers Research Institute at Pilani, Rajasthan." (89)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure of the Government to take action against the subversive activities of Dalai Lama in India." (90)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure of the Government to point out growing corruption at the Ministerial level." (91)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure of the Government to criticise the setting up of the Anglo U.S. military bases in the Indian Ocean." (92)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure of the Government to support the proposals of Dr. Ho-Chi-Minh of North Viet'nam for settlement of Viet'nam issue." (93)

SHRI DEVEN SEN (Asansol) : Sir, I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of the steps to curb the phenomenal increase in profits and assets of some of the big business magnates." (94)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no steps have been suggested to check the rise in unemployment." (95)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that on steps have been suggested to combat the fall in real wages." (96)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no steps have been suggested for the implementation of the recommendations of the Coal Wage Board for introduction of gratuity." (97)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure to provide for the improvement of the Calcutta Metropolitan area." (98)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure to provide for the construction of a second bridge over river Hooghly." (99)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the absence of any integrated scheme for the supply of drinking water in the Asansol sub-division of Burdwan." (100)

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI (Kendrapara): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of the 8th Thermo-nuclear explosion carried out by China and its implications for the security of India and for world peace." (101)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not make a firm commitment regarding the formulation of the Fourth Five Year Plan." (102)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no motion of steps to redeem the solemn pledge given to Parliament on 14th November, 1962, to recover the territory occupied by China." (103)

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedi]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret the absence of any mention of concrete steps to protect the legitimate interests of the Indian nationals and of the people of Indian origin living abroad.” (104)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret the failure to mention the recent outbursts and widespread violence involving immense loss of property in many parts of the country and particularly in Bombay and Andhra Pradesh.” (105)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address makes no mention of any steps to correct regional imbalances in development and the growing disparity between States.” (106)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that no concrete steps are indicated in the Address to solve the growing unemployment problem in the country.” (107)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret the failure to indicate any concrete steps to constitute a council for solving problems arising out of Centre-State relations and inter-State relations.” (108)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention of the growing pressure and repression and denial of the basic rights to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the community.” (109)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret the failure to solve the recurring calamities of famine, drought and floods.” (110)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention the steps for solving the shortage of food, inadequacy of drinking water, particularly in the rural areas.” (111)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI
(Bhubaneswar): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the definite steps proposed to be taken at the earliest to ensure the six minimum needs of the vast masses of this country, i.e. food, housing, clothing, employment, health and education within the coming year.” (112)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no indication in the Address of the steps contemplated for preventing undue increase in urban land values and for putting a ceiling on urban property.” (113)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need for taking speedy measures for extracting rare atomic minerals found in Orissa.” (114)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no indication in the Address of the need for locating a Naval Shipyard at the Chilka Lake in Orissa” (115)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no indication in the Address of the need for setting up of the Naval Training Institute at Chilka Lake.” (116)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the unprecedented flood and cyclone which seriously affected the entire district of Puri, Ganjam and part of Cuttack district in Orissa in last October." (117)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no indication in the Address of the awareness of the growing gap between the rich few and the vast multitude of poor people in the country and the steps contemplated for reducing this growing economic disparities." (118)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no recognition in the Address of the gap between profession and practice in respect of timely supply of agricultural inputs to the farmers in the State of Orissa, where they have not been able to get the supply of calcium and other fertilisers for their Taichung paddy which they had grown with great enthusiasm." (119)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no indications have been given in the Address about the taking up of Ranibhadra and Gania Barrage Irrigation Scheme in Orissa which was surveyed and for which preliminary works were undertaken." (120)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added substituted:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the problem of protecting the areas around Chilka Lake from heavy inundations of flood water and from drought as well." (121)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the problem of silting up of the mouth of Chilka Lake, a national asset and of the steps to be taken for saving the Lake from silting and helping the 36,000 fishermen families solely depending on fishing from this Lake." (122)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address for developing Chilka Lake, Kantilo, Mundlapada and Attri (Hot springs) in Orissa as important national tourist centres." (123)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the indefinite closure of the Agricultural University in Bhubaneswar set up with Central assistance for the last 80 days." (124)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the steps taken for undertaking oil exploration works in Mahanadi Basin and Chilka estuaries in Orissa which has proved oil bearing." (125)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address has failed to take note of the fact that thousands of landless people in Orissa and in other States have not yet got lands and even lands under their occupations have not been settled with them by the various State Government so far and furthermore the peasants are being evicted in spite of the clear directive of the Planning Commission for giving lands to the landless." (126)

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address has failed to recognise the growing unrest among the students and youth of our country and does not spell out the mind of the Government for setting up of a National Youth Commission for handling this problem methodically and scientifically in a phased and systematic manner." (127)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address has not given any indication regarding the amalgamation of all the outlying Oriya speaking tracts into Orissa in the near future." (128)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not outline any dynamic programme which can instil faith and confidence among the people in respect of removal of abject poverty and hunger of the vast masses." (129)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the serious and grave strictures passed by the Supreme Court against the Orissa Government in respect of its Kendu Leaves Orders, wherein the loss of revenue by way of profits to the State Exchequer comes to about one crore of rupees." (130)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Bombay South): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the increasing number of illiterates in the country and the need for wiping out illiteracy within a specified period of time" (131)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the need for immediate settlement of the boundary disputes between the various States of the Union, and especially of the Maharashtra-Mysore boundary dispute." (132)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the Government employees who were killed in the brutal police firings during the strike of September 19, 1968." (133)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the Government's determination to recover Indian territory currently under Chinese, Pakistani or Ceylonese occupation." (134)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need for the abolition of Food Zones in the country." (135)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no specific plans and programmes for eradicating unemployment in the country have been enunciated in the Address." (136)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the legitimate demand of the people of the under-developed regions of the country for more equitable economic development." (137)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the breakdown of law

and order in Bombay during the second week of February, 1969, and the terrible orgy of violence, loot and arson and the death of 57 persons in police firings in Bombay." (138)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention of the immediate need to put a ceiling on individual expenditure in the country at Rs. 1500 per month so as to divert internal resources from wasteful consumption to useful production." (139)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention of the brutal killings of Harijans and other under privileged people in all parts of the country and the total denial of constitutional and human rights to a large portion of our people." (140)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the killing of landless labourers and their families by burning their huts in Tanjavur District." (141)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the new threat posed to the country's security by China's beginning to stock-pile nuclear weapons." (142)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the need of a massive house construction programme especially in metropolitan centres like Bombay where more than half the city's population are living without houses." (143)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention of the need to have free, uniform primary education in the country." (144)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention of the need to recognise trade unions by deciding the representative status of the unions by means of a secret ballot." (145)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention of the need to carry out a project in co-operation with the World Health Organisation to eradicate small pox, malaria and cholera from the country." (146)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention of the problems of the teachers and of ways and means to raise the teacher's status in the country." (147)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention of the need to nationalise the basic industries like steel, cement, textiles, chemicals, oils, etc., and for the nationalisation of banks and general insurance." (148)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention of the ever growing disparity between the rich and the poor in the country, and the need to remove these disparities." (149)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention of the various substances of

[Shri George Fernandes]

communal riots in the country and the sense of insecurity prevailing among the muslims and other minorities." (150)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention of the surrender of 327 square miles of Indian territory to Pakistan in the Rann of Kutch, despite the opposition voiced by the people of the country against such a surrender." (151)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention of the need to provide free medical treatment to every citizen." (152)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention of the need to provide all facilities and opportunities to scientists and scholars, so that the brain drain from the country may be stopped and men like Dr. H.Khorana do not feel the need to leave the country." (153)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention of the need to adopt a price policy in which balance is maintained between the prices of agricultural and industrial produce, and in which manufactured goods are not sold at more than one and a half times the cost of production and transport, and the prices of foodgrains do not change by more than 20 per. cent between two harvests." (154)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the need of a Seven Year Plan to provide irrigation water to all land where irrigation is possible." (155)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the need for creating a Land Army to bring under the plough all the fallow land in the country; and for the distribution of land among the landless labourers." (156)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention of the new problems facing the younger generation and the need to find fresh solutions to these challenges facing the youth of the country." (157)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention of the need to reduce the age of adult franchise to 18 years." (158)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention of the need to set up a permanent commission to inquire into cases of corruption against ministers and public servants." (159)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention of the need to introduce flood control measures in the country to prevent the colossal loss of life and property every year during the monsoons." (160)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention of the freedom struggles waged by the African people against white colonialism in Angola, South Africa, Rhodesia and elsewhere." (161)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA
(Madhubani): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made for further reforms in land-ownership in agriculture through the village ownership of land." (162)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no notice has been taken of the growing concentration of ownership and power in the industrial sector." (163)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no light has been thrown on how unemployment would be abolished and the era of full employment would be ushered in." (164)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no path has been shown as to how the rise in the prices would be checked without the stoppage of deficit finance." (165)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that nothing has been said about India's export's to Britain which are hampered by the import security scheme imposed by Britain." (166)

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no light has been thrown on how the unexcavated historical places would be made the tourist centres." (167)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no clear cut line has been taken for speeding up the village electrification work." (168)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made that the coming plans would be made more indicative of the future course of the Indian economy as used to be in vogue under the past three Five Year Plans." (169)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to say that no step is visualised for making the workers' participation in the public sector undertaking for increasing production and efficiency." (170)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that nothing has been said about the freezing of the portion of the PL-480 retained by the American Embassy in New Delhi for lessening the foreign aid burden." (171)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that while India's first Uranium Mine and Mill at Jaduguda, Bihar, has been commissioned, no step is being visualised for setting up an atomic plant in Bihar which it well deserves." (172)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that nothing has been said for introducing mobile voting system so that bogus polling in the country be stopped." (173)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no new policy seems to be visualised for stopping Centre-State tensions and other regional and communal tensions." (174)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to say that the machinery for Joint Consultation and Compul-

[Shri Shiva Chandra Jha]

sory Arbitration has been a total failure." (175)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to say that nothing has been pointed as to how the so-called Azad Kashmir can be liberated from Pakistan's occupation." (176)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made about the immediate withdrawal of the American forces from Vietnam for solving the Vietnam problem." (177)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to say that nothing has been said about the withdrawal of the American fleet from the Mediterranean Waters for having a lasting peace in West Asia." (178)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to say that much conspicuous consumption was made in the reception of foreign dignitaries to India last year." (179)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to say that no Bill is being brought by the Government for recognising the Maithili language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India." (180)

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL (Barackpore): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure of the Government to prevent retrenchment

of about 50,000 workers in Jute industry." (181)

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure of the Government to stop retrenchment measures of Texmaco, Saxby, Britania Engineering M. M. C. Burn & Co., Braithwaith and other Engineering units in West Bengal." (182)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure of the Government to derecognise the INTUC Union in Durgapur Steel Plant despite participation of the leaders in sabotage activities and to recognise the most representative INTUC union." (183)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure of the Hindustan Steel Limited, management to absorb all the existing security staff in the new security organisation." (184)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure to ban automation in all private and public sector undertakings." (185)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure to rehabilitate all the East Pakistan refugees in permanent settlements." (186)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure to supply adequate quantity of foodgrains in deficit States like West Bengal and to permit the deficit States procure surplus foodgrains from other States." (187)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure to condemn the police firing on minority community in Calcutta on 31st January 1969." (188)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure of the Government to take adequate measures to rehabilitate the victims of communal riots in Ranchi, Nagpur, Meerut, Allahabad and other places." (189)

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure of the Government to take firm action against officials encouraging communal riots in various centres." (190)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure to condemn R.S.S. for its communal activities and suggest measures to ban it." (191)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure to condemn brutal police repression on agricultural workers in Telengana villages." (192)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure to take firm action against Lachit Sena in Assam State for subversive activities." (193)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure to take action against administrators responsible for not informing the people

in advance about the danger of flood in North Bengal." (194)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure to effectively intervene in strike of Bengal Immunity workers despite its prolongation for over 3 months." (195)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure to take action against the management of Bengal Immunity for not honouring agreement with the Union." (196)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure of the Government to provide retaining allowance to unemployed engineers as demanded by young engineers in their agitation." (197)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure to take measures to provide adequate jobs for qualified engineers." (198)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure to ensure need-based minimum wage to all the industrial workers as suggested by the 15th Indian Labour Conference." (199)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure to introduce wholesale state trading in foodgrains through the Food Corporation of India." (200)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure to ensure adequate supply of necessities of life

[Shri Mohammed Ismail]

through proper control over production of these commodities." (201)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure to keep the prices under control of all the essential commodities to prevent deterioration in standard of living of the common people." (202)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure of the Government to grant adequate dearness allowance to all the workers and employees to ensure cent per cent. neutralisation in the rise in cost of living." (203)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure to merge the dearness allowance in the basic wages for all the industrial workers and salaried employees." (204)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure to encourage ancillary industries to engineering industry to produce spare parts." (205)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret to note the failure of Government to play its role as Chairman of the International Control Commission in Vietnam." (206)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure to condemn the anti-communist and anti-Chinese trends in India directly helped by U.S. agencies in the country." (207)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure to take initiative in quitting the Commonwealth." (208)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure to mention corruption among army officials and the need to take steps to prevent it." (209)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure to put an end to contract system in the defence department." (210)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure to mention the need to stop privy purses to former princes." (211)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure to abolish Zamindaris system and distribution of land to the tillers." (212)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure to provide loans to the tillers with a view to free them from the clutches of money lenders." (213)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure to condemn the State Governments which have not implemented the legislation regarding the conditions of Bidi workers." (214)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure to impose total ban on forward trading in cotton." (215)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure to prevent closure of textile mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Coimbatore, West Bengal, etc." (216)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret to note the failure to unearth the black money and use it for the national development." (217)

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely :

"but regret to note the failure to ban retrenchment, lay-off and closures in all the industrial establishments." (218)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret to note the failure to increase the benefits under the E.S.I. scheme by increasing the contribution of the employers." (219)

That at the end of the the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret to note the failure to take over the India Electric Works Limited of Calcutta despite its closure for 18 months and payment of wages to the employees." (220)

That at the end of the motion the following be added namely :—

"but regret to note the failure to pay the employers share of contribution to the Provident Fund by the India Electric Works, Calcutta prior to its taking over by the Government." (221)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret to note the failure to regulate wages for workers in Chemical Industry." (222)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret to note the failure to condemn the role played by the Congress Party in encouraging communalism, provincialism and casteism in the country." (223)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret to note the failure to take adequate steps to improve the deteriorating conditions of municipalities in different parts of the country." (224)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret to note the failure to ensure non-discrimination towards Muslim community in giving jobs in Government services." (225)

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely :—

"but regret to note the failure to criticise role of Press Advisory Council in approving the controversial article on the eve of mid-term poll which was published in Statesman, Calcutta on 26th January, hurting the feelings of minority community." (226)

SHRI SHEOPUJAN SHASTRI (Bikramganj) I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret to note that there is no mention in the Address of the acute shortage of irrigation facilities, fertilisers, insecticides, improved seeds, modern farm implements, tractors, etc." (239)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret to note that there is no mention in the Address of any machinery to ensure equitable distribution of national income." (240)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret to note that there is no mention in the Address of any solution to the problem of unemployment." (241)

[Shri Sheopujan Shastri]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret to note that there is no mention in the Address of Gramdan, which is a very simple method to exploit the internal resources of the country.” (242)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret to note that there is no mention in the Address of any specific modes of repayment of foreign loans.” (243)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret to note that in the Address a mere expression of a pious hope has been made regarding formation of stable Governments in States.” (244)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret to note that there is no mention in the Address of inherent inconsistency between nationalism and secularism.” (245)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI
(Patna): I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of following a non-capitalist way, i.e., the socialistic way for all-round development of the country by giving up the capitalist way.” (304)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in spite of 22 years of independence, the rich have become richer and the poor poorer.” (305)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the concentration of

30 per cent of nation's wealth in the hands of the Tata's and the Birlas.” (306)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the hold of 75 monopolist capitalist families on country's economy.” (307)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the measures to root out poverty from the country.” (308)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of failure to end unemployment.” (309)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of stepping up the pace of industrialisation in the country.” (310)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of measures to make the country self-reliant in the field of industry.” (311)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of curbing rapidly increasing monopolistic tendency in industry.” (312)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of nationalisation of foreign capital.” (313)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the nationalisation of basic industries in the country." (314)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of nationalisation of tea plantations." (315)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure to check the taking out of the country of millions of rupees each year by foreign capitalists by way of profits." (316)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of improving the critical economic condition of the country by unearthing hoarded black money, realising tax arrears amounting to crores of rupees from capitalists, nationalisation of banks, nationalisation of foreign trade, wholesaled trade of foodgrains and nationalisation of Oil Companies and abolition of privy purses." (317)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of having closer relations with socialist countries and giving up the policy of dependence on colonial and capitalist countries for healthy economic development of the country." (318)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of removing the obstacles in the way of economic progress effectively." (319)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need of basic agricultural reform to increase agricultural production." (320)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of expeditious completion of major irrigation projects in the country to increase agricultural production." (321)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of implementation of Tenancy Laws amended by first U.F. Government of Bihar." (322)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of providing seeds and fertilizers at cheap rates in order to increase agricultural production." (323)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of concrete proposals to bring stability in prices." (324)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that in the Address there is no mention of getting reasonable prices paid to the farmers." (325)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that in the Address there is no mention of providing industrial material to farmers at cheap prices." (326)

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that in the Address there is no mention of reducing the price of the sugar." (327)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that in the Address there is no mention regarding fixing the reasonable prices of the cash crops like jute, cotton, oil-seeds, sugarcane." (328)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that in the Address there is no mention of providing special facilities to the farmers to improve cultivation." (329)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that in the Address there is no mention of distributing free the Government fallow land among the agricultural labourers and the poor farmers." (330)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that in the Address there is no mention of giving proprietary rights of land to the agricultural labourers." (331)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that in the Address there is no mention of taking any concrete step to increase the minimum wages of the agricultural labourers." (332)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that in the Address there is no mention of ending our dependence on others in regard to fertilisers." (333)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that in the Address there is no mention of reducing the prices of the eatables being supplied through the ration shops." (334)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that in the Address there is mention of checking the misuse of funds being carried on under the pretext of family planning." (335)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that in the Address there is no mention of usurpation of the increased national income by the capitalists." (336)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that in the Address there is no mention of the equitable distribution of the national income among the workers' class." (337)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that in Address there is no mention of the failure of Government in giving the profit of the increased production to the labourers." (338)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that in the Address there is no mention of providing employment to the unemployed engineers of the country." (339)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that in the Address there is no mention of any schemes to provide employment to the lack of educated persons of the country." (340)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that in the Address there is no mention of the agitations being launched by students and the youth of the country to protest against unemployment." (341)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that in the Address there is no mention regarding setting up large-scale industries in the country to combat unemployment," (342)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that in the Address there is no mention of any concrete scheme to save the various parts of the country from the onslaught of drought." (343)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that in the Address there is no mention of the failure to further reduce the import." (344)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that in the Address there is no mention of any schemes to develop famous tourist centres of the country." (345)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that in the Address there is no mention of the failure to implement and complete the irrigation projects of Bihar." (346)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that in the Address there is no mention of the failure to reduce the rates of electricity in Bihar." (347)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that in the Address there is no mention of the causes of inordinate delay taking place in the implementation of the Fourth Five Year Plan." (348)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that in the Address there is no mention of the failure to expose the forces at work to obstruct secretly the expansion of the public sector." (349)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that in the Address there is no mention of the measures to exploit sources within the country to get rid of the foreign loans." (350)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that in the Address there is no mention of holding Congress Party and Government responsible for the political instability in the country." (351)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that in the Address there is no mention of the anti-people policy of the Congress Party and the Government of India to topple the non-Congress Governments by encouraging defections." (352)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that in the Address no mention has been made to condemn the efforts to bring about fall of the Kerala Government." (353)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that in the Address no mention has been made to con-

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

denied the free use of the American Money of the C. I. A. and P. L. 480 during the recent mid-term elections." (354)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that in the Address there is no mention of the undemocratic activities during the mid-term elections in Bihar to prevent the voters, particularly Muslim, Harijan and backward class voters from casting their votes." (355)

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI (Ujjain): I beg to move:—

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that in the Address no mention has been made of the interference made by some foreign countries in the internal affairs of India during the recent mid-term elections." (356)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that in the Address no mention has been made of the increases in the violent tendencies seen in the mid-term elections." (357)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that in the Address no mention has been made of the measures to be adopted to check the loss of cattle wealth, to make liberal the policy of granting loans to agriculturists, to make available tractors etc. at cheap rates to the cultivators, etc." (358)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that in the Address no mention has been made of the policy to be adopted by Government in the coming years for the propagation and spread of Hindi." (359)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that in the Address no mention has been made of the elements engaged in the conversion of Harijans and Adhvans into Christianity by the Christian missionaries and of the misuse of foreign money by the foreign missionaries." (360)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that in the Address no mention had been made of the atrocities being perpetrated on Harijans in various parts of the country and of steps proposed to be taken for their betterment and providing employment to them." (361)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that in the Address no mention has been made of the solution of the problem of increasing unemployment in the country, particularly that of the young engineering and other graduates." (362)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that in the Address no mention has been made of the closure of textile mills in the country at times resulting in large scale unemployment of workers and the proposed solution to this problem." (363)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that in the Address no mention has been made of the policy of Government for checking the increasing prices in the country." (364)

SHRI YASHWANT SINGH KUSHWAH (Bhind): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note no mention has been made in it of the steps proposed

to be taken for the progress of the country and people in view of the basic requirement of the people." (366)

SHRI DEVEN SEN: I beg to move:—

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure to restore the recognition of various trade unions participating in the strike of the 19th September, 1968." (366)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure to reinstate such Central Government employees as were suspended or dismissed for participation in the strike of the 19th September, 1968." (367)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the drastic measures curtailing the rights of the workers." (368)

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN (East Delhi): I beg to move:—

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address to the growing danger to the integrity of the country by the activities of pro-Pak and pro-China elements." (378)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made about development of atomic deterrent in the country to meet the growing danger from China and Pakistan." (379)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made of the failure of the Government to re-think about its foreign policy in the light of shift in the

Russian Policy in regard to Pakistan and West Asia." (380)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made about the need of regional cooperation with the countries of South East Asia including Taiwan to meet the threat posed by Communist China to the entire region." (381)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made of the plight of Indian origin in African countries who are being squeezed out by their respective Governments." (382)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made of the discriminatory attitude of U. K. towards India and the people of Indian origin." (383)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made of the interference by U.S.S.R. through its Radio Peace and Progress into the internal affairs of India." (384)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that nothing has been said about the steps to be taken to fully integrate Jammu and Kashmir State with the rest of India and liberate 1/3rd part of it still under hostile occupation of Communist China." (385)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that nothing has been said about the steps to be taken to liberate the Indian territory under hostile occupation of Communist China." (386)

[Shri Hardayal Devgun]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that no mention has been made of the growing threat to Indian security from the Sea because of increasing activity of Russian fleet in the Indian Ocean area.” (387)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that nothing has been said about the step-motherly treatment of the Central Government towards Delhi Administration in regard to funds for the development of Delhi.” (388)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that no mention has been made of the need for setting up a Housing Corporation for the metropolitan region to meet the growing housing problem of Delhi.” (389)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that no mention has been made regarding the steps to be taken to improve the condition of urbanised villages falling in fast expanding capital city of Delhi.” (390)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that no mention has been made of the problem of Government employees in Delhi and the steps to be taken to solve them.” (391)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that no mention has been made in regard to the steps to be taken to supply milk to the people of trans Jamuna colonies of Delhi by the Delhi Milk Scheme.” (392)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that no mention, has been made in regard to the steps to be

taken to amend and re-draft the Master Plan for Delhi.” (393)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that no mention has been made of steps to build new bridges particularly one near Shanti Vana to link the trans-Jamuna colonies with Delhi main.” (394)

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Government is betraying a dangerous sense of complacency and self-satisfaction in regard to the serious nature and extent of the economic and political crisis facing the country.” (395)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Government has not made an honest effort to lay here the basic causes under lying the failures and shortcomings of its policies during the past and by gloating over the serious crisis in all its various manifestations—economic, social and political — is painting a deceptive and rosy picture to lull the consciousness and vigilance of the people against the dangerous pitfalls ahead.” (396)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address fails to make any mention of the complete bankruptcy of the Central Government's policies towards non-Congress Governments in general and the U.F. Governments of West Bengal and Kerala in particular since the last general elections.” (397)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address fails to take note of the Central Govern-

ment's policy of subversion of parliamentary Democracy, of emasculation of States' autonomy, of toppling the non-Congress Governments and of squeezing out and such Governments through the most immoral, unconstitutional and arbitrary exercise of economic, political and administrative powers of Centre including denial of food, financial resources and even legislative competence of such States." (398)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the fact that the Government's chosen path of Capitalist development of the country has resulted in the unprecedented development of monopolies, in the increasing and humiliating dependance of our country on foreign imperialist aid and the consequent danger to national Independence, in the expropriation and ruination of millions upon millions of peasants from the land, impoverishment of the working people, economic and social oppression of agricultural labour, and Harijans and Adivasis, the collapse of the small entrepreneurs, and the decline and even threatened extinction of the traditional industries, in the mounting unemployment, wagecuts, increasing workload, and fall in wages of industrial labour and high prices of the necessities of life of the common people." (399)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address while noting the decisive upward turn in agriculture fails to record the primarily it has been the result of the fortuitous circumstances of two consecutive good monsoons and glots over the havoc caused by unprecedented floods in many parts of the country and the still existing conditions of drought and famine in vast areas." (400)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to record that the so called recovery in large segment of industry has been achieved at the cost of the ruination and closure of a number of weaker units, by resort to rationalisation retrenchment, increase in workload, depression of wages and prolonged unemployment of millions of industrial workers." (401)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to note the fact that the so called striking improvement in the balance of payments is offset by fall in value of the rupee due to devaluation and what little achievements has been there is made by the pumping of enormous amount of subsidies paid by the Government out of the tax payer's money to the big industrialists and exporters." (402)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the President's Address ignores the fact that the technological improvement in agriculture is leading to rise and strengthening of a powerful class of capitalist landlords and the simultaneous expropriation of millions of small and middle peasants and increasing unemployment of agricultural labour, thus resulting in distress and destitution stalking the countryside." (403)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the President's Address ignores the stark realities that most of the agricultural inputs made available by the Government in the form of credit, fertilisers, machinery improved seeds etc., are all cornered by the rich peasants and capitalist landlords and have not made any impact on the poor and middle peasants." (404)

[Shri E. K. Nayanar]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the President's Address while being complacent about the increase in food production and procurements fails to note that the Kerala People are being still denied an adequate quantum of ration by the Central Government.” (405)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the President's Address ignores the problems of over 80 textile mills which have been closed down and the unemployment of about 75,000 textile workers in the country.” (406)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the President's Address ignores the still continuing crisis in the engineering Industry.” (407)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the President's Address ignores the vast problems of under utilisation of industrial capacity and the consequent huge waste of scarce national resources.” (408)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the President's Address ignores the stupendous scale and extent of unemployed and under-employed.” (409)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the President's Address ignores the basic causes underlying the recent growth of communal, parochial and other fissiparous tendencies and tensions gripping the country and poisoning the body politic and is silent on the policies of the Government which have led to this serious situation and on the role

played by the reactionary, anti-democratic and communal, anti-national forces including congressmen in aggravating the situation.” (410)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the President's Address is silent on the unprecedented and savage repression unleashed on the Central Government employees in anticipation of, during and after the 19th September strike and the extremely undemocratic and vindictive victimisation of thousands of employees.” (411)

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Kozhikode): I beg to move:—

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that no serious notice has been taken of the distressing situation created by the continuance of the aggressive communal and regional violence in various parts of the country.” (420)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that long pending vital question of giving Urdu its rightful place has been ignored in the Address.” (421)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no indication in the Address of any effective drive to eradicate corruption which is progressively eating into the vitals of the economics of the country.” (422)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the much talked of secularism is honoured more in the breach than in its observance as witnessed by the repeated instances of wanton demolition of mosques and

desecration, and appropriation of grave-yards." (423)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:—

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure of Central Government to resign considering the result of mid-term elections as an expression of no-confidence in Congress Government at the Centre." (424)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of non-implementation of decisions taken in the National Integration Council Meeting held at Srinagar." (425)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the policy of torpedoing the decisions of National Integration Council taken at Srinagar." (426)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of condemning communal riots and their instigators." (427)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need for banning communal propaganda." (428)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of declaring the R.S.S. unlawful which is the author of communal tension and communal riots." (429)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of banning such fascist organisations as Shiv Sena and Lachet Sena who spread riots and hatred between various sects and communities." (430)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of orgies of looting, arson and other anti-social acts in Bombay by Shiv Sena resulting in complete disruption of daily life in the city." (431)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about accepting the 10 point charter of demands of Central Government employees." (432)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the intention to remove the discontentment of Central Government employees by acceding to their demands regarding need-based minimum wages, neutralisation of dearness, increase in D.A. etc." (433)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of withdrawal of various types of action taken against Central Government employees in connection with token strike of 19th September, 1968." (434)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of withdrawing cases filed against Central Government employees in connection with recent strike." (435)

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

That at the end of the mention, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about withdrawal of orders de-recognising Government employees' unions.” (436)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not condemn fascist ordinance issued to crush the strike of Central Government employees.” (437)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of scrapping such laws as are aimed at crushing just agitations of Government employees.” (438)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need for giving special grants to States for granting D. A. at Central rates to non-Gazetted States Government employees.” (439)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure to accept the just demands of non-gazetted employees of Bihar Government.” (440)

SHRI RABI RAY (Puri): I beg to move:—

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address no mention has been made of any steps to eradicate poverty, malnutrition as recently revealed by the National Sample Survey analysis based on the data of 1963 and 1964, wherein it has been amply proved that one third of our country's population

live in absolute poverty expending less than Rs. 15/- per month in the rural areas and Rs. 24 in the urban areas.” (442)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address no mention has been made of any strong action against those people who perpetrated atrocities in the name of Shiv Sena on the non-Maharashtrians of Bombay and thereby undermining the very basis of our nationhood and dividing the nation into two categories of citizens such as sons of the soil and sons of the sky.” (443)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address no mention has been made of the phenomenal increase in the number of unemployed persons in the country so as to give them employment through investing enough money in forming the land-army and literary-army and to bring fallow land under cultivation and eradicate illiteracy respectively.” (444)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address no mention has been made of any step to remove regional imbalances among different States and different regions in the single State.” (445)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address no mention has been made of steps to remove the use of English language in schools, colleges, universities, secretariat and to immediately switch over to mother tongue media.” (446)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that no mention has been made of the need to fix a maximum

ceiling on expenditure at Rs. 1500/- per month for every Indian and thereby making a saving of three thousand crores of rupees per year, which can easily be invested to develop agriculture and industry." (448)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address, no mention has been made of any effective steps for the removal of untouchability to give a fair deal to the Adivasis and Harijans of the country during Gandhi Centenary year." (449)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made of the need to take over the entire Birla House, where Mahatma Gandhi breathed his last during Gandhi Centenary year." (450)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made of any steps for the eradication of casteism from the services by giving promotion to those public servants, who would take to inter-caste marriages." (451)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made of the need to give diplomatic recognition to East Germany and Taiwan." (452)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made of having no truck with the Peking Government until they recognise the independence of Tibet and restore to India those lands which she occupied in 1962." (453)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made of any steps to strengthen the defence of the country by taking recourse to military service among the persons in the age group of 24 to 26." (454)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made of the need for giving adequate relief to millions of people who have been made homeless by the floods and cyclones in Puri and Ganjam districts of Orissa, Jalpaiguri in West Bengal and famine affected districts of Rajasthan." (455)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in Address of the need to set up a Commission of Enquiry on the pattern of Vivian Bose Commission to enquire into the allegations against the Birlas." (456)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of governmental interference in the mid-term polls." (457)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made of the reported proposal of building a house for the Prime Minister by spending twenty lakhs of rupees resulting in wasteful expenditure during Gandhi centenary year while millions of people are without any hut whatsoever." (458)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of spending of 19 lakhs of rupees on the Prime

[Shri Babi. Ray],

Minister's election tour only in Bihar in the recent elections." (459)

SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH (Gorakhpur): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no assurance has been given in the Address to ban cow-slaughter, to prevent large scale of conversion of Tribals by Christian missionaries and large scale infiltrations of Pakistan Muslims into India." (464)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any steps to stop such family planning drive as is fatal for Indian culture and democracy." (465)

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAL : I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of a compromise between the employees and Government." (466)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of permitting employees to express their opinion freely and withdrawing the laws aiming at stifling their voice." (467)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of the need to withdraw the Criminal and Election Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1968 which aims at strangling Opposition Parties." (468)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of the forces that divide people against each other in the name of nationalism and secularism." (469)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of the taking over of the construction of Rajasthan Canal." (470)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of developing Barauli and Gandhi Sagar Atomic Power Stations as tourist centres." (471)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of the need to seek co-operation of minorities in country's development and Family Planning Programmes." (472)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of floods and drought in Rajasthan." (473)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of unemployment of engineers and the steps to remove such unemployment." (474)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Allpore): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention of the strike by Central Government employees on the 19th September, 1968, and the repressive measures used against them." (481)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention any proposal to. withdraw the disciplinary measures and court cases against over 10,000 Central Government employees." (482)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not refer to the alarming growth of communal and anti-secular forces like the Shiv Sena and R.S.S." 483)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not refer to the plight of displaced persons from East Pakistan and the need to rehabilitate them." (484)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret Government's failure to build up an adequate buffer stock of foodgrains to meet the country's minimum requirements." (485)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret Government's refusal to recognise the German Democratic Republic." (486)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret Government's failure to demand unequivocally the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam." (487)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret Government's failure to give fair treatment to the non-Congress State Governments." (488)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret Government's failure to settle dispute with employees." (489)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that Government have violated the tripartite decisions by not referring their disputes with the Central Government employees, to the arbitrator." (490)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention of the need for the reimbursement of salaries of non-gazetted employees of the Bihar Government for the period of their 20 days' strike." (491)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention to stop the retrenchment of the non-gazetted employees of the Bihar Government being done from time to time." (492)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of making any change in the anti-labour policy of the Government." (493)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of any concrete step to raise the standard of living of the workers." (494)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of any action to raise the salaries of the workers and also to give them other facilities." (495)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of making payment of bonus to the workers and employees in every case." (496)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address contains no mention of enforcing effectively the labour laws." (497)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention punishing capitalists for violating labour laws." (498)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no assurance to stop using police to suppress labour movements." (499)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the failure to check bureaucrats from controlling Government machinery." (500)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made to make the education cheap so that it is made available to the common people." (501)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of the necessity of uniform syllabus for the entire country." (502)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of the necessity of revising the standard of education." (503)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of the necessity of imparting education in mother tongue and regional languages." (504)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of taking effective steps to stop inhuman atrocities being perpetrated on Harijans." (505)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no emphasis has been laid on the necessity of good neighbourly relations with China and Pakistan." (506)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of the necessity for taking an initiative for solving the disputes with China." (507)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of following the policy of according recognition to East Germany." (508)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of starting and increasing trade with North Viet Nam, North Korea and Cuba." (509)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of stopping the import of foodgrains under P.L. 480." (510)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of checking American infiltration into the Indian universities." (511)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of the need to expel the American Peace Corps from the country." (512)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of finding out a solution to the drinking water problem." (513)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of the necessity of ending the imprisonment of the non-gazetted employees of Jammu and Kashmir Government and of releasing them." (514)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of acceding to the demand of the removal of the Governor of West Bengal." (515)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of acceding to the just demands of the electricity workers of Bihar and thus ending their State-wide strike." (516)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no reference to entrust the administration of the Patna city to the residents by holding elections to the Patna Corporation soon." (517)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of the need to support the four-point

proposals of the North Viet Nam Government for the solution of Viet Nam problem." (518)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of the necessity of special financial aid to Bihar Uttar Pradesh and other backward States." (519)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of the necessity of hundred per cent grant being given by Government for improvement in the slums of Patna city and other big cities." (520)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of the necessity of construction of a bridge over Ganga river." (521)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of the need for extension of industries in Bihar and setting up of factories particularly in North Bihar." (522)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of improving the miserable economic condition of the colliery labourers of Bihar." (523)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of any concrete steps for ensuring the implementation of the recommendations of various Wage Boards." (524)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of the reinstatement of the suspended

employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department of Bihar." (525)

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address contains no steps to root out the bribery and corruption rampant in our national life." (526)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of constituting a high-power committee to enquire into the charges of corruption against the Ministers and high officials." (527)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of any effective steps to check eviction of farmers from their land." (528)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention to abolish land revenue on uneconomic cultivation." (529)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention to introduce slab-rates of income-tax after abolishing land revenue system." (530)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of reducing the rates of electricity for irrigation." (531)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of any concrete steps to safeguard the interests of the minorities." (532)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of giving a respectable place to Urdu language." (533a)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of giving full rights to Urdu speaking people to submit applications in the Courts in Urdu and to study Urdu in schools." (534)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made of writing the names of the Railway Stations in Urdu and of the printing of Ration Cards and electoral rolls in Urdu." (535)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of any steps to develop all other languages of the country alongwith Hindi." (536)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of any proper and legal steps to protect the land of the tribal people." (537)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of abolishing for ever agricultural indebtedness." (538)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of taking any concrete steps to root out casteism, communalism, provincialism and parochialism in the country." (539)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of bringing about parity in the prices of the agricultural and industrial goods." (540)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the need to make special allocations for the spread of education." (541)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no emphasis has been laid on the necessity of increasing the pay-scales of the teachers of schools and colleges and on bringing about uniformity in them." (542)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address emphasis has not been laid on the necessity of implementing the recommendations of Kothari Commission throughout the country." (543)

SHRI RANGA : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure of the Government to protect the lives, persons and property of citizens." (544)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure of the Government to discontinue policies calculated to promote national disintegration." (545)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure of the Government to abolish food zones and rationing." (546)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure of the Government to sanction the Fertiliser project at Mithapur in Gujarat and at the Talcher Industrial Complex in Orissa." (547)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure of the Government to develop the petro-chemical complex in Gujarat and the oil resources of the Gulf of Cambay." (548)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure of the Government to develop the Mangalore Port in Mysore and to construct the Talcher-Mimalgarh Railway line for the effective development of the hinterland of the Paradeep Port in Orissa." (549)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure of the Government to remove excessive tax burdens on the textile industry and to tackle effectively the problems of silk textile mills, hand-loom weavers." (550)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure of the Government to stop further infructuous expenditure on the Bokaro Steel Project." (551)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure of the Government to tackle the problems of relief and rehabilitation in the Indo-Pakistan border Zones of Rajasthan and to build an effective system of border roads there and in Kutch, Tripura and Manipur." (552)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure of the Government to settle the Narbada Basin River dispute between Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat." (553)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure of the Government to settle the Krishna, Godavary water dispute between Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Maharashtra." (554)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure of the Government to settle the boundary dispute between Maharashtra and Mysore." (555)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure of the Government to remove or transfer the Minister for Industrial Development, Company Affairs and Internal Trade, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, the principal obstacle to rapid development of industries in all regions of the country." (556)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure of the Government to ensure the effective defence of India by a system of regional collective security in South East Asia." (557)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The amendments are also before the House.

15 Hrs.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : I am very glad, Mr. Chairman, that you are in the Chair as you are generally in the meetings of your party held in the Central Hall. We were together also in the national movement and in the Congress Party for so many years. Therefore I was not surprised when you got angry with us the other day when you

rose in your seat to make a speech because we were not chivalrous enough towards the Prime Minister. I am glad Shri Dasaratharama Reddy has made a special appeal to the House that the House, irrespective of party and personal differences, should show some courtesy to our Prime Minister, specially because she happens to be a woman. We are second to none in showing chivalry. I am second to none, I can tell you, in my affection for Indiraji. There was a time when she was a young woman, a young girl, I used to visit their house and, like all others, used to bless her also.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : She was the leader of the monkey brigade at that time.

SHRI RANGA : But now, as things are, she happens to be the Prime Minister and I have to discharge my duty as she has to discharge her duties.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा (खम्मम) : आज-कल महिलायें इन लोगों को कर्टेसी दिखा सकती हैं।

SHRI RANGA : What is the position today in our country? My hon. friend, the Prime Minister was asking for the co-operation of all parties in the discharge of her duties. But then there is a way of asking for co-operation and obtaining it. She has not been following just the right line, the right policy and programme, in order to ensure that co-operation.

Some time ago she wanted us to co-operate with her on the question of national integration also. We gave her our advice. It is not enough to have at the head of the Integration Council merely the Prime Minister. You know now the limitation and disabilities of the Prime Minister. That is why they ask for all this co-operation. I do not blame them. But knowing those limitations and having seen also the results of those limitations in all these terrible things that have been happening in different parts of the country, they should have heeded the advice that we had thought it fit to tender to her. We suggested that a man like Radhakrishnan, Rajaji or Jayaprakash Narayan should be invited to be the head of the

National Integration Council. Certainly, the Prime Minister should be there as their right-hand person to give all the support that she could just as we would have to give our support too. We thought that that kind of a council would make a better appeal to all sections of people in this country and all political parties. But, unfortunately, wisdom when it is preferred from the Opposition does not appear attractive to the Prime Minister or her advisers.

Now again she asks for our co-operation. Long before the mid-term elections came to pass, we told—the Government, the Prime Minister and everybody in the Congress, people from all platforms—that it would not be possible for any one party to get a clear majority, an effective and reliable majority, in any of the States; therefore, it would be their duty to think in terms of forming coalition governments. So far as we are concerned, from our party platform we said—I offered it taking courage in both my hands because I had not consulted my party at that stage—have an all inclusive democratic coalition. Did they heed our advice? They went about singing the hymns of stable Government.

My hon. friend, the Home Minister, yesterday, was taking pride of the fact—he got a lot of encomiums from quite a number of papers this morning—saying, “We have achieved one great thing. We have remained in power for 22 years whereas these unfortunate S.V.D. people could not remain in power even for 22 months.” If that is the only qualification, if that is the main qualification, that they have achieved so far, I cannot congratulate them. How long does the crow live? Everybody knows what is said in the *Panchtantra*. I need not go beyond that. Is that the qualification? They should be ashamed of saying that, remaining in a responsible position, as they do from the Treasury Benches, and that too the Home Minister to proffer that kind of a serious argument. If that is the way in which this country is to be appealed to by the Treasury Benches, I cannot very well say that the country would be wrong and has been wrong in turning its back upon them.

Sir, they deplore all this violence. They want everybody's cooperation and they are so unhappy about it. They want to go on explaining all sorts of things. The Home Minister was saying yesterday that the Maharashtra Ministry allowed itself to be deceived by mere appearances in the beginning and, therefore, they did not anticipate the seriousness of the trouble that had overtaken Bombay city. What is the duty of the Government then? Why do they have the C.B.I.? Why do they have the Intelligence Department? Why do they have all their agents and so many of these people who go about taking notes of the speeches that we make, the words that we utter, and also our movements? Is it not to forewarn themselves, to equip themselves, to inform themselves, about what is happening and what is likely to happen and then get ready to meet the situation? They failed to meet the situation not only in Bombay but also in our State of Andhra Pradesh.

Here is our Chief Minister—he was kind enough to write to a large number of us, including myself, and possibly you may have received it also—who says:

“In fact, in the past 12 years, the people of Andhra Pradesh have not only contributed effectively for the development of economy but also worked for the promotion of understanding and unity between the two regions.”

Now, the Home Minister, yesterday, and the Prime Minister today and our other friends also, have all admitted that Telangana had come to be neglected. Why was Telangana neglected? Not because there was no warning. Telangana, at that time, took time by its forelock and insisted upon some protection to be given to them, some safeguards to be incorporated in the Constitution. Because the Government could not incorporate them in the Constitution they passed a separate law according to which a Committee came to be established there on which all parties were represented. All the parties in Telangana were there.

At the same time, we must also realise one thing. The Opposition Members cannot

[Shri Ranga]

so easily come to possess all the facts as easily as the Government. The Government knew it and it was their duty to investigate and to find out, every six months what was the position, how many of those posts which had to be reserved for Telengana were being actually given over to them and how much of money was being spent for their protection and for their development. They failed in their duty in a criminal manner. And for how many years? They have failed in their duty all these years. Suddenly, now they say, "We did not know that was going to happen." It came upon them as a surprise. When the people there, for whatever reason, through whosoever's initiative and influence, mischievous or wise or whatever it may be, exerted themselves, demanded satisfaction, what did the Government do? They sent for the leaders of all the Opposition parties, sat together and within two days, they were able to see how many thousand of jobs which should have gone to Telengana had not gone to them and were, on the other hand, given over to others and how many of the officers had to be removed. They should be sent over to Andhra, the erstwhile Andhra, at a cost of Rs. 1½ crores per annum. If there were to be no jobs, no work at all, for them, it does not matter; they would be provided with salaries, with allowances and everything, but they would be kept there in anticipation of some work to be provided only in Andhra area. So far as Telengana is concerned, the hospitals had to be denuded of doctors and nurses—even male nurses; schools had to be denuded of their teachers. All these places are not to be filled in at all. Why? Because they do not want the erstwhile Andhras here. There these Andhras are not needed because there are no jobs for them. This is the wasteful manner, the irresponsible manner, in which both this Government here as well as that Government have failed. My hon. friend was telling us 'After all why do you blame us? We are only at the Centre.' The Centre has its responsibilities also to the States, especially in regard to these two places:

Shiv Sena is such a dangerous thing, a mischievous thing. We are unanimous in

saying that it is a fascist organisation. We have now seen the results, the kind of results that would flow from that kind of organisation and the objectives it has had. It made no secret at all; it distributed so much of literature; we all got it two years ago or a year ago. We knew what they wanted to do, how much of mischief. So many times the Government was also warned. Why is it that the Government has not taken any action? My hon. friend, Mr. Ramamurti, was right this morning when he said that when the communists were playing the same kind of mischief, they were locked up and yet, Shiv Sena was allowed to go on with its mischief all this time. Even Naxalbaris are there—the Left Communists or Marxists of whatever they call themselves here—; Naxalbari leaders are free to do all the mischief that they can and which they are doing in my own constituency; they are playing so much of mischief in the district in which my constituency finds itself; I warned them, but they did not care, they would not yield; they must carry on their blood-thirsty activities, and they are carrying on. What is it that this Government has done? They say that it is the responsibility of the Andhra Government. How can it be so? It is the simultaneous responsibility of the Government of India as well as of the Andhra Government and of the Maharashtra Government in these cases. The Government of India has failed criminally in its duty. Just because of the cow agitation and because a few thousand people had the courage to come over here upto our very gate last time, the Prime Minister was good enough to accept the resignation of the then Home Minister; the then Home Minister had the decency, the self-respect and the sense of responsibility to offer his resignation. Why is it that the present Home Minister comes here with all smiles, with all jokes, and speaks in such an irresponsible manner without, first of all, placing his resignation in the hands of the Prime Minister? What is it that the Prime Minister has been doing without demanding his resignation? There was my friend, Shri Asoka Mehta; somewhere in Czechoslovakia all those horrors were perpetrated, not by this Government but by another Government, the Communist Government, and he had the decency to offer his resignation because this Government did not have the humanity,

self-respect and moral stature to protest against the actions of Soviet Russia: And what a Home Minister we have! The Prime Minister is very proud of him. They are welcome to their pride, but I am sure their pride will come to be humbled. People are not going to be fooled all the time nor are they going to be fooled every time. They say, 'We will come to the results of elections'. What are these results? My party has not fared well. We knew it. We did not claim at any time that we were going to get a majority. The other parties certainly made their claims; they are justified in their claims to some extent, to this extent that, cumulatively, they have prevented the Congress from getting the majority. That itself is an achievement in the cause of democracy because these people are too arrogant, drunk with power, and, therefore, they have become completely irresponsible.

The other day, more than forty people were allowed to kill themselves in the train accident. If a man says that he is going to kill himself, according to the criminal law it is a crime and the person can be handed over to the police and he can be hauled up before the court. But here were more than forty people. The station master and everybody else must have known and everybody else there should also have known that the train was going to move and quite a large number of them were going to be killed, and yet they allowed the train to move. It was suggested that if the train had not been allowed to move the officers might have been lynched. Some paper had the wisdom to suggest that they could have waited until another train had been brought in and carriages were provided afterwards, and so all these people could have been accommodated in them and these lives could have been saved. Why were they allowed to die in that manner?

Only this morning, one of my friends was suggesting that I should pay my tribute to that young man there in Czechoslovakia who had immolated himself in order to protest against the Soviet dictatorship and Soviet domination over that country in such an imperialistic manner. I pay my tribute. That is how our hearts are burning in this country about one man

and for freedom. Here were more than forty people who were allowed to die, and this Government does not even have a word of sympathy of sorrow or regret or apology.

The burden of the song that our Prime Minister has sung this morning is that it is everybody's responsibility. If it is everybody's responsibility, why should she be the Prime Minister for this party? Let her be the Prime Minister of a national Government. Let her be the Prime Minister of all-talents-Government, as my leader Rajaji has been suggesting. Let her be the Prime Minister of all the parties in this country, and as I would like to add, of only the democratic parties. But, no, she must enjoy this luxury notwithstanding the fact that her party had faced discredit not once but twice, once in 1967 and again now. On both the occasions, the people have rejected them in so many places. Yet, she wants to continue to be the Prime Minister. And She wants us to share her responsibility, and then share the blame also for all the horrors that are going on. No, we are not prepared to share this kind of responsibility. This is a vicarious responsibility; and this is a dangerous responsibility. We cannot afford to share this kind of responsibility along with her and her party while those people have got the monopoly of doing everything in the wrong way and going the wrong way also.

Let us now take agriculture. My hon. friend Shri N. Dandekar has already made some very relevant remarks. I would only add one or two more. Lack of irrigation and flood control measures has strongly affected development in the country. Government say that they are doing so much but they are not doing enough. I have been pleading for a very long time for the establishment of a national level of an all-India flood, famine and other national calamities insurance fund with Rs. 100 crores as contribution from the Centre and with some corresponding contribution from the States so that with that fund we would be in a position to offer protection and support to all those areas and all those people who happen to suffer from these national calamities from time to time.

[Shri Ranga]

My hon. friend Shri Dasaratha Rama Reddy was finding some satisfaction in the fact that we had had a very good crop. It is true that we have had a very good crop. But we could have had 50 per cent more production if only we had had proper flood protection measures, if we had developed our irrigation to a larger extent, if we had utilised all the irrigation potential which we had already provided ourselves with at such heavy cost, and if we had settled the river water disputes.

Why is it that the Narmada dispute has not been settled? It is not because we do not have the expert's decisions. Mr Khosla was an impartial man, an excellent engineer and an eminent administrator and he had given his decision. He was asked to go into the matter and he went into it and gave his decision. But here is this Government with no legs to stand upon and which has not got the strength, moral or material or political to enforce this decision. If this Government is not able to do it, then let it set up another tribunal under the Act. Why does it not do it? Gujarat is crying. The *kisans* of Gujarat are highly educated people, and energetic people and enterprising people, they are crying for more and more water. While they are crying on the one hand, on the other we find that Surat and other cities are being flooded whenever the Narmada becomes very angry. Should not something be done in this regard? I do not think that this Government is capable of doing anything.

Take again the Godavari and Krishna water dispute. What is the present point of difference? The Maharashtrians and Mysorens want only one tribunal while the Andhras want two tribunals through their Government. I do not know the niceties about this thing and what mischief there is if it is only one tribunal and what it means if there are two tribunals. Now, the Prime Minister is expected to give her verdict. I do not know whether she is competent enough to give a verdict in regard to such technical things. Even if she is competent to do so, why should she delay the matter? Why should she take months and years? Four years ago, this should have been settled.

If there had been a decision in time, it would have been possible for Dr. K. L. Rao and the Andhra Government to instal the crest gates in a period of six months or one year. But criminally they have delayed it. Who is responsible for all this?

Then, there is the question of prices also. But before I come to that, I would like to say a word about the zonal controls. Why should there be these zonal controls? One of our friends was saying that there were controls on movement from State to State, but I may point out that in my State there is even control on district to district movement. So many of the MLAs of my party have been demanding that for God's sake, these district-to-district controls should be removed. But, no, Shri Brahmananada Reddy would not remove them because it would not suit the pockets of the tahsildars and the check-post masters or of the other paraphernalia and of course all those people and political interests who are behind all this. Is it not time that these zonal controls go? Even the AICC had recommended that the zones should go, but they persuaded the AICC not to go on record in that respect but said that they would anyhow do it. But then they deceived the AICC also and they deceived themselves. What a capacity Indiraji's party has got to deceive itself.

In regard to remunerative prices, the President has talked about it as others also have talked about it. But there are no remunerative prices today. My hon. friend Shri Dasaratha Rama Reddy ought to know the correct position, because he is an agriculturist, a good and a big agriculturist. Remunerative prices should not be the same as the procurement prices. Remunerative prices should be what is now prevalent in the bazar which are much higher than the procurement prices. We want the procurement prices to be fixed, no doubt, but we do want the procurement prices to be the remunerative prices. The Food Corporation should enter the market and compete with ordinary people in purchasing as much grain as it wants. If they want to build a buffer stock, by all means let them do so, but they should purchase the grains

in the open market in competition with others. Please do not think that this Ranga has suddenly sold himself away to this ideology of free enterprise. No. The peasants are the biggest votaries of freedom. If anybody is opposed to, I used to oppose him because he was opposed to the peasants and their freedom. Even in those days when he inherited this Government from the British, he inherited controls also and hugged them like a fish takes to water. It needed so much pleading from me and from Gandhiji and so many others also to make him give them up. I also persuaded Gandhiji to use his great influence with the very powerful man, Jawaharlal Nehru. Even then he would not yield, because he had got into power, and once he got the bit into his mouth, he would not even care for Gandhiji and Gandhiji had to threaten him with a hunger strike to get him remove controls at that time. But afterwards, he came back with the controls from which we are still suffering, and which Indiraji has inherited; she has inherited not only the Prime Ministership but also this blight of controls.

We want these controls to go. We want these controls to go not only in agriculture but also in industry. We have made suggestions in this regard. My leader, Rajaji, after having been in charge of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry here had said that if there be need for a few controls here and there, for giving a few licences and quotas, to that extent, a commission should be appointed, a commission non-political, non-partisan, quasi-judicial before which all the facts would be placed. Let their Commerce Ministry, the Industry Ministry and the new Ministry, the Ministry of International Trade, the new *avatar* Dinesh Singh, place all the facts before the commission and let the commission decide upon priorities, licences and all that. Why have they not agreed to this suggestion? My hon. friend, Shri Nanda, when he was Home Minister, was inclined to agree to it. But the Secretaries would not allow him to implement it. He had asked for a scheme also. My friend, Shri Dandekar, who is an expert in these matters, submitted a scheme also. But they simply dismissed it because it did not suit them. Shri Dandekar was saying the other day

that the high dignitaries of this Government were collecting money for the elections. Where from? From whom?

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade): The hon. Member also collects.

SHRI RANGA: We collect, but we have nothing to offer, and what is more, we cannot frighten anybody. They can frighten anybody. The Minister of Industrial Development—has power over the management, coercive power, persuasive power. That is the reason why Shri Dandekar's scheme and Rajaji's scheme have not come to be accepted till now by this Government.

They have appointed the Administrative Reforms Commission, which is going on like this Government. The Government have remained for 22 years, and God alone knows how many years this Commission will go on producing report after report. In one of their reports, they said that the Prime Minister ought not to be the Chairman of the Planning Commission. But what was the Prime Minister's reaction to it? She called some of us for our views. I do not know what others have said, but I told her that she was not competent enough to be its Chairman and it would be wise for her not to be its Chairman. But she said 'So many people are asking me to be there because as Prime Minister. I might be able to push through their activity a little more effectively' and so on. I said 'Yes, they would only like to please you' They would do the same with anybody. If I were Prime Minister, they would say the same thing to me and would like to please me. This is the manner in which the Government have been accepting the recommendations of the ARC.

Shri B. R. Sen, who was one of the seniormost Secretaries here, who was Secretary of the Food Ministry here, and who became later Director General of FAO, unanimously elected for 9 years, one of our most respected Indians, who was considered to be an expert from their point of view, said the other day that the Planning Commission should not have any Minister on it, it should be a completely independent and advisory body.

[Shri Ranga]

That is exactly what my hon. friend, Shri Masani, has been advising Government as well as our party all these years. He had gone to France and studied the manner in which they have appointed a planning machinery there. He told us the details about that and suggested that with some necessary adjustments, we could have the same type of planning machinery here. We put that suggestion to Government. We did not keep it as a kind of monopoly or secret nursing it until we would be able to come to power and then fling it as a surprise. We wanted to co-operate with Government by offering constructive criticism as well as useful suggestions.

But this Government is stone deaf to suggestions that come from outside and even from its own members. Mrs. Gandhi was mentioning corruption in her reply this morning. But what is it they have done to eradicate corruption? The Chairman of the Administrative Reforms Commission, Mr. Hanumanthaiya made repeated charges that we had raised here against no less a person than the President of the Congress. It does not please me to refer to this matter; he happens to be one of my best friends just as you are and all of us worked together for many years but we have to discharge our responsibility to the public. He was then the Chief Minister of Mysore. What did he do? He did something which we do not know. Charges were framed and they were placed before the Prime Minister as well as the President. Was anything done about it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not interrupting you but I request you to confine year remarks to persons here. You should not bring in persons who are not here to defend themselves. That is my request. You are relevant in your speech while dealing with the President's Address and any criticism is valid, I agree.

SHRI RANGA: When Mr. Hanumanthaiya, Chairman of the Administrative Reforms Commission wanted them to look into these charges, what was the attitude displayed by his party? Did they deal with him honestly, honourably and respectfully, as he deserved, holding the position he did at their own mercy and

because of their own favours? No. Here is the touch-stone, and it is enough to prove that this Government has not got the fervour of resentment against corruption and the love and passion for integrity. It is not altogether dead yet. They were good enough to kick out four of their men including some chief ministers from candidature in Bihar. It is good; but it is not enough. That only shows that they harboured so many such people and for such a long time and at the time of elections they were afraid of placing these four people before the public and they felt that they better be kept in their secret wardrobe. It is not the right approach; it only shows that the Government is lacking in moral fervour.

SHRI PILOO MODY: They gave tickets to their wives.

SHRI RANGA: My hon. friend Mr. Dandekar warned the Government the other day against imposing agricultural income-tax. I reiterate that warning. It would be very dangerous and very bad. Thank God, it happens to be in the State List and the State Chief Ministers can be expected to exercise a little higher sense of responsibility than this Government. What about the excise duties? Very soon the Budget is to come. So many papers have been saying that so many more taxes are in the offing. I warn the Prime Minister as well as her colleague not to raise the excise duties any more and if they have any feeling for the suffering people, they should reduce it at least by 25 per cent, if not by 33 1/3 per cent as suggested, year after year at the budget time by my friend Mr. Masani. It is high time that they were reduced. Mr. Collin Clark, one of the internationally well known economists has said that within a few years, the share of the central excise in the total tax revenues had gone up by more than ten per cent, from 65 to 75 per cent. Is it reasonable? Can they place their hands on their hearts and say to themselves that they are doing a good turn to the masses by the continuous rise in the excise duties and asking the people to go on bearing these burdens? There was a cartoon this morning about the Railway Minister saying: I am not raising any more fares and freights. But what about the rise that

his predecessor had made during the last year, the year before last, and the year before that and a short time ago the ten per cent increase in the freight rates. We do not know what other babies the Deputy Prime Minister has got up his sleeve. Whatever they may be, they are sure to be ugly; they are sure to be troublesome and suicidal, suicidal for the masses and suicidal, I hope some day it will turn out to be, to the Congress party also.

In conclusion, I am glad my hon. friend Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi has been asked to move this Motion of Thanks. For what reason? Because she has not yet been swallowed up by this octopus of this Ministry. She comes from a heroic family with which my ties are very strong.

MR CHAIRMAN: Please deal with her arguments.

SHRI RANGA: Let me pay a compliment to her. On her side, she has made a good speech also today. On hearing her speech, I felt happy that she is not in the Ministry, because, I do not want good people, competent people, to be swallowed up by this Congress Ministry which is capable of destroying every talent and every tremor of social conscience.

Sir, I cannot congratulate the Prime Minister on the results of the elections, on her election speeches or on the kind of appeal that she made to the masses at the time of the elections for a "stable Ministry." I cannot congratulate her on the manner in which she wants to tackle these issues, nor can I congratulate her on the Chief Ministers of the Congress side that she has got in various States, on whose advice she is dependent in so melancholical a manner. I hope that as soon as possible she would try to hearken to the advice that is being offered by the sagest, the sanest and the wisest of our statemen in our country.

MR CHAIRMAN: I have to impose certain restrictions on time. The movers and the leader of the Opposition have

spoken. I think for the time being we will allow 15 minutes for each speaker.

डा० गोविन्द दास (जबलपुर) : सभापति महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव अभी मेरी बहन जी ने उपस्थित किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। राष्ट्रपति का अभिभाषण एक ऐसा अवसर होता है कि उस पर धन्यवाद देने के प्रस्ताव पर सब कुछ कहा जा सकता है, और हम जो कुछ करते रहे हैं उसका सिंहावलोकन भी किया जा सकता है।

हमारे देश की इस समय जैसी परिस्थिति है उसमें मैं सबसे पहले आदर्शों की ओर और उन आदर्शों के अनुसार हमने जो उद्देश्य और ध्येय बनाये हैं, उनकी ओर हमारा लक्ष्य जाना चाहिए। बिना आदर्शों, बिना उद्देश्यों और बिना ध्येयों के कोई काम ठीक से नहीं चल सकता। महात्मा गांधी ने स्वराज्य के बाद हमारा देश किस प्रकार का बनेगा इसकी एक तस्वीर खींची थी। यद्यपि मैं शुरू से, लगभग 48-49 वर्षों से, कांग्रेस में ही रहा हूँ और कांग्रेस की ओर से ही इन केन्द्रीय व्यवस्थापिका सभाओं में चुना जाता रहा हूँ, आज भी कांग्रेस में हूँ, और इस 73 वर्ष की अवस्था में जो थोड़ा सा समय बाकी है उसमें मैं कांग्रेस में ही रहना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मुझे यह कहते हुए खेद होता है कि गांधी जी ने जो तस्वीर हमारे देश की खींची थी उसके अनुसार कांग्रेस और कांग्रेस दल नहीं चल रहा है। जब मैं इस बात को देखता हूँ तब मेरा हृदय खेद से भर जाता है। गांधी जी ने सबसे पहले हमारे सामने त्याग का आदर्श रक्खा था। नई दिल्ली की सरकार में या राज्य सरकारों में हमें कहीं भी आज वह त्याग की भावना दिखलाई देती है? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कहीं नहीं दिखलाई देती।

अभी एक नया प्रस्ताव आया। मैं तो स्तब्ध रह गया उस प्रस्ताव से कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री के लिये 20 लाख रुपये लगाकर

[डा० गोविन्ददास]

एक नया बंगला बनाया जाने वाला है। यह 20 लाख रुपये नहीं लगेंगे, उस नये बंगले को बनते-बनते 50 लाख रुपये लगेंगे। इस गरीब देश में इस गरीब देश के प्रधान मंत्री के लिये एक नया बंगला 20-30 लाख या 50 लाख रुपये लगाकर बनाया जाये, यह कहां की नैतिकता है। पंडित जवाहरलाल जी जब त्रिमूर्ति के बंगले में रहते थे उस समय उनके लिये एक छोटा बंगला बनाने की बात हुई थी। जब पंडित जी ने देखा कि उस छोटे से बंगले में तो लाखों रुपये लग जाने वाले हैं तब उन्होंने स्वयं उस बात को अस्वीकार कर दिया और कहा कि लाखों रुपये लगाकर नया बंगला बनाने की अपेक्षा तो इस त्रिमूर्ति के बंगले में ही रहना अच्छा है। मैं उनकी पुत्री से, जो इस समय प्रधान मंत्री हैं, कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनके पिता ने जो कुछ किया था, इस सम्बन्ध में उनको भी वही करना चाहिए। या तो वह त्रिमूर्ति के बंगले में रहें या फिर राष्ट्रपति भवन भी इतना बड़ा है कि उसके किसी हिस्से में वे रह सकती हैं। इस प्रकार से जो लाखों रुपये इस गरीब देश के आज प्रधान मंत्री का बंगला बनाने के लिये खर्च किये जा रहे हैं उसको रोक दिया जाये।

हमने गांधी जी के दूसरे आदर्शों को भी भुला दिया है। हम इस देश में प्रजातन्त्र चलाना चाहते हैं। अवश्य प्रजातन्त्र चलना चाहिए। बड़ी कठिनाई से हमको प्रजातन्त्र हासिल हुआ है। लेकिन क्या यह प्रजातन्त्र केवल 2 प्रतिशत अंग्रेजी समझने वालों की भाषा से चल सकता है? हमारी संविधान सभा ने सर्वमत से हिन्दी को इस देश की राज्य भाषा के पद पर प्रतिष्ठित किया था। मुझे ताज्जुब होता है जब मैं देखता हूँ कि आज भी कुछ मनचले अंग्रेजी पत्र लिखते जा रहे हैं कि संविधान सभा ने तो हिन्दी को केवल दो सदस्यों या एक सदस्य के बहुमत से राज्यभाषा के पद पर प्रतिष्ठित किया था। मैं कहता हूँ कि यह

बात संविधान सभा की छपी हुई कार्रवाई में देख ली जाये, जो सरकार की ओर से छपी गई है, कि हमने हिन्दी को संविधान सभा में केवल एक या दो सदस्य के बहुमत से राज्यभाषा के पद पर प्रतिष्ठित किया था अथवा सर्वमत से किया था। मैं नहीं जानता कि इस सदन में कितने सदस्य हैं जो संविधान सभा के सदस्य थे, लेकिन मैं संविधान सभा का सदस्य था, और मैं चुनौती देते हुए कहता हूँ कि पत्रों में जो भी इस प्रकार की बातें लिखते जा रहे हैं कि संविधान सभा में हिन्दी को केवल एक सदस्य के बहुमत से राज्यभाषा के पद पर प्रतिष्ठित किया गया था, वह गलत लिखते हैं। हम प्रजातन्त्र चलाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन यदि हम प्रजातन्त्र चलाना चाहते हैं तो क्या वह विदेशी भाषा के द्वारा हो सकता है?

इस सम्बन्ध में दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1969 में जो विधेयक पारित हुआ, उसके अनुसार हिन्दी के साथ अंग्रेजी चल सकती है, क्या हिन्दी के साथ अंग्रेजी चल रही है? नहीं चल रही है। आज अंग्रेजी ही चल रही है, उस विधेयक के बावजूद भी कि अंग्रेजी केवल हिन्दी के साथ चल सकती है। फिर उस विधेयक के साथ हमने एक संकल्प भी पारित किया था हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में। मैं हमारे गृह मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उस संकल्प के अनुसार क्या-क्या काम हुआ है इसको वह हमें बतायें। मैं समझता हूँ कि उस संकल्प के अनुसार कोई काम नहीं हुआ है और वह संकल्प रद्दी की टोकरी में पड़ा हुआ है। प्रजातन्त्र प्रजा की भाषा से चल सकता है। प्रजातन्त्र विदेशी भाषा से चल नहीं सकता।

हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने राजनीतिक स्थायित्व की बात भी कही है। मेरा भी कहना है कि बिना राजनीतिक स्थायित्व के प्रजातन्त्र नहीं चल सकता है। लेकिन हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो एक अपील की है कि सभी दलों को इस स्थायित्व को लाने के

लिए सरकार के साथ सहयोग करना चाहिए, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई है। किस प्रकार सभी बल सहयोग करेंगे। श्री रंगा के अभी के भाषण के एक अंश से मैं सहमत हूँ। विनोबा जी भी वही कहते हैं कि यदि इस देश में प्रजातन्त्र को चलाना है तो समय आ गया है जब सब दलों की यहाँ पर सरकार बने। बिना उसके प्रजातन्त्र इस देश में चलने वाला नहीं है। हर जगह प्रजातन्त्र अलग-अलग ढंग से उसी प्रकार चलता है जिस प्रकार विभिन्न देशों में वहाँ की परिस्थिति के अनुसार साम्यवाद चलता है। हमारे देश की परिस्थिति दलगत पार्टी की सरकार के अनुकूल नहीं है, यह मेरा विश्वास हो गया है। कहा जा सकता है कि अभी संविद सरकारें बनी थीं। यह बात ठीक है। लेकिन उन संविद सरकारों में कांग्रेस नहीं थी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस नेतृत्व करके सब दलों की सरकार बनाये।

एक तीसरी बात राष्ट्रपति जी ने अन्न की अधिक उत्पत्ति के बारे में कही है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में खाद्यान्न का प्रश्न बहुत महत्व का है। मैं सदा कहता रहा हूँ और फिर कहता हूँ कि इस देश में खाद्यान्नों की उत्पत्ति तब तक नहीं बढ़ सकती जब तक इस देश में पूर्ण रूप से गो रक्षा न हो। गांधीजी ने इसीलिए गो-रक्षा के ऊपर इतना बल दिया था।

फिर खाद्यान्नों की उत्पत्ति के साथ परिवार नियोजन का काम भी चल रहा है और उक्त और भी ध्यान दिये जाना चाहिए। इस परिवार नियोजन के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप देखें कि किन-किन समाजों में यह परिवार नियोजन चल रहा है। एक समाज केवल एक विवाह कर सकता है जबकि दूसरे समाज में बार विवाह किये जाने की छूट है। यह कैसा कोड है यह समझ में नहीं आता। परिवार नियोजन केवल हिन्दुओं पर लागू हो, अथवा हिन्दुओं पर लागू हो,

इससे तो परिवार नियोजन भी सफल नहीं हो सकता। खाद्य के प्रश्न से परिवार नियोजन के प्रश्न का बहुत अधिक सम्बन्ध है और इस पर भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

अभी हाल ही में मैं हिन्दी के लिए एक लम्बा दौरा करता रहा हूँ। उस दौरे में मुझे एक बात जो दिखाई दी है उसको अन्त में मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। यहाँ पर गत 6 दिसम्बर को शंकराचार्य जी के एक लेख के ऊपर एक विवाद खड़ा हो गया था। वह लेख छपा था गोरखपुर से प्रकाशित होने वाले "कल्याण" पत्र में। मैंने उस पत्र को मंगाया और मैं उस पत्र को इस टेबल पर इसलिए उपस्थित करना चाहता हूँ कि चव्हाण जी इस पत्र को देखें। श्री फर्नेंडीज का मैं बड़ा आदर करता हूँ। उन्होंने इस लेख के सम्बन्ध में अपने प्रश्न में जो कुछ कहा था क्या वे बातें इस लेख में हैं? यथार्थ में यह लेख नहीं है, एक मुलाकात है। इस मुलाकात के सिलसिले में गृह मंत्री जी एक बात कह गये जिससे मुझे बड़ा क्षोभ हुआ। उन्होंने कहा था :

"I could understand the Honourable Member's feeling that the Shankaracharya has compared Shudras and other people, the untouchables, to lesser animals, to dogs etc. From this sort of comparison of human beings that sort of category of animals, we should know what type of person he is."

आगे चलकर वह कहते हैं :

"As I have said, the way he has expressed his views, really speaking, does not deserve the high position he holds."

इस पर सारे देश में बड़ा क्षोभ मुझे दिया है। इस सम्बन्ध में शारदापीठ, इारिका के श्री शंकराचार्य ने एक तार भी भेजा था। उस तार को मैं आपको बढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। वह इस प्रकार है :

[डा० गोविन्द दास]

"Union Home Minister's Statement in Parliament against Puri Shankaracharya is highly objectionable and denounces intentionally the dignity of Hindu religious heads and interferes with Hinduism and their religious practices when so-called secular Government dare not utter a word about activities of other minority Communities. We therefore vehemently protest against this reported Statement on behalf of forty crore Hindus and demand its withdrawal."

चव्हाण जी का मैं बड़ा आदर करता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ कहा है वह कुछ गलतपहमी में कहा है। शंकराचार्य जी ने क्या कहा था। उनसे प्रश्न किया गया था कि "जो शूद्र अच्छे कार्य करता है तो क्या वह ब्राह्मण नहीं बनेगा।" शंकराचार्य जी ने उत्तर में कहा था :

"हां, यदि शूद्र स्वधर्म का पालन करता है और शास्त्रानुसार वर्णाश्रम-धर्मानुसार मर्यादानुसार चला है, पापों से बचता है और शुभ कर्म करता है तो वह अगले जन्म में ब्राह्मण बन जाएगा, इसमें सन्देह नहीं।"

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : आप देखिये कि अगले जन्म में कह रहे हैं, इस जन्म में नहीं।

डा० गोविन्द दास : मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ, उन्होंने कहा था।

आगे देखिये उनका क्या कहना है। श्री जार्ज फर्नैंडो ने यह कहा था शंकराचार्य जी का यह कहना है कि स्त्री, शूद्र, मुसलमान और ईसाई आदि तमाम लोग यहाँ की भारतीय संस्कृति में बैठ नहीं सकते। इसके बारे में शंकराचार्य जी का क्या कहना है इसको भी आप सुन लीजिये। अक्तूबर के कल्याण में पृष्ठ 1221, कालम 1, पंक्ति 8 में उनका कथन लिखा है कि आजकल जुलूसों में स्त्री, शूद्र, मुसलमान, ईसाई आदि सबको

सम्मिलित सबसे वेद मन्त्र बुलाये जाते हैं; यज्ञों में भी सभी आहुति डालने लगे हैं और वेद मन्त्र बोलने लगे हैं। हम इन सब बातों को शास्त्र विरुद्ध मानते हैं।

इस पर शंकराचार्य जी पर यह आक्षेप करना कि उन्होंने शूद्रों का; भंगियों का कुत्तों आदि से मुकाबला किया है, बिल्कुल गलत है। मैं हरिजनों को, शूद्रों को और मुसलमानों को, सबको ईश्वर का वंसा ही अंश मानता हूँ जैसा हिन्दुओं को और ब्राह्मणों को मानता हूँ। मुझे इनमें कोई भेद दिखाई नहीं देता। लेकिन शंकराचार्य के सदृश व्यक्ति की जिनको हम जगद्गुरु शंकराचार्य कहते हैं, एक मुलाकात को तोड़-मरोड़कर यहाँ पर उपस्थित करना और गृह मन्त्री महोदय उस पर यह कहें कि वह उस पद के योग्य नहीं हैं जिस पर वह बैठे हुए हैं, ठीक नहीं था। इस पर बड़ा भारी क्षोभ दिखाई दिया है। इसका निवारण गृह मन्त्री महोदय को करना चाहिए। कल्याण पत्र को मैं यहाँ उपस्थित कर रहा हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ वह देख लें और देखने के बाद अगर उन्हें स्वयं मान्य हो कि उन्होंने एक गलत बात पर एक बात कही है, तो उसको उनको सुधार लेना चाहिए। गांधी जी गलती को सुधारा करते थे। उनको भी अपनी गलती को सुधारना चाहिए, यह मेरा नम्र निवेदन है।

अन्त में मुझे यह कहना है कि मैं स्वयं कांग्रेसवादी हूँ, कांग्रेस में रहा हूँ और भविष्य में भी कांग्रेस में रहना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन अगर कांग्रेस भी कोई गलती करती है गोरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में, हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में, जगद्गुरु शंकराचार्य के सम्बन्ध में या किसी और सम्बन्ध में तो मैं सदा उनकी ओर ध्यान दिलाता रहा हूँ अभी भी दिलाता हूँ और जब तक जिन्दा रहूँगा तब तक यही प्रयत्न करता रहूँगा।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):
Sir, I hope you will give an opportunity

to Shri George Fernandes because he has been wrongly quoted.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : भ्राज वह इस वक्त यहाँ नहीं हैं, इसलिए वह बोल रहे हैं सेठ जी को इन चीजों में जाना नहीं चाहिए था। क्या जरूरत थी इनमें जाने की? सेठ जी का हम आदर करते हैं। लेकिन उनको इन चीजों में जाना नहीं चाहिए।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मधु लिमये जी ने अक्तूबर के मासिक पत्रिका का हवाला देकर इस सवाल को उठाया था। फर्नेंडीज जी ने जब इस सवाल को उठाया तो बाकायदा कल्याण पत्रिका को पढ़ कर सुनाया था। अब श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडीज की गैर मौजूदगी में सेठ जी ने इस सवाल को उठाया है। उनको ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए था। उनकी 73 साल की उम्र है। वह हम लोगों के पिता के समान हैं। उनको ऐसी बात नहीं कहनी चाहिए थी जिससे फिरकापरस्ती फैले। अगर पाकिस्तान से कोई लड़ा था और टैंक को तोड़ा था तो उसका नाम सेठ गोविन्द दास नहीं था, अब्दुल हमीद उसका नाम था।

श्री मधु लिमये : शंकराचार्य जी के बारे में मैंने पहले सवाल पूछा था जिसका जवाब गृह मन्त्रालय ने दिया था। गृह मन्त्री जी ने यह कहा था कि इसमें जो विचार प्रकट किये गये हैं वे अनुदार हैं लेकिन उनके बारे में कोई कानूनी कार्रवाई नहीं हो सकती है। यदि यह सरकार की नीति है तो इस तरह सरकारी दल के एक आदमी को, बुजुर्ग आदमी को जिनका हम आदर करते हैं, इस चीज में नहीं जाना चाहिए था। आप हमारी तरफ से और पूरे सदन की तरफ से उनको यह बात कह दीजिये।

श्री शिव नारायण : सभापति महोदय, मैं सेठ जी से, और शंकराचार्य जी से भी, प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे मद्रास के मन्दिरों में जाकर देखें कि उनकी संस्कृति का क्या हाल है।

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba) : Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address which has also dealt with various aspects of economic development of the country.

The Opposition has raised certain points regarding the internal security of the country and the results of the mid-term polls saying that they were an indication of the failure of the Congress Government. One of the points made was that the Congress Government at the Centre has failed to meet the challenge of regionalism; that is, the Central Government is responsible for whatever has happened in the State of Andhra or in Bombay City.

What has happened in Bombay is a matter of shame and we all condemn whatever has happened there—the action taken by Shiv Sena and the suffering of South Indians. We all share their feelings. But this is not a matter on which we should condemn the Central Government because it is a matter which is basically concerning the State Government. Again, we have to test the development of the country from the broader aspect and if we look at it from that point of view we find that the economy is improving every year. Statistics show that in 1967-68 food production was 6 million tonnes more than the previous peak figure in the year 1964-65. We find that the new thermal projects which are coming into being—the latest being at Bhatinda in Punjab—would increase tremendously the electricity capacity of the country. Similarly, new projects are coming up in Himachal Pradesh. The Seul Project would meet practically the need of the entire State of Himachal Pradesh and there would be surplus electricity for the rest of the country.

Similarly we find that more and more tubewells and canals are being dug. The latest advance in this respect is the example of Punjab where we find that in the field of irrigation and agricultural development it has beaten even many advanced countries.

An aspersion has been cast that in the mid-term poll the Congress has failed

[Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan]

miserably. It reminds me of a small animal which is found in our State. It is found in hilly terrain. It is a small animal of the size of a frog and it is not able to face even a small bird; even a small bird can terrorize it and finishes it, but it has a bloated sense of self-importance. It is called Binda. It sits on the top of a bamboo tree and questions whosoever passes near that tree, "Who are you? What are you doing here? What do you want from this place?" So, a little success here and there in the mid-term poll has given a bloated sense of self-importance to some of the parties and they cannot contain themselves. They have chosen this as an opportunity for hitting at the Congress Government.

My submission is that they should be modest enough to contain themselves and to have a balanced view of the whole thing instead of showing that bloated sense of self-importance as that little, small-animal has when it sits on the top of a bamboo tree. A little sense of balance on their part would not be a bad virtue for them.

16 Hours

Coming to the external affairs, we find that there is a sound policy, a sound basis, which is meeting our economic needs and the security of the State. There is all-round strengthening and improving of our relations with various countries and the main basis of that is the policy of non-alignment and co-existence. We find that more and more countries in the world are coming out of the blocs or the treaties which they had formed or the combinations which they had formed. They are disengaging themselves from those blocs and coming into the field of non-alignment. This is the greatest tribute to our foreign policy. More and more countries are following the same policy. This would help in promotion of international cooperation and would bring peace to the tense world.

There are a few other things which I want to point out. One of them is about the educated unemployment. Our educational system has certain shortcomings.

One of them is that we are following the same system of education which was being followed by the Britishers. Our universities are turning out a class of persons, a class of youngmen, who are not suited to the present needs of the country. Our universities are turning out clerks only. What we need is a new class of people who can go in for the development of agriculture and industry and, for that purpose, what we need is a change in the curriculum of education.

In our educational system, we find that when a youngman comes out of school or college, what he knows is very little about the practical aspect of agriculture and industry and what he seeks is a job, preferably in Government or in some private sector. The educational system should be agriculture-oriented and industry-oriented so that a student or a youngman who comes out of school or college could go in for agriculture or industry and not for the jobs in public or private sector. Therefore, what I submit is that this aspect of educational system should be looked into.

In most of the States, we have free education and by giving free education, every year, we are bringing all these youngmen into the fold of unemployment. That will be very harmful. In the coming years, what we need is re-orientation of the entire educational system so that all these youngmen who come out of school or college do not seek jobs but go in for independent employments and professions in industry and agriculture.

Another thing which I want to point out is about famines, droughts and floods.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati): You do not want them to seek jobs.

16.05 hours.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: *in the Chair.*]

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN: The educational system should be so oriented, the curriculum should be so planned, that during the time he is getting education, he is taught the practical side of

industry and agriculture so that when he comes out, goes in for those particular professions, rather than seek employment in government.... (*Interruption*) There is a vast scope in industry. Our country is industrially backward. What we need is a better class of people with managerial skill, entrepreneurs, who can develop these things. Therefore, I submit that this should be added in the curriculum of education.

Coming to droughts and floods, what I submit is that this is a regular feature in our country that every second or third year we have either huge floods in some States or famines in other State. Last year we had floods in Bengal and in the south, and we had famine in Rajasthan. Government has, very correctly, come up with a solution that there should be regular famine brigades and flood brigades who will meet the need of that particular region. What I submit is that these should be properly organized so that whenever there are floods in a particular area, the warning could be given much earlier and preventive measures could be taken at the proper time and not at a late stage when the floods had done the damage. Similarly, about famine, one can easily know earlier that in a particular region there have been less rains or that there is a likelihood of famine, and relief measures should be taken much earlier than when the damage has been done and when very little can be done. Therefore, I submit that these should be properly organized.

The government is now doing but they should go a step further and do a little more, i.e., we should anticipate the trouble rather than going on for relief after the damage has been done or the occurrences have taken place.

There is another aspect which I would like to touch, and that is, the regional trouble all over the country. The theory of regionalism and linguism has gone too far; we have given it too long a rope and; therefore, we now find trouble arising everywhere. In every State we find that the people of one region are trying to oust throw out the people belonging to the other regions. For example, in Bombay, we find that, though it is a

cosmopolitan city, some bad elements under the garb of regionalism are trying to make an issue to throw out the people belonging to the other regions, for example, people from the South or non-Maharashtrians, from Bombay. Similarly, a trouble has arisen in Andhra, i.e., a fight between Telengana and Andhra. I am not going into this that the people of Telengana have been left backward or that they were not given enough or what they deserved, but what I am submitting is that such issues have cropped up. When they are taken in the background of regionalism and linguism, the persons who really gain are different from those for whom the issue was made out. What I am trying to say is that these issues should be curbed and those parties or those anti-social elements or political parties whosoever raised the issue of regionalism or linguism, should be curbed. That is, if Shiv Sena is bringing forth the issue of Marathis and non-Marathis, the best course would be to ban it. Similarly, any other party which raises the issue of regionalism or linguism should be banned. What I submit is that it is time that we took a strong action against such parties or elements because once this particular wave starts in a particular State, it can have repercussions in other States.

For example, in Madras there can be an anti-Kerala movement, in Bengal, there can be an anti-Madras movement and in another State, there can be an anti-Bengali movement. Then it will be difficult for any political party to curb it. Therefore, this is an issue, on which, as the Home Minister rightly said yesterday, all political parties should combine and curb these evils of regionalism, linguism, communalism and casteism. There can be no two opinions on that.

In conclusion, I would say that on the whole, the Government has done, and is doing, sufficient, thought according to some, it is not enough. But it is trying hard for the development of the country.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण को काफ़ी संजीवनी के साथ धब की दफा मैंने

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

सुना क्योंकि पिछली मर्तबा तो हम लोग बाहर चले गए थे और मैंने सोचने की कोशिश की कि आखिर राष्ट्रपति जी ने ऐसे मुद्दों के बारे में, जो कुछ सवालालात देश के सामने ख़ासकर हैं, कुछ कहा है या नहीं। मैं ख़ासकर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव पर दो दिन या ढाई दिन की बहस के सिलसिले में शिव-सेना की बात और कुछ और बातें भी की गई थीं, उसका कोई जिक्र उसमें नहीं है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद राष्ट्रपति जी उसकी ग्रहणियत को समझना नहीं चाहते हैं या वह क्योंकि सत्ताधारी दल का हाथ उसमें है इस वजह से शायद उसका जिक्र करना नहीं चाहते।

इसके साथ-साथ मुझे ताज़्जुब यह हुआ कि उन्होंने 19 सितम्बर, 1968 की हड़ताल के बारे में कोई जिक्र नहीं किया और आज भी उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि 18 अक्टूबर, 1968 को मंत्रि-मंडल ने फ़ैसला लिया और यह कहा कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लोईज़, जिनकी नौकरियाँ ख़त्म कर दी गई हैं उनके बारे में लीनियेंसी से काम लिया जायगा और उनको नौकरी पर वापस लिया जायगा। उसके बारे में केवल इतना ही नहीं, गृह मंत्री जी ने या उनके छोटे मंत्री जो हैं विद्याचरण शुक्ल जी न, दोनों ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि ऐसे लोग जिनके ऊपर मुकदमे चल रहे हैं या जिन्होंने सिर्फ हड़ताल में हिस्सा लिया था उनके केसेज़ को रीकंसीडर किया जायगा। प्रधान मंत्री जी से जब हम लोग मिले थे तो उन्होंने भी आश्वासन दिया था कि ऐसा होगा। लेकिन 4 जनवरी, 1969 को भी जो कैबिनेट का फ़ैसला हुआ वह भी अभी तक लागू नहीं किया गया है और मुझे अफसोस के साथ यह कहना पड़ेगा कि आज भी 9 हजार सरकारी कर्मचारी ऐसे हैं कि या तो उनके ऊपर मुकदमे चल रहे हैं या उनकी नौकरी ख़त्म कर दी गई है, एक महीने की तनख्वाह

देकर। राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण में उसका जिक्र भी नहीं हुआ है जबकि उन्होंने कहा है कि उन्नाइन्ट कन्सल्टेटिव मशीनरी को एक परमानेंट स्टेड्यूटरी बाँड़ी हम बनाना चाहते हैं।

9 हजार या 10 हजार सरकारी कर्मचारी आज भी सड़कों का चक्कर लगा रहे हैं प्रधान मंत्री के आश्वासन देने के बाद और गृह मंत्री के आश्वासन देने के बाद भी अभी तक उनको नौकरी में वापस नहीं लिया गया और मैं इसलिए निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ आपके मार्फत प्रधान मंत्री जी से या गृह मंत्री जी से कि कम से कम वह इसका फ़ैसला जल्दी से जल्दी कर दें वरना हम लोगों को मजबूर होकर कोई न कोई कदम उठाना पड़ेगा। आल इण्डिया डिफेंस एम्प्लोईज़ फेडरेशन ने यह फ़ैसला ले लिया है कि यदि 23 मार्च तक कोई फ़ैसला नहीं हुआ तो चाहे एस० एम० बैनर्जी हों या एस० एम० जोशी हों या और भी कोई हों, हमें भूख हड़ताल करने पर मजबूर होना पड़ेगा। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह एक फ़ैसला लें वरना प्रधान मंत्री जी के आश्वासन पर कोई भरोसा इस देश को रहेगा नहीं। ऐसी कौन सी चीज़ थी, कोई वायलेंस का केस उनके खिलाफ नहीं है, जिनके खिलाफ वायलेंस का केस नहीं है, उन केसेज़ को वापस लेने में आपको क्या दिक्कत है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यही कारण था कि बंगाल के मध्यावधि चुनाव में आपने देखा कि जहाँ 280 सदस्यों के सदन में कांग्रेस के 128 सदस्य थे, वहाँ केवल 55 रह गये। यही कारण था कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जहाँ कांग्रेस का बहुमत होना चाहिये था, जिसकी आशा चन्द्र भानु गुप्ता करते थे, वह उन्हें नहीं मिला। यही कारण है कि बिहार में कांग्रेसी हुकूमत नहीं आई। यही कारण है कि पंजाब में कांग्रेस के सदस्य बूँडे से नहीं मिल रहे हैं। इसलिये मैं इस बात की तरफ इशारा करना चाहता हूँ कि अब भी मौका

है, कम से कम इस मसले को तो हल करें। यदि 23 मार्च तक सरकारी कर्मचारियों को काम पर वापस नहीं लिया गया तो चाहे सरकार बुरा समझे या भला समझे, कोई कदम हमें उठाना पड़ेगा, जिसकी सारी जिम्मेदारी इस सरकार पर होगी।

दूसरी बात—उन्होंने यह कहा है कि ज्वाइन्ट कन्सल्टेटिव मशीनरी को कानूनी रूप दिया जायगा, स्टैंचूटरी बाडी बनाई जायगी, लेकिन हड़ताल के हक को परमानेन्टली छीनने की कोशिश हो रही है और यह कहा जा रहा है कि ज्वाइन्ट कन्सल्टेटिव मशीनरी होगी लेकिन हड़ताल के हक को हमेशा के लिए छीनने की कोशिश की जायगी। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी मारफत निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि हड़ताल के हक को हमेशा के लिये छीनने की कोशिश की गई तो उसका मुकाबला सड़कों और गलियों में होगा।

तीसरी चीज—मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में अभी तक राष्ट्रपति जी का शासन है, अभी चन्द्र भानु गुप्तजी कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि कोई ऐसा निर्दलीय सदस्य उनको मिले जो राजी हो जाय, पांच-दस हजार रुपये से ज्यादा उनको न देना पड़े ताकि वहां पर उनकी सरकार बन जाय। ऐसे मौके पर वहां डिप्टी कालेजेज के टीचर्स की हड़ताल चल रही है। मैं इस मौके पर खासकर डा० राव साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि, वह जरा इस बात पर ध्यान दें, क्योंकि वह एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर हो चुके हैं और मुझे खुशी है, मैं उनको बधाई देना चाहता हूँ—यह ऐसा काम है जिसके लिये वास्तव में वे उपयुक्त व्यक्ति हैं। अगर उत्तर प्रदेश में चुनी हुई सरकार बन जाती तो मैं उनसे निवेदन नहीं करता। 250 डिप्टी कालिजिज आज उत्तर प्रदेश में बन्द पड़े हैं। उनकी मांग क्या है? उनकी मांग है कि जिस तरह से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लाइज को मंहगाई भत्ता मिलता है, उनको भी मिले

और मुझे यह कहा गया है कि इसमें केवल 36 या 37 लाख रुपये का खर्चा होगा। वहाँ पर डिप्टी कालिजिज के टीचर्स का मंहगाई भत्ता सरकारी कर्मचारियों से कम है।

दूसरी डिमाण्ड—कोठारी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट, जिसको सरकार ने माना है, उसको अभी तक वहाँ लागू नहीं किया गया है। वहाँ के गवर्नर साहब से जब वे लोग मिलने के लिये गये, उनकी एसोशियेशन के लोगों ने उनसे कहा कि आप हमारी हालत को देखिये और कोई उपाय बताइये। गवर्नर साहब ने उनको कहा—

If you are not satisfied, leave the job.

यह गवर्नर साहब का उत्तर था, उन लोगों के लिये जो देश के निर्माता हैं। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि जब डिप्टी कालिजिज के टीचर्स का डेपुटेशन डा० राव साहब को मिला, शायद वह कल मिला था, तो उन्होंने उनसे कहा कि वह वायदा करें कि पहले एजीटेशन को खत्म करेंगे, उसके बाद उनकी सुनवाई हो सकती है। मैं डा० राव साहब से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह अगर एक स्टेटमेंट इस सदन में करें और यह प्राश्वासन उन लोगों को दें कि उनकी मांगों की सुनवाई होगी तो मेरा विश्वास है कि उनके स्टेटमेंट पर यकीन करके, भरोसा करके, वे आज अपने आंदोलन को खत्म करने के लिये तैयार हैं। यह मैं इसलिये कह रहा हूँ कि यह कोई छात्रों का आंदोलन नहीं है, मजदूरों का आंदोलन नहीं है, डिप्टी कालिजिज के टीचर्स का आंदोलन है, जिनको बाध्य होकर हड़ताल करनी पड़ी। आज 250 कालिजिज बन्द हैं, उनके छात्रों के इम्तिहान मार्च-अप्रैल में होने वाले हैं। उन लड़कों के भविष्य का क्या होगा—आप जरा इस पर विचार कीजिये। इसलिये मैं उनसे निवेदन करूंगा कि इस मामले को जल्द से जल्द सुलझाने की कोशिश करें।

दूसरा मसला—उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे खुशी होती यदि राष्ट्रपति जी को भाषण में

[श्री स० मौ० बनर्जी]

नैशनल फिटनेस कोर के बारे में भी कुछ जिक्र होता। आपको मालूम है कि जब भी विदेशी लोग हमारे देश में, चाहे वे रूस से आये हों या चीन से आये आये हों या अमेरिका से आये हों, उन्होंने कहा कि इस देश में दो ही चीज अच्छी लगीं—एक नैशनल फिजिकल लैबोरेट्री और दूसरी नैशनल फिटनेस कोर। जैनरल भोंसले साहब ने इसको शुरू किया था, लेकिन अचानक इस सरकार के दिमाग में यह बात आई कि इसको डीसैन्टलाइज कर दिया जाय। मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसके सम्बन्ध में जो भी रिपोर्ट दी गई है, वे गलत दी गई हैं। उन रिपोर्टों में कहा गया है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स इसको लेने के लिये राजी हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी इजाजत से यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह रिपोर्ट बिल्कुल गलत है। जिन राज्यों से जवाब आये हैं, उनमें से एक-दो स्टेट और यूनियन टैरिटरीज को छोड़कर, चाहे मणिपुर हो, त्रिपुरा हो, हिमाचल प्रदेश हो या चण्डीगढ़ हो, दो-तीन जगहों को छोड़ कर सब राज्यों ने कहा है कि वे लेने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। हमने डा० त्रिगुण सेन साहब और भागवत भा आज़ाद साहब को भी समझाने की कोशिश की और कहा कि आपके इस निर्णय से नैशनल फिटनेस कोर के ७ हजार इंस्ट्रक्टरों की नौकरी पहली माचं से खत्म हो जायगी। अब मैं डा० राव साहब से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह खुद डि-नोत्रो इस मामले को देखें, ऐसा न हो कि उन गलत रिपोर्टों के आधार पर गलत फैसला हो जाय। मैं अथोरिटी के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इसके बारे में रिपोर्ट माँगी तो डाइरेक्टर जैनरल, नैशनल फिटनेस कोर और उनके उपाइन्ट सैक्रेटरी ने असली चीज को दबाकर गलत तस्वीर प्रधान मंत्री के सामने पेश की। आपके इस निर्णय से आज सात हजार नैशनल फिटनेस इंस्ट्रक्टरों, जिनको सातों

तालीम मिली, जिन्होंने देश के काफी बच्चों को मजबूत बनाया, उनके अन्दर देशभक्ति की भावना मरी, आज वे सड़क पर मारे-मारे घूम रहे हैं। मेहरबानी करके आप दोबारा इस चीज को देखें, उनसे फाइल मंगाकर, उसको देखने के बाद फैसला करें। यह सात हजार कर्मचारियों का सवाल है। मैं सारे डायूमेन्ट्स उनको देने के लिये तैयार हूँ और मैं साबित करने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर के सामने फैक्ट्स को सप्रेस किया गया है, गलत चीज पेश की गई है और इस सदन को गुमराह करने की कोशिश की गई है। यह आरोप मैं डा० सेन या आज़ाद साहब पर नहीं लगा रहा हूँ, उनको गुमराह करने की कोशिश की गई है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि डा० राव इस मामले को दोबारा देखने की कोशिश करेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे आज बड़ा दुख हुआ, जब सेठ गोविन्द दास ने, जो इस सदन के सबसे पुराने मेम्बर हैं, अपने भाषण में हमारे सदस्य जार्ज फरनांडीज के बारे में कहा कि उन्होंने गुरु शंकराचार्य के बारे में कुछ ऐसे शब्द कहे हैं। जार्ज फरनांडीज ने कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कही है, आज भी हमारे देश में अगर हिन्दू धर्म का इसी में कल्याण हो सकता है कि शूद्र शूद्र बन कर रह जाय, अगर हिन्दू राष्ट्र की यही कल्पना है तो मैं भी हिन्दू राष्ट्र को मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ। इस देश में अगर सरदार भगत सिंह, अशफाक उल्ला खाँ और दूसरे देशभक्त फाँसी के तख्ते पर इन्कलाब जिन्दाबाद कहते-कहते कुर्बान हो गये और इस देश की आज़ादी को लाये, तो भगत सिंह और अशफाक उल्ला खाँ के खानदान के लोग कभी इस बात को ग़ज़ारा नहीं करेंगे कि इस देश में यह शूद्र है, वह ब्राह्मण है। शूद्र और ब्राह्मण का काम क्या है, शत्रिय का काम क्या है जो शूद्र नहीं कर सकता। मैं चालीस करोड़ हिन्दुओं की तरफ से एक चीज कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो कम्युनल हेटेड सेठ गोविन्द दास जी ने फैसाने की कोशिश की है, प्रधान

मंत्री जी को उसका जवाब जरूर देना चाहिये।

कानपुर में भी इस दफा कम्यूनलिज्म फैलाने की कोशिश की गई थी, लेकिन हमने कहा कि कानपुर स्वर्गीय गणेश शंकर विद्यार्थी का था, आज भी है और कल भी रहेगा, इसको नाथू राम गोडसे का शहर नहीं बनने दिया जायगा।

अभी पिछले चुनावों में, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुसलमानों के वोटों को हासिल करने के लिए कांग्रेस के लोगों ने क्या किया? वह पर्चा मेरे पास है, जो उनकी तरफ से निकाला गया था, उसमें दस्तखत है, उसे उर्दू भाषा में लिख कर मुसलमानों के इलाकों में जाकर बाँटा गया, जिसमें कहा गया कि यह चुनाव आपकी हुज्जुलवतनी को खुला चैलेंज है, हुज्जुलवतनी के मायने हैं, देश-भक्ति। यानी आपकी देशभक्ति को खुला चैलेंज है, इसका मुब्त आप दे सकते हैं, फंला कांग्रेसी उम्मीदवार को वोट दीजिये। देशभक्ति देश के साथ होती है, यह तो कांग्रेस भक्ति है। यह पर्चा मुसलमानों को डराने के लिये निकाला गया, अगर कांग्रेस को वोट नहीं दोगे तो जनसंघ को वोट चला जायगा और जनसंघ की हूकूमत बन जायगी। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि फिरका-परस्ती के खिलाफ प्रधान मंत्री ने भाषण दिया और कहा थी बीलीव इन सेकुलरिज्म लेकिन उसका नमूना यह है कि मुसलमानों की बस्तियों में जाकर मुसलमान जैसा भाषण देना और हिन्दुओं की बस्तियों में जाकर हिन्दुओं जैसा भाषण देना, यह सेकुलरिज्म नहीं है। आज मुसलमानों को खुली चुनौती दी गई, उनकी देशभक्ति को ललकारा गया। मैं आपको बतलाता हूँ कि कैसे ललकारा गया? मुसलमानों की बस्तियों में जाकर मुसलमान माताओं और बहनों की मीलाद शरीफ के नाम पर बुलाया जाता है। जिसमें 15 मिनट जिन्ने रसूल होता है और पन्द्रह मिनट जिन्ने कांग्रेस और जिन्ने वोट होता है।

मैं मुसलमानों के इन खामियों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो भाषण दिया है उसमें उर्दू भाषा के बारे में क्या तरक्की हो रही है, उसके बारे में रत्ती भर भी कोई चीज नहीं कही गई है। मुसलमानों की जवान को काट लिया गया है। आज उत्तर प्रदेश में और दूसरी जगहों पर, जहां उन्होंने दस्तखत किए थे कि उर्दू भाषा को बराबरी का दर्जा मिलना चाहिए, उसके बारे में सरकार क्या कहती है? कांग्रेसी लोगों ने अपने चुनाव घोषणा-पत्र में कहा है कि उर्दू भाषा की तरक्की की जायेगी। मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर आपको उर्दू भाषा की तरक्की करनी है, तो यह गालिब की सेन्टिनरी है, जहाँ राष्ट्रपति भी जाते हैं, इन्दिरा जी भी जायेंगी और दूसरे मंत्री लोग भी जायेंगे, वहाँ पर दीवाने गालिब पढ़ा जा रहा है, गालिब की गजलें पढ़ी जा रही हैं... (व्यवधान)... तो चीज यह है कि यह गालिब के सेन्टिनरी का समय है, अगर आपको गालिब को टिखूट देनी है, उसके बारे में कुछ भी करना है तो वह लाल किला में मुशायरा करके नहीं होगा या विज्ञान भवन में जाकर भाषण देने से नहीं होगा बल्कि आप यह डिक्लेयर करें कि उर्दू भाषा की तरक्की होगी। अगर आप यह डिक्लेयर नहीं करते हैं तो इसका मतलब यह होगा कि आप उर्दू भाषा की तरक्की नहीं कर सकते हैं। आप मुसलमानों की बस्तियों में जाकर वोट डालने के लिए कहते हैं। आप कहते हैं कि उर्दू भाषा की तरक्की होगी, आप मुसलमान कांग्रेस को वोट दें। मैं कहता हूँ कि फिर आपमें और दूसरे लोगों में फर्क क्या है? जैसे जनसंघ का नारा था जय भारत माता, दीपक को वोट दो, जय गोमाता, दीपक को वोट दो और अब एक नया नारा बना है, जय राजमाता, दीपक को वोट दो, उसी तरह से आप भी मुसलमानों की बस्तियों में जाकर वही कहते हैं कि 'जय उर्दू भाषा' बीलों की जोड़ी को वोट दो। इसलिए मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उर्दू

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

भाषा की तरक्की होनी चाहिए और सेकुलरिज्म को लाने के लिए कुछ चीजें, कुछ भावनायें पैदा करनी पड़ेगी। आज जो शक्तियाँ पैदा हो रही हैं चाहे शिव-सेना की शक्ल में, चाहे ललित सेना की शक्ल में, चाहे आर० एस० एस० की शक्ल में या दूसरी शक्लों में उनको रोकना पड़ेगा। अटल जी को भी इन शक्तियों को रोकना पड़ेगा और हम भी रोकेंगे क्योंकि यह चीजें किसी को भी कामयाब नहीं करेंगी। इस्माइल साहब ने भाषण दिया और उन्होंने ठीक ही कहा कि कुछ चीजों के बारे में शक पैदा हो गया है। क्या वजह है कि आज मजलिशें मुशव्वरत पैदा हो रही हैं? क्या वजह है कि आज अक्विलियतें यह सोच रही हैं कि कहीं अकसरियत हमें मार तो नहीं डालेगी? क्योंकि रांची में लोगों ने देखा और उसके बारे में सरकार कुछ नहीं कर सकी। इसी तरह से लोगों ने मेरठ में भी देखा। इसलिए जब तक आप हिन्दू मुसलमानों को नहीं समझाएंगे कि यह लड़ाई दाढ़ी और चोटी की नहीं है बल्कि यह लड़ाई रोजी और रोटी की है तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा। मैं आपसे पूछता हूँ कि जब पाकिस्तान से युद्ध हो रहा था तो बर्गर सोचे-समझे, निडर होकर, किसने पैंटन टैंक तोड़ा था? उसका नाम क्या था? उसका नाम अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी नहीं था, सेठ गोविन्द दास नहीं था बल्कि उसका नाम अब्दुल हमीद था। आज उसकी विधवा रसूलन ज़ार-ज़ार रोती है। लेकिन उसे एक ही सन्तोष है कि अगर मेरे शोहर का इन्तकाल हुआ और वह कुर्बान हुआ तो देशभक्ति में कुर्बान हुआ। इन चीजों की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। कुछ चीजें मैंने आपके सामने रखी भी हैं। जैसे कि मुझे दुख है, राष्ट्रपति जी ने उर्दू ज़बान के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा। रिट्रैचमेंट के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा। बंगाल में सरकार बन गई, उसके बारे में कल हम लोगों ने कहा कि लाल भंडे वालों की हुकूमत क्यों बन गई तो ऐसा

मालूम हुआ कि उनके चौके में हमने पैर दिया। बहुत नाराज़ थे। कहा गया कि स्टेटिस्टिक्स देखिये कि किस तरह से वोट का परसेंटेज बढ़ गया है। परसेंटेज आफ वोट्स के ऊपर अगर फ़ैसला हो जाये तो यह सरकार यहां पर रह नहीं सकती है।

एलेक्शन के दौरान कितना खर्चा किया इसके लिए मैं एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। इसको वेरीफ़ाई किया जाय। गरीब देश की प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिराजी की एक मीटिंग उन्नाव में थी, एक मीटिंग कानपुर शहर में थी और मीटिंग कानपुर जिले में थी। इन तीनों मीटिंग्स के लिए जो दोनों तरफ बल्लियाँ लगीं चालीस मील तक उससे ऐसा मालूम होता था कि लक्ष्मण रेखा खींच दी गई है कि कहीं कोई पार न हो जाय, चला न जाय। पाँच लाख रुपया इन तीन मीटिंग्स पर खर्च किया गया... (व्यवधान)...

एक माननीय सदस्य : इसमें गवर्नमेंट का पैसा नहीं बल्कि कांग्रेस का पैसा लगता है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अगर इतना पैसा आप खर्च कीजिएगा तो बिरला से लेना पड़ेगा। इसलिए ऐसा खर्चा मत कीजिए। ... (व्यवधान)...

इस रुपये के बारे में आप निश्चित रूप से डी० एम० कानपुर और डी० एम० उन्नाव को बुलाकर पूछिये तो कह देंगे कि दस मील बल्ली लगाने के लिए 26 हजार का ठेका था और पन्द्रह मील में 36 हजार का था। ठेकेदार चाहते हैं कि रोज चुनाव हों और प्रधान मंत्री यहाँ पर आयें और उनको ऐसे ठेके मिलते रहें। इतना खर्चा गरीब देश के प्रधान मंत्री ने कानपुर और उन्नाव की गरीब जनता को क्या समझाने के लिए किया था? मैं इन्दिराजी की बहुत इज्जत करता हूँ और मैं उनके ऊपर कोई टीका-टिप्पणी नहीं करना चाहता। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ यह बात सही है जैसी कि आलोचना होती है, सेठ गोविन्द दास ने सही कहा है कि प्रधान मंत्री नये मकान में न

जायं। हमारे पंडित जी तीन मूर्ति में रह सकते थे और हिन्दुस्तान की बनी हुई छोटी मोटर में वे चढ़ते थे तो वह सादगी की वजह से। वह गांधी जी की बात थी। मैं आपसे सच कहता हूँ कि गांधी जी अगर आज किसी हालत में यहाँ आना चाहें जीवित या उनकी आत्मा यहां पर आना चाहे तो कांग्रेसी परेशान हो जायेंगे कि गांधी जी को कहाँ बैठाया जाय। आप उनको विजिटिंग गैलरी में बैठा नहीं सकते और वे डिस्टिंग्शिशेड गेस्ट थे नहीं क्योंकि वे कोई एम० पी०, एम० एल० ए० या एक्स-गवर्नर बने नहीं। इसलिये अगर उनको कहीं जगह मिलेगी तो पत्रकारों के बीच में ही क्योंकि वे हरिजन अखबार चलाते थे। मैं इन गांधी जी के आदर्शों पर चलने वालों से कहना चाहता हूँ गांधी जी की एक बार हत्या तो नाथूराम गोडसे ने की लेकिन उनके सिद्धांतों की हत्या कांग्रेस ने की है। इस तरह से उनकी दो बार हत्या हुई। मैं आपको मार्कट सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लॉईज के बारे में, नेशनल फिटनेस कोर के बारे में और डा० राव टीचर्स के बारे में प्राबलम को सल्व करें। आज एलेक्शंस के जो नतीजे निकले हैं, उनको देखें, सोचें और दिल दिमाग से टटोलने की कोशिश करें कि क्या हो रहा है।

अंत में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में दो कैंडीडेट्स को गोली से मार दिया गया और उस चीज को जब हमने उठाने की कोशिश की तो कहा गया कि यह उत्तर प्रदेश के गवर्नर साहब से पूछिये। उत्तर प्रदेश के गवर्नर साहब काफी दिन वहाँ पर रह चुके हैं। वह लखनऊ का पानी और गोमती का पानी काफी देख चुके हैं। आप मेहरबानी करके अब उनको वहाँ से हटवा दीजिये। और अगर हो सके तो मेहरबानी करके धर्मवीर साहब को भी बुला लीजिये और उनको किसी ऐसी जगह पर रख दीजिये जहाँ पर कि कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट हो और उसको वहाँ पर खत्म करना हो। या फिर शिव सेना

को कंट्रोल करने के लिए उनको वहाँ पर गवर्नर बनाकर भेज दीजिये लेकिन मेहरबानी करके उनको बंगाल से हटा दीजिये। बंगाल में लोगों ने साफ तरीके से कहा है और इतना प्रचार हुआ है। कहा गया चीन के एजेंट और रूस के एजेंट लेकिन न चीन के एजेंट और न रूस के एजेंट। बिरला और टाटा के एजेंटों ने आपको हरा दिया, अतुल्य घोष और 55 और लोग, यानी अलीबाबा और उनके 55 और थीफ, ऐसी हालत कर दी गई... (व्यवधान)...

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मेरी इन बातों का जवाब प्रधान मंत्री या दूसरे मंत्री देंगे। मैं आपको भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि आपने दल से ऊपर मुझे इतना समय दिया।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor). Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it appears that a few speakers from the opposition have not yet been out of the dazed condition resulting from their success in the elections and even in the discussion on the President's Address, which is meant to focus attention on the vast national problems, they have again come back to the elections. In a democracy Congress alone has no right to be elected in a majority. But it would have been a credit to democracy if the opposition parties could have given a substantial pragmatic approach to the electorate at the time of the elections, instead of combining as they did on practically no programme. Possibly, because of the prevailing situation it was not practicable to have an opposition party that can give an alternative programme. Yet, when we listen to the debate from Professor Ranga to the last speaker, Shri Banerjee, we do not exactly know what is being focussed.

On the one hand, Professor Ranga, arguing from what is called the rightist angle, would like all controls to go, including foodstuff control. He would also like Government to listen to those experts on whom he relies upon. So far as experts are concerned, be it in the field of economics, politics or other spheres,

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]

their views are biased by ideological considerations and it is not difficult to get an expert opinion which will fit in with one's thinking. Then Shri Banerjee comes with his argument that because of unemployment and poverty there should be a certain amount of control in the economy. Possibly, to face up to the difficulties of the situation that we are in, to take up the very obstinate problems which need to be solved, we need powers more drastic than the government would like to have; possibly, for more action has to be taken to eliminate corruption; possibly, it is also necessary to discipline the economy in a far greater degree than is being done.

But, then, it is a question of the direction which you want to give. It is not simply a question of criticising a problem from a particular angle, but of finding what is the nationally acceptable solution and what solution should we have for the variegated problems that we are facing today. Naturally, all the approaches so far have been political. Things like elections or a particular strike have been given more emphasis. I would request the hon. Members of the opposition to give more emphasis to the practical problems of the people.

16.39 hrs.

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR *in the Chair*]

Because of the absence of such an approach, all the national parties in the country are becoming smaller and smaller. When they gloat over the defeat of the Congress, I was sorry for the retreat of the national parties all along the line. In Uttar Pradesh, for instance, when organised parties like SSP and Jan Sangh were pre-occupied with bigger international questions like Czechoslovakia, questions which have no relevance to the country immediately, Shri Charan Singh seized upon issues which the common people understand, the problems facing the people and he was able to swing their opinion in his favour.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इतना अच्छा और सुन्दर भाषण हो रहा है और गलपूति नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may resume his speech.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: It is sometimes the misfortune of some persons to be accused for the wrong reason. Shri Kachwai accused me of talking on international issues when I was trying to draw the attention of the House to the over-emphasis on international issues. What I want to say is that on international issues, if they are at all to be discussed, discussions cannot take place by arguments alone; sometimes there is such a thing as national interest. Unless we go into the basic question, all foreign policy appears to be one thing to the Opposition and quite another thing to the party that is in power.

Actually, in Britain when they try to draw up their foreign policy, they come to an agreement that this business of opposing every foreign policy of the Government should be given up. They have a bi-partisan foreign policy because British national interest cuts across ideologies. They have certain interest in India and whether one is a Conservative or a Radical one has to support that. Britain has got to import certain amount of food from the outside world and whether it is the Conservative Party or the Radical Party, it has to carry on its diplomacy in view of the prevailing needs of that country. In our Parliament we try to decide the foreign policy by an open exhibition of excitement. The result, of course, is a lot of misunderstanding. It is something that can be discussed only privately because the national interests are not always divulged in that way. Some of the national motives are under the water.

I think that so far as over-emphasis in foreign policy is concerned, we have a lot to amend. It should be possible for all of us, whether it is the Swatantra Party or the Communist Party or the CP(M) or any other party, to find out whether it is on the interest of the country as a whole to maintain certain relations with the Soviet Union and not to get excited over every move that takes place or is reported to take place in any newspaper.

I would say the same thing about China or Pakistan or, for that matter, England or USA because, so far as foreign policy is concerned, I am absolutely sure that if this party is replaced at some time by some other party, it will have to carry out the same foreign policy because the basic determinants of foreign policy are national interests which no party can get out of. At present, possibly we are having a sort of a difficult stance in our foreign policy because of our having opposition from both quarters, China and Pakistan. It creates certain difficulties and we have to get out of those difficulties and widen the area of friendship all round the world. It would not do for us to make the foreign policy the issue on which to base our opposition. I request the Members of the Opposition not to bring in these issues and over-emphasize them. I would like to repeat the example of Charan Singh who could point to more urgent problems of the people and take the place that the Opposition occupied in Uttar Pradesh.

As to the problem of disintegration that has been referred to, I am reminded of certain statements of the Malaysian politicians last year. They said that there were the Chinese, the Malays and the Indians and that there would be certain strains between these people unless they maintained a growth rate of 6 per cent. In our country also, much of the strain develops out of the stagnation in development efforts. When it takes place, just as when the recession takes place, we had more strains than we had earlier. Possibly, there are certain other problems like the employment problem, the development problem and the regional emphasis on growth.

These problems cannot be possibly solved on the basis of our functioning. With the best of our intentions, with the best of the intentions of the Planning Commission, with the best of our Plans, we cannot possibly remove these imbalances unless we develop a progressive economy. The development of the economy of the country is not the only responsibility of the private sector. Wherever there is an imbalance, we must have a growing and a wider public sector to take its place. Where, for example, in undeveloped areas, like, Assam and other

undeveloped places, development of transport is not what it should have been and, due to lack of transport, industries could not develop, there must be some concessions, not merely pious and good intentions given in regard to other things to allow the people to develop industries there, either in the private sector or in the public sector, whatever it is.

Then, coming to the problem of violence, we certainly face this problem. Possibly, the entire educational policy, the type of temperament we are having, the type of things we are having, that are going on in the country, in Parliament or elsewhere, may not be conducive to develop an atmosphere where a democratic system can function. Possibly, we require all our heads to be put together to find out a solution to this problem and to uproot the tendency to violence. Violence exists not only when people react to regional imbalances but also when regional imbalance is created. I consider the creation of regional imbalance equally a violent process as the reaction to regional imbalance. When some people are thrown out from a particular area in trying to replace them when they have a just claim to employment, that is as good as violence. We have to root out the causes of violence and the only way in which violence can be rooted out is through a just order that is capable of ensuring justice to the vast majority of the people or to the vast majority of the politically conscious people. Violence does not come from those quarters who have been exploited but who are not politically conscious or who have not politically asserted themselves. All the problems have come because political consciousness came in before the economic development. In India and in Asia, the political consciousness came before the economic development. In the West, they had economic development before the awakening of the public opinion could take place in the democratic processes and institutions. Here, the political awareness came first before the economic development took place. In such a situation, drastic measures and surgical steps can be taken to correct the imbalances.

Then, my hon. friend, Shri S.M. Banerjee, referred to secularism. Possi-

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]

ly, the secularism has been challenged. But it is not the Congress that is at fault. The whole conception that was given to the country was as given by Gandhi, by the Congress, by the ruling Party, and it is another matter on which one can attack another and say that some minorities have been disregarded. But I would request the hon. Members not to make an issue on which we can find fault. What is the type of teaching of history? What are the forces at the root of attack on minorities? The entire teaching of history has been wrong. We have allowed that type of education, that type of teaching, in every State, in every administration of Government, which is absolutely misleading. The type of history which is taught says that India was put under foreign rule in the eleventh century. A very absurd statement. India might have been ruled by some dynasty which may be Hindu or Muslim. But we try to divide history in two or three periods, Hindu period and Muslim period, not Buddhist period because there are not enough Buddhists to say that there was the Buddhist period also. This type of education has been at the root of whole thing. The division of history of the country on the basis of dynasty that ruled India is quite off the mark. Possibly, that has also to be corrected. Unless we approach the problem basically, education will go in one direction, the younger generation will change in one direction, and we will be pretending to protect the minorities and getting some votes into the communist party and some into the Congress, but the minorities will remain where they are unless we are able to assure them a fair place in the system which we call Indian democracy.

Again, the problem of corruption has been raised. It is said that India is not a very corrupt country. People say that, by comparison with some of the countries to our East and to our West, India is possibly not that corrupt. This is no consolation. The lack of emphasis on corruption, I feel, is something that staggers a man who has anything to do with common people, who goes to the common people. Whatever the failure, whether it is in the public

sector or in the private sector, I think, it is due to corruption. We have got a set of laws, but nobody obeys the laws. Even the most minor modification that can be effected is not effected

The Hindustan Zinc Limited recently complained that they do not have buyers to purchase their fertilisers even when they offered a price 30 per cent less. This is staggering! Why are they not purchasing? It is because the private sector can give a commission which the organisation selling at 30 per cent less cannot give. Can we afford to have public sector in this fashion? We cannot solve the problem by simply saying that corruption should go. We should direct that, if the public sector is to purchase anything, it must first of all purchase from the public sector. Do you have the strength to say that? I think, we can get this done saying that this must be done. But, of course, there will be all sorts of pleas that the zinc is not of a particular quality; they will reject saying that the zinc is not of a particular quality; if it is with one per cent impurity, then they will say that they require one with two per cent impurity; if it is very pure, then they will say that they need something impure; if it is impure, then they would say that they need something pure; somehow or other they would avoid it and get their commissions. Therefore, unless we give due emphasis and eradicate corruption, we will not get anything started for development. I know, the right emphasis has never been laid on the practical working out of the problems. It is no use talking about western democratic system where the economy is managed by industrialists; there they can very well depend on the industrialists to give Rs. 60 or 70 as wages, but here we cannot depend on the industrialists. Here we have to go into the details not only of law but also of implementation. Are we actually working out the details? Are we making demands of specific issues? This is not a danger to the Congress Party as such; it may be that the Congress Party may suffer due to not-a-very-correct approach, but it may be that the Opposition parties also may suffer and they may have the same fate as they had in U.P. or Punjab or anywhere.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may conclude.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: I will just conclude.

Coming back again to the question of unemployment, this can only be solved when the economy grows, when there are more investments, when the excess capacity is utilised, when generally we have achieved commanding heights in public sector. I hope that Government will take steps in this direction and secure commanding heights for the public sector. Where the public sector has to deal with public sector, there is no corruption. The entire problem comes only when the private sector comes in. Only when a man in the public sector has to deal with the private sector, he becomes corrupt; when a man in the private sector has to deal with the public sector, he becomes corrupt; this happens also when the private sector has to deal with the private sector; corruption sets in when an official has to deal with the private sector. The only solution to the problem of corruption is to assure public sector commanding heights.

It should also be ensured that the public sector, Government and the administration work in unison in the matter of financial dealings. Only at that level of functioning, can we remove a lot of corruption prevailing today.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor): I have heard many members speak before me. Even today when Shri Ramamurti was replying to the debate on the no-confidence motion, I heard him with rapt attention. Wherever there is dirt, wherever there is poverty, the communist flies flock there. They are like that. When there is trouble in Telengana or Bombay, these people wanted to get in there and fish in troubled waters. They forget that they will always get into trouble when they try to fish in troubled waters.

Today Shri Ramamurti was accusing our Chief Minister in a way which no one can tolerate. He does not know what happened in Telengana: Had he gone there and known what had happened

there, he would have felt sorry for saying what he said today.

In Telengana, the trouble is due to unemployment. Poverty and unemployment go together. Who is responsible for the trouble there? It is mainly the Planning Commission because of its partisan attitude towards development in Andhra Pradesh. They oblige some other States at the expense of Andhra Pradesh. It is due to this policy of the Planning Commission that our Chief Minister had trouble there, the people of Andhra Pradesh had trouble.

Telengana is a backward area. People there expected development in a big way of that area. But we have no funds. The Andhra Pradesh Government has no funds to spend more money there and develop that area.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai): A lot of funds, about Rs. 10 crores, was returned.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: The trouble is that the Planning Commission is not sanctioning schemes. The Industry Ministry is sitting tight on the licences. These have not been sanctioned. They are responsible for all these things. The Planning Commission is not sanctioning our schemes. The Industry Ministry is withholding licences for which so many applications are pending.

I will cite only one instance. When Shri Sanjeevayya was Minister of Industry, he laid the foundation stone for a factory in Hyderabad. After that, a new Minister took over here. So many years have passed. The new Minister says that the Finance Minister has not cleared the application. Who is responsible for this state of affairs? One Industry Minister does something. Then another Minister comes on the scene. He says the Finance Minister is not clearing the application. This is a public sector project. The rumour is that the Finance Minister wanted to help a private sector project and that is why sanction for this public sector project has been withheld. Is it true that the Finance

[Shri Chengalraya Naidu]

Minister is withholding it? I want an answer to this question.

Injustice has been done to Andhra in so many ways. That is why all this trouble is there. For the sins of the Finance Ministry, the Industry Ministry and the Planning Commission, our Chief Minister and our people in Andhra Pradesh are suffering.

So without understanding the real position, Shri Ramamurti was accusing our Chief Minister. When trouble started, our Chief Minister took immediate steps. He called all parties to a conference where all agreed to take some action. The communists were also a party to that. But here they have the audacity to say something else. Is this not shameful on their part? It shows that they are not trustworthy. Otherwise, I cannot understand this sort of performance on their part.

In Telengana, they are all Telugu people, in Andhra they are all Telugu people, in Rayalaseema they are all Telugu people. Unfortunately, this trouble arose through some misunderstanding.

Here I would like to say one thing. Today when she was speaking, the Prime Minister said that everyone in the country must have freedom to go and settle anywhere else in the country and to do business anywhere. Very good. What about Kashmir? Are we doing it in Kashmir? Why have they put a ban on the people of India entering Kashmir? Why cannot the Government immediately pass an order or an amendment, if need be, that Indians can purchase property anywhere in this country. When we have not done that, what right have we to take a critical attitude about Telengana or Bombay? When we do not correct ourselves, what is the use of asking others to correct themselves?

17 hrs.

When the mid-term elections were going on, the Russian Radio which calls itself Peace and Progress it is not peace, it is the other way did much propaganda against our Government, our political leaders. It attacked the Congress President and the Jan Sangh leaders. I do

not when my countrymen, whatever party they belong to, to be attacked by a foreign radio. It has no business to interfere in the internal affairs of our country. They must be taught a lesson. What about the floods of pamphlets at the time of elections? They go so much finances that the Congress, Jan Sangh or the Swatantra could not compete with them.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Who financed?

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Due to Congress policies, no richman comes forward to contribute to the Congress Party. We were collecting one rupee after another for this election; I mean very small contributions from the common people of India. If you imply that Congress got money from big rich people, it is false. They want to cover their sins and they try to do it by throwing the blame on the Congress, Jan Sangh and the Swatantra. In West Bengal, Congress was routed. The United Front joined together. The communists deceived the Bangla Congress and the other parties and with the help of the Bangla Congress and the other parties they were able to get some seats. Let them fight the elections alone, as the Congress does; they cannot do it. Bangla Congress gave them the shield and the mask; without those masks, let them go to the people and see; they will never be successful. They need not boast of their victory. The Home Minister mentioned the period of two years; it is not necessary. Six months are enough for this front which could not come to an agreement on the portfolios and form the Government even after six days of talks. If the earlier Front Government had been allowed, it would have met a natural death and they would not have got so many seats now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You had an abortion.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: The Governor took some action perhaps too soon and this has happened. If allowed, they would have had a natural death. I feel that they would not stay even for six months this time.

Regarding agriculture, our Government has done very well. In the field of agriculture and in the field of improving

our economy, the economy of the country the Government has done much. But that is not enough; that is not at all enough. If the Government had done well really, if they had concentrated on the agricultural field, they would have done better, as Prof. Ranga said this morning. They would have produced 50 per cent more of produce today. We need not go with the begging bowl to Egypt for rice. If they had spent money and if they had agreed to give the necessary finances to complete the projects in our country, we need not go with the begging bowl to any other country.

I will give you some instances to show how the Planning Commission or the Government of India is showing a partisan attitude. They have prepared a plan for electricity extension or power extension in the fourth Plan. According to the fourth Plan, the country's average is about 300 megawatts. I do not remember it correctly now. The point is, the amount allotted for Andhra Pradesh for extension of electricity is very little. In Andhra Pradesh, we have already got some power projects. In Ramagundam, we have some power projects and in other places also we have some of these projects. Now, we have to spend money only to add some more additional power there. But instead of increasing the capacity of the existing stations what is happening? We need some money only for increasing the existing capacity. But the Central Government is not willing to give that money. Due to this, in Andhra Pradesh, the development will be stalled and we will suffer for another 10 years. If the Government is not willing to give funds for Andhra Pradesh to develop its electricity, the people will suffer and ultimately it will reflect on the Government of India.

If we compare what the Government is doing regarding electricity, we will know this. I will give you some instances. The Government have started the Neyveli project in Madras State. It is a Central project. Because the Central Government started a project there, the entire electricity was used by the Madras Government at a cheaper rate. In Gujarat, they have started a project like that. In Bombay also they have started,

project like that. In other States also they were able to increase the electricity capacity. But for Andhra Pradesh, the Central Government has not come forward to start such schemes. In Madras State, the Neyveli project is there. Again they have started the Kalpakkam project there. When they are giving one project after another in the same State, why cannot they think of starting one where there is no Central power scheme? This is the way the Central Government is behaving. This is the partisan attitude they have shown.

Not only in the matter of electricity extension but also in the case of other projects, much needs to be done. In Andhra Pradesh, sanctioned projects are pending execution. They have not been able to complete them for want of money. The Centre is not able to help the Andhra Government to complete these projects. If they had completed the projects, we would have produced more of foodgrains and we need not have gone to Egypt or some other countries with a begging bowl. I think that the Government will at least open their eyes and do justice by allotting sufficient funds to Andhra Pradesh to complete their projects.

In the Industries Department, I will tell you what is happening in Delhi itself. In the Industries Department, thousands of applications are pending. The day before yesterday, our Industries Minister was telling the House that there were no applications pending "on my table." I say that the applications are pending in the cupboards of his clerks. Unless one sees the clerks and the Under Secretaries or unless we see the Superintendents of the department, the files will not come out. They will not go to the minister. Even in the States, if an application is made, there is an acknowledgement within 15 days and the final result is known within 3 months. But in the case of Central Government, for years nothing is known. Something must be done to overhaul the Industries Department. New officers should be put and it should be made to function efficiently.

If there was crop insurance, people would not have been ruined when there

[Shri Chengalraya Naidu]

is famine or when pests destroy crops. In every field, there is insurance but not in agriculture. I request Government to introduce a crop insurance scheme.

Coming to stability production, last year, when there was severe shortage of sugar, Government encouraged everybody to grow more sugarcane. When more sugarcane came, price went down. It took a lot of time for Government to induce the factories to pay Rs. 100 per ton. In Madras State, they are paying only Rs. 40. This is the way they treat their agriculturists. Last year, jaggery prices ranged between Rs. 160 to Rs. 180 per quintal. Before that, it was Rs. 150. Now this year, it has come down to Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 per quintal. Who is responsible for this fall? If Government had fixed a minimum price, Government would have purchased it when the price fell below the minimum. But Government is keeping quiet. Agriculturists have come to such a stage of ruin that they cannot be rehabilitated for another 5 or 10 years. How can there be stability of production if Government is silent? We had a discussion on groundnut in this House and the Minister said, he has asked his Secretary to look into it. I do not know what the Secretaries are doing for six months and when Government will purchase the groundnut because the prices have gone down so much. Due to the low price, the agriculturists are not releasing the groundnut and most of the oil mills in Maharashtra and in South India have either closed or are on the point of liquidation. Does not the Minister for Agriculture, Shri Shinde, know that? He comes from Maharashtra. He knows this. Can he not take a decision on this? I want to know whether the Secretaries and Under Secretaries in the Department of Agriculture rule this country or these Ministers rule this country. Are the Ministers responsible to this country or the Secretaries are responsible to this country? I want the Ministers to wake up at least now and help the ryots by seeing to it that the prices are kept at a level. In all other countries minimum prices for agricultural commodities have been fixed. Unfortunately, in this country the mini-

um prices have not been fixed so far. They said they will appoint an Agriculture Prices Fixation Committee. It has not been done. They promised to appoint an Agriculture Production Advisory Committee. It has not been done. They are thinking on these lines for the last one year and I do not know when they will decide to have these things. I appeal to the Minister for Agriculture to come forward and prove that the Secretaries are not ruling this country and the Ministers are ruling this country. I want him to come forward and fix the minimum prices at least.

SHRI R. BARUA (Jorhat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. While doing so I want to make a few observations. In this debate we cannot ignore the political picture that is emerging after the recent elections. One thing that strikes me today is that after the 1967 elections when the Congress lost their seats in many places and the United Front parties won them there was glee all round that the Congress had lost their seats. Today, after these elections, we do not find the same symptom. Why? I am posing this question not to one particular party but to the political scene that has emerged in India today. One thing that struck me most during the last election was that if any casualty was there it was the political ideology of all parties. I never know of any important speech or propagation of political ideologies of a particular party. We have socialism today and it is expected that during election time the people are educated about the particular philosophy or the political approach. This time I found that most of the parties neglected this very important aspect and they had to do it.

There was a struggle for just survival and therefore for this purpose, for survival, the regional sentiments of some divisive forces were taken advantage of by some important parties. I think almost all the parties did it in order to just survive. Otherwise, how is it that the entire picture during the last two months or so has changed when political education was more or less absent. This is a symptom of the disease that is facing the country.

We are all talking about the Bombay riots and the regional feelings. What are these things due to? Partly it is due to the economic situation in the country and partly it is because of the individual approach of the parties. Political life is fast losing ground in the country. That is why probably locally in some areas even people wedded to very high ideals had to succumb to the inhibitions of regional approaches.....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, इतना अच्छा भाषण हो रहा है और सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member, Shri Barua, may resume his seat. Quorum has been challenged. The Bell is being rung.

The hon. Member may resume his seat. The bell is being rung.....Now, there is quorum. He may continue his speech.

SHRI R. BARUA: After the elections we find that parties which were wedded to socialism and parties which were wedded to some other philosophy, they are trying to coalesce. Why? Somebody says that this coalition will fall like a pack of cards; some others say it will last. What I am concerned with is the picture that is emerging; not with its success or failure or survival. When parties are compromising on their policies, how long will it sustain. The coalition governments are falling out because there cannot be a basic adjustment. The result is a policy of drift.

17.21 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE *In the Chair*]

Somebody asked me about socialism, what about your socialistic ideas? But where is the climate for socialism? Can socialism survive in a climate of violence and regionalism, in a climate in which one is only eager to survive for the next 3, 4 or 5 years?

Secondly, it is not the Congress alone that has suffered, it is the political life of India that suffered in the last elections. I find that no party can say that it has

got a clear vision of the future. Only the Communist Party has come out successful in Bengal. At the same time, is it not also a fact that they are trying to compromise with people with whom they cannot see eye to eye in the matter of political ideology just because they want to be in power? Then, those parties which are now going to join hands with them also cannot be too sure of what will happen next time. It is because the entire Indian population is not being given the political education which was the original aim of the elections.

Then, this picture gives India's posture to outside world also. What will the rest of the world think about us? Is this a country which can give a stable government not only at the Centre but in the States also? Economic viability and economic improvement of a country depends largely on political stability. But are we on the way to give political stability in the States? If the States crumple, its impact will certainly be felt on the Centre and if everything collapses what will it lead to?

This period has also witnessed the emergence of the youth. We find that the younger generation of the country, whether in Government service, universities or other areas of activity, they seem to exhibit a sense of exuberance and sometimes it is manifested in different forms. It takes to violence or some other form. But the more significant thing is that there is no united or coordinated philosophy and there is no specific direction to these manifestations. Today you will find some students creating trouble because the bus conductor has not behaved properly. Tomorrow it will be against the professor. The day after the employees will quarrel with the head of the department or something like this. There is not a co-ordinated movement of the youthful exuberance. This is also a symptom which is not very happy for the future of India. It has to be checked. Who can check it? The only possible check against all these forces is the political parties.

We must not forget that once upon a time it was the Congress Party that had an all-pervasive influence and there was

[Shri R. Barua]

an attempt on the part of some parties, for instance the Socialist Party and the Communist Party, to come up as all India parties. Now that all India movement is replaced by parties with local and regional attachment. Regional and religious attachments are coming up. As a result of this, just as the Congress is losing its previous ground the Socialist Party and the Communist Party also are losing their ground. May be, in a particular area they are getting votes but the result is that these divisive forces and these new manifestations are not properly canalised towards the improvement of the people at large.

In his Address the President has rightly said:—

"Government are determined to make every effort to mobilise our own resources of savings, enterprise and managerial ability."

We want to improve our economic condition and also meet the needs of the people of this country. In order to do that the mobilisation of resources is a must. But when the question of mobilisation comes, everybody shirks the responsibility. No State today is anxious to tax its own people; nobody likes to do that. Even if there is an increase in taxation tomorrow at the Centre, certainly there will be sufficient opposition from all the political parties. I do not think the State Governments are today co-operating with the Planning Commission so far as the question of mobilisation of resources is concerned. They are not anxious to go in for taxation because that may lead to some sort of an unpopularity with the masses.

We have heard that while extending their support some parties are saying, "Unless you agree not to put levies on such-and-such a thing, we are not going to coalesce with you" What does it indicate? It indicates that they are not conscious of the basic factor, namely, that economic resources must be mobilised in order to go in a big way for the economic improvement of the country. Not only do we not have any conception of a particular philosophy for economic improvement, we do not also think it

necessary to mobilise resources. The result is that today everybody is trying to depend upon the Central Government for resources and they will not do anything.

Why is it happening? It is happening because we are not in a position to go to the people and say that these things are necessary at times. We know that during the Second World War when there was rationing in England, people used to go to the shop or a particular institution for getting their rations and there was another queue in which people were standing to return what remained with them. For instance, I had the sugar quota for one week but I happened to be out of Delhi; therefore, my quota of sugar remained and I had to go there to deposit whatever remained with me. That was the national consciousness of the people of a country. But what is the consciousness of our country today? We are not anxious to go in for tapping our resources and no amount of words in the President's Address or elsewhere is going to do any good for us.

No doubt, we have improved our economic position to some extent but considering the pace at which the world is moving we are lagging far behind. When we consider the condition of the masses in our country, it is far less than what it should have been. In order to do that, it needs the combined effort of all the political parties. Today, fortunately or unfortunately, we have different political complexes in different States. Unless the States and the Centre combine for the purpose of having a bold move, it is not possible to ameliorate the condition of the poor.

The result will be constant friction and more friction. Then, there has been the talk of a second refinery in Assam. It is always said from this end that it is not feasible on certain economic grounds. But, at the same time, I fail to understand how it is that the Oil Ministry do not go to the deep question of the unemployment and the economic need of the area. When the people find that nothing is being done, naturally, they will catch hold of anything which is before them for attracting the

attention of the Government or, for that matter, of the country as such. Just to say that oil is not sufficient is not enough. We have got a small refinery of 0.75 million tonnes. It was to be expanded to refine oil to the tune of 1.25 million tonnes. The talk was going on for a long time. But nothing is being done as yet to this day. It shows that there has been some intellectual lethargy in some quarters, maybe in the Ministry, maybe, with the officers. If you say it can be done, why don't you do it? If you do not do it, the result is that you throw the people to certain positions which will be difficult to control. That is why we today hear of regional imbalances and the consequences thereof.

With regard to the foreign policy of the country, it is a good sign that the Government seem to take a pragmatic view of our relations with different countries. The world today has moved to a distance where it was not there ten years ago. Recently, it was very encouraging to find that our Ambassadors from different countries were called here to make a real appraisal and assessment of what we are doing and what we will be doing in future.

It is true that we talk of non-alignment. But sometimes non-alignment is also alignment. That is a thing which we must guard against. In the context of today, it is not possible for us to be friendly with one and go against another. It is, therefore, all the more necessary that we put a posture in which we are not likely to be misunderstood.

Lastly, I would like to say that we have in the country a new class of educated unemployed. We were talking about agriculture, no doubt, but with the spread of education, there are less people going in for agriculture. Therefore, educated class needs some employment and the employment avenues can be possible only if we advance industrially. Here, there seems to be a disparity between the production of the educated youth on the one hand and the pace of industrialisation on the other. It is not enough to say that we have done enough in agriculture. We have not done as much as we should have done in the field of agriculture. And

we are yet to go a long way in the field of industry. Unless we look to this aspect, the unemployed youth is bound to create more trouble for the country and the country's economy.

With these words, I support the Motion of Thanks for the President's Address.

SHRI G. S. REDDI (Miryalguda): I rise to support the motion of thanks to the President. The President, in his Address, has appealed that regionalism parochialism should be eschewed from the country. He has also appealed that secularism should be maintained and tolerance should be established. In this connection, I wish to say that, in regard to Andhra-Telengana dispute, some of the Members of Parliament have drawn comparison with Shiv Sena troubles. The Andhra-Telengana troubles are not the same troubles like the Shiv Sena troubles in Bombay because the Andhra-Telengana trouble is a trouble between the brothers of the same family.

If you remember the past history of the Hyderabad State, there was a time when Razakars ruled the country and the Telengana people had to flee from Telengana to other neighbouring States. Andhra region was one of the regions which gave shelter and refuge to the people fleeing from Telengana. They had enjoyed the hospitality of the Andhra region. After that, there was a struggle when Andhra Pradesh was to be formed. There was a dispute whether there should be a separate Telengana or whether there should be a merger with the Andhra region. This struggle continued for some time. Afterwards, the matter was referred to the Central Government and our leader, Shri Kond Venkata Ranga Reddi, led the movement for a separate Telengana. Then he was called by the Central leaders and there was an agreement saying that these two regions should merge, so that a greater Andhra could be formed. Those regions from Madras and from Hyderabad, Andhra and Telengana merged into what is now called Andhra Pradesh. It was the dream of the Telugu people that they should form themselves into one State. Those Telugu people who were in the Madras State were aspiring for an

[Shri G. S. Reddi]

Andhra State. In the same way, the people of Telengana also aspired to join their brethren in the Madras State. Therefore, the State of Andhra Pradesh was formed. It was the dream of the State of the Andhra Pradesh that the separate and distinctive culture of the Andhra people should be supreme; it should also have its own history in the annals of the country. With this, there was an agreement saying that the backward parts of Andhra Pradesh, specially, Telengana, should be given certain safeguards, and an agreement was entered into by the leaders at the Centre and what is called 'the Telengana safeguards' entered into were guaranteed. For a certain number of years, all these backward parts of the Telengana had to be improved so as to be brought on par with the regions in Andhra Pradesh. This was the meaning the Telengana safeguards: By and by it so happened that, due to lapses in the administration and due to lapses of some officers, the Telengana safeguards came to be neglected and some of the funds which ought to have been spent in the Telengana region alone were spent in the Andhra region. Therefore, the trouble arose. Specially, the youngsters, who ought to have got employment in the Telengana region, were disappointed. Economic depression was also another reason. The youngsters, who came out from the colleges—the number of colleges in the Telengana region was greater than that in Hyderabad region—were aspiring to get employment and since they could not get employment and since the Andhra region personnel were taking all the regional jobs, those jobs below Rs. 300, they were disappointed. The Telengana jobs were to be given to the Telengana people at the cost of Telengana funds and for the Andhra region, Andhra funds were to be spent for Andhra personnel. Instead of that, in the Telengana region, Andhra personnel came to be employed in greater numbers during the last five or six years. Therefore, the youngsters got annoyed and they agitated. Some of the leaders of Telengana area brought this to the notice of the Government, but the Government were slow in implementing and safeguarding the rights of the Telengana people. Therefore, the trouble

started with the youngsters. I do not say that there were political leaders behind it. Some suspect that the leaders are also interested in this. It cannot be proved. Anyway, a basis for the commotion is there among the minds of the youngsters. They began to say 'Andhras go back; safeguard Telengana rights.' It is with this kind of slogans that the commotion started. But what is reported in the press about the commotion is grossly exaggerated. I will only cite one instance. In Nalgonda, from where I come, a Deputy Surveyor had a row with his own other Deputy Surveyors. The other Deputy Surveyors who had a quarrel with him since a long time, took the opportunity, brought him out, poured kerosene oil over him and burnt him. This incident had no connection at all with the Telengana agitation. But it was reported on the other side in the newspapers that this was due to the Telengana students trouble. This kind of exaggeration also roused passions and aggravated the situation. I am sure many of the Telengana people have safeguard and protected their Andhra brethren during the agitation. There were, of course, minor incidents of slapping, abusing and writings on the walls and buses. These roused feelings on the other sides. They were also infuriated that about 4000 Andhra employees serving in Telengana were to go back by the 28th February. This wholesale deportation of 4000 people contemplated caused annoyance to the Andhra people.

First of all, it should have been so arranged that all these Andhra employees employed on Telengana funds should have been given the option to remain in the Telengana region or go to Andhra and if some of them persisted in continuing in the Telengana region, the same number of people from the Telengana area should have been employed at the cost of Andhra funds. This would have been a good measure instead of resort to wholesale deportation. But somehow it was not accepted. Perhaps the Telengana people felt that this deportation by a fixed day would satisfy the people of the Telengana region and hence this compromise was arrived at by all parties at a conference called at the instance of the Chief Minister.

After this order was passed, some employees took the matter to the court. Now a judgment has been delivered that this wholesale deportation is *ultra vires* the Constitution and against rules. Now a Bill giving the safeguards for a further five years is before Parliament.

This is the background. Therefore, this trouble should not be compared to the Shiv Sana movement in Bombay. It is not pleasing to the Andhras, whether in Telengana or in the Andhra region, who have been living as brothers and would continue to live as brothers and develop the State together, to be compared with the agitators in the Shiv Sana movement in Bombay.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That was over yesterday.

SHRI G. S. REDDI: I would make an appeal for the continuation of the Telengana safeguards. An assurance has been given on this score and it should be implemented. There are doubts as to whether the safeguards will be implemented. Some interested parties are creating a sense of no-confidence in the statement that the safeguards would be implemented, because cases have gone to court and a stay order has been issued by the Supreme Court. But time and again our Chief Minister has been impressing on the Telengana people that the safeguards will be guaranteed even if it means a constitutional amendment.

Besides this, there are other matters requiring the attention of Government. People in Andhra and Telangana ought to live together and some forces and links of integration have to be developed. Social relations between the Andhra and the Telangana people have also to develop. It is only in that background that the future lies and it is up to the leaders of both sides to develop this kind of an attitude. Already both the Telangana and Andhra people are coming together. After these disturbances I happened to travel along with some ministers going round assuring the Andhra people that their safety lies in the Telangana people. I appeal that others should go round the same way in the Andhra region assuring

them that their safety lies in Telangana and both sides ought to develop the culture which is unique in Andhra and it should develop to such an extent that we should take pride that Telangana and Andhra live together and develop the country.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): I whole-heartedly support the motion of thanks to the President. The President in his Address referred to certain aspects of our national life. He has particularly referred to the welcome signs in the growth of agricultural and industrial production and the improved position of India in the international arena and also stressed the necessity of upholding the secular ideals and discourage communal, caste and regional tendencies. For reasons best known to themselves, the Opposition speakers did not participate in the debate today in larger numbers and we did not have the benefit of their considered views and our speeches have become speeches in vacuum.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI (Bhopal): Why should it be so? You can speak supporting the motion of thanks for the President's Address.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: Probably you did not understand my English. Having said this, I have to offer a few comments about our agricultural growth. Last year agricultural production registered a tremendous growth but blind statistics should not lull the Government into complacency. If the Government could enlighten us as to how much of production was due to their policies and programmes and how much was the bounty of nature, it would help clear things. Today, agricultural production is looking up and the agriculturists are eager to use pesticides, fertilisers and the irrigation potential. Previously, they used to look up to the sky for rains; if there were no rains, they used to resign themselves to their fate. But today the irrigation potential had been created in large areas and he is asking from the Government what help they are going to give him. He wants fertilisers, better seeds, electric pumps, fair price for the produce and an assured supply of water. What

has been the Government's efforts? They may give statistics but I plead with them that what has been done is not enough. The Government's approach had been haphazard. Take, for instance, the question of irrigation which concerns what are called the dumb millions.

The people are not really concerned with what is happening in Parliament. They will not be so much concerned about what is happening in regard to foreign affairs. They want to have water. They perhaps do not know that we poor MPs cannot give them water. They will ask us, "My tank is not repaired; our village has not been electrified; we want to purchase tractors; nobody is giving us power" and so on. 30,000 people have been waiting in Andhra Pradesh for the supply of tractors. This is their demand. What has the Government done? I do not say that the Government has not done anything. What they have been able to do is not at all enough.

What is happening in the rural side? It has to be done in a bigger way. But the Government, at every stage, is halting. I come to the question of electricity. You know pretty well that electricity for industrial production is treated differently; electricity for agricultural purposes is treated very differently, and for domestic consumption, they treat it differently. We want electricity everywhere. What for? We want electricity for pump-sets. And the Government, on paper, agree that pump-sets should be given priority. But what is the policy? They want from the ryots a lot of funds to be given in the sense that the amounts would be reimbursed later on. What the ryots have to do is, they have to borrow money from the land mortgage banks which again has to be reimbursed later on, with interest. What sort of difficulties are there? In spite of all this, a couple of villages do get electricity in the end.

The second aspect is this. So far as pump-sets are concerned, in the very nature of our landholdings and the rural, village economy, no one can get a suitable connection because their lands lie in such a way that they are intermingled here and there. The ryots do not have enough money, and even if they have some money

to invest, they cannot invest on just one acre of land Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 7,000. These are all matters which call for a fresh thinking on the part of the Government. I do not blame the Minister of Food and Agriculture for this. It is a total thinking of the Government on these matters that is necessary and they should see how best to attend to these things. Therefore, I plead that there is an absolute necessity for making a larger grant for electricity. At times I feel so horrified when I am informed that there is sufficient power in my State but that the difficulty is about the funds to purchase what are called transformers, electric poles etc. Electricity is sometimes there, but unless you consume it in the proper manner, it will be a criminal waste. So, though there is electricity, for want of sufficient number of electric poles and transformers, they are not able to make use of the power which is already produced. This is a matter to which I would like the hon. Minister concerned and also the Government as a whole to give a greater thought.

I will take another opportunity to discuss the details about this aspect of the matter, about agriculture, and loans for agriculture. But I plead with the Government one thing. I honestly tell them, either you give the farmers the implements and other things that they want or give them the money required, to deal with it as they like. I can tell you that within 10 years, they can produce food sufficient for the country; not only that. They can produce enough foodgrains to be exported and to earn foreign exchange also. It is a pity that now we have to fall back upon foreigners to give us food. We have the capacity and the knowhow and the people are prepared to come forward. There are very intelligent agriculturists, prepared to put in all their efforts to increase agricultural production, but the Government is halting in giving them help.

I will now briefly touch upon the educational policy. We have conceded in our Constitution that we must give free education if possible to all our masses because there is necessity to give them education. That is very clear. Unless you give them education, they will become blind to many other things.

I can congratulate many States and the Government also on giving sufficient attention and energy and strength for improvement and increase in education. But what is the character of the education that is imparted? Well, whether it is improved or not, on that matter, I do not want to dwell. But the fact remains that there are graduates and graduates who are unemployed. I am sorry to make a reference to this particular aspect of the matter, in regard to technologists. It is not only the question of technologists. The problem of unemployment is not confined to educated people alone. The problem is everywhere. In the villages, they want employment. If a boy fails in the SSLC class, he wants employment. A graduate also seeks employment. We are not in a position, our system is not in a position, to cater to their requirements. What is happening, unfortunately, is this. You look at the sociological angle. Once a person gets a bit of education, he feels, rightly or wrongly, that he is entitled to a job in the Government or in the public service. He is not prepared to go to other jobs. The son of an agriculturist, who has passed B. A. or School Final feels he is entitled to a Government job, whereas his brother who is not educated works in the fields. It is a national waste. These unemployed people cannot go to the rural areas nor can they take up their traditional avocations. They sit idle and isolated from the rest of the society, and here is seething discontentment among them. Unless it is solved, this unemployment problem will be a great threat.

Take the productivity pattern. We have been concentrating so much on machinery. Gandhiji always pleaded for decentralisation and not for large-scale production. He wanted rural economy to be strengthened. In the rural sector, the mobility of labour is so limited. Therefore, it is necessary to take small and medium industries to the rural areas. Take the handloom industry. It is in a sorry plight. People have started wearing nylon and clothes made out of synthetic fibre. The textile industry is in doldrums and is facing a tremendous challenge from synthetic fibres. With a couple of dresses made out of synthetic fibre, he is able to wash them himself.

The employment of dhobis is curtailed. There is a chin reaction. It is, however, refreshing to note that in his Address, the President has made a reference to increase in agro-based industries.

Coming to secularism, the Prime Minister has appealed to the opposition parties for their cooperation. Prof. Ranga came out with an interesting theory and asked. You are in power and you want us to cooperate with you so that you may be in power. I may tell him, when the Prime Minister asks for the cooperation of various parties, it is not for the governance of the country, but for the social revolution and for the social consciousness. For this, all parties must necessarily cooperate. For achieving a small localised benefit, the opposition parties are prepared to damage higher causes and they say, Government machinery has failed. But, who is behind all these things? When the Prime Minister asks for cooperation, she means cooperation on wider national issues.

18 hrs.

Coming to foreign policy, we should remember that after we became independent, we had to evolve a fresh policy. We have no background or tradition in that. Even if there are traditions, they are too remote to connect them with present-day conditions. When we became independent, we had to formulate our own policy. Unfortunately, when the opposition members criticise our policy, they are under the impression that this is the foreign policy of an individual or of a particular party. It is not so. Let them read the speeches of Pandit Nehru and they will find that he always focussed the image of India, keeping the interest of India in mind. He was the spokesman of India. Nobody in the House is going to tell anywhere that this is the foreign policy of the Congress Party. This should be the foreign policy of this country. I will tell you the reasons. Conditioned as we are in a federal policy, conditioned as we are with so many political parties having particular bias towards western, eastern and so many other countries, this should be our foreign policy. Honest differences are there. Let the differ-

[Shri K. Narayana Rao]

ences be there. But let them not come up when it comes to the question of our foreign policy. There may be great differences under socio-political understanding. Unfortunately, it has become the fashion of many people. I am prepared to have differences from the sociological angle and from the political angle. But they should in no way come in the formulation of our foreign policy. Suppose I belong to X party that does not mean I should plead for the western countries. If I belong to the party of our hon. friends who are so obvious about their political influence, it does not mean that I should necessarily be biased towards China or Russia. You have a policy that is best suited for our country.

I would like to say something about Telengana affairs. It is really sad that such things have happened there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is mere repetition. This has been discussed here yesterday. The hon. Member has taken already 15 minutes. He may conclude now.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: Sir, I will conclude in another five minutes. I want to say a word about public undertakings. This is again an ideological matter and people of economic philosophy are bound to criticise it. The Congress as a party is committed to it, committed to democratic socialism. Naturally, in any scheme of things which it does for democratic socialism public undertakings are bound to play a prominent role and rightly too. Today we can boast of the inputs in our public undertakings. But it is also a fact, which we cannot ignore and we can only ignore it at our peril, that all of them are not performing in the way in which we expect them to perform. It has been stressed here many times that many public undertakings are running at a loss. I

would like to know the reason for it. Nobody can argue about the necessity or otherwise of public undertakings. Their necessity has already been established not only in this country but even in capitalist countries. There are certain areas where State regulation alone will be the answer. Therefore, about the necessity or otherwise of public undertakings there cannot be any two opinion. But the way they have been operating is a matter which we cannot ignore. One basic reason which I consider very important, from my own angle, for their poor performance is that the necessary amount of ideological commitment and attachment is not there on the part of the tools which are really operating, which is very essential for its success. It is very easy for the government to give crores of rupees, appoint a Chairman here and a General Manager there and create a super-structure. But unless the people who work there, whether at the official, managerial or worker level, do it in the spirit in which it has been formulated, it is bound to fail. Therefore, I plead with the government that unless the people who are employed to work there at all levels work with conviction in the socio-economic philosophy of public undertakings, I am sure the public undertakings are going to give you a dismal performance. With these words, I support the Motion of Thanks to the President.

श्री मन्मथप्रसाद (महाराजगंज) : मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिये उठा हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: He may continue his speech tomorrow.

18.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, February 21, 1969/Phalgun 2, 1890 (Saka).